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Catholic Record.

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THE MITCHELSTOWN MASSACRE.

The murder of the three unfortunate men at Mitchelstown has stamped with infamy the Salisbury Government, if indeed this act were needed to mark it as the worst Government which has for a long period misgoverned Ireland.

Before now Princes have "waded through slaughter to a throne," but we have yet to learn that, whether before or since the duties as well as the rights of rulers have been recognized, a throne was ever really consolidated by shedding the blood of the innocent.

The passage of the Coercion Bill was, in the first place, a crime. Nothing could excuse the deprivation of a whole people of the right of free speech, unless the most glaring and criminal abuse of it by the bulk of the people. Even intemperate language made use of by a very limited number of heated persons could in no case be an apology for so sweeping a measure; for such cases could certainly be met by the common law, unless the government of the country be totally imbecile and incompetent.

In the United States, it may be, that liberty of speech is allowed even to excess, but at all events in that enlightened and free land the rights of the people are fully recognized and respected. There even the Anarchists are permitted to air their theories, and to protest against the just government under which they live. It is true that there are at present seven Anarchists under sentence of death; but this is because they incited to crime, and the crime was committed; but the people of Illinois were not on that account gagged. The laws of the United States were quite sufficient to meet the case without the arbitrary suppression of liberty of speech against the whole community.

How different is the case of poor oppressed Ireland! Truly there is dissatisfaction in the country against the way in which it is governed, and that dissatisfaction is openly expressed. But what is the meaning, what the use of so-called "constitutional Government" if the grievances of a whole people are not to be talked of? It is not denied, it cannot be denied that the people of Ireland have been oppressed by the legislation of seven centuries. Many of those grievances have been removed, some of them in our own day; but the hardship which is at the root of all the suffering of the oppressed nationality is still there, and till it be redressed fully the people ought to be discontented, and they have a perfect right to express their discontent in a way which cannot be misunderstood. If they ceased to do so, they would not deserve the rights for which they have so long contended.

We have so frequently insisted upon this, that it might seem unnecessary to do so again, but while the battle of liberty is being fought it is imperative on us to refer from time to time to the principles at stake. The Coercion Bill, which is now law, sets at defiance all the principles of liberty which have been the proud, and till now not altogether empty boast that under the British flag these principles are appreciated and enjoyed. It is now in the power of any magistrate to forbid the holding of any meeting in Ireland, if he suppose that it may lead to disorder. Such power does not exist in England; and if it were attempted to be exercised there, it would lead to resistance. To secure freedom of speech and political action, the English barons took up arms against King John, and wrested from him the Magna Charta; but the provisions of that charter of liberties are not available in Ireland.

Regarding the doctrine on which the Coercion Act is based, Sir William Harcourt said truly: "It is not the common law. It is not the constitution of this country. It is a flagrant breach of the fundamental principles of Government, or the rights of a free people."

The only answer which the advocates of Coercion can give to this is that Mr. Gladstone's government had also deprived the Irish people of Free Speech. Two wrongs do not make one right. The 87 Coercion Bills which in many years have been passed in the British Parliament, instead of justifying the latest act of tyranny, heap up the measure of the wrongs from which

Ireland has suffered; and to that degree must she look for reparation. However, for Mr. Gladstone there is this to be said: he has acknowledged his error, and he is now doing his utmost to repair it. He now recognizes the fact that if the nationalities composing the British Empire are to be consolidated into a united, prosperous, and strong people, it is not by the exercise of a grinding oppression that this will be attained. This policy has been sufficiently tried and has proved to be a dismal failure.

The evils of alien Government in Ireland do not require to be proved at length here. They are too well known, and our readers have personally experienced them. The wholesale evictions, the periodical famines, the widespread poverty and distress, the universal discontent at English rule, speak in trumpet tones of the bad Government of her rulers; and for what is a Government established, if not to make a people prosperous and happy? Surely, then, the people have an inalienable right to meet in peaceful assembly to assert the only remedy which can ensure good Government. On what pretext is this right withheld from them? "To suppress crime," say the supporters of the Salisbury Government. "A general demoralization exists through the County of Wexford," said Colonel King-Harmon. "There is nothing in the new act which is not directed against crime, and crime only," said Mr. Evelyn Ashley at Glasgow, on July 29th.

