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Approved by the Bishop of London, and
recommended by the Archbishop of St.
Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,
Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catho-
lic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1886.
CONFIRMATION AT KINKORA.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, His
Lordship the Bishop of London admin-
istered Confirmation in the mission of Kin-
kora, of which the Rev. John O'Neill is
pastor. The day was fair and bright, and
in happy contrast with the wet and stormy
character of the previous days. The church
was crowded with an attentive
and deeply interested congregation. The
bishop put the children through a very
searching examination in the catechism,
and expressed himself thoroughly satisfied
with the answering, stating that such a
satisfactory result must have been the out-
come of the tireless zeal of their worthy
pastor, and also of the Christian solicitude
of the parents. High Mass was cele-
brated by Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown.
More than two hundred persons received
Holy Communion. At the conclusion of
mass His Lordship addressed the children
and people at great length and then ad-
ministered Confirmation to 101 candi-
dates, 13 of whom were from Mitchell.
The new church of Kinkora is a gem of
Gothic architecture, and is a glorious
monument of the enlightened zeal, self-
sacrifice and generous Christian spirit of
both pastor and flock. We do not think
we exaggerate when we say that a more
beautiful parish church does not exist
in Canada. It is after the designs of Mr.
Joseph Connolly, of Toronto, and is
worthy of his genius. Thursday, the 15th
instant, will be long treasured as a happy
memory in Kinkora.

THE MORMONS.

The Federal authorities seem at length
to be earnest in their efforts to suppress
Mormonism. Several of the "Saints"
have been indicted before United States
courts and some condemned to severe
penalties. We must, however, confess
that we have little or no faith in the suc-
cess of the present anti-Mormon move-
ment. The American government has
not in this matter displayed that prompt-
ness and thoroughness demanded by the
exigencies of the situation. It is a notori-
ous fact that the large Mormon colony of
Utah has been for very many years living
in open defiance of the laws of the land:
that the agents of the Mormon leaders
have been permitted to openly seek re-
cruits in various American States; and
that thousands of persons from foreign
countries have been allowed to enter the
territory of the Republic with the avowed
intention of joining the ranks of the
Mormons. We lately drew attention to
the success that had crowned the efforts
of Mormon agents in Great Britain. The
action of these individuals, who seek not
in the least to conceal their purpose, but as
a matter of fact in most places clearly avow
it, can not surely have escaped the observa-
tion of British and American authorities.
It does not, however, seem that the govern-
ment of either country took any decisive
measures towards the suppression of the
hideous abuse. America a short time ago
very properly, promptly and energetically
refused to permit the soil of the Republic
to be made a dumping ground for the
pauperism of Great Britain. Irish paupers
dispatched by English authorities to America
were speedily returned to those who had im-
poverished and degraded them. The
American Republic would not for a
moment tolerate the shipment of British
criminals to its shores. Why, then, this
apathy in regard to the Mormons? Do
they not come for the purpose of living
in defiant violation of one of the most
fundamental laws of the American Repub-
lic.

This being the case, it is, indeed, difficult
to understand or explain the indifference
that has so long characterized the dealings
of the American government with the
polygamists of the west. We have often
pointed out, and now see no reason to
change our view, that much of the power-
lessness of the government and people in
tracing this great question arises from
the existence throughout the country of
an abuse not less a flagrant violation of
the law of God than Mormonism itself.
This abuse is, we need not say—divorce.
The sanctity of marriage and the indisolu-
bility of the nuptial tie are held in many
States in this little esteem that the Mor-
mons can, with no little show of reason,
point the finger of scorn at those who
invoke the laws of the land against them

for their practice of polygamy. It will
ever be difficult for the Federal authorities
to accomplish any very effective result by
peaceful means as long as divorce is per-
mitted to work its sad havoc amongst
so many millions of the American people.
We are pleased, however, to see this re-
newed display of activity that has ter-
minated in the recent prosecutions and
convictions in Utah. Nor was it without
satisfaction that we, the other day, read
the following special despatch from Wash-
ington:

