THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SEPT. 18, 18%

vided death. We believe that the prayers of the Church are efficacious, if no obstacle be presented on our part, though we do not think those things an infallible cure for every disease of the soul and body. We ground our confidence on promises of Je us Christ to His Church, in which He left power to bind and losen, and de-clared that ber acts would be ratified in heaven.-S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian.

Our separated brethren can only learn what the Catholic Caurch believes and teaches from herself, and not from her schools, and to endeavor, by every means in your power, to keep them there in constant attendance. The child whose early years have been spent in a well-ordered Catholic home, and in regular and healthy attendance at a good Chris-tian school, has made the best preparation towards meeting the temptations and daugers which beset the manhood years

with God's mercy towards sinners, and thus encourages him in prayer. If it be the Blessed Virgin or of other Saints, it keeps before his mind what the grace of God can effect in poor morta's like himself. An-other thing these holy pictures do. They bring to our minds the lives of the holy persons, represented by them, and this too, in characteristic manner. For as in every individual there is some one trait rosary, said constantly in common, cannot fail to instil piety and faith into children, till these latter become a second nature to them. In long after years, perhaps in to them. In long after years, perhaps in far distant lands, and in very perilous circumstances, they will take a more than mother's place. The memory of the night prayer in the cottage home of one's parents and one's childhood will speak with willingness all its own, and be lis-tened to for good, when the priest's voice is not heard, or, if heard, is not heeded. Catholic brethren, you who give so gen-erously to buil i your noble churches, and who so love to see your temples fair and too, in characteristic manner. For as in every individual there is some one trait of character prominent above the rest, so in the lives of holy persons, saints, one virtue and its practice is prominently peculiar to the life of each one. This marked characteristic of his or her life is shadowed forth in the picture of a saint. Thus by enumerating the paintings, pic tures and statues, which adorn the inter-tor of Catholic churches, one can count over practical examples of the virtues that distinguish the life of a Christian. These teach the learned and the un'etwho so love to see your temples fair and decorus, remember that your little ones' first lesson in piety and virtue is your own example, and their first initiation into common worship, your household piayer. If in the former you lead them extrav and in the latter you nealest them bayer. If in this former you nealed them astray, and in the latter you neglect them, the deepest abyss of the sea would be better than the lot which awaits you. What we have been saying of house-hold prayer leads us to its more elevated

that distinguish the life of a Christian. These teach the learned and the un'et-tered. What are all these things but a book of one page in which is written the whole life of the person represented? But Catholics say : pray to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Joseph, to St. Patrick, to your patron saint and to others whom they mention. What if they do? Dues it fol-low from this assertion that they adore the pictures of these saints of God? We a sonorou ware of benchictions. O Rome! mother of virtue, mother of light and of hope mother of silswetness, of a logy and of all poesy! O Rome! inspired of God to fill with fortifying delights the antique void in the human hear! And the bell engenders the belfry. For these birds of brozze, whose learned and sweat chant rejnced the extent of earth, art; created marvellous cages which elance into the heavens. The stone, bedecked with sculptured flowers, shoots up into by the Sarker of Redemption. It living His Act of Redemption. It primarily, and in a certain sense alone keeps open the intercourse between heaven and earth, re-established by Him. As Christ did not change or cancel the commandments "Thou shalt not kill,"

SEPT. 18 1886.

NOTE-BOOK AND LOG. Social and Home Life in Cuba.

canno behiu they flashin you h

From the Chicago Morning News, July 24. expre at 9,

From the Chicago Morning Newr, July 24. Havana, Cuba, July 12, 1886. I have forborne any reference to social and home life and the relations of men and women in Cuba until months of study and observation could give fair opportunity for measurably correct, and at least honest, remark upon them. The fact is that the same principle laid down at the outset of these papers—that one must approach attempted analyzation of the character, customs and habits of any foreign people only after an earnest en-deavor to think with their thought and point as possible—most pertinen ly ap-plies to these matters. plies to these matters. All this whole subject here naturally

