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number. This is one of the points at which Japanese opinion needs to be eleva-ted far above its present level. The sense of modesty and the belief in chastity as a force which binds communities together, are as yet hardly developed. But Chris-tian influence is telling on the country." Our American contemporary, while welcoming the growing favor into which

welcoming the growing favor into which Christianity seems to grow in Japan, feels constrained, we think with reason, to re-gret that the Japanese government, in as-on whom it operates much in the same similating its governmental system to that of the western world, seems to follow good and bad models without anything like judicious discrimination. It has, for instance, after the example of the United States, reduced all religious bodies to the level of qual liberty and impartial toler-ation, woment recognition or control from the state. But it has at the same time established a peerage like that of Britain, where the latter country is about sick of its lords. Besides, it adopts a conscrip-tive law after the model of France and similating its governmental system to AS THE TASTE OF BLOOD DOES ON THE tive law after the model of France and Germany. Every young man in the em-them to the ruin of either themselves or others. To a man such as I have just described, whiskey is a murderous weapon; and he who drinks it is a mad-man. For, what is a madman? Is he not one over whom reason has lost its control and mademan. pire, on reaching a certain age, is bound to pass three entire years in the strictest military service possible and then to serve four years more in the reserves. control, and who suffers in consequence

It is at this distance, difficult indeed to It is at this distance, difficult indeed to see what are the reasons that have led the Mikado's government into so questionable a policy. Japan's only enemy near at hand is China, but no military policy would enable Japan to maintain an offensive war on China, and none is ceroffensive war on China, and none is cer-tainly required to enable her to defend herself from Chinese aggression. The strength of China lies in great land armies and she has not the means to send an offensive war on China, and none is cerstrength of China lies in great land armies and she has not the means to send an army over the sea. It may be that Japan is anxious to form a great army to protect herself from European aggression, from which she has in the past suffered not a little, but if this were the case a fleet would be more useful and available than an army. It may be, however, as our American contemporary points out: "The new policy has been suggested by France with a view to joint operations already to be a kind of understanding between these two enemies of China. There have been hints of a readiness on Japan's part to furnish the French fleet with coal and other necessities, in return for French support of Japan's claim to the Loo Choo islands. The course of aggrea-sion and conquest France has marked

for French support of Japan's claim to the Loo Choo islands. The course of aggression and conquest France has marked out for herself in the Cambodian peninsula must involve more than one collision with the Pekin Government. On the seas, of course, France is much more than a match for China. But she finds it very difficult and costly to maintain a great army at such a distance arms at make the and costly to maintain a great uning us such a distance and among such unhealtby surroundings. By an alliance offensive and defensive with Japan she would sup-mether floot by an army at least as good port her fleet by an army at least as good in quality as that of China, and probably much better. And in exchange for this there may have been offered not only the Loo Choo islands, but the revival of Japanese suzerainty over the Cores, and perhaps the annexation of Formosa-all of them objects of Japanese ambition."

Loo Choo islands, but the revival of Japanese suzerainty over the Corea, and perhaps the annexation of Formosa—all of them objects of Japanese ambition."
If Japan has really placed herself under French guidance, she cannot long remain at peace with China. The French government has, no doubt, very ambitious de their souls. The temperance pledge aigns in respect of China. The foundation of a great Franco-Mongolian empire is one of the possible results of the present conflict. To bring about a result so pleassing to French national pride, and so very laudable from many points of view, the assistance and co-operation of Japan with France may not only be useful bat even neceessary.
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHELL ON THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.
Loo Choo islands, but the revival of the temperatical remarks, never heed or acquiesce in, but, on

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BEARDING THE LION.

MESSRS. O'BRIEN AND REDMOND ADDRESS A MEETING IN "BUCKSHOT'S" STRONG-HOLD.

