educational purposes were provided for the adherants of each of these religious bodies. When the Canadian civil government estab-Mahed Public Schools it soon became evident maneu russis schools do not and cannot afford any guarantee to a parent for the religious instruction which he may and ought to deem matruorou which he child. Moreover, where religious training of the character which a majority of the parents desire is introduced, that training will necessarily antagonize the belief of the minority. Hence, the Catholics, where they were the minority, demanded provision for seperate schools for their children, and the Protestants, where they were the minority, made like demands for their children. These demands were recognized as reasonable and just, and a general school law was formed to meet them. Under the provisions of this law :-

1. Any number of persons not less than five, noing heads of families, resident within any township, or within any ward of any city or town, and "being Roman Catholics may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholies, in such school section or ward, for the election of trustees for the management of the same.

2 A like provision is made for Protestant heads of families. 3. Every person paying taxes who gives

notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic or a protestant, and a supporter of a seperate son ol in the district in which he is a taxpayer, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Public Schoole, etc.

4. A provision is also made by which each seperate school shall be entitled to an equitable share of all public investments and allotments for school purposes, according to the number of scholars actually attending and she length of time that the school is kept epen during the year.

By these provisions the gross ir justice inflicted upon the religious rights of parents by the public school system of the different States of America is in a great degree prevented in Canada.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE YOUNG MEN OF ST. ANN'S AND THE YOUNG LADIES OF ST. MARY'S PARISE.

A large audience filled the hall of the St-Ann's Young Men's Society on Wenesday evening last on the occasion of a grand entertainment by the Dramatic section of this enterprisment by the Dramatic section of this enterpris-ing society. After a few opening remarks by the president, Mr. Morgen J. Quinn, the in-tensely interesting melodrama in four act "Falsely Accused" was produced, and that in a manner that would do credit to an older and more experienced organization. Mr. W. J. Ryerson as Blinkey Brown, kept the house in roars while he was on the stage, and he was ably supported in supplying the comedy element by Mr. J. Quinn as Squinty Smith. The leading role of Jasper Ruseblade was portrayed with great care by Mr J. J. Gettings, as was also that of Jonathan Rozeblade by Mr. J. Morgan. Messrs. Geo. Howard and W. E. Finn as the villians of the piece. succeeded well in winning the batrad f the audience so naturally rescally was their interpretation. In the court scene Messrs. R Barke as d O'Brien as the respective work. The remainder of the cast, including Messra. J Rully, W J. Costigan, W J. McCaffery, T Jones, J. F. Kavanagh and P Q inn, gave good support.

A full orohestra under the directorship of Mr.

P. Shea r ndered some very choice selections between the acts. At the close of the entertain. ment Ald. Kennedy, Messrs. P. O'Reilly and M. J. Quinn, on behalf the Temperance society, the C. M. B. A. and the St. Ann's Young Men, respectively returned a vote of thanks to Rev. Fathers Wissel, Stubl and Huber for the mission which they had just concluded in St. Ann's church. The reverend missionaries made brief replies in which they expressed a hope to be able to return for a renewal of the mission, and the gathering dispersed thoroughly pleased with the evenings entertainment.

IN ST. MART'S PARISH.

on Wednesday last, and proved, as do all such eu wednesday last, and proved, as do all such events under their direction, a pronounced success. The programme was of a varied nature and was greatly appreciated. After an opening chorus by the school girls, Miss A. Brennan chorus by the school girls, Miss A. Brennan gave a pianoforte solo in a brilliant manner. Miss Katie R. an's song was well readered. The "A. B. C." duet, as sung by two little girls—Misses Annie Murphy and Lezzie Hoolahan—was one of the features of the evening. A duet "Fairies of the Sea," by the Misses Wilkinson, was loudly applaured. The chorus "Moonlight on the Lake," by the young ladies of St. Mary's was charmingly sung, their voices blending harmonicusly. Mr. J. ha Purcell, M. A., B.C. L., then delivered an interesting address on music. After another chorus and a address on music. After another chorus and a song from Miss Alice Herbert, a laughable sketch entitled "The Greatest Plague in Life" was presented by Mesers Sutherland, Freit, Harvey, Jordan, Smith, Screet, Whelan, and M. Sutherland. Miss Annie Egan gave a song and the Miss Freil and Jordan a duet, when a pleasant evening was brought to a close by an other chorus, "Starlight," by the young lacies of St. Mary's.

CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

DYPRESS SYMPATH WITH THE POPE AND DRMAND EXSTURATION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER

OTTAWA, Feburay 24 -A large mass meeting of Roman Cacholics was held in Academy hall, University of Occawa, this evening, when a number of resoluti as in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope were sub-mitted. Father Ritchie, administrator of the dioc-se, was rehairmen! A choisbop Tache was present and reso utions were moved and suppresent by Senstor Scott, J. J. Curran, M. P., Q. C., Rav. Father Angier, Senstor Girard and Senstor Donohoe. Senstor Scott said the leading minds of Europe were in favor of the reestablishment of the papal power. All the magnificent buildings there, all that went to make the papal state what they were to-day, had been contributed by the two hundred million Roman Catholics all over the word, and they were indisputably the possession of the

Holy See. Mr. J J. Curran in a forcible speech, gave a concis history of the subject, and said that no one who understood the question could hopthat the Pope would not have restored to him the full powers he formerly enjoyed "All would concede the desirability of having the nations of the world in position to communicate with the Holy See in the freest manner, which, p-rhaps, might not always be possible in the event of international difficulties arising between the pewers of Europe. When the Pole was deprived of this power it was thought that it would be a death blow to Catholicuy, but it was not so. If the Pop should be a pri-oner in the Varican or an exile from the Eternal C by, Uatholicity would go on for as long as the world lasted. He was glad he had been given mercing of the kind held in Canada, and he trusted God would let them all live to see the Pope once more upon his throne at Rome, The resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Resolved-That the temporal power and sovereignty of the Pope having been for on turies, by the divine permission, the means of securing to him that ind-p-ndence of action, so essential to the government of the church, herefore regard its re-establishment as of vital

importance to the interests of religion.

Resolved—That this meeting, composed of the Catholics of the capital of Canada, recogn z ne with sincere a tistaution the free oxpression of opinion governments' manistrations of our condery, consider it our duty to give expression to our deep sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff in the great trials to which the is now subject and cause to be conveyed to His

Holiness an assurance of our unswerving fidelity

to the Holy See.

Resolved—That the title of the Sovereign Pontiff to this temporal power having been more satusf ctorily established han that of any other power, the sovereignty being one of the most ancient in Europe, its foundation being the most legitimate, its conservation having been the most pacific and its influence of mankind, Pontiff of his territory, wholly or in part, were iniquitous and deserve unceasing reprobation.

Resolved—That the seizure of the Eternal

city in September, 1870, by the Sardinian Government in violation of the law of nations deserved and still invites the condemnation and executation of all Christians; that the so called law of guarantees has proved to be no protection to the rights, dignity and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff; that the newly framed penal ensetments establish the existence of the most leep seated hostility to the Holy Father and his spiritual government of the Church, and this meeting proclaims its solemn belief and unalterrable conviction that nothing short of the restitution of his temporal sovereignty can secure to the Holy Father that independence essentially required for the Church's good gov-

Resolved-That this meeting of the Catholics of the capital city of the Dominion of Canada warmly and unantmously join our brethren of Holy Church the world over in asserting and maintaining the rights of the common Father of

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

HIS GREAT SPEECH IN MANUHESTER

(Continued from first page.)

"Yes, there is no alternative, absolutely no alternative, but the blunderbuss.' The Times report stopped there, as if I had recommended and countenanced the use of the blunderbuss. What is the fact? How did that sentence finish, and on the evidence

I was convicted: Yes, there is no alternative-absolutely no alternative-but the blunderbass; and in every shape and form that I hope every man and every woman in lipperary will take a

of the very police reporter on whose evidence

leaf out of the Primrose dames' book." That last portion of the sentence was suppressed and was mutilated by the Times nawspaper. That is the criminal speech for which I will be dragged away to Ireland to prison. Could I or could I not—if the law be the the same in Ireland as in Englandcould I or could I not with the most absolute immunity repeat every syllable of that speech and could safely, dely Lord Salisbury to find a jury of twelve men in all this land that four hours if the same methods were practis-would spell a criminal speech, out of that ed against her people. That is Mr. Balfour's is the use of quibbling or shirking it? Our have a firm and unwavering confidence in orime ie, in our own humble way, the crime you, and it is because of that that our people which you Englishmen gloried in when it was are bearing patiently outrages which committed by John Hampden in de-fence of British liberty (cheers). It is shame. We trust you, and you must trust us the crime to which you own the libertles and the greatness that enables Englishmen to and it is the last word I have to nations of the free.