plies to these matters. All this whole subject here naturally centres about the Cuban woman. Alto-gether I believe her to be one of the most lovely women in the world. She may not have so much soul as some American women. But some of these American women who travel on soul are veritable devils in their homes. They are great artists, these women with soul. In church and society matters, and especially if they may have edged themselves within the outakits of some literary coterie through the wedge of some other person's brains and effort, they hold their own a bit by exuding soul. But God help the ser-vants, the family, the husband. The public is interested in the contoutions of soul for a little ; the revants and family suffer ; the husband gets done up. The other fellows get the soul, or whatever suffer; the husband gets done up. The other fellows get the soul, or whatever such females have to sell for their homes. A home is broken and ruined, and the sneering world rings up the curtain for another fool with soul to cavort before it. But in this fortunate land wives are not another fool with soul to cavort before it. But in this fortunate land wives are not wild with devilish ambition for personal, social, and other notoriety nor insane to become anything and everything but wives. They seem to continue to remem-her as it more that they really have a ber, as it were, that they really have a sex. If this is the result of the education and training of the Church, though every and training of the Childs, though every Protestant writer upon these people has a fling at the Catholic Church, I say all honor to it for its noble influence. But of the Cuban woman's loveliness

there can be no question. She is beauti ful in form, in movement, in face. From the nina or little girl to old age she is still the nina or little girl to old age she is still beautiful. She is as winsome as a child, lovely as a maiden, entrancing as a sweet-heart, adorable as a wife, dear and sweet as a mother, and again charming and win-some when the days have come wherein she is a child again. Somehow that sort of thing all the way along, would seem to comprise conditions out of which good women could secure the truest worship, the happiest lives. And I believe they do here.

do here. In the physical beauty of the Cuban woman the commanding features are the foot, whose daintikes and symmetry are marvelous; the supple, willowy grace of movement of peson; the exquisitely modeled form, and the eyes which never lose their lustre and glow. Cuban women wear shoes no larger than the No. 1 size for women in the States. Nor is this diminutive size the result of any pinch-ing proces. She is bon that way. That is her foot. You could hold two of them in your one hand. And, whatever the woman's weight or size, the foot is uni-versally this dainty and beautiful thing. Its arch is wonderful. But one thing about it offends the foreigner's eye. That is the high, marrow heel, two or three In the physical beauty of the Cuban about it cliends the foregners eye. That is the high, narrow heel, two or three inches long, and scarcely a third of an inch at its narrowest part. One feels afraid of accidents and contractemps from it. But this pretty-footed woman is a sure footed one. She is the most grace-ful woman on her fect, in her walk and carrisge, in the promenade, or in the dance, you ever sow. So this sinewy, ed, a part of the grain, fibre, blood, and the very spirit back of them. Of her form, it is perfection. Nine women cut of ten you meet are models of symmetry. I should say they were rather under the size of our average were rather under the size of our average American women. There is a greater delicacy in line and proportion. They do not so torture their persons or them-selves. They do not endeaver to abolish the action of every vital organ, and those organs themselves, in an effort to rival the hour glass in form. They are themthe hour glass in form. Trey are them-selves. Many American women run themselves and sicken the public.en-deavoring to be something besides women all around. These women are just as God made them. All women are physi-cally beautiful when they let God alone in these matters. All women who do in these matters. All women who do otherwise make themselves hideous to even men who pretend gallant admira-The Cuban woman's face may be said to be wholly interesting and lovely rather than wholly beautiful. Its beauty is in its expression rather than in repose. Som faces of women are grand and classic in repose. I have seen many English, Ger man at d American women of that typ But when they spoke or awakened t mental and social activity the spell wa mental and social activity the spell wa gone. Imperiousness, never a woman best acquirement only with which t create antagonism and dread; supe ciliousness, never a woman's best gree only with which to gain for herself con tempt; and insincerity, never a woman best weapon only with which to wonn friends until they become mortal encub-mall too often come with the play of those features. But there is a type -all too often c me with the play those features. But there is a type beauty, or loveliness, which glows activity. It seems to warm and col and beam with a certain goodness of r ture, of heart, of soul, bebind it. Y can hardly tell where it is, or what it but you see it truly. It is something this subtle sort men expect, and want, the face of women. And it is something ike this that is very engaging in the Cuban woman's face. This face is of the Latin mould, oval and with a delicate put truding of a pretty and shapely chin. I complexion is waxen, creamy, with carnation in her cheeks. But her moo large, mobile, tremulous, with just a s carnation in her cheeks. But her mo large, mobile, tremulous, with just a s gestion of pathos in the slight draw down at the corners, has lips so red ripe that her ever perfect teeth daza's brilliant contrast. Her hair is of lead black darkness which suggest meind eaft mist upon the nicht au: lead Diack daikness which suggest weird, soft mist upon the night at-indeed a glory ever. But her eyes her priceless crowning lovelines, never ending power and chaim. T