A meeting was held in Bradford, Eng-land, on December 1, in the lecture hall of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, by the leading Irishmen of the town. The bject of the meeting was to hear addresses object of the meeting was to hear addresses from Messrs. W. O'Brien and W. K. Red-mond, M.P.'s, on the Irish /outlook. A resolution in favor of Home Rule having been passed, Mr. O'Brien addressed the meeting in support of it. The following is a summary of his speech:

There are plenty of people, anyhow, my dear friends, to whom strong drink in any

way

of Commons (cheers). But it certainly was a new sensation to himself and Mr. R.d. mond to find themselves amongst Mr. Forster's constituents in Bradford, and to find that the spirit of Irish Nationality and that the spirit of Irish Nationality was alive to its own interests and able to hold its own even in Bradford (cheers). Certainly the Irish party were luckier among his constituents than Mr. Forster was amongst the Irish party. He (Mr. O'Brien) remembered one time, when Mr. Forster had the Irish members in jail, that ha committed rather a shapey set from he committed rather a shabby act after going down to Tullamore and speaking to the people from a hotel window, in trying to convert the House of Commons to the idea that he had obtained a splendid

idea that he had obtained a splendid hearing. So he had, but when a man said "Bo," and had at his ear the cocked revolver of a policeman—and he (Mr. O'Brien) remembered that all the re-volvers were on one side—he considered that this was not a bad way of getting a good hearing (laughter and cheers). After all, Mr. Forster was not a particular success either in Tullamore or apywhere success either in Tullamore or anywhere else. He had left Ireland, and he (Mr. O'Brien) thought it was not in the least likely that he would ever go again (cheers.) He thanked God that the Irish party had given up lamenting. The Irish people had begun to strike out for their rights like men, and whenever they saw the head of an enemy of Ireland they struck out and hit it. He thought the only regret of the Irish throughout the world was that it was not in their power to hit harder, and perhaps with other weapons. They had only to ask Mr. Forster, and he would tell them that are three great eachly initial of it. There are three great eachly initial as we know- the vital, the mental, and the spiritual. As is obvious, the vital influ-ences are they that affect our health; the mental, those that affect our store of theirs was about as troublesome a genera-tion of Irishmen as ever England had had tion of Inshmen as ever England had had to deal with (hear, hear). He ventured to tell honest English working men that genuine Radicalism and genuine Demo-cracy owed more to Ireland for the enun-clation of its principles than to English Radicalism pure and simple. The Irish popular movement and popular party in our day had done more to spread pure Democracy than any other system knowledge; and the spiritual, those that have regard to our momental souls. Cor-responding with, and necessarily rising out of these three all pervading influences, are the concerns of health, of knowledge, and of holiness. A healthy body, a well in-formed mind, and a soul stainless before God are the three great objects for the attainment of which all rational beings should live and strive. Now, it would be easy for me to demonstrate that the class of persons to show L base instance. In our day had done more to spread pure Democracy than any other system. Every struggle undertaken in Ireland had been a struggle tending towards human freedom and progress, and tend-ing to raise up the unprivileged worker and to pull down the privileged idler. There was not a man against whom the popular party had yoted who was not ap

was simply a Whig who was ashamed of his name (laughter). If they were in earnest let them send into Parliament an English party something like their Irish Party—a party in whom they had just shown their confidence under the banner of their great leader, Mr. Parnell (cheers). Whatever else might be said of that party, they were bone of the bone and flesh of the lesh of the Irish paonle. They were a line was simply a Whig who was ashamed of flesh of the Irish people. They were alive flesh of the Irish people. They were alive to wrongs and sympathized with their aspirations, and whatever their worst enemies could say of them nobody could be wrong ware shown in the day could say they were shams. Let the English say they were shams. Let the English people send in such a party, and there would be exceedingly little diffi-culty about ending the House of Lords, or ending a great many other an-tiquated and expensive institutions that were just as great a curse to the happiness were just as great a curse to the happiness of the people. At all events, whatever the Eaglish might do, their course was clear. The Irish people had taken their stand, and on they would go to victory in that cause for which their fathers suffered and blad. On they would go, in spin of egerbied. On they would go in spite of coer-cion or calumny, until they had made the Irish people masters of their own soil, until they had made them sharers in the