penalties which ere gathering around my head. I rather think that even Mr Balfour would be extremely hard up for a sneer or for a libel upon me when he would suggest that, As soon as this meeting is over I am the disposal of his policemen. But in the meantime, I stand here in spite of him (loud cheering, the entire audiance rising to their feet and cheering again and again). I came here in the first place and principally, because I was anx:ous before disappearing, as no doubt I shall, for a considerable time, from the public to-ne-I was anxious to meet Mr. A grand concert and dramatic cutertainment Buffour's own constituents here in Mancheswas given under the auspices of the young ladies of St. Mary's perish in the parochial hall very seriouslyto-night whether they are prouc of his work in Ireland. In the second place, I came here because I believe that it would be instructive just for once to prove to Eaglishmen that I could keep my appointment here to night in Manchester. For, what is the condition in which we appear here to-night in Manchester? This conquering here has persuaded the Primrose dames (and even, I regret to say, more serious politicians than the Primsone dames), has appearently persuaded them that the job of coercion in Ireland is virtually over, and the people in Ireland stand husbed in admiration and in berror of his Iron sway. How, then, do I come here to night? Why, simply by walkingaway after giving fair public warning that I intended to walk away, and out of the court-house, in and around which there were over two hundred armed policemen with no other business except to guard me. I don't know exactly how it was managed; probably the stapidity, and the utter incompetency, of Mr. know Balfour's agents is quiet sufficient to account evil. for it without imputing to them any treachery to their masters. Quite probably that is so. But how does Mr. B.liour account or propose to account for the fact that, day after day, I was able to traveres immense districts four counties in Ireland, my movements known and my face familiar to thousands and tens of themsands of people, through a country swarming with police and troops, and yet I was able to pass through that country and pass out of that country, and to pass into the heart of this country, and all his forty thousand bay-onets and all his secret service money could not purchase the secret service which is common gossip round thousands of Irish firesides. I don't think that Mr. Balfour exhibits in what I may call the Carrick chase, much of a character that the Primrose dames will care to embroider upon his banners. I thought it might be instructive just for this once, and it was chiefly why I did it, to tell Englishmen, and to let them know what arrant fudge and idiotic nonsense these men talk when they tell you that we are intimidating the people who would shed their heart's blood to save us (loud cheers). I think I have given pretty satisfactory evidence that if we are conspirators the whole population of Ireland—men, women, and children—are our confederates and our coconspirators (cheers), and Dublin Castle, with all its power, and with all its gold has nobody to love and no-

> oay, and probably a great many not even of those (hear hear). Mr. O'Brien here gave a graphic description of the scene of police brutality and violance that had been enacted at Carrick-on-Suir, on the first day of his mock trial there,

> body to serve it except those who take ite

and then resumed :—
But I want to ask you what is all this
about in Ireland? What is the tremendous orime for which you are obliged, in order to govern a few millions of people, to resort to all these byutal and detectable things that make Englishmen sick to read it! In the tays of former Coercion Acts, there was at all wents the excuse that there was some tremendous outburst of crime to be dealt with, or that there was some vast conspiracy for an rm insurrection against England itself. But any living man pretend that there is any great outburst of orime to-day in Ireland, or ontrary, it is admissad on both sides that