"Reports have been received through
official channels of the apparent utter
failure of a recent Mormon mission sent
to India. The mission consisted of Elder
Wiles and Messrs. McCune and Frost.
Their arrival at Calcutta was reported by
the United States vice consul to the sec-
retary of state. Minister Lowell, by
direction of Secretary Frelinghuysen,
officially called the attention of the British
authorities to the subject, and requested
that appropriate instructions be issued to
the proper authorities with a view to
checking any shipment of Mormon re-
cruits to the United States. The Indian
authorities, to whom Mr. Lowell's com-
munication was referred, stated that the
harm done by the Mormons had been in-
appreciable, and that in the opinion of the
government no special measures were at
present necessary, but that in case of un-
lawful recruiting of men or women the
provisions of the penal code would be
applied. The Mormons made no converts
in Calcutta. They separated and visited
other parts of India, and are reported to
have converted two or three persons, but
finally became so much reduced in numbers
that they were compelled to seek help,
and one or more of them left India in a
state of destitution."

Is it not a sad reflection on the so-
called Christian civilization of Great
Britain that while in pagan India the
Mormon agents should have egregiously
failed, their efforts in the former country
should have met with such ready success?
How often have we not been told of the
civilizing, elevating and purifying tenden-
cies of the reformed religion? Have we
not been again and again assured that
Protestantism is the very bulwark of
Christian morality, that Catholic nations
are afflicted to a frightful extent with
depravity of manners, and threatened
because of that depravity with political
dissolution itself?

This despatch, however, proves that not
even those pagan India offer as promising
a field to the agents of Mormonism as
does Protestant England. As for Catho-
lic countries, their agents have never there
found a foothold.

We trust that Congress will during its
next session fail not to strengthen the
hands of the executive in its efforts to re-
move from the escutcheon of the Republic
the foul stain of an organized conspiracy
against individual liberty and family hap-
piness. If the nation deserve praise for
its noble sacrifices in the suppression of
slavery, it will not be less entitled to com-
mendation for the thorough methods it
must adopt to do away with, finally and
effectually, the crying abuses and grievous
scandals of Mormonism.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

We take the following paragraph from
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Sunday Magazine:
"It is stated that the number of Protest-
ants in France is at present 500,000, of
whom 300,000 belong to the Reformed
Church, 50,000 are Evangelicals, and 150,
000 are divided between Independents,
Methodists, Baptists, etc. Comparing the
figures with the general population, it
appears that there is in France one Pro-
testant to every 63 Catholics. The State
pays 732 Protestant pastors, although the
total number of the latter is as high as
906, of whom by far the greater number
(696) belong to the Reformed Church.
Paris counts 40,000 Protestants of all
sects, and no less than forty-four build-
ings devoted to Protestant services. It
has been reckoned that, counting the sub-
sidy paid to the pastors, each Protestant
costs the state fifty cents, and each Catho-
lic only ten cents."

There are many Protestants on this side
of the Atlantic ignorant or oblivious of
the fact that Protestantism is a state insti-
tution in France. They join in the Rad-
ical clamor for a separation of church and
state, evidently thinking that in such an
eventuality Catholicism amongst the
French people, must suffer and finally
perish. Now it is a notorious fact that
Catholicism alone of all systems of religion
having adherents in France could survive
the separation of church and state. Deeply
rooted in the hearts and affections of the
French people, the Catholic Church could
live and flourish on the voluntary support
of its children. Not so, however, with
French Calvinism, which, despite the heavy
state subsidy granted it, has been year by
year declining in numbers and influence
of its former self. The figures above
cited show in a clear light the abject base-
ness and brutal fanaticism of the French
radicals, who grudge the ministers of the
religion of nineteen-twentieths of the
French nation the miserable state aid they
receive for sustenance, and have nothing
to say against the voting of five times as
much for the support of systems of religion
each with a handful of adherents, in
many cases foreigners, and in some even
enemies of France.

One hundred thousand persons sought
admission to St. Patrick's Cathedral,
New York, on Wednesday, to view the
remains of Cardinal McCloskey. Over
5,000 were turned away when the doors
were closed at night.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