which has been for the two mote-which has been for the time disastrious to the hope: of Ireland, exists no longer. At the same time, the partnership between cnemics of Home Rule and enomies of the Lunt Bill, which has

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ensmise of the Lind Bill, which has brought about this result, will now, we may hope, be dissolved. The enemies of Home Rule bave ever been the keenest promoters of Lind Parchase in the inter-est of the Irish landlords. The enemies of the Lund Parchase Bill, instead of stand-ing at ease, will now have to use all their vigilence for the purpose of preventing the adoption of schemes of Lind Parchase founded on principles very difficult from, and, indeed, opposite to, those of the Bill lately consigned to the limbo of abortions. We have lying before us a new point of

planation on the Bill. A main object of that Bill was to get rid of the bad and dangerous schemes, which alone had seemed possible in the present centralized condition of our arrangements for the government of Ire-land. Amorg the principles of the plan, any or all of which I reserve my title to unhold and urge at the proper time on the case of Ireland, and of Ireland alone the case of Ireland, and of Ireland alone the case of Ireland, and of Ireland alone the rest are held together by freewill; she alone is under the bond of force. In op-position to it, she has maintained from and has availed herself progressively more and more of the increased means of pro-test with which, in singular blindness to

tions of a wider scheme, were these:-1-To eschew entirely the establish-ment of the relation of debtor and creditor ment of the relation of debtor and creditor between the Imperial Treasury and the Irish occupier individually. 2.—To deal only with an authority empowered under the highest sanction to bind Ireland as a whole. 3.—To accept as security nothing less than what would suffice to place the fifty millions of Consols issuable under the Act

on a footing of perfect equality in the market with the mass of Consols already

there. 4 -- In fulfillment of this view, to place the charge, not on the rents proceeding from the land alone, but also on the entire public revenues of Ireland.

5 -To direct the collection and course of these revenues in such as channel, as to make their receipt and application not less safe and certain than the receipt and application of the revenues of Great Britain.

I trust that every British Liberal, consentient or dissentient, who may think that there are reasons sufficient to warrant some intervention of Imperial credit in order to solve the question of Irish land. will steadily resist any attempt to fasten on us a scheme of inferior security ; and especially will set his face against the establishment of direct relations between

the Treasury and the individual occupant of the soil of Ireland, by reason, not only of pecuniary risk, but als), and for more, of very grave political danger. The subject may be summed up in three short queries.

First, is it right that E gland, both on grounds of policy, and as having been att and part in the wrong done to Ireland by her land laws and by many of her land-lords, should bear her share in providing further facilities for the sale and purchase

further facilities for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland? Secondly, ought this provision to be made by a liberal use, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the public credit of the country ? Thirdly, is it wise or ju tifiable, instead

of dealing with some public authority in Ireland, to place the Treasury of this country in the direct relation of creditor to scores or it may be hurdreds of thous ands of the persons occupying land in Ire-

To the first two questions I give my answer in the affi mative ; to the third I say emphatically, No. IV,-THE CONSERVATIVE CHARACTER OF

