Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacia , 4th Century.

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

"Maryland, the 'cradle of religious liberty,' was settled by persecuted English Catholics. They were the first colony in the United States to grant full toleration in relig-ious matters; and 'the happiness of the Colony.' as Prof. Bancroft says, 'was enviable. The persecuted and the unhappy thronged to the domains of the benevolent prince (Baltimore)...

benevolent prince (Baltimore) . . . The children of misfortune sought pro tection under the tolerant sceptre of the

Roman Catholic.' Scarcely had Pro-testants obtained control of the Legisla-

ture, when with base ingratitude they deprived their Catholic brethren of the definited their Catholic brethren of the protection of the law. Thus, as Ban-croft remarks, 'Roman Catholics were defranchised in the province which they had planted,'"

"In Massachusetts, the cold and relentless Puritans made death the penalty

for a Jesuit who should enter the col-

statute that 'no priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished and

suffer death on his return. Priests may

made 'persecutors like Catherine de Medicis and Louis XIV, no longer possi-ble in civilized nations,' What about

ble in civilized nations,' What about the Protestant Chancellor of the Protes

the Protestant Chancelor of the Information and the Kulturkampf Did Prof. Gam-mell read the last development of the dream of Bismarck's life, his infernal scheme against Catholic Poland ?'

"And, by the way, when will the light of liberty of worship dawn upon the inmates of the State Reform Schools for

boys and girls in Rhode Island ?"-Pro

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S WORDS.

NO. 410.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. 186 Dundas Street, Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Written for the Pilot. Father Tom Malone.

A LAND LEAGUE BEMINISCENCE.

Hair white as innocence, that crowned A gentle face which never frowned; Brow smooth, spite years of care and stress Lips framed to counsel and to bless; Deep, thoughtful, tender, pitying eyes, A reflex of our native skies, Through which now tears, now sunshin shone-There you have Father Tom Malone,

He bade the infant at its birth Cead mille failthe to the sarth; With friendly hand he guided youth Along the thorny track of irnth; The dying felt, yet knew not why, Mearer to Heaven when he was by-For, sure, the angels at God's throne Were friends of Father Tom Malone.

For us, poor simple sons of toil Who wrestled with a stubborn so Who wrestled with a stubborn Soli, Our one ambition, sole content. Not to be backward with the rent; Our one absorbing, constant fear, The agent's visits twice a year; We had, our hardships to atone, The love of Father Tom Malone.

One season failed. The dull earth slept. Despite of ceaseless vigil kept For sign of crop, day alter day, To coax it from the sullen clay, Nor oaks, nor rye, nor barley came : The tubers rotted-then, oh shame ! We-'twas the last time ever known-... Lost faith in Father Tom Malone.

We had, from fruitful vears before, Garnered with care a frugal store; 'Twould pay one gale, but when 'twas What were our babes to il ve upon ? We nad no need for coming spring. Nor faintest hope to which to cling; We would have starved without a mod When out spoke Father Tom Malone.

His voice. so fluie-like in the past, Now thriled us like a bugle blast, His eyes, so dove-like in their gaze. Took a new hue, and seemed to bizze! "God's wondrons love doth not intend Hundreds to starve that one may spen Pay ye no rent, but hold your own." That from mild Father for Malone!

And when the landlord with a force of English soldiers, foot and horse, Came down, and direst vengence swort Who reashes the cable door? Who reashes and then defled, The thief in all his power and pride? Who won the poor man's fight alone? Why fearless Father Tom Malone.

Bo, when you point to heroes' scars. And boast their provess in the wars. Give one small meed of praise, at least, To this poor modest irish pricet, No laurel wreath was twined for him. But pulses throb and eyeidis dim When to l-worn pessants pray, "Mavrone, God bless you, Father Tom Malone !" ARTHUR M. FORKESTER.

"MORE ABOUT THE HUGUENOTS."

