

VOLUME 11.

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FOR 1889.

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I have added another improvement to the above stable, in the shape of a covered drive way, which now makes my stable the finest in London.

My stable horses are quiet, but stylish. Horses and carriages sent to any part of the Province. Telephone 97. J. FULCHER, Proprietor.

As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cunningham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer refiners on the Record in furnishing the best value in Diamonds, Ruby and Watches. Fine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing us early and sending us the name of the jeweler, we will send you a list of our goods for examination.

Dr. Kline's Great Peppermint Cure. This is the best of all cough cures. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of cough, cold, and croup. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents.

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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Feb. 2nd, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Irish Presbyterians of Liverpool are not satisfied to be affiliated with the Presbyterians of England, so they have applied to the Belfast Presbytery to be placed under its jurisdiction. It is believed that the Belfast Presbytery will accept the responsibility of governing them.

The Low Church people of Hamilton are much troubled about the alleged High Church sympathies of the Bishop of Niagara. An association has been formed for the purpose of counteracting any Ritualistic tendencies. The new society is to be called the Church of England Defence Association.

The London Presbyterians have under consideration a number of amendments to the Confession of Faith. This is good news; for it is well known that the Westminster Confession needs considerable amendment before it will be passably Christian doctrine.

The little war in Wales is expected to be renewed with more vigor than ever on both sides. The ministers of the English Church declare their firm determination to collect tithes at any hazard, while the people of the Principality are determined with almost one mind to resist its imposition. The people have justice on their side, and their firmness must be crowned, in the end, with success.

The sensational story about the monks of the Grand Chartreuse being offered \$1,500,000 for the monopoly of the liquor which goes by that name, appears to be another of the fabrications which are so common as regards the Pope and Catholics. It was said that the Pope had given directions that the offer should not be accepted. This part of the story has been officially denied, and the rest of it is probably just as true as the part which is certainly false.

A MINISTER in Wisconsin boasts that he belongs to the White Caps. This may not be a very fitting position for a Christian, much less for a Christian minister. However, he has certainly done no worse than Dr. Wild and some other ministers of the Evangelical Alliance who preach murder of Papists, and retention of stolen property as virtues, and who find no other use for their pulpits than to make them a medium for the propagation of lies.

The Presbyterian Review says: "A century ago there were 34,000,000 Protestants; there are now 134,000,000." It is very easy to make statistics tall a wonderful tale when they are based upon imagination. The number of Protestants here given, for either the present or the last century, is purely imaginative. When we say, however, that the number of Catholics is 250,000,000, the statement is based upon accurate returns made for the dioceses of the world, and though to a small extent, approximate, the number may be relied on as nearly correct.

How much the Americans take to heart Lord Selbury's delay in the appointment of a British ambassador at Washington, may be judged from the following extract from the Philadelphia Press: "As far as the state department is concerned it cares not a rap what England may or may not do. Her action must be determined by her own government. If Lord Selbury prefers to have an inexperienced young gentleman instead of an older diplomatist to represent the interests of Great Britain in this country nobody here will object."

The Methodists and Presbyterians are carrying out the plans which have been made for the establishment of the order of deaconesses. In Chicago and Cincinnati houses for deaconesses have been already established, and in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, and Detroit, it is expected that there will soon be similar establishments. The Presbytery of Selkirk has been the first to ordain a Presbyterian deaconess, the recipient of the order being Lady Grizel Baillie of Dryburgh Abbey. The Los Angeles Presbyterians have also established deaconesses who, however, are not ordained to the office, but accept it for a term of years.

DR. HANNA, of Belfast, declared at a meeting of the Protestant Alliance at Edinburgh that Home Rule is an imposture. He challenges Mr. Thomas Dickson, M. P., who is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, to test Irish national liberality by "preaching the gospel in the south and west of Ireland." This kind of talk passes very well before such audiences as Mr. Hanna addressed; yet people know very well what kind of gospel is acceptable to the Orangemen of Belfast, who are for the most part co-religionists of Dr. Hanna. Where in the west and south of Ireland have such outrages been perpetrated in

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"Soon I received a letter from Kirby, and I wrote him saying that the evidence was ready, telling him people were on his track, and so he crossed to Clifton. He offered me \$200 in gold to bring my man over, but I told him he was afraid to go. At last, after I had got about all he would pay, I wrote Mr. Kirby that the man utterly refused to connect themselves with the affair, and he went on West a wiser and sadder man."

"He drew heavily all the time I was with him and was easy to fool on that account. Before we parted he drew up an agreement offering me \$3,000 to produce the evidence, the Times agreeing to stand whatever sacrifice I made in selling out here."