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. I deviate for a moment from my sur-vey of the political battlefield, to touch on a question more likely to receive consider. on now than during the heat of the ation now than during the heat of the fight. For my own part, in arguing for the Irish policy of the late administration, have not found it my duty to attempt any narrow approbation of that policy to the Liberal party. It was indeed emin-nently agreeable to the principles of that party, because it proceeded unon a rational but a broad and generous trust in the people of Ireland; upon a large recog-nition of that people's right to liberty, which, says Mr. Burke, is the "birthright of our species," and which "we cannot for-feit, except by what forfeits our title to fight. which, says Mr. Burke, is the "birthright of our species," and which "we cannot for-feit, except by what forfeits our title the privileges of our kind. I mean the abus or oblivion of our rational facul-ties," which "destroys our social nature, in the preceding year on account of a in the preceding year on account of a in the preceding year on account of a posing upon the State the payment of all state the payment of state the payment of all state the payment of st abuse or oblivion of our rational facul-ties," which "destroys our social nature, and transforms us into something little better than the description of wild beasts." But unless the policy, from its harmon-izing with the love of liberty, and its epirt of reliance on a people, be, in the eyes of all but Liberal politicians, guilty of the unpardonable sio, atd thus exclu-ded from a hearing, surely it has high titles to a concervative character, and may reasonably lay claim to Conservative favour. For it is especially founded on titles to a conservative character, and may reasonably lay claim to Conservative favour. For it is especially founded on regard for history and tradition. It aims in the main at restoring, not at altering, the Empire. In this vast mass are straight in the unit of another the secured for pro-term on each occasion, both the aid of wh the Liberal vote in the House of Com-ernment in the House of Lords. One of other case stands alone. The Tory chiefs kin the another the secured for pro-ernment in the House of Lords. One of other case stands alone. The Tory chiefs kin the another the secured for the secured for the secured for the secure the secure of the tribute by the knotted strength thus inhering in each part, to increase the aggre-gate of cohesive force, which guarantees the permanence and solidity of the Intermediate authority, set between the central power and the subject, is a contrivance favourable to both. It softens the whole character of government as a coercive system. It saves the centre from strain; and saves it also from excess

scorn by the for whose benefit it was in great part designed, has been deadly to both, and has proved the most powerful cause of the defeat of the Liberal party at the elections in England. It gives a domestic aspect to commands which, when proceeding from a remoter acurce, want their bist pass of the obedience acce. The ruler's will is more largely obeyed; and the quality of the obedience forth for the severance of the two mass-trees is irrestible and that the twinship It gives a domestic aspect to commands which, when proceeding from a remoter source, want their bist pissport to accept acce. The ruler's will is more largely obeyed; and the quality of the obedience is improved as the quantity is enlarged, for it becomes a willing obedience. There are functions of government which require from their own nature a central impul-sion. But, wherever the nature of the thing to be done does not suffer, the more locally it is determined the better. And in all cases where, population not being homogeneous, the different portions of a country (such as the United King dom) are variously coloured, as by race, or religion, or history, or employments, the argument against centralization ac-quires new force, in proportion as the

quires new force, in proportion as the central agent loses the power of sympathy and close adaptation to peculiar wants and wishes, and may lose also, where relations have not been altogether kindly, even the the adoption of schemes of Land Purchase founded on principles very difficult from, consciousness of this ingenital defect.
lately consigned to the limbo of abortions. We have lying before us a new point of departure; but, for the sake of the subject, it may be right to offer a slight explanation on the Bill.
A main object of that Bill was to get rid of the bad and dangerous schemes more all the portions of the Empire. All

test with which, in singular blindness to the state either of her mind or our own, or possibly both, we have incongrounsly supplied her. And when, more positively urging her demand, she at the same time narrows the demand itself, so as to meet imposite inclusion and complex the in narrows the demand itself, so as to meet imperial jealousies and scruples, the is rewarded for her moderation by the loud assertion that the Irish nation speaks, it is true, but speaks with a lie in its month. So, then, we may fairly say of the policy which aims at giving Irelaud an Irish Government, not only it is a policy broad, open, trustful, popular, and therefore lib eral; but also it is a policy which, instead of innovating, restores ; which builds upon the ancient foundations of Irish history and tradition ; which, by making power local, makes it congenial, where hitherto it hus been unfamiliar almost alien ; and strong, where hitherto it has been weak. Let us extricate the question from the low

Let us extricate the question from the low mist of the hour, let us raise the banner clear of the smoke of battle, and we shall vative policy is eminently a C nscr-vative policy. V.—TO WHICH PARTY IS THE WORK RESER-