REV. FATHER STANG'S REVIEW OF PROF. GAMMELL'S LECTURE,

Some time ago we referred to an address delivered by Prof. Gammell, President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, on the 200th anniversary of the We shall forbear quoting any of Luther's revocation of the Edict of Nantes. We vile invectives and intolerant expletives

now call our readers attention to the against the Church from which he spos-able pamphlet just issued in reply to tatized." the several points of the Professor's discourse the author's previous

Cobbett, Sir Thomas More, and other Cobbett, Sir Thomas More, and other eminent authorities. So strong is the array of facts presented in the pamphlet that the impartial reader must agree with the author that "the struggle of Protestantism for recognition in France, though called religious, was essentially political and had little to do with relig-ion itself." buke of Somerset, the Regent of Eag-land to destroy with the sword all those, particularly Catholics, who dared to oppose the Reform Church of Eagland." "Henry VIII., the 'Reformer,' of Eag-The titles of the chapters will enable

our readers to form an opinion as to the scope of this valuable contribution to Catholic literature; "Historical Notes on Huguenots; Prot. Gammell's Champions and Promoters of Protestantism in France; An old Historical Error; Catho-lic Intelerance and Protestant Tolerstion.

lic Intolerance and Protestant Toleration Appendix containing Vernacular Ver-sions of the Bible made in several European tongues during the sixty or seventy years immediately preceding the Reormation."

Where every page is replete with in terest it is difficult to make a selection, The following extracts, however, will give the reader an idea of the mine of historical information contained in the pamphlet and the terse and beautiful diction in which the author clothes his

ideas: "Religious intolerance, (though the statement seem harsb, the fault is not statement seem harsh, the fault is not ours) is the life and nature of Protestant-ism. At the diet of Spires, held in April, 1529, it was decreed that all religious strife should cease until the next ecumenical council; that those princes who had introduced the 'new religion' into their domains might retain and practice it without hindrance; but that they should tolerate the free exercises of the old religion. Against this

cises of the old religion. Against this last clause the Lutheran princes, in-structed by their preachers, protested, declaring it to be against 'God and His Holy Word.' From this public protes-tation against the free exercise of the religion of their Catholic fellow citizens, the reformers and their children received ony." "The Blue Laws of Connecticut had a the reformers and their children received the significant name Protestants " "It is an historical fact that, in Europe,

Protestantism was the mother of monai chal despotism and imperial absolutism. It was introduced by the strong arm of the secular power, and where it did not obtain the permanent ad of civil power, as in France, it could not be perman-ently established. The motro of John Knox ran thus: The institution and transformation of religion belongs to init authemits."

civil authority." "The father of Protestantism, Martin Luther, was the embodiment of intoler-ance, civil as well as religious. He first flattered the poor peasants in Germany with promises of liberty, and seduced them to rebellion; then a few months later he preached their slaughter as if they were so many wild beasts. Of his tract, 'Against the Murderous and Rapacious Rabble of Peasants,' a Pro-testant writer in the Westminster *Review* says it is 'the most terrible appeal to bloodshed ever published by a minister of Christ's Church.'"

"One bundred and fifty thousand peasants-where is the massacre of St

sants-where is the massacre of St Bartholomew?-were slain in the pea-sants' war. Luther afterwards boasted of this slaughter: 'I, Martin Luther, have slain all the peasants in the insur-rection because I commanded them to be killed; their blood is upon my head.'

THE PATRICTIC PRELATE OF DUBLIN ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION. THE IRISH LAND QUESTION, Most Rev. Archbishop Walsh, says the North American News Company, was interviewed by Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., the other day, and the following wise words from his grace's lips will be interesting reading, as showing how accurately he has gauged the subject of the Irish land and home rule questions. We give the interview in the form of question and "Enough, to recite one passage from

vidence Visitor.

early Christians?"

⁴It was not enough for Calvin, the man of free inquiry 'and of, the pure Gospel,' to exercise in all directions, during his stay in Geneva, the worst absolutism and terrorism; he extended his crude to England and besough the Duke of Somerset, the Regent of Eag-ind terrorism is the Regent of Eag-bud to distance in the state of the state o low countrymen, whether in public or in private, unless the man who put them forward was able to speak from personal knowledge of Ireland, and so he had come over to see things for himself. Mr. Gill-After all, this is not an un-

land, put to death not less than 30,000 Englishmen for their faith ; and Cranmer reasonable view for Englishmen to take ustified his butcheries by texts from of it.