conciliation (renewed cheers.) Crime there is none. Oh, but there is the Plan of Campaign. These men talk to you, who can only knew the facts imperfectly, to you Engtishmen as if a Plan of Campaign were some gigantic conspiracy of dishonesty and immorality, and was overspreading the entire island like a universal leprosy. Let me tackle this question of the Plan of Campign once for all, as I may not have another opportunity for some time. What is the fact? Would you be surprised to hear that during the whole course of this struggle the Plan of Campaign has only been in force upon 115 estates out of 19,000 in Ireland—not more than about ten in a thousand, -and that at this moment it is not in force on more than two or three dozen estates in the whole country. Then as Commons, and obsilenged him in valu, to point out one single deed or murder or serious outrage that has been committed on one of there estates during all these desperate struggles of the last few years (cheers) As to its ishonesty, have they ever told you-if not I tell you here tc-night, and I defy them to contradict me—that we have never rejused in any single instance to submit any dispute under the Plan of Campaign to any independent court of arbitration whatever (cheers.) I myself several times, and I rather think in the hearing of my fritnd Mr. Bright, have offered to abandon the Plan of Campaign altogether if the Government would only give us any equitable court of arbitration with power to deal with the arrears which they themselves acknowledge to be unjust and irrecoverable. This is the Plan of Campaigo, and that is the one miserable pretext on which they are pouring out all your treaeures te-day, a combination so just that we are ready in the morning to submit the dispute to a court of arbitration. That is the combination against which Mr. Balfour has been for the last two years hurling all the powers of this empire and hurling them in vain (hear. hear,) because up to this hour, and with ali his power, and with all his terrors, he has never succeeded in smashing one single combination of poor defenceless Iriehmen. I shouldlike Englishmen to bear in mind that they are dealing to-day with an Ireland absolutely without orime and absolutely without ill-will against England. You are deal-ing for the first time in this country with an Irish race who are longing and pining for peace and for friendship with the English people. And this is the country that Mr. Balfour tries to exasperate and to wound, This is the race who are being subjected to here in Manchester ! (applause) Ah ! I could | treatment which, I venture to say, would envelop England in a bleze within twentyspeech. But our crime is a geographical method of "government." We believe that crime (cheers). It stops upon the shores of it is not the method of the English people. the Irish Sea. It is not our speeches, but our We believe that it Is revolting to the hearte Irish accent, that constitutes the crime. What and consciences of the English people. We hold their heads so proudly to-day among the say-whatever we have to bear, however our feelings may be tortured, the Now, I hope I need not tell you what I Irish propie will bear it manfully and cheer-have not come here to-night to fly from the fully in the firm belief that when the next general election comes we will receive at least our message of deliverance from the English people, and in that firm belief that when the choice is submitted to you between the policy of Mr. Balfour and the policy of Mr. Gladstone, you will not choose Barrabas, but that you will seize the nobelest opportunity that ever off red of doing a deed of justice and humanity, the greatest that ever glorified the English name, and secure forever the greatness, the glory and the stability of your Empire by allying with it the happiness and contentment of a self governed Irish nation (pro-

IRELAND'S CHANCES.

longed cheers.

How Cladstone and Parnell's Death Would Affect Them.

The following is from John Boyle O'Re'lly's artic e in the American Catholic Quarterly Re-

"In every form of stricture, operation is at its highest point as the year 1889 opens. Evictions are proceeding with unexampled ferocity. The blind hope of the landlord party appears to be that, while they have the power in their hands, it is their best policy to sweep the people and their homes out of the land, even if a desert is produced. It is the Cromwellian policy over again, with write and crow-bar brigades matead of halters and slave-ships.

halters and slave-ships.

"But banishment has turned out to be not a cure, but a disease worse than the original. The wis r and more patriotic half of Eugland so knowledges this, and is working to undo the The cruel expatriation of the Irish people has filled the world with enemies, not only of aristocratic landlordism, but of the English power that supports the system. Ir-land has won a lasting victory in proving to Liberal England that the T ries are not legislating for the empire, but for their own limited class and its

privileges.
*But even under the darkest cloud that Ireland has known since 1798, it is true and obvi-ous that the unhappy nation stands in a more hopeful and advantageous a position than it has ever occupied since the Norman invasion. For the first time in history there is a powerful English p rty with a national platform of Home Rule for Ireland. And this is no transient or personal movement, depending on one British leader. It is the formalized policy of the Eng-lish Liberal party—a programme that is abso-lutely certain of fulfillment.

"It is said by many, and hoped by the Tories, that the death of Mr. Gradstone or of Mr. Pa nell would assuredly begin the decline of the Home Rule movement. The contrary is the sater prophecy. Though it is to be h ped that Mr. Gladston and Mr. Parnell will live to both, would only remove from the Home Rule movement an element of person ality, and leaveit stronger than before. A reform is never at its full strength so long as it depends on one or two men, but when it has become part of the moral or common sense of the people.

"From this standpoint the Parnell commis-sion, with its incredible vileness in the witnessbor, and its open partizauship on the banch; the widspread evictions and burning of peasant homes in Ireland; the jails filled with the ed rep esentatives of the people; the influences of the Church implored to help the mailed hand of coercion —all these are signs favorable They

or coercion—all three are signs favorable. They remove the Irish question from the care of party leaders, and place the responsible on English conscience and civilization.