VED ? It is one of the best characteristics of

the Liberal party, that it has never fore-gone an opportunity of closing with a good measure, come it from whom it might. It was in an endeavor to apply this that in December last Lowering whether

that in December last I promised my best support to Lord Salisbury, if his Govern-ment would introduce a comprehensive measure for the settlement of the Irish question. This was an offer made under bighly favourable circumstances. For, as between the two great parties in the States, the question of Irish self govern-ment, in its principal aspects, was then open ground. The Liberal party of 1800 had the honor of resisting the Incorporat ing Union. But for the last sixty years, on the question of repealing that measure, as the proposal was entertained by neither party, no distinctive character had attached to the action of the one or the other. Unhapp'ly, the last Tory Government, n stwithstanding the encourgement given by the opinion of their Viceroy, was not prepared to move. Accordingly, the ques-tion of self government for Ireland in Irish affairs has now taken its place in polities with the Liberal coat of arms goodwill.

stamped upon it, and has become a Liberal measure. But there remains an import-ant question behind. Will it, or will it ant question behind. Will it, or will it not, like other Liberal measures, owe its coming place on the Statute Book im-mediately, if not causally, to the action of official Tories, sustained and made effec-tive by Liberal patriotism and Liberal

posal of 1886, will be carried. Whether the path will be circuitous; whether the j urney will be divided into stages, and how many these will be; or how much jiding will attend the passage; it is not for me to conjecture whether in this, as in to many other cases, the enemies of the measure are the persons designed finally to guide its triamphal procession to the C p'tol. But I hope that, should this contingence once more arise, every Liber-al politician, irrespective of any misgiv-ngs (should he be tempted to entertain them), as to the motives of the men, will remember that his inexorable duty is to extract the maximum of public profit from their acts.

extract the maximum of public profit from their acts. YI — CONCLUSION. If I am not cgregiously wroug in all that has been said, Ireland has now lying before her a broad and even way, in which to walk to the consummation of her wishes. Before her eves is opened that same path of constitutional and peaceful action, of steady, free, and full discussion, which has led England and Scot-land to the achievement of all discussion, which bas led England and Scot-land to the achievement of all their pacific triumphs. Like the walls of Jericho, faling, not in blood and conflagration, but at the trumpet's peal, so, under the action of purely moral forces, have a hundred fortresses of prejudice, privilege, and shallow prescription, successively hundred fortresses of prejunce, privilege, and shallow prescription, successively given way. It is the potent spell of legal-ity, which has done all this, or enabled it to be done. The evil spirit of illegality and violence has thus far had no part or lot in the political action of Ireland, since, through the Franchise Act of 1885, she came into that inheritance of advante came into that inheritance of adequate came into that inheritance of adequate .representation, from which she had before been barred. Ireland, in her present action, is not to be held respon-sible for those agrarian (flences, which are in truth the indication and symptom of her disease; from which her public opining has, through the recent beneficial action, become greatly more estranged; and to which she herself ardently entreats us to apply the only effectual remedy, by such a reconciliation effectual remedy, by such a reconciliation between the people and the law, as is the necessary condition of civilized life. The moderation of the Irish demands, as they were presented and understood in the Session of 1886, has been brightly reflected in the calm, conficting, and constitutional attitude of the nation. I make no specific reference to the means that have been used in one deplorable case, under guilty used in one deplotable case, inder gnilty recommendations from above, with a view to disturbing this attitude, and arresting the progress of the movement; for I believe that the employment of such means, and the issuing of such recom-mendations, will eventually aid the cause they were designed to it its. mendations, while eventually and the cause they were designed to in jure. It is true that, in the close of the last century, the ob-tinate refusal of just demands, and the deliberate and dreadful acts of Ireland's

enemie^s, drove her people widely into dis-affection, and partially into the ways of actual violence. But she was then down trodden and gagged. She has now a full constitutional equipment of all the means necessary for raising and determining the necessary for raising and determining the issues of moral force. She has also the strongest sympathies within as well as beyond, these shores to cheer, moderate, and guide her. The position is to her a novel one, and in its novelty lies its only risk. But she is quick and ready of percep-tion; she has the rapid comprehensive glance, which the generals she has found for us have shown on many a field of battle. The qualities she has so eminently exhibited this year have already enrued exhibited this year have already earned for her a rich reward in confidence and There is no more to ask of her. She has only to persevere. August 19, 1886.