Holy Scripture." "And what shall we say of Protestant The Archbishop-No; on the contrary, tyranny in Catholic Ireland. The very thought of it must fill the heart with "Maryland, the 'cradle of religious

The Archuishop—No; on the contrary, it is a most reasonable view; that is to say, it would be a most reasonable view if they took it all round, but they don't. Why, any Englishman who takes the Irish popular side on any Irish question is at once pulled up with the remark, "What do you know about Ireland ? How long have you lived there ?" and so forth, but when Mr. Chamberlain gives his specula. when Mr. Chamberlain gives his specula-tions, or Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Caird, no such question is raised or even thought of. If, indeed, the settlement of the Irish difficulties was really left to the judgment of those who know our country and our people the prospect of perce and reconciliation between the two nations would be a bright one indeed. But to return to the point. Your very natural observation turned me aside for the moment from what I was about to say. My English visitor came over to Ireland full of the idea that the Irish land question was, in the sense that I have explained, a religious question. You seem to look upon it as more or less a political one. Well, as I told our a political one. Well, as I told our sympathetic friend from the other side of the channel, it is neither one nor the other. It is a plain commercial ques-tion, nothing more and nothing less. It is a struggle between landlords as a class, who insist upon obtaining extrava-gantly exorbitant ren's for the land, and

suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant." "In Protestant Mecklenburg, Catho-lics, at the present day, are forbidden the free exercise of their religion." "And what shall we say of the fearful persecution of Roman Catholics under the first Protestant Emperar in Gar. gantly exorbitant ren's for the land, and the transts as a class, who are unwilling and, indeed, unable to pay more than the land really is worth. Mr. Gill—Your grace then thinks that if one allowance were made in legislation for the difference between the com-mercial circumstances of the two coun-tries, there would be no more difficulty about the questions in Iralend than there the first Protestant Emperor in Germany? A persecution though less san-guinary, yet more diabolical than that under the Roman Cæsars against the about the questions in Ireland than there is in Eogland ? "According to Prof. Gammell, the social organization of Rhode Island has

The Archbishop-No more difficulty in Ireland than in Eogland? Are you not aware that the difficulty as it now exists in England is far more serious than any In neglated is far more serious than any that exists in Ireland; or perhaps I may put it more accurately thus—that the difficulty in England would be greater, and would, in fact, be insuperable and appelling, if English landlords had not shown themselves able to deal conjustly shown themselves able to deal equitably with their tenants and to make those re ductions in their demands of rent which the present condition of the agricultural interest render imperative? When I say imperative I mean, of course, imperative in the sense that they are absolutely necesary if agriculture is not to end in bank-ruptcy in England, as you know there are hundreds and hundreds of farms for ch no tenants can be found, farms for which landlords would willingly hand

over to any solvent tenant for even a nominal rent, and in many instances for no rent at all, merely to get rid of the obligation of paying local rates.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE RIOTS AT

terest in it. NOW IT IS AN ENGLISH QUESTION

Now IT IS AN EXCLISIT QUESTION as well as an lrish one. It is Gladstone's question, Lord Spencer's question, John Morley's question, the Radical party's question, the question on which Minis-tries must rise and fall. Remember that, ence of the splendid and surprising pro-gress made by the cause of Home Rule.

orderly and quiet, while LOYAL AND PIOUS ORANGE BELFAST furnishes rowdies and ruffians, who wreck humsness rowness and fire revol-vers on the police and the soldiers. The House of Commons meets for business next Thursday, and no doubt we shall have this subject of the Belfast riots made the occasion for a long debate. Mr. Sexton, as member for West Belfast, will, I presume, put the anti Orange case. No man could do it better. It is not yet settled what course the Radicals and Home Rulers will take with regard to the address generally and the policy of the Government. In fact we do not yet know whether the Government will yet know whether the Government will announce its intentions to prepare any Irish policy, or will boldly say they have no policy, or what they will do. No one takes much account of Lord Salisbury's interface and the same back in the same same declaration against Home Rule in his declaration sgainst flome Rule in his speech the other night. Salasbury is in the habit of saying one thing and doing another. With all his great gifts and high personal character he has often ex hibited himself as

A SORT OF CAPTAIN BOABDIL in politics. Before Parliament meets, Salisbury will perhaps have been bound over to keep the peace and will not undertake to bastinado Gladstone or Painell, Lord Randolph Churchill says he personally would rather see a prolonged sitting of the House. Just now he has no country place, does not care for country amusements and would rather remain in London and in the House of Commons, he declares, until Paul, in Minneapolis, all over the United Christmas. Well, if Salisbury is not States who would be greatly shocked if

by the constabulary. At Durham street TWO HOSTILE MOINS **Bark**. had a fierce encounter, with stone throw-ing and firing on both sides, and also by the police. In the Ormes road, about a mile and a half off, there was also very serious rioting between Protestant and Catholic mobs. In the evening a deter-mined attack was made on a party of