As regards the assertion of Col. Harman, the testimony of Justice Harrison at Wexford settles it a sufficient refutation. He said that "the number of cases for investigation of a criminal nature was fewer than he had known in any other County of the large extent of Wexford." To this may be added that the only agrarian offence reported in the assize returns from that County, presented to the House of Commons for the last six months was one, the writing of a threatening letter!

In the County of Dublin, which has also been proclaimed and deprived of the right of free speech, for nine months the record of crime was a blank, while for the six months previous only two crimes were reported: one, a threatening letter, another, an incendiary fire, which it is said never took place. In fact, the case throughout Ireland is similar; yet it is pretended that it was necessary to pass the Coercion Act "to prevent crime."

The pretext is a palpable fraud. In Fermanagh, Mr. Justice Murphy said to the Grand Jury, "Nothing can exceed the peace and quiet prevailing in this, as I trust I may call it, your prosperous county. The bills to go before you are only two in number." In Kildare, Mr. Justice Harrison said: "There is nothing in the statistics of the county or in any of the returns that calls for any remark from me as reflecting on the peace and good order of this fine county of Kildare." Yet these counties, where almost no crime exists, are they which are terrorized by an iniquitous "Crimes Act."

The circumstances attending the Mitchelstown outrage are peculiarly atrocious. Even under the Crimes Act, a meeting is legal unless it be previously proclaimed. The Mitchelstown meeting was not proclaimed: it was therefore a lawful assembly, and there was not the semblance of an excuse for the authorities to interfere with it. Just as the meeting had begun, a body of police endeavored to force their way through the crowd, escorting the same police reporter on whose testimony Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville had been arrested. It would seem that the object of this was precisely to exasperate the multitude, and provoke a conflict. This object was not thus attained; but as it is always difficult to open a passage through a dense throng, the police found themselves crushed, and began to use their clubs. This, of course, created a disturbance, in which the police, being worsted, took refuge in their barracks, and from the barrack windows, though there was no attack made upon the building, they began an indiscriminate fusillade upon the people, by which three persons have been murdered in cold blood. This is the unvarnished history of the conduct of the police, and it is this conduct which Mr. Balfour has formally justified in Parliament in the name of the Salisbury Government.

It is true, a police reporter has a right to attend a public meeting, but he has no right to interrupt a lawful meeting. Policemen have no more authority than private individuals to break the peace and excite to riot, and in doing this on the present occasion, they were evidently relying on the protection of the Government, and they have not been disappointed. Mr. Balfour has adjudicated by a declaration in Parliament that the reporter's escort were subjected to "an utterly unprovoked attack of the most violent and brutal character." That his representation of the case is false in every respect is evident from the testimony of eye witnesses, among them the English members of Parliament who were present, as Mr. Labouchere and the Member for Nottingham.

The situation is this. The present government, kept in office by English votes, is determined to rule Ireland by brute force, and to crush out all constitutional agitation for the amelioration of the condition of its people. The Irish know this, but they have resolution enough not to be frightened by tyranny from the course which they are now peaceably pursuing, and we hope patience enough to keep them within the bounds of moderation and constitutional agitation. The moderation they have hitherto displayed has gained for them golden opinions both in England and Scotland, and consolidated a party in the three kingdoms which is marching to certain victory, a party which acknowledges the justice of the Irish claim to Home Rule. The more intolerable the tyranny of the Government may be, the more surely and quickly will come the day of retribution when it shall be ignominiously overthrown, and a new regime shall re-establish a Parliament in College Green. "The star of the west shall yet rise in its glory, and the land that was darkest, be brightest in story."

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AT THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The many incidents occurring on the German and French frontier, annoying to France, are exciting great indignation, which may before long cause serious complications between the two countries. A telegram from Paris dated 26th September gives a new one which has excited the French people greatly. A lieutenant of dragoons, while shooting at Raon-Sarcelles, accompanied by a game-keeper and three others, was fired on by invisible marksmen in German territory, from which the Frenchmen were distant about seven days. Three bullets were fired. The first did not strike any one. The second killed one of the beaters named Brignon, and the third killed a gentleman named Wanger, a pupil at the Saumer military school. The shots were fired by a German soldier named Kaufman, whose duty was to assist the forest guards in preventing poaching. He says he believed the party were on German soil, and that he shouted three times for them to halt before he fired. The sportsman did not hear him call them. The matter has become the subject of diplomatic intercourse. Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador, in an interview with Foreign Minister Florens, expressed regret at the occurrence, and gave assurance that the German Government would do justice. The Temps says: "Public opinion is not justified in giving way to a hasty impression regarding the frontier affair. At the same time it is impossible to refrain from reflecting that if the series of incidents on the frontier be not stopped, it will lead to the belief that Germany is really harboring intentions which her Government disowns. It may be that the occurrences are the result of excessive zeal, but it is incumbent upon both Governments to prevent such excesses by moderating the rigor of their instructions, and selecting prudent agents."