"The patent evils of perjury, eviction, misery, and unrest are the eruption of the disease of misgovernment that must by speedily cured, not by local repression, but by constinutional not by local repression, but by constitutional

remedies.
"Mr. Parnell himself, speaking on December 27, after the adjournment of the commission, summed up the proceedings in these words "As to the general charges brought against our organization and movement, that is a matter of speculation, and, to some except, of bistory, and law court is no more competent to decide it than anybody else. Up to the present the 7 imes the pulsar not got beyond a general description of the birrel disturbed state of Irland. Every attempt to 1887. connect, now us personally for the personal to describe the caperts skerregate over seen an attempt to de that, except in the 47,000,000 bushels of wheat and hour, as comtrom Ireland, and owing, as we say, not to informer but every attempt to connect our same period has year.

Ballour's Coercion Act but to Mr. Gladstone's creation with crime has completely broken down. As to the forged letters, let me confine myself strictly to the statement that we shall prove our case to the hilt."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 21.—Parliament reas sembled to-day. The following is the apeech of the Queen opening the session : My Lords and Gentlemen:

During the brief period since the close of the last session nothing has happened to affaot the cordial relations between myself and other powers. The operations successto its criminality, I have again and again fully completed in Egypt a few days before challenged Mr. Balfour in the House of the prorogation of Parliament effected their object and I do not see any ground for apprehending a renewal of the disturbance in

the neighborhood of Suakim. The negotiations which I directed to be opened with Thibet for the prevention of encroachment upon my rights over Sikkim have not been brought to a favorable conclusion, but I hope further military operations

will not be necessary.

I have consented to take part in a conference with Germany and America at Berlin upon the Saman question. This will be a continuation of the conference recently held in Washington on the same subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The increasing expenditures upon warlike preparations incurred by other European naions has rendered necessary an increase in the precautions hitherto taken for the safety of our shores and commerce. The counsels by which other powers are guided and which dispose of their vast forces are at present uniformly friendly to England, but I have no right to assume that this condition is necessarily secure from the possibility of change My Lords and Gentlemen:

Some portions of the bill presented in 1888 for amending local government in England and Wales were laid aside, owing to pressure upon the time of Parliament. From the same cause it was impossible to enter upon the question of local government in Scotland, Bills upon these matters will be submitted.

Early in the session your attention will be asked to measures for the development of the material resources of Ireland and for amending the constitution of the various tribunals having special jurisdiction over real property in Ireland.

The statutes recently passed for the restor ation of order and confidence have alrealy been attended with salutary results.

Legislation will be necessary for the execution of the sugar convention and also for the completion of the convention of the three per cent. annuities.

The state of the gold coinage has for years

past been the subject of a legitimate complaint, and a measure restoring it to a satisfactory condition will be submitted.

Though the commission appointed to enquire into the civil establishment of the kingdom has not yet completed its labors it has made a valuable report. Proposals for legislation arising therefrom will be sub mitted.

Several subjects which the increasing burden of your duties shut out from consideration during the last session will be submitted again. Among them are measures relating to titles regulating the universities in Scotland, determining the liabilities of employers in case of accidents to employes, establishing a department of agriculture, cheapening the transfer of land and remedy ing the abuse attached to the limited liability of joint stock companies.

LONDON, February 25.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to contempt of court (Cheers Mr. Morly mov d the adoption of his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech condemning the administration in Ireland as harsh, unjust and oppressive, and ask-ing that measures to content the Irish be adopted. In supporting his motion, Mr. Morley asked why, if the condition of Ireland was better, a claimed by the Government, proceedings against Irish members of the House of nuns were more frequent. These proceedings to him seemed a sign of a arm and dismay instead of confidence. Mr. Morely strongly condemned the singular lack of prudence, foresight and care shown by the administration in Ireland during the last few months. The arrest of Father McFadden at Gweedore, he said, was marked by every bad quality that could accompany a judicial act it was worthy of the wrost exploit of the ruffian judge in Scotland who, a cen ury ago, said :—"Give me a prisoner

and I'll find the law,"

Mr. Morley referred at length to the recent arrests in Ireland and ridiculed the idea of arresting men for such off-nces as cheering Wm O'Brien, etc. Referring to the imprisoned members of Parliament, he urged that while their offences were limited to speaking and writing treason they should be treated as first-class m stoers. (Cheers.) The time was swittly coming when an irresistible appeal would ascend from the nation asking Her Majesty to recur to the sense of the people so that they might de-cide the great issues now dividing the Govern-

ment and the Opposition. (Cheers.)
The Opposition required the fullest explanation regarding the employment of Irish magistrates, crown solicitors and police in framing the Times case. They demanded to know why documents were handed to the Times for the purposes of a plot to which it might be proved the Government had infatuatedly become the dupes and accessories. (Uheers)

BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY.