mined attack was made on a party of police, who were conveying a prisoner, who had been caught in the act of stone throwing, to Bower hill police station. So furious was the stone throwing that a local magistrate, Mr. Liddell, who was tries must rise and fall. Remember that, even of the Secessionists, the great majority voted not against Home Rule, but against Gladstone's par-ticular scheme of Home Rule. All this is in the minds of the Irish people, and they cannot but regard the struggle of the last election as an evid-struggle of the last election as an evidact for the second time in North Boundary street, and charge the mob with

act for the second time in North Bound-ary street, and charge the mob with conducted by the Radical party in Eng-land has won its way in the end. They are well assured that it will be the same with this. POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE RIOTS. What effect will the Belfast riots have on the political question? They will have at least the effect of showing what sort of a minority is that in which the English Tories and Secessionists have been glorify-ing. We say "to them, "This is the work of your loyal and peaceful minority. These are the men for whose satisfaction you would deny the demand of the whole people. These are the men, these mar-derous ruffians in the slums of Belfast, for whose sake the Irish people are to be de-nied national rights and kept in perpetual enmity with England." Of course I don't nied national rights and kept in perpetnal enmity with England." Of course I don't say that there are not numbers of intellig-ent and respectable Orangemen in Belfast who condemn and detest these riotous goings on. Still, the general effect is the same. What the cool Englishman sees is that Nationalist Ireland is perfectly odelk and onis while we have a set to their own homes and terror stricken faces were seen to the root of a mill. The Royal Hospital staff were kept busy receiv-ing the wounded night and day, and many were taken to the wounded persons were sent to their own homes and terror stricken faces were seen at many a door when some unlucky vic-tim would be brought in. It might be

tim would be brought in. It might be man or might be woman, sometimes an innocent child, for all, regardless of age or sex, have suffered in these two days of frightful riot. One of the victims of the Brickfield affray was a young gentleman who was taken away in a dying condition. A bay of 16 was shot on Sunday, while A boy of 16 was shot on Sunday, while returning from Sunday school. In Killen street some boys who were collected along side the school door were fired on by the troois. One of the boys had his hand shot off. The firing on these innocent boys was quite unnecessary. The soldiers appear to be perfectly brutalized, sparing neither friend nor foe. The soldier who fired at the boy was, however, later arrested.

HEARING MASS.

North- Western Chronicle. Every Catholic who has had any cate-chistical instruction at all must know the importance of hearing Mass on Sundays under pain of mortal sin. He should know also, if he paid any attention to the teachings of his catechism, that hearing Mass does not mean being present at the Church ; our time occupied in noticing the behavior of those around us : it does not mean coming in at the Elevat on and going out at the Communion, nor is the obligation fulfilled if we allow not only ourselves to be distracted but are a con-stant source of distraction to others. Now there are a good many Catholics

works, it well deserves a place in every library. The candid Protestant will find in its pages an antidote for the poison he has imbibed from perverted history, and to the Catholic student it is invaluhe has imbibed from perverted history, and to the Catholic student it is invalu-able as a work of reference regarding an epoch on which individuals of the differ-ent sects descant with unction. the part of a Jew should be loss of life. Not only all their books, but even the Bible to its last leaf shall be taken from

influence on nations and individuals, pitch and sulphur upon them; if any one could throw hell ire, it were good, Father Stang displays the utmost corre-tesy and consideration towards opro-nents in controversy. Principles are and the whole world such an exam sacred, hence the cause of truth and ple.³⁹ "Our Protestant friend, in the West-"Our Protestant friend, in the Westjustice finds in him an uncompromising advocate; but those who hold opinions and tenets different from his will find in the following passage no trace of the "intolerance" attributed to Catholics :

"Professor Gammell is undoubtedly an able and well meaning man. His lecture is comparatively free from the vitupera. tions and invectives which are usually flung by Protestants against the Catho lics of France. There is a marked difference between it and a paper read at a subsequent meeting of the Society, wherein a deal of sentimental fiction and ungentlemanly declamation are meant to inspire horror of 'Romanist fanaticism and cruelty.' Yet even Prof. Gammell. so often, unintentionally no doubt, mis represents and omits facts that we can-not in the compass of a small pamphlet go over his errors point by point; we will endeavor to point them out as much

in detail as we may, by a general review of his paper." Father Stang's wide range of reading, and his careful analysis of the causes and motives that shape the actions of and motives that shape the actions of controlling influence on the religious men make him eminently qualified to thought of at least half of the Protestant tell "More about the Huguenots," and the tells it in language so forcible and con-vincing that the most ardent admirer of tripate the race of heretics.' " the French Calvanists cannot fail to be the French Caivanists cannot fail to be impressed with the weight of historical evidence adduced. Within the compass of 89 pages a mass of information has been collated pertaining to the politico-religious strife of the 16th century when the Huguenots, to quote Professor Gam-mell, "had made themselves a separate evidence body formed in secondary political body-framed in accordance with the theories of Calvin." What these theories were are shown by documentary proof. With the ability and research which only a profound scholar could on mere suspicion; were tortured and bring to the task, Father Stang has cited in refutation of stereotyped misstate-ments the writings of Alzog, Tanssen, men grew weary and unable for its cruel Brueck, Hergenroether, Dollinger, Blunt, work."