It is worthy of remark that venies have fallen, and that the money market became visibly affected by the incident. This indicates that the recurrence of such incidents is leading to results which may become an explosion of wrath at any time. They may occur once too often for the preservation of peace between the two countries.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CASES.

The Mail of September 26th, says: "The nearest recent parallel to the case of Riel is furnished by the Chicago Anarchists. . . . The Anarchist leaders, seven in number, are now, for lack of crime, awaiting their execution. But they have no powerful race behind them. So no one pretends that they should get off because they are insane, or that they were justified in killing the policemen. For aught the average Canadian or American cares, they cannot be hanged too soon, and even a Rielite organ in Canada is out with the statement that, considering their offences, 'the vindication of law and humanity seems tedious.' If there was such a thing as a strong Anarchist vote, these prisoners would not be long in want of friends."

This statement of the case is quite unfair. The Anarchists now under sentence of death committed murder which has no palliation. Living under a paternal Government which gives equal rights to all, there was no shadow of a grievance which could even remotely justify their taking up arms to make war upon the United States Government. Yet even they have a party in the United States who claim mercy for them. The infidels and anarchists are loud in claiming that they should be set free, or at least pardoned; not unanimously, it is true, but to such an extent that their New York infidel organ is loudly in favor of this. Riel's case differs from this under every aspect. It is not denied that the poor Indians of the North-West were suffering under many grievances, and that these were not redressed. We do not seek to justify their rebellion, for we believe that in time they would have obtained justice in the ordinary course of law, by peacefully placing their case before the Government. But as a matter of fact this justice they had not obtained when they broke into rebellion. Riel threw himself into their cause, and when the rebellion was

crushed he should have shared that executive clemency which it is usual to extend even to arming political offenders, when their cause is lost. In the United States, mercy was shown to the rebel leaders when the Southern Confederacy was broken. It would have been vengeance, not justice, to have acted otherwise with them; and this was precisely the case in which Riel stood. Even if this view were not strictly correct, those who hold it are not to be considered as unpatriotic, and it is unfair to raise against them a race prejudice, as the Mail endeavors to do.

The fact is, there is little doubt that Riel would have been pardoned if there had not been a race of vampires in Ontario, thirsting for his blood, passing resolutions calling upon the Government to hang him, and bringing to bear every possible pressure to secure this result. It is no wonder that a large body of French-Canadians are indignant at even the suspicion that a half-fellow-countryman of theirs should suffer merely because an Association which hates them could move the Government to vengeance, where the circumstances of the case might reasonably have led them to show mercy. The Mail's innuendoes do not surprise us; for does he not row in the same boat, and hold the same flag with the Association alluded to? Has he not inscribed on his flag the same legend as they, "Death to French-Canadians!"

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P.

As a matter of course, Mr. Wm. O'Brien has been found guilty of the charges on which he was arrested under the clauses of the Coercion Act. The charges brought against him are, 1st, That he "on the 9th day of August, 1887, at Mitchelstown, in the County of Cork, being a proclaimed district, did incite certain persons to willfully and maliciously resist and obstruct certain sheriff's constables, bailiffs and other ministers of the law while in the execution of their duty, contrary to the statute."

The second charge is similar to the above, with the exception of the date, 11th August, 1887. Being found guilty on both charges, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each, the periods being concurrent. Mr. Mandeville, who was arrested at the same time, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Appeal being made against these decisions, the prisoners were allowed bail. The Mitchelstown tenants were so situated that they were shut out from the benefit of successive Land Acts, they being leaseholders. While it was possible they had paid their full rent under the old oppressive burdens, while the tenants all around them had their burdens diminished by the operation of the New Law by which tenant rights have been recognized. The consequence was that they were on the verge of utter ruin and starvation. Under the "Plan of Campaign" they held out for the moderate reduction of twenty per cent, which was refused. The moderation of their demand will be seen when it is noted that under the New Act they will be allowed 45 per cent at least. At the very moment when the New Act was about to become law, the rack-renters and the Executive determined to deprive these tenants of its benefits by evicting them before the Act should receive the royal assent. This was the plot which Mr. O'Brien checked. He advised the tenants to resist eviction, and their victory would be sure. They did so; the Land Act became law, and the tenants were saved. This is why the whole power of the Government and the landlords is brought into action to crush Mr. O'Brien. After his arrest, while he was being conducted to prison, his progress was more like the march of a conquering hero than of one of Salisbury's or Balfour's prisoners. Members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Thomas Esmond and a host of distinguished gentlemen united in showing honor to the champion of the poor, and at every station between Dublin and Cork thousands assembled to wish him "God speed" and groan for "Balfour and his murderers."