August 19, 1880. PostSCRIPT. Since these pages were written the principal intentions of the ministers in respect to Ireland have been aunounced. The statesmen who in January deemed coercive measures an absolute necessity do not now propose them, although agrarian crime has rather increased and Ireland has been perturbed (so they said) by the proposal of home rule. This is a heavy blow to coercion and a marked sign of programs.

"ANOTHER TELEGRAPH." From Le Parfam De Rome,

ranslated for the New York Freeman's

BY LOUIS VEUILLOT. A brief halt in a colitary place permits us to hear the Angelus The wind bears it from a belfry concealed from our view. A woman and a child, who are watching

A woman and a child, who are watching the wagons pass, make the sign of the Cross. "Why do they make the sign of the Cross? asks Coquelet; "is it the train or us they take for the devil ?" Neither the train, nor you, nor me, malicious Coquelet! That woman and that child are not thinking of the devil; they are thinking of God. They have heard the Angelus, and they are praying. Listen : it is the telegraphic language of the Church, invented long, long ago. 'What does it say?' asks Coquelet. It says something infinitely above you and all the Institute; bat these little ones, thanks to God, still understand it. Listen : "The Angel of the Lord announced to Mary that she was to become the Mother of the Saviour of the world;" and Mary replied to the Angel : "Be it done according to the will of the Lord;" and the Word of God enemies. Ask any child of ten or twelve years of age: "Do you Cathelics alore the pictures banging on the walls of your churches?" The answer will be "that the Cathelic Church forbids the aloration of them." What glib stories are told of Catholics kneeling down with clasped hands before pictures in their churches, and calling on them to hear, help and grant their requests. Such sweet little

the will of the Lord;" and Mary concerved of the Holy Ghost; "and the Word of God was made flesh and dwelt among us." To this Divine recital, the bell adds the prayer of the Church: "O Mary! Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death." That is what the bell and these people together are saying. The Word of God was made flesh; He has dwelt among us. Formerly, Coquelet, under the sole sceptre of St Louis, fifteen hundred thou-sand belfrys elevated towards heaven their Cross crowned steeples. One could not raise one's eye without seeing the sign of R-demption. The Word mate flesh has dwelt amongs us; He has died for us! In these belfrys, at every hour of the day and of the night, prayer was chanted. The bell sounded for the Sacrifice of the morn-ing and for the praises of the evening. The Word of God was made flesh for us; He has loved us to death, even to the He has loved us to death, even to the death of the Cross! That sweet voice of prayer ran along the

That sweet voice of prayer ran along the fields, ascended the mountains, hovered over the concealed valleys, pierced the profound forests, dominated all human noise. Voice of consolation, voice of hope, voice of love! He has loved us, He has redeemed us, He reigns over us! It snoke without cease one heard it wown. He has redeemed us, He regas over us! It spoke without cease, one heard it every-where. Without cease and everywhere it convoked men to unite themselves in love. It reminded them that they are kings, sons of God, co-heirs of Heaven. Heaven recompenses faith, hope and charity. Mother of God, pray for us sin-near 1 ners

The grand voice did not disdain to speak of men after having spoken of God. of men after having spoken of God. It announced baptism, marriage, death; it requested prayers for the new-born, pray-ers for the aginizing, prayers for the weddet. Brothers, assist your brothers! Then in the family of Christ there was no stranger. Tous this melodious tele-graph filled space, putting men in com-munication with men and with God, en-tertaining them with sublime mysteries and holy thoughts. It spoke of God to all the earth; by it, all the earth spoke to God. It does so yet, and the poor and ignorant still understand it; but many, rich and wise, no longer understand it. rich and wise, no longer understand it. A Pope spread the use of bells in sanctifying them. It is Rome which has given us this delicious voice and its Divine lan guage. It is she who baptizes bells, who