pudent, lying devils ought not to be ailowed to praise or pray to God, since their praise, thanksgiving prayer and teaching is mere blasphemy and idolatry

While refuting every charge brought against the Church, its teachings and its be burnt, but let him, who can, them. Not only are their synagogues to

> minster Review, is forced to declare the writings of Luther, Melanchthon and other Protestants against the early Ana baptists 'the quitenessence of bigotry and the narrowest theological intolerance.

"Melanchthon, the mildest of all the 'Reformers,' demanded expressly that the Anabeptists should atone for their heresy with death. He approved of the burning of Servetus as a heretic, and called the hideous deed of Calvin 'a pious and memorable example for all

posterity." "Zwingli's motro was : 'Evangelium sitit sanguinem,' (the Gospel thirsts for blood). It was not for having such a sitit sa motto, but for holding a different view on a theological point, that Luther called him 'in and in, out and out, through and through devil possessed, blasphemous heart, impudent liar.'" "And Calvin, the father of the Hugue.

nots, whose doctrines, according to Prof. Gammell, 'have ever since exercised a controlling influence on the religious thought of at least half of the Protestant

"This 'Reformer' was the darkest, the "This 'Reformer' was the darkest, the most brutal, cruel and blood thirsty of them all. Between the years of 1542 and 1546, he had something like 900 people arrested as heretics. He preached an absolute terrorism. During his 'apostolic sojourn' at Geneva the prison could not hold all those who were prison could not hold all those who were punished for heresy. The tortures used to force confessions were barbarous ; to escape them, many committed suicide Even women and children were a rested

interview in the form answer as it appeared in the columns of the Boston Globe: Mr. Gill-Your grace has no objection

to my asking you a few questions as to the views you take of the present state of affairs in Ireland?

The Archbishop—Certainly not. So far as your questions seem fair and proper I shall answer them with pleasure. per l shall answer them with pleasure. The outlook, I think, is in one way as gloomy as gloomy can be. As for home rule, it must come. Mr. Gladstone's bill, with the conflict that has arisen out of it, has made it impossible for the English Liberal party to go back, and I take it that it is the Liberal and not the Tory

party that has the future of English poli ics in its hands. It would of course by no means surprise me if home rule came to us from the Tories; but it will, and

that very soon. When I speak of a gloomy outlook I am thinking rather of another question, the land question, and the troubles that I fear it has in store for us. What fools our Irish landlords have proved themselves to be.

Mr. Gill-Your grace then thinks that the democratic movement in Ireland will now be strong enough to break the old notions about rent and the obligation of

paying it? The Archbishop—You misunderstand me. The rent question in Ireland has but little to do with questions of democracy, or aristocracy, or with any other merely political question. Let me tell you of an incident that bears on this. Not long ago an English gentle. man, who had come to Ireland to study the land question, did me the favor of calling upon me. His great difficulty calling upon me. His great difficult was about rent, and the payment or non

payment of it. It may seem a little amusing to you, but the view he took was that the rent question in Ireland, was in the main a question between Catholics and Protestants and in this sense a religious question, for, as he put it to me, the bulk of the tenants being Catholics, and staunch Catholics, and the bulk of the landlords being Protes

London, Aug. 15 -Justin McCarthy writes as follows :-- What is the meaning of the riots in Belfast ? What will be the

effect of the riots on the political ques-tion? Such is the substance of an tion ? inquiry made of me by an American friend. "Riots in Cork and Tipperary," he writes, "the average American would

have understood as the result perhaps of disappointment; but in Belfast, where the great majority consider they have won, it seems strange they should themselve begin the disturbances." I am glad h I am glad he asked the question and should like to make my answer clear, so far as an answer from me is worth anything to American readers. The fact is Cork and Tipperary readers. The fact is Cork and Tippers are not disappointed, but well satisfiedalmost might say triumphant: On the other hand in Belfast