The government are quite aware that their days are numbered. The more venom they exhibit in their persecution of Irish patriots, the more surely and quickly will the day of retribution come. By the passing of the Land Act they have themselves acknowledged the injustice of the laws under which the people have hitherto groaned. It follows, then, that the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien is a piece of spleen from the beginning; and the vindictiveness with which he was treated while in prison, as if he were a common felon or a malefactor is proved to be an abollition of impotent rage which can only bring the Government into contempt. The government have it in their power, of course to treat as malefactors the hundreds, or rather the thousands, who for a while probably be immersed in their dungeons, under the Coercion Act, during the next few months, for loving their country; and they have through Mr. Balfour declared their intention of doing so. Their followers, rendered insane by the prospect of the certain annihilation which awaits them, and will soon fall upon them, may

encourage them in their course; but they will bring upon themselves and upon their country the condemnation and scorn of every civilized nationality. They seem lost, however, to all sense of shame. But not only are they now the scorn of foreigners: the people of England are looking at the matter; and every by-election which is taking place shows the indignation which is being aroused in all liberty-loving people at the brutal conduct of an imbecile and despotic regime. These indications will grow more numerous till the next general election will bring its remedy by sweeping the real transgressors out of existence.

LATEST PHASES OF THE LAND QUESTION.

While Mr. O'Brien was under arrest he refused most absolutely to accede to any conditions offered him by the Government, so as to lighten the severity of the punishment inflicted on him. The Government seem to be afraid of him. He would pass his parole not to go to England. He refused this humiliating condition. The severity of his imprisonment would have been relaxed if he had given his word that he would not address the people, but he refused to do this also. Hence on several occasions when the opportunity offered itself he made soul-stirring addresses urging them to firmness in the battle which is beginning to be fought for freedom of speech. Mr. Balfour endeavored to get an opinion from the Irish Crown Council that this speech-making by a person out of prison on bail is sufficient cause for a new prosecution, but failed. It is now the intention to prosecute Messrs. O'Brien, and T. D. Sullivan, Irvd Mayor of Dublin, for publishing the proceedings of the League branches which have been suppressed. It is hoped that by this means the speeches of such powerful orators will be effectually stopped by a long imprisonment, as the Government cannot stand to have their deeds brought to light before the public. Disruption must, therefore, be squelched. It is said, however, that if these prosecutions succeed, the newspaper organs of the League will be published in England, where it is still lawful to discuss the acts of a bad Government.

The proposals of Archbishop Walsh to submit the differences between the landlords and tenants to the arbitration of a friendly conference are now attracting serious attention from both parties concerned. Mr. Villiers Stuart, on behalf of many landlords, has written to His Grace on the subject. His Grace indicates his willingness to be a mediator, if there be even a remote prospect of practical result from the conference. At all events a large number of landlords propose to hold a meeting immediately to consider the steps to be taken. Both parties have lost confidence in the capacity of the Government to effect a settlement of the burning question of the day, so that the only prospect left is for them to take the matter into their own hands. If an agreement can be arrived at legislation will be asked for to confirm it.

On Friday, 30th September, a large League meeting was held at Luggacurran, on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne, without the knowledge of the authorities, and, therefore without police interference. Mr. O'Brien made a vigorous speech in support of the principles of the Land League, and of the Plan of Campaign. The League refuses to be intimidated.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The American party is the title of a new party which has lately sprung into life in the United States. This party brings into life the principles of the long defunct Know Nothing party, which in bygone days declared war against all foreigners, but which aimed its shafts especially at the Irish in America, and the Catholic Church. They are opposed to the naturalization of foreigners, and advocate the restriction of immigration. It has been the policy of the United States to invite immigrants, and to give facilities to such to become "American citizens," and under this policy the country has prospered more rapidly than any other in the world. The naturalized foreigners and their children form, at the present day, the bone and sinew of the land, and are Americanis ipis Americanis more American than the Americans themselves.