with sculptured flowers, shoots up into the clouds, to serve as a throne for the the clouds, to serve as a throne for the Cross. Now this ensemble of prodigies, this aerial cage of winged prayer, this throne of the liberating Cross, this chief work of a grand art and a grand science united to adore God, have I characterized it sufficiently? No, the belfry was some-thing more; it was the monument of grainude and love. It attested that the human race, eaved by Jesus Christ, wished to belong to Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ has combatted to deliver us from hell. bas combatted to deliver us from hell, Jesus Christ has conquered, that He may reign over us, that He may command, that He may defend His people from all evil and from all tyranny ! May His flesh, which is given us, sustain our souls against the f-ebleness of our flesh; may it preserve us from the cowardice by which we would become slaves of the slaves of Satan; may we die faithful to God, Satan ; may we die fatting to God, rather than obey man against God! Thus the monument of gratitude and love guarded liberty, and such were the thoughts which the bell and belfry spread over the earth. Thus the telegraph of the Church bore things which the electric telegraph could never bear. REV. P. J. MCMANUS

HOLY PICTURES. In Catholic churches pictures of our In Catholic charches pictures of our Lud, of His immediate mother and of the Saints adom the walls. Non Catho-lic visit our charches, lo k at these pic-tures, then go home to talk about the idelatry of Catholics. It is unjust to charge a crime against others without an examination of the evidence. All that Catholics demand is : Hear, before con-demning us. There is not a tittle in our faith or practice, as Catholic, of which we are ashamed. We love all that there is in the Church and her teschings, and would prefer death to the loss of them. Our separated brethren can only learn

FAMILY WORSHIP.

From the Pastoral Letter of the Plenary Council of Australia. We beg you all to place your children, early in their childhood, at good Catholic

them." What gib stories are told of a Catholics Inceling down with clasped hands before pictures in their churches, and calling on them to hear, help and grant their requests. Such sweet little itories, too, for children are written, "The litaian boy such is medal" of the B'essed Virgin and others of thiskind. The Cthildren should begun with morning prayer. God, in the oble and begun with morning in commanded prayer. God in the oble and there of this kind is prayers. Yes he does, in the church is prayers. Yes he does in the church is prayers. Yes he does in the church is prayers, therefore, we speak to God. When peaking to our fellow man, we pay atten-ing our minds, first, to the words we are inccessary to rivet our attention when we speak to God. We can do this by confu-ing our minds, first, to the words we are intering, second, to the sense or meaning of them, third, to thinking of God and holy things. Lis wery difficult to hold the yeys fixed in vacant stare, but confine it to are used helps to concentrate the mind it with God's mercy towards sinners, and the different figures and signs which it cal problems the figures and signs which it me different figures and signs which it me different figures and signs which it with God's mercy towards sinners, and the prayers a king protection to Blessed Mary, the different figures and signs cause in the is prayer and it helps him to keep his mile it cont he sense for the sisk. becomes different it cont he sense in protection to a blessed Mary, which softens and sweets an the whole, structed Virgin or of other Sints, it keeps before his mind what the grace of God can it with God's mercy towards sinners, and the is Blessed Virgin or of other Sints, it keeps before his mind what the grace of God can d effect in poor mortals like himself. An-other thing these holy pictures do. They it lit the least he come of tures in the sints, it keeps before his mind what the grace of God can d effect in poor mortals like himself. An-other thing these holy pictures do. Th

sign of progress. I am concerned to say that on no other head do the announce I am concerned to say There are at least four great cases, which

ments supply any causes for congratula t on : 1. Large Icish subjects, ripe for treatnent, are to be referred to commissions of inquiry. This is a policy (while social order is in question) of almost indefinite

delay. 2 Moreover, while a commission is to inquire whether the rates of judicial rents are or not such as can be paid, the aid of the law for levying the present rents in November has been specially and emphat-

moneys required to meet the d fference between these actual rents and what the land can fairly bear. This project is in principle radically bad, and it would be an act of rapine on the treasury of the

country. 4. Whereas the greatest evil of Ireland

is that its magisterial and administrative systems are felt to be other than Irish, no proposal is made for the reconstruction of what is known as the Dublin Castle gov ernment. 5 It is proposed to spend large sums