One of the results of the French elec-
tions will be, there is no doubt, the
accentuation of party lines and the sim-
plification of political divisions in that
country. Hereafter there will in reality
be but two political parties, properly
speaking, the radical and the Catholic.
The so-called moderate republicans who
were at the recent elections practically
effaced. They well deserved their fate.
Tergiversation and trucefulness had all
along marked their career. To the
Catholics they appealed for support, and
in too many cases from them received
it, on the ground that had as matters
were for religion under their regime,
they would be a thousand times worse
under a purely radical administration.
To the radicals, on the other hand, they
addressed urgent solicitations for sustain-
ment in their assaults on Catholicity and
their repression of clerical reaction and
intolerance. Thus by holding up the
radicals as a bug-bear to Catholics, and
vice versa, they were long enabled to bam-
boozle the nation and lead it into the
disgraceful line of action culminating in
the humiliations of Tonquin and Madaga-
scar. When under the monarchical
regime French arms suffered the least
reverse, or the required activity was not
displayed to ensure success, the republi-
can factions of all shades of opinion
indulged in the loudest denunciations of
regal weakness and imbecility. What
an abject display of military prowess and
success have they not made since they
first came into power. After flatterful
boasts of a broad and far-reaching Afri-
can policy—after repeated empty pro-
clamations of imperial designs on Madaga-
scar and South-Western China—they
have effected nothing but fatal in-
jury to French interests in every country
in which under their direction the French
army or navy was dispatched. Not even
did the humiliating disasters of the
Franco-Prussian campaign inflict such
severe injury on the military prestige of
France, as did the operations in Madaga-
scar and China. Had anything like a
vigorous or statesmanlike course been
pursued in those countries, no such
series of harassing and exasperating
defeats could have vexed the French
nation and demoralized French arms.
Their domestic policy being weak,
because vacillating, disturbing, and ex-
haustive of true national vitality, there
could have been no well-grounded hope
of success for their foreign policy. Just
as an individual man afflicted with
domestic infelicity cannot justly hope
for success in his undertakings because
of weakened force and divided mind,
so also with a nation suffering from
internal broils through gross injustice
inflicted by one portion of the commu-
nity on another. The French republicans
of every class were too busy and eager
in their work of suppressing French
monasteries and driving the female
religious from their convents and hos-
pitals to devote themselves with true
singleness of purpose to the extension of
French influence and the protection of
French interests abroad. The result of
the late elections cannot be otherwise
justly regarded than as a severe and
unequivocal rebuke of the party so long
in power in the republic. But the most
pleasing sign of the contest was, as
we have before pointed out, the suc-
cess attending the first real effort
at the concentration of Catholic
strength. The Catholic party has been
ever weak and disorganized in France
since the period of the great revolu-
tion. It will, of course, be in the
recollection of our readers that at
that time the French Church fell
with the French state, and that the
immense properties of the Church and
of the monastic bodies, the growth of
long ages of piety and devotion, were
then sequestered by the republic raised
equal with the domains of the nobility
among the people at large. For many
years France was practically with-
out a religion. In 1802 Napoleon, then
first consul, entered into a solemn Con-
cordat with the Holy See, whereby France
was once more made a Christian nation.
The Concordat was by no means a liberal
measure to the Church. It restored
none of the sequestered properties, but
on the contrary made express provision
for their continuance in the hands of
their actual proprietors, whose title
thereto was by the Concordat solemnly
affirmed and approved. It reduced the
number of bishops by about one-fourth,
and made but narrow provision for the
support of churches and clergy. Its
terms were, however, accepted by the
Holy Father, whose heart had long been
deeply afflicted by the spiritual miseries
of the entire French nation. He saw
in the re-establishment of the Church,
even under the scant and illiberal pro-
visions of the concordat that that misery
would be greatly alleviated and in time
wholly removed. No sooner, however,
was the church re-established in France
than the anti-Christian elements of the
population began to spread doubts
amongst the people as to the permanency
of the proprietary rights established by
the revolution. They pointed out that