The New York organ of this new party, the American Flag thus sets forth some of its principles: "The soil of America should belong to Americans. No alien non-resident should be permitted to own real estate in the United States, and the real estate possessions of the resident alien should be limited in value and area."

"An exchange asks if we intend to build a Chinese wall around the United States. We do, friend, we do. The wall referred to was built to keep out the Tartars. We are building one to keep out the sum of Europe."

"There is an axe to grind in the American party. It is a large one and will be

ground sharp. When it falls, some political heads will roll into the basket."

"We inform our correspondent that he cannot be a good Roman Catholic and a good American at one and the same time." "The American party advocates the absolute prohibition of immigration, until we educate and regulate the ignorant aliens we already have."

A convention of this party met in Philadelphia Sept. 16th. Representatives were present from all parts of the United States, even from the Pacific coast. The platform adopted is confined to the principles we have indicated above. There is nothing of the other living issues of the day, Prohibition, Protection, etc. A Philadelphia paper says:

"Where would be the use of restricting immigration, if we throw our ports open to the products of the labor whose competition on American soil we dread? Better bring the workman than his work; for in the former case he is a customer for American products to an extent far greater than in the latter."

THE LATE HON. WM. McMASTER.

The Honorable Senator William McMaster died at the age of 76 years, at his late residence, Toronto, Sept. 22nd, and was buried on Saturday afternoon, the 24th Sept. His career is one which shows what persevering energy and honest hard work can effect. He commenced his business life as a clerk, and years of indomitable perseverance made him one of the merchant princes of Toronto. He was universally respected and his funeral brought together many mourners from distant parts of Canada and the United States. The funeral services took place at the Jarvis street Baptist Church.

Mr. McMaster's will leaves a large amount to purposes connected with Baptist and Methodist church and educational purposes, and the remainder to his heirs in the ordinary course. The total value of the estate is \$1,200,000. It is rumored that the religious and charitable bequests will cause the will to be contested, as they should have been made six months previously to the death of the testator to hold good in law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. O'Brien, the mother of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax. The sad event occurred at her late residence, Woburn River, P. E. I., on Sunday, 20th inst. The funeral took place on Wednesday following, and was largely attended. The Archbishop assisted at the services. Deceased was about 73 years old. May her soul rest in peace.

A MASS meeting of ten thousand persons was held on Sunday on Tower Hill. The police seized the placards and emblems of the assemblage and demanded the names of the promoters of the meeting. Speeches were made from six platforms condemning the action of the police and denouncing the government generally. The whole affair was carried on in an orderly manner.

The election to the office of Lord Mayor of London of Polydore De Kuper, Alderman from Farrington Without, was a genuine surprise. Mr. De Kuper is a Belgian by birth and a Catholic in religion. He is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Bridge street, Black Friars, and in the capacity of a Boniface is well known throughout England and the continent. He is the first Catholic to hold the office of Lord Mayor of London since the Reformation, and his elevation to the position is regarded by Catholics as a great victory.

IN THE COURSE of his speech at Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain blamed Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt for not defining their Home Rule scheme, and he denied that a majority of the people of Ireland wanted Home Rule. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has said and has done very many foolish things since he broke away from the Liberal party of Great Britain. We think, however, this latest utterance of his the most unaccountable of all. Such a reckless wrestling with a stubborn fact will serve to create hearty laughter at the expense of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

THE DUBLIN UNION asserts that since 1st January, 1887, the Irish National League received subscriptions amounting to £31,000, of which sum it has only doled out £4,700 to the entire tenantry of Ireland, leaving the balance unaccounted for. If the Coercionists could only succeed in making the people of Ireland lose confidence in the League, their task of oppressing would be much easier, as the organization by which Ireland will finally gain her liberty would be broken up. The Coercionists will therefore not omit to lie squarely and roundly, if thereby they have any hope of effecting their purpose. This is the plan of the Times, and the Union is following suit.

Even the Tories are obliged to admit that Mr. John Morley's speech at Templecombe Saturday evening was a brilliant effort. The Tories are in fact nearly as well pleased as the Liberals over the manner in which Mr. Morley

handed Mr. Chamberlain. The Birmingham politician is well nigh an Ishmaelite among statesmen at present. He is paying the natural penalty of being all things by turn and nothing long. Every man's hand is against him. The passage in Mr. Morley's speech which received most approval was that in which he declared that a policy of blind, indiscriminate, blundering force must fail, and would not be permitted by the justice loving people of England. There were 20,000 people present at the meeting, and they displayed much enthusiasm.