THE ORANGE PARTY IS NOT SATISFIED and not triumphant. It is very much disappointed and infuriated. What they of is not so much that think they have carried so many seats in Belfast, but that they have lost West Belfast to a leading member of the Irish National party. Whoever else may underrate the meaning of Mr. Sexton's victory, the Orangemen of Bel-fast do not underrate it. They look to the neighboring city of Darry, so long fast do not undernate it. They look to the neighboring city of Derry, so long the stronghold of Orangemen, and see how the Orange majority has dwindled of late. Only a 29 majority last winter; only a majority of three this summer. The great chances are that the majority will be converted into a minority as the result of an election petition, and in any case after next registration the city of Derry will have

GONE OVER TO THE NATIONALIST PARTY for ever. Represented by a distinct and considerable majority of Nationalists as they are, the Orangemen's ascendancy is doomed to death. Therefore the lower doomed to death. Incretore the lower classes, roughs, and corner boys are fur-ious, and break into savagery when they come within sight of a group of Catholic Nationalists. Cork and Tipperary are quiet and content because they see the

Christmas. Well, if Salisbury is not bound over to keep the peace, Churchill may perhaps have this desire gratified. JUSTIN MCCARTHY. JUSTIN MCCARTHY. the Church perhaps every Sanday for a few moments while some of the prayers

RELEAST'S ORANGE BRUISERS.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE DASTARDLY DEEDS INSPIRED BY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

of the Mass were being rep ated, or a short portion of the service was being per-formed, but one attentive prayer they have not said, or one effort to raise their minds to God and the soleann sacrifice Rioting was renewed with greate tiolence than ever on last Saturday morning when a number of men were attacked as they went to work on Queen's Island. They were Orangemen, and retaliated on the Catholics who are they have not made. They have not heard Mass although perhaps they thick they at work in the carpenters' department of the ship yard on Queen's Island. The men returned in the afternoon through the streets singing "Rale Britannia," and cheering amid intense excitement. They marched on in a dense body through the narrow thoroughfare which intersects the Catholic quarters of Carrick's Hill. Some stone throwing was exchanged here, but the police and military drove the island men on to their own district. A desperate attack was made on the house of a publican, named McKenna, in the old Lodge road. The place had been previously wrecked, and a small party of policemen now protected it. A heavy shower of stones being directed against them, they in selidefence fired, wounding six persons, in two cases mortally. A party of dragoons now galloped up. The exasperated now galloped up. The exasperated people declared that the police were drunk and were firing recklessly. Rival mobs of Protestants and Catholics met at Brickfields. The latter fled at the ap-proach of the police, but the Orange party attacked the police, who fired no fewer than forty five shots. At the Falls 10 ad in Cupar street, and in the quarters between the Falls and the Shank Hill districts similar riots occurred, and the police had again to use fire-arms. Within couple of hundred yards on the Grosvenor road, in a thoroughfare that lies at right angles with the Great Northern railway terminus, rival mobs were separ-

have. Then again there are those who may be forced to come late if they came at all, and who arriving at the Church when the most solemn part of the service is being celebrated insist upon forcing themselves through the crowded aisles to every heart should be absorbed in con-templating the Divine Victim on the altar. This is a frequent feature and character-istic action of many Catholics especially at Low Mass on Sundays. There is another point which deserves to be mentioned in this connection : it is the practice of leaving the Church the moment the preacher prepares to ascend the pulpit. We venture the assertion that there are many persons who have attended High Mass on ! ndave for a long time, even months, without ever having head a single word of the sermon. A priest is God's minister. He preaches God's word and teaches he way which all who would save their souls should follow. Whether elequent or not there is always food for reflection in his remarks whatever may be the satject ; and the seed he sows will bring forth and the sect at some with of high forther good fruit, if the soil be only pre-pared to receive it. Aside, how-ever, from the want of a true re-ligious sphit which the system of laving the Church during the sermons evinces, there is the utilities, the absolute up gen-tlemaness of the act. As a layner, we venture the remark that a pleat nucl have a good deal of chainy if after pre-naring surfaily the series is a deal of the series. paring carefully his sermon, is does not feel a slight inclination to anger when

the bulk of the landlords being Protestants, he took it that the difficuly about the payment of rent in Ireland was an unwillingness on the part of our Irish farmers to let soo much Catholic money go into Protestant pockets. The Archolishop-Manifestly, he knew practically nothing about it. He told me that his strongest sympathies were