Mr. Morley said Mr. Balfour had admitted that the police tactically erred in arresting Father McFadden. He contended that the arrests in Trales on the occasion of O'Brien's tri I were illegal. No Home Secretary or English magistrate would venture to act as though the arrests were in conformity with English law. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had sent a doctor to Mr. O'Brien for the sake of the Government and not on the ground of humanity, He quoted from a speech in which Mr. Balfour carry cut the noble measure they have begun, it said he did not think he should allow Mr. is certain now that the death of one, or even of O'Brien to ruin his constitution for the purpose of injuring the Government. Mr. Balfour had asserted that he had no power to relax the prison rules, but he did relax them in the cases of the Carholic clergymen for fear of wounding or insulting the religious sentiment of the people

TO THE DEAR.

A person oured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

STATISTICS.

New York City has reasons for boasting of her greatness, with a net debt of \$91,000.000. The -ar of the rebellion cost the United States \$6 189 929 #00. The number of federal troops was 2,859,132.

The fails of Niagara carry down 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to about

3,000,000 horse power
According to the English official crop estimate for 1-88, just out, the wheat yield is
4,000,000 bushels less than last year
Since January 1, 1888, the receipts of demes tic putatues at New Y rk have reached 317,46 birrels, against 845,147 barrels same period in

THE EVIL OF MIXED MARRIAGES

So great has the evil of mixed marriages become in this country that Rome has at length called for statistics on the subject so as to get some data wherehy a conclusion may be arrived at by the Holy Father as to the best means by which this great evil may be checked.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the church losesthousands of her children through marriages between Oatholics and non-Catholies for the few parties who become converts from Protestantism when about to form a matrimonial alliance with a Catholic party. This fact has been well set forth by priests and bishops, but in order to bring the matter more prominently before our readers we append the following experiences of a pricet, who was, for twelve years, a witness to the growth of this evil under his immediate notice :

"Twelve years passed in mixed communities have convinced me that the Catholic Church loses more of her obildren on account of mixed marriages than from any other cause. They are, to say the least, the root of indifferentism, and very often of open antagonism to all religious principles. The former is imposed; the latter the Catholic individually and willingly chooses for himself. Love is blind!

"Among the two thousand inhabitants of a little town that I know of, over twenty families have lost their faith and bear to the Catholic Church the hatred of apostasy on account of mixed marriages, without counting the growing generation over which the church has no control. Even if the children are educated in Catholic schools, by the influence they receive in their daily intercourse and by the living examples of parents who do not profess the same creed, they become indifferent. The rule is of such general appli-

divers phases from the courting time to the her perfectly free in the enjoyment of religion an attempt at kindly authority, and ask a cus liberty. Before the wedding takes place Where are you going, little girls? A he is the most liberal man; the day after he great din of childleh cackle, pitched in a key has become a despotic master; forgetting the of mild reproach, surprise and merry promise he has made to the priest and to his squelor arises. wife, he causes her in turn to hand her kness and, clasping her hand in his own, compels the heldest of the bovy. her to swear that she will never more go to Mass, but not too often; be will even condescend to accompany her on pleasant days, to be, operatic and profane, or when there will be a fine preachor.

"The struggle has begun; it will continue for life and their bome will become a hell. If the Catholic party dies when the children are young, having been baptized, they are left to a Protestant father, or, what is still to be embittered against the faith of their

"But suppose for an instant that the case may not be like those noticed above, suppose is in the schoolhouse warmth and the schoolthat, without concert about religion (a hich room becks. If you have a man's heart, their seldom happens), the Protestant party will allow full liberty to the other to follow the teachings of her or his religion and to bring up the children in the Catholic schools and under Catholic influences. Even then, strange as it may seem, the children for the most part are lost : for it is casy to become a worthy Protestant, but it requires sacrifies that one does not half cover him. It is the to become a conscientious Catholic."—The Conemara "napped" fiannel. The garment Monitor.