It is further stated on the best authority that the Pinkerton detectives in America for the purpose of procuring evidence which will benefit the Times in the case now pending before the Commission and in the Scotch Court. With all its cunning the Times has not found evidence of criminality, for of criminality there was none. In return for its lavish expenditures, the Times gets nothing but the disappointment it deserves.

THE RE-ARREST OF MR. WM. O'BRIEN.

The re-arrest of Mr. Wm. O'Brien on a charge equally paltry and unjust with that under which he was before immured in Tallamore prison, is not calculated to increase the love of the Irish people for their alien rulers. The crime for which Mr. O'Brien has been this time committed to prison is nothing more than the exercise of that free speech which it is boasted is the birthright of England's subjects. It is no more than English and Scotch politicians are accustomed to do every day when addressing their constituents, but it appears that what is lawful in these two countries is not to be allowed in Ireland. The harsh and cruel treatment which Mr. O'Brien endured in Tallamore, it appears, is to be repeated in Clonmel prison to which he has been sentenced for four months; and already we have a specimen of the course of torture to which he is to be subjected. Treatment which if shown toward the most degraded criminals would excite the indignation of the people of the three Kingdoms, is thought to be quite the thing for a patriotic Irishman whose only crime is that he loves his country, and is bold enough to demand openly a redress of grievances the existence of which even his enemies acknowledge.

We learn by cable despatches that when Mr. O'Brien was ordered to remove his clothing and den the prison garb he refused. He was then seized by the warders, and his clothing was forcibly removed. His beard was shaved off, and as he made a desperate resistance he was exhausted by the struggle. It is very suggestive that the cable despatch states that his prostration, consequent on the struggle, was so great that a priest was called in to administer to him the rites of the struggle, and he was left with only a shirt on him in this cold season, because he refused to wear the prison dress.

Such is the treatment to which a member of Parliament is subjected, one of the most eloquent and most highly respected in the British House of Commons, because of his refusal to accept of a political imprisonment to exceptional treatment, he refuses to subject himself to the indignities which with some show of justice might be inflicted on actual criminals. And while such treatment is inflicted on a patriot who is honored and respected by his countrymen, the insurance forgers and the frauds of Belfast are treated with the

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greatest consideration and kindness. They are furnished in prison with every comfort which they require or desire. It is needless to say that the treatment of Mr. O'Brien is a disgrace to the prison officials, to the Government, who are really the efficient cause of it, to the Parliamentary majority which sustains the Government in its conduct, and to the people of England who send that majority to the House of Commons, while Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are of one mind in sending to Parliament a body of representatives who unhesitatingly condemn the cruelty practiced in Ireland under pretence of upholding the majesty of the law. It is a mere pretence. The Irish people are naturally law-abiding. Crime in Ireland is not one-tenth of the amount of crime which exists in England. We have been accustomed to read of assassins in country after county in Ireland where white gloves have been presented to the judges to signify that there was absolutely no crime on the order sheet. Crime is committed in Ireland, without doubt, by the officials of the Government. Murders are actually perpetrated by the police, and the Government actually protect the criminals. But for patriotism, and a desire to better the condition of a poverty-stricken people, no punishment is too severe.

If Mr. O'Brien is to be subjected for four months to the treatment which has already been accorded to him, it is very easy to foresee the result. His health has already been broken down by treatment received in prison. The continuance of such treatment can only result in his death, and much as we regret that such an end should be in waiting for the eloquent and scholarly advocate of his country's liberties, it were needless to close our eyes to what we have every reason to expect.

It is still fresh in the memory of our readers that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt declared that Mr. Balfour revealed to him as part of his policy his intention to imprison a number of the most prominent Irish Nationalist leaders, until they should succumb to the harsh treatment to which they would be subjected. There is no doubt, this imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien in accord with Mr. Balfour's expressed views on the subject. Mr. Balfour has already on him the brand of Cain not only for the murderous evictions which were perpetrated under his direct auspices, but also for the more directly wilful murder of Mitchell, and that of Mr. John Mandeville. Should he add to his already long list of crimes the complicity of Mr. William O'Brien's death, we cannot say we would be much surprised. But we extend towards Mr. O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy in his distressing position in which Mr. Balfour's brutality has placed him. The Irish people will perhaps, by such measures as the imprisonment and deliberate murder of Irish members, keep up for the present his Parliamentary majority, in spite of the Waterloo he is meeting at the by-elections, in spite of the decided vote of non-confidence in him which the electors of Galway have given, but he will not succeed in averting the final verdict which will certainly sweep him and his colleagues and their policy into non-existence as soon as the people get a chance to record their verdict at a general election.</