freedom of that fertile land and guardians of its freedom (ioud cheers). Mr. Redmond said he was specially glad to visit that town, or any other, of the English provinces, with his colleagues in further and the same set of the set English provinces, with his colleagues in furtherance of their cause, because in no part of the world was there greater neces-sity for a true, fair, and impartial state-ment of Ireland's demands and grievances than in England (hear, hear). The posi-tion occupied by the Irish people in Eng-land was a very different one to that occution occupied by the Irish people in Eng-land was a very different one to that occu-pied by their countrymen in their own-land. The Irish people in America, again, occupied a still different position ; they were amidst a great and free people who did not know what slavery was, and were sur-rounded by fellow-citizens whojf they were not of Irish blood, had all a deep desire to see Ireland once and for all free from British mierule (cheers). The Irish people living in England were free, and he did not think that any member of the Irish party would deny it. The Irish in Eng-land were not harrassed by police and coercion laws; still they must not forget that the people amongst whom they lived were undoubtedly the enemies of their race, and the men who, by their elected were undoubtedly the enemies of their race, and the men who, by their elected representatives, forced injustice upon them (cheers). He had heard more than one definition of despotism, but he defield any man, whatever his nationality or word to stord ward say that there was creed, to stand up and say that there was any more perfect form of despotism in any could perfect form of despotsm in any could be an any comment which was conducted completely by two men who were irresponsible to the people they were governing, and backed up in all their man-dates by 50,000 bayonets. England would not suffer to be governed in such a manner, no matter what two men were to would not suffer to be governed in such a manner, no matter what two men were to govern them, for a day, and yet by their acquiescence they were sentencing Ire-land and the Irish people to such a gov-ernment. He was there in the heart of England to tell the English people that they in Ireland would no longer stand that kind of government, and would op-pose it by the pen, by the voice, and, if necessary, by the sword (loud and continued cheering). Their demands were very explicit and reasonable ; they demanded the restoration of the right of the Irish people to rule Ireland according to the dictates of Irish hearts upon the green soil of Ireland (cheers). They had organized the country, bound the people together, secured the world for which are the secure to the model for which the secure to the secure sourd the world for assistance, and when necessary, gone willingly to jail (cheors). When he saw an English Radi-cal who would come over to Ireland and, shocked by the appearance of the country and the descending of jail

and the degradation of the people, say that he was heart and soul with them, and believed that the Irish Parliamentary party was fighting to save a perishing people, he would admit him to be a true friend of Ireland. He had noticed that there were a few from the Radical, Liberal and Tory ranks who were willing to hang round the fringe of the Irish party now that it had established itself as a powerful that established itself as a powerful weapon (cheers), but he was convinced that success could only be gained through their own efforts (hear, hear). He disclaimed the connection of the Irish party with any other political or conducting and acid that its socialistic organization, and said that its purpose had received the benediction of the Church of Rome, represented by the hierarchy in Ireland (cheers). To those in England who said that the severance of Ireland from England would be detrimental to the interests of Great Britain, he re-plied that, though he had no particular wish for the disruption of the British Empire, if it were necessary in order to secure Home Rule for Ireland it must sooner or later come about (cheers). The time was coming when the English people would see that the claims of the Irish could no longer be denied. There were could no longer be denied. There were 15,000,000 of their free and independent brethren in the great Republic who looking with jealous eyes upon England. These were men who had been driven from their homes by starration as a conrom then nomes by starvation as a con-sequence of misrule, and how could the English be surprised if their descendants returned some day and, whilst freeing their land, inflicted a terrible retribution upon its oppressors. The little Irish party in the House of Commons were becoming as calm and level headed as the English-men were, and if the Irish people living in England would only give them their support they would, without spilling one drop of the precious blood of their coun trymen, make Ireland a free land of which Irishmen may justly feel proud



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town, Father James Cantwell, presented close on 300 adults, mostly males, to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, in the cathedral at three o'clock, to receive at his hands the tectotal pledge medal, and to hear from him some words of encouragement and advice. There are now about 700 teetotal abstainers in Thurles, of whom eighty are women, the Juvenile Temperance Society established in Thurles more than a year ago, forming an interesting body, over 300 strong. Prayers having been said by the spiritual director, The archbishop blessed the medals, and duly invested each member with one of