ROMISH, Catholic Chronicle

The term Romish is an un-English expression of comparative'y recent importation, and was borrowed by Evangelical bigots in their controversial poverty of invective directly from the Dutch Roomsch, or the German Rosmisch.

Ish, as a termination, is not a diminutive, but always denotes a resemb ance, a participation in defects, qualities or attributes signified by the adjective or noun to which it is appended.

Whitish-That which, without being white, has a tint belonging to that color.
Petrish—Sharing in the peculiar defects ob

English - Having the attributes common to the English - Having the attributes common to the English remination has never in the English But this cermination has never in the highest language been affixed to the names of cities. Whoever heard of "Londonish society," or "Liverpoolish merchants," or "New Yorkish enterprise," or "Parisish fushions. The affixish in auch a case would deservedly—because clownish and unwairanted by the rules of cor reco language-be regarded as attaching an un favorable meaning to it. It would undoubtedly be taken as a slight, and as such it was and it neant by those knowingly calling the Church

Wersy Danish, Polish, Swedish, and so forth. All right, but the Danes are a people. So are the Poles and the Swedes. So were the Romans If therefore the ish is absolutely wanted, then by all means say Romanish. It will be new, no loubt, but it will not be un-English in its

and asks: "Is not that slightly Romish?" We answer no; our being oblidern of Rome no more makes us Romish than our being oblidern of Christ make us Christish. Connot our Grand Rapids friends see this? When we become children—that is to say followers of Christ makes of Christian.

-we become Christian, not Christiah.

The fact is, Roman was too noble and majestic a word for English bigots to apply to the Catholic Church. St. Paul in one of his epistles praises he faith of the Romans; there, it would never do to let pious, evangelical bible readers imagine that faith was the same in every particular as that now believed and preached by Romon Catholics. Therefore they resorted to a parbarism to satisfy their unboly spleen. But no Englishman duly versed in his language will ever u.s this contemp uous expression.

Dictionaries have it. That only proves that dictionary makers are not necessarily well bred and that they sometimes pander to the slang baste of the vulgar upholders of this pretende authority,—exactiy as some (not all Protestant preschers will), where the true Church of Christ is concerned.

A CARDINAL CALLED AWAY.

NEW YORK, February 25—The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News carles that Cardinal Charles S coon is dead, aged 81. He was one of the six suffragan bishops of the Roman pontiff and the senior in rank of the cardinals. HALIPAX, N S., February 25.—Enobert Nis

bet Henry, old-st son of the late Justice Henry died at Antigonish yesterday. He was barrister and 48 years old.

.The report is confirmed that Herr Brander the adviser of King Tamasese, of Samos, has been recalled to Barlin The Cologne Gazette says Germany will demand that the Unit d States shall arrest and ponish Kielo, the American, who led Matsala's forces in Samos when the Germans were repulsed.

The Boulangies, now claim to have seventy adherents in the French Chamber of Depu-

"AFOOT IN OLD IRELAND."

Meeting With School Children on the High-Way.

Elgar L. Wakemen, in his letter this week to the Detroit Tribune, writes : The road from Oughterard through Conemara to Clifden by the sea reaches straight as an arrow and as white as chalk for many miles over blackened moor and bellying bog-Here and there may be seen a little hut, as soggy and dank as the bog itself ; but naught else relieves the utter dressiness of the road, save the lefty mountains to the north and west. On the morning of my tramp these were lit up gloriously by the morning sun-Faint, filmy patches of mist trom the seaswirled around and between these heights, and formed a myriad surpassing changer, an though some magic hand were lowering, ifting and winding gossamer veils of varying and resplendent color around their gray and glittering peaks. To the walker's fancy, that far country behind fills with wondrous forms and seemings. But the eye again falls upon the dark, drear moor, the wretched buts and the road of blinding white. At a little distance it is filled with a bevy of diminutive objects, moving to the right and left as they approach, as though hesitant of meeting humankind. You alt upon a capacious milestone and await their coming. Shading your eyes and closely regarding them, you wonder if they are a pack f ragged sheep, or exploiting, hunger scourged goats. Patter, patter, patter, halting and running, on they came in zig zag course. By the horns of the Nublan ibez, they are neither sheep nor goats! They are human beings. All are weezen-faced, little, old women it seems; for they surely cannot be children, though their witch like heads will not reach to your own waist. They draw cation that I know only a single family to nearer, the larger proteotingly massed in which, in a certain degree, it does not apply.