the restoration of the church meant the
restoration of the ancient nobility with
all the former privileges and prerogatives
of both. They scouted the idea of faith
being put in the solemn renunciation
by the Sovereign Pontiff of all titles to
the latter, and so deeply imbued the
mass of the people who had benefited
by the spoliation of the church and the
nobility with fears that they might one
day be disturbed in their possession by
a return of the clergy to anything like
their former influence in the country,—
that these fears have from time to time
till this day been successfully appealed
to. Besides the weakness scoring from
the prejudices thus aroused, the Catho-
lic party has long suffered, and to this
day suffers, from its own dissensions. The
successive changes in the monarchical
forms at different times produced marked
and sharp divisions between the Catholic
adherents of the ancient royal regime in
France and those supporting the Napo-
leonic and Orleansian dynasties respec-
tively, while not a few Catholics,
especially of late years, having lost con-
fidence in royalty, support the cause of a
conservative republic. It is, indeed,
gratifying to perceive that there seems
good ground for hope that amongst the
majority of the French people prejudice
has largely subsided and that amongst
the Catholics themselves there is reason
to believe that the era of dissension and
weakness is rapidly approaching an
end. The real struggle of the future
will be, no doubt, between an united
Catholic body and an aroused as well as
aggressive Radicalism. What form will
this struggle eventually take? Judging
from the past experience of France and
of other countries, it cannot, we think,
terminate otherwise than in civil war.
The radical will not when driven to
desperation surrender its hold on France
without an appeal to arms. It is well
that the Catholics of France should be
prepared for some such eventuality. If
they stand firm and united there can be
but one result to the contest.

HOME RULE.

Lord Salisbury has manifested great
astuteness in not declaring himself with
any degree of clearness on the subject
of Home Rule for Ireland. He is, of
course, like all other English statesmen,
hostile in his heart to any such measure.
His declarations up to this time are, in
so far as they can be interpreted, op-
posed to Irish self-government. But he
is evidently holding his hand somewhat
back till all the Liberal statesmen have
committed themselves on the subject.
Mr. Chamberlain proved him-
self a thorough demagogue when,
after declaring himself plainly in
various places, in favor of an
Irish Parliament, he yielded to the
clamors of the British Press against Mr.
Parnell's speech on the nature and char-
acter of Irish demands, and indulged in
the bitterest denunciations of the Irish
leader and his categorical statement of
Irish rights. Sir Charles Dilke has also
lately been propounding his views on the
subject of Home Rule, but his utterances
are not likely to command much weight,
as his defeat in the coming contest is
almost assured. The most remarkable
of recent declarations on the question is
that of Lord Rosebery, who is known to
enjoy the friendship and confidence of
the "grand old man." Lord Rosebery's
scheme went even as far as to the
conceding of a federalized parliament
and denounced the attacks of Childers
and Dyke on Mr. Parnell's proposal.
He has, it is said, pursued this course
in view of securing for himself the lead-
ership of the Liberal party. Mr.
Childers' opinions on the subject have
given great satisfaction in Ireland. He
surprised his friends and opponents by
propounding a detailed plan for the
settlement of the Irish difficulty. His
friends are said to be shocked at the
bold and confident way in which he
apportioned the various functions of im-
perial and Irish administrations. They
chiefly object to his proposal to transfer
the police to the Irish local government.
The Times, so recently so brutally offensive
to Ireland, on this question is now forced
to exclaim, "The whole point now is, how
much Home Rule England will grant to
Ireland." The Times may have carefully
measured out how much of self-govern-
ment Ireland should get. But it may rest
confident that Ireland will take all that
England must give. England's difficulty
is Ireland's opportunity—a truth that
the former country has often experienced
and which she will certainly to her cost
and pain experience again in the matter
of Home Rule.

JABEZ L. CURRY AGAIN.

The Milwaukee Sentinel remarks that
President Cleveland is unfortunate in
his selection of diplomat from Richmond,
Va. In spite, says that journal, of their
excellent Confederate records they seem
in the past to have been distinguished by
undiplomatic utterances. To this
statement of the Sentinel we most respect-
fully demur as too sweeping and general.
The President made one excellent diplo-
matic nomination from Richmond, Va.,
an appointment he did not sustain with
that dignified firmness becoming the
government of the greatest republic in
the world. Mr. Kelley's crime being
that of being an Irish Catholic, his re-
jection by two of Europe's monarchies
created no unusual excitement in the
United States. That rejection was even
in certain quarters gladly received. Mr.
Kelley's denunciation of the Sardinian
usurpation in Rome was no reason why
he should have been rejected. Sentiments
similar to those expressed by Mr.
Kelley have been held and expressed by
other ministers received at the Quir-
inal, but Italy having neither fear of,
nor due respect for, the American repub-
lic, dared make an example of Mr.
Kelley alone. Mr. Kelley finding him-
self unwelcome both in Italy and Aus-
tria, gracefully retired. And as yet the
President has signified no intention of
in any way recompensing that gentle
man for the self-sacrifice he has shown
in service to his country. Nay, more,
he really proclaims the appointment of
Mr. Kelley a mistake by giving the
Spanish mission to Rev. Jabez L. Curry,
a hard-shell Baptist preacher. Much was
said of Mr. Kelley's speech fifteen years
ago denouncing Italian usurpation. The
Richmond Catholic Visitor now comes to
the front with an extract from a speech
by this Rev. Jabez Curry on the 12th of
May, 1876, at Richmond, Va., wherein he
said: "Talk of infidelity! There is some-
thing worse, more difficult to overcome.
That Roman Catholicism, worse even
than Cannibalism! The difficulties in
Italy of converting Roman Catholics to
Christianity, and distinctively to the
Baptist church thereof, are even
greater than were those in the South
Sea Islands or in China. Romanism has
been incorporated into the very life of
the people of Europe and has been a
corroding canker, eating the public