them. Then, standing on the altar-steps, he said : My dear friends, I congratulate you and myself as well on this hopeful and touching demonstration. I have every right to be gratified at it, occurring as it does in my own parish; for, although it is true and incontestable that all the parishes of the diocese are mine in a cerparishes of the diocese are mine in a cer-tain sense, in so far at least as I have supreme pastoral jurisdiction over them, and am responsible for their spiritual well-being before man and God, it is yet a fact that this parish of Thurles is mine in a special manner and that my interact in a special manner, and that my interest in a special manner, and that my interest in it therefore is exceptionally great. Speaking generally, those who take what is called the pledge, and who become thereby teetotallers, may roughly be divided into two classes. First, there are those for whom the pledge is absolutally pacesary, and the pledge is absolutely necessary; and next come those for whom it is only useful. And this latter class admits again of a division into the large body of both males never, perhaps, or but rarely, taking drink to absolute excess, so as to be fairly denominated drunkards, and the much larger body of individuals who never drink to excess, and who become, nevertheless, pledged teetotallers, but only for the pro-notion of God's greater glore the second s

A very interesting ceremony took place in Thurles on Sunday in connection with the temperance movement. The carnest and indefatigable administrator of this as a matter of fact, drink to greater ex-cess than either the Scotch or English. Secondly, be convinced that if our people had their rights, if they were as well fed, as well clad, as well housed, and generally as well and as suitably surrounded as the corresponding classes in other countries, they would be in this matter of temperance, as in all other virtues, quite on a level at least with their aspiring and cen-sorious neighbours. Bear in mind, thirdly, that there are more people on earth who eat to excess, as regards both quality and quantity, than who drink to excess. Be assured, fourthly, that what is temperance in one man may be excess in another. Finally, take care to be in this, as in all the other relations of life, tolerant of the views and weaknesses of others; do not con-demn your acquaintances for not taking the pledge though they appear to need it as much as you did; and do not pose or parade yourself as their superior because you have you done a good deed, and bravely made a sacrifics for which your feebler friend was not prepared. For the rest, having once taken the pledge, be sure to keep it. I have already blessed your keep it. I have already blessed your medals, I now bless yourselves, and pray God to have you always in His holy keep-ing—in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—Amen.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; 'it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post,

virtue. Now I say and repeat that it is the nervous system, and will absolutely right and proper for me to congratulate our *Consumption* in its early stages.

how vulnerable they were. What help, however, did the Irish get from the English Radicals after that struggle? Me and women exposed their breasts to the bayonet, but he did not hear of one public meeting in England which stood between them and the bayonet (cheers) People and the bayonet (cheers) reopia said that the English working men were now going to get a couple of million more votes, and that they could then do wonders. So they could, but would they? Let them remember that for nearly twenty Let them remember that for nearly twenty years the working men in England had had the household suffrage in boroughs. They had had the power, if they had had some one to lead them, of returning a Democratic party double the number that Ireland, with her restricted franchise, could have done. During those twenty years they might not only have over-turned the House of Lords, but might have emancipated the land. They might have raised up from their wretchedness the swarming poor in their own English the swarming poor in their own English towns (hear, hear). What sort of a party the swarming poor in their own English towns (hear, hear). What sort of a party had they sent to the House of Commons to represent the toiling millions in Eng-land? He would like in a friendly way to ask English workmen to consider this. Not a stary-ing workman in England had benefitted to the extent of a cup of cold water by the whole English Radical party. There were half a dozen men in that party of whom he and all Irishmen wished to speak with respect. But take the bulk of them—they might be respectable fathers of families, but in any genuine or active sense of the (cheers).

but in any genuine or active sense of the word they were no more Democrats than they were Grenadier Guardsmen or archangels (laughter and cheers). Long ago in Ireland they were fools, as the English Besides, the way be hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engage-ment for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarth Remody. It will ter and cheers). But they found out then mistake. They managed things differently nowadays in Ireland. But the English workmen were still foolish enough to elect as their representatives not represen-elect as their representatives not represen-tions of the people, but their own mas-

After the usual vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

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tatives of the people, but their own mas-taristocrats in everything except their pedigrees, who envied the House of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, Lords a great deal more than they con-demned them. He must say that accord-ing to his experience the English Radical bottle."

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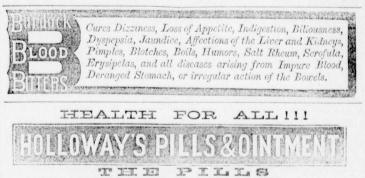
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