of public money on public works of all kinds for the material development of the Empire. In this vast mass are straight way discovered a multitude of subaltern integers; municipalities, counties, colo-nies, and nations. Does a true concerva-tive policy recommend that the dividing lines, which hedge about these sciondary organizations, should be eyed with an eager jealousy, and effaced upon any favourable occasion 4 I put aside for the moment all regard to the pollution and moment all regard to the pollution and state of 1832, with the exception of Sir Robert Issa, which the exception of Sir Robert Peel, fiercely resisting the Reform Bill of their own familiar fortress, the House of thores, and stopping its progress in their own familiar fortress, the House of the case at the concerva-tion of the stopping its progress in their own familiar fortress, the House of the question. But public indignation was too strong to permit the progress of the experiment. But public indignation was too strong to permit the progress of the experiment.

favourable constant is particular to the pollution and the tyranny by which an occasion for the Union was forced into existence; and I raise the issue on a broader ground. It is surely most desirable that every sub-altern structure is an enormous political fabric, having j ints and factenings, tie beams and rafters of its own, should con-tribute by the kooted activated for any structure is on subcond factorings, the beams and rafters of its own, should con-tribute by the kooted activated factorings, the barres of the transported factoring the transported 6. The limitation of local government in Ireland to what may at this moment be adopted. August 22, 1886.

1829 and 1846, to make up for Orarge and Tory defections, so as to secure the specified and casiest, which would in my judgment have been also the most satis factory acomplishment of the great INCOMPARA Horsford's Acid Phosphate INCOMPARABLE IN SICK HEADACHE.

design. With regard to that design, I do not Dr. FRED HORNER, jr., Salem, Va venture to forceast the future, beyond the expression of an undoubting belief that a measure of self-government for Ireland, not less extensive than the pro-

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25 cents. NATIONAL PILLS will cure constipated bowels and regulate the liver.

throne of God, and are His special friends, yet none would be so horrified as we at even the presumptious thought of giving to them any of the honor which balong to God alone. We honor them and holy pictures, images and statues with an in ferior and relative honor. We honor the Saints as God's friends and ours, too, the representations of them and holy things imply because they relate to God, and are memorials of Him and His Saints. But Catholics and their priests in Lenten services bend the knes in adoration before the pictures called "The stations of the cross." What does the priest say ? At the first station, for example, he says ? this station represents Jesus Christ being condemned to death. Then he and the people genulset. Now mark his words, they are not "We a lore thee, oh picture !' but "We adora Thee, oh Jesus Christ land bless thy holy name." It is God, then, who is alored and not an image, statue or picture. The people ans ere "Biscasse Thou hast redeemed the world." But in the month of May service, do not Cathor is called a we answer, yes. But do we say thead ? We answer, yes. But do we say thead? We answer, yes. But do we say

"oh statue I we crown and thus honor thee." Not by any means. All these marks of our weak attempts at honor, we refer to the mother of God, constituted the Qaeen of heaven and of earth by her divine son. We do not address the statue but the mother of God. People hang the portraits of frieds and relatives on the walls of their homes and hold them in veneration because of the persons represented by them. Who accuses them of a wrong, much less idolatry, for such a practice i

homes and nota them in veletation because of the persons represented by them. Who accuses them of a wrong, much less idolatry, for such a practice i The family and the world have their The family and the world have their heroes and honor them. Can the Crits-tian Catholic be blamed for honoring words of Christ, as the Holy Ghost has

tian Catholic be blamed for honoring those of the Church. These are the heroes of Jesus Corist, and at His invitation they took up the cross, loved it during life, and were crowned at death. Not only little children, Italian, Spanish, or Irish, but men and women of all classes carry about them medals of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, but they do not adore them or think these things can hear or help them. These innges are her or help them. These images are hear or help them. These images are carried by us as a reminder that God created us for Himself, hence these saints represented are to be our companions, if we imitat their witnes. These meads we imitat their witnes. These meads represented are to be our companions, if we imitate their virtues. These medals vation.

and images constantly remind us of these virtues. The Church also blesses all these and asks God to preserve those children that Freemau's Worm Powders who carry them from sin and an unpro- will surely cure.