IN CONCLUDING his speech on the Marquis of Lansdowne's estate the other day Mr. Wm. O'Brien had this to say of the future of the Canadian Governor-General: "He never will receive one pound of rent in comfort from this estate until every hearth that he has quenched in Luggacurran shall be kindled again, and until every tenant that he has evicted shall be reinstated, and until the old race of ours shall be free to dwell and to thrive and to rule in the land that has been watered by the blood and the tears of our fathers."

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

HIS LORDSHIP, THE RIGHT REV. DEAN CLEARLY, ADMINISTRATOR CONFIRMATION AND LAYS THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT TWEED.

His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Clearly arrived in Tweed on Sunday, Sept. 18th in company with Rev. Father David, pastor of Madoc, and Father Kelly, secretary, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new church now in course of erection, and administering the sacrament of Confirmation to the children of the parish. His Lordship having come from Madoc by Bridgewater, was met at that village a distance of five miles from Tweed and the boundary line of the parish by Father Fleming, pastor of Tweed, Father Quinn, Madoc, and a large gathering of the people of the surrounding country, Protestant and Catholic, who formed a grand procession, nearly two miles in length, numbering over two hundred and fifty carriages, headed by the brass band discoursing appropriate airs under the management of Mr. Silas.

His Lordship having blessed the people as the carriage slowly moved through the vast crowd, proceeded to Tweed to lay the corner stone of the new church. As the carriage conveying the Bishop crossed over the bridge, the entrance to the town, a beautiful arch was erected with the appropriate motto "Cead Mille Failte!" neatly worked in letters of white and gold, the presenting a very striking appearance to the grand procession following. In the center of Main st. and crossing from side to side was suspended a beautiful white silk stretching, floating in the air, bearing the inscription, "Welcome to our Beloved Bishop," at the end of which waved a beautiful flag with the harp and shamrock neatly worked, greeting His Lordship. The other flags raised in honor of the Bishop's visit were: Messrs. Stewart at Spalding, Stafford and Huyck Brothers.

Having arrived at the Presbytery, His Lordship, although not feeling well for the previous week, and the fatigue of the long ride, made as little delay as possible, and in company with Father Fleming, esteemed and energetic pastor; Father Kelly, His Lordship's secretary; Father Davis, Madoc; Father McCarthy, Rea; Father O'Garra, Belleville and Father Quinn, Madoc, proceeded in procession to the site of the new church, where the view of the beautiful lake and surrounding country, on which is to be erected the new church. Here were gathered an immense crowd, through which His Lordship could with difficulty pass. The imposing ceremony being never before witnessed in the parish, and the announcement that such a town and illustrious prelate of the Church, was to have addressed the people on such a joyful and memorable occasion failed not to attract an immense audience of Protestants manifesting as much interest as their Catholic fellow town people in the solemn rite. Everything being carried out according to the plan of the Church, the psalms and prayers being recited by the Bishop and clergy. The blessing and laying of the corner stone having been gone through, the Rev. Father Kelly, at the request of His Lordship, who regretted he was too ill to address the people at his great ill eloquently thanked them for their attendance in such large numbers, and for their generosity of heart in laying their united offerings on the corner stone of the new church, on such an auspicious occasion. The amount received was very large. His Lordship promised to visit the people of Tweed often during the erection of their beautiful new church which speaks well for priest and people. The conclusion Father Kelly announced that Confirmation would take place at Tweed instead of Hungerford. Accordingly 10 o'clock on Monday over 115 candidates presented themselves to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation. An address of welcome on behalf of the congregation was read by Mr. Stafford, to which His Lordship briefly, but feelingly replied, thanking the people for their loyal and Catholic sentiments of welcome to himself as their Bishop and chief pastor. After Confirmation the Bishop spoke loving words of counsel to the children and parents.—Canadian Freeman.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Dundas, Sept. 9th, 1887. DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find sum of two dollars for the year's subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD. I wish RECORD every success. I would like to see it in every Protestant home as well as Catholic. It would do good there, as it has done for me, for it would lead them to the true faith. Yours truly, JAMES RANGER.

Beaverton, Sept. 7th, 1887. DEAR SIR.—Enclosed find \$2.00 RECORD. I am well pleased with paper, and you may send it for another year. JOHN J. McDOUGALL.