"I wish some of your readers would undertake the subject and follow it through its you halloe loudly but kindly, "Come along." There my dears, the road is all yours !" succeeding generation. How they would futter a bit with heads together, and then ploture the chevalier on bended knees before side along the extremest side of the road. the idol of his love, pledging himself to leave When almost opposite, you halt them with

" We be'nt girls, sor. We's byes !" says

"Boys!"—you gasp. "Well, well, boys, come over here a moment." They look at each other seared, snicker-

when the mucic will be, what it ought never ing, hysterically. The older and bolder move forward a little, and in a twinkling they are all in a crescent-shaped half-olrole before you, ready for savage defense or instant flight. In heaven's name, you won-Do not think that this is exaggerated. The der, where can another such woeful sight picture drawn is true to nature. All cases be seen! It is mid-winter? the earth is are not alike. It may happen that peace will tresen ! the winds are sharp and cutting ; exist between the husband and wife so long with your own glowing blood and health, as the education of the children does not come and in the warmest clothing, you shudder to disturb the household barmony. But at and chill when halting? but here are a that mement, if not before, discord appears. | dozen waifs in the image of God, more than half naked, bony, ahriveled, white from want and hunger, bare-footed, bare-legged, half of them bare-armed and bare-headed, and, as worse, to a Protestant mother and relations, their ragged books reveal, on their way to school from the mountains and bogs, dragging their scrawny, bloodless feet 30 miles a day for a faint, dim glimpse of the heaven there spectral prosences will be bidden behind the mist in your own eyes : but as it clears away their wild and extraordinary costumes startle

> Every one of these wretched oreatures has no more than one thickness of cloth between bimself and the winter day; and Conemara "napped" flannel. The garment of each is no more than a sack, hanging from the shoulders to just above the kness, and reminding of the bags in which the little plantation blacks of the South were formerly clad. On one this will be worn into shreds throughout; another's is awathed like a half crumbling mummy; another shows patches of startling variety held together by osier strands; another's is ripped and whipped and torn until his bloodless, olay like firsh shows in a score of places beneath; while every one is hollow-eyed, matted haired, claw-fingered, cadaverous; a blot on the face of the earth in a Christian land and time; and if there be curse for expiation on individuals or government responsible for such horrible conditions, these pitiable wrotches alone are infinitely more than needed witnesses before the bar of man and God.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Maggie Lally, of New Jersey, Miss-Mary Cushing, of New York, and Miss Mary Monahan, of Ireland, received the white veil aut week at the Convent of Mt. St. Agnes, Mt. Washington, Baltimore, Md.

Rt. Rev. James O'Conner, of Omaha, has just made arrangements to add the Christian Brothers to the teaching staff of his episcopal-city. He has also procured Sisters for the only Indian reservation now in his diocese.

Sister Gertrude Von Ahne, of San Francisco, died after a long illness at St. Mary's Hospital, Friday, Jon 25th. Sister Gertrude was a nadoubt, but it will not be un-English in its formation or origin.

The Engle quotes our motto, "Ut Christiani ita Romani suis." as you are children of Rome, and asks : "Is not that slighly Roman ?" We have a suis." as you are children of Rome, and asks : "Is not that slighly Roman ?" We

The Rev. Father Dorney, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, Cincinnati, is organizing a burial association among his parishioners. The plan is for each family to pay a small sum monthly, and when a death occurs in the family of any member the funeral expenses will be paid from this fund.

The late Sister Mary John Joseph Dwyer, who has been a Sister of Charity for 16 years, was buried in the cemetery attached to Mt. St. Vernon, on the Hudson, recently. She had been ill for nearly 18 months.

Chas. P J. Greening, of Minneapolis, was received into the Dominican Order on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd. The ceremony was performed by Rey. Father Quian, O. P. The young postslant is a convert to the true Church, and he is the only Catholic in the family. He has been working for five years in Catholic hospitals asourse, taking care of the sick in Minneapolis and

At a Liberal meeting in Edinburgh, Wedneeday night, a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read protesting against Mr. O'Brien and others being made political prisoners for acts call d "Crimes in Ireland," but which were not erimes in England.

A rumor is current in Tangler that Morocco has given Germany a piece of land near the Algerian frontier for a naval station.

Ex-President Grevy has been taken suddenly ill. It is feated that his constitution will break down. The members of his family are very .uxious.