THE NEW ORGAN.

The magnificent new organ for St.
Peter's Cathedral, which has been for some
time in course of construction by R. War-
ren & Son, of Toronto, has arrived in this
city, and will be placed in position this
week. It will be blessed and officially used
for the first time on the 8th of November
next. We have heard that on that occa-
sion the Bishop of Detroit will pontificate,

and that the Bishop of Hamilton will
preach. It is also stated that Rev. Dr.
Kilroy, P. P., of Stratford, will deliver an
appropriate lecture on the evening of that
day.

THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The county conventions thus far held
in Ireland have been attended with
marked unanimity and success. No
better class of candidates could have
been selected. The determination
evinced on all hands is that no time-
server or mere adventurer is to longer
represent the Irish people. The next
Irish delegation to the Imperial Com-
mons will, in so far as present indications
give promise, prove the most able
and honest that will have represented
that ill-fated country since the union of
1801. The unity of clergy and people
in this contest is, without doubt, its most
pleasing feature. We are more than
delighted to observe that His Grace
the Archbishop of Dublin has in all
his public utterances, pronounced
himself in strong sympathy
with the people. He openly advocates
the effacement of Castle rule, by the
abolition of the worse than useless office
of Lord Lieutenant with his simulacrum
of an Irish Cabinet. The Castle has for
ages been the embodiment of everything
that is unjust, disreputable and inde-
fensible in Irish history. The good
sense of all men throughout the empire,
and the best interests of the Irish people,
have long since doomed it to ruin. Its
few remaining friends cannot but view
with alarm the unexampled unity pre-
vailing among the nationalists of every
rank and class. One certain result of
the county conventions will be the oblit-
eration of the greater part of the present
representatives of Ireland from the
political state. They deserve such signal
and condign punishment—some for open
betrayal, others for studied neglect of
the people's interests. An important
despatch from London dated the 17th
inst., states that some weeks ago a metro-
politan news agency undertook the oner-
ous and expensive task of canvassing the
entire kingdom with a view of ascertain-
ing as closely as possible the result of
the approaching contest. The result of
the canvass would seem to intimate that
the Liberals will defeat their Tory oppo-
nents, but that on the other hand the
Irish party will hold in its hands the win-
ning card and be enabled to upset any
government not to its liking. We have
ever maintained in our discussion of
Irish affairs, that with anything like a
united Irish representation in the
Imperial Commons, it were impossible
to reject the just demands of the Green
Isle. We are now evidently approach-
ing the time when such a representation
is assured.

UNNECESSARY ALARM.

A person signing himself "Saxon"
writes to the Toronto Mail a very bitter
attack on Mr. Parnell and his followers.
He but voices, we think, the sentiments
of many of the English people, who will
not, or cannot, open their eyes to the
true condition of affairs as between the
two countries. Speaking of the people
of Ireland, he says that "concession after
concession has been granted them, until
their liberties have been brought up to,
and in some matters extended beyond,
those enjoyed by other inhabitants of the
United Kingdom." Under the heading
of "Liberties extending beyond those
enjoyed by other portions of the United
Kingdom," would, we suppose, be classed
the disestablishment of the Irish Church;
and this "Saxon" would call a conces-
sion. It was, indeed, be a concession.
The word concession can be used in a very
wide sense. We will suppose, for in-
stance, that a man has been in the habit,
for years, of stealing his neighbor's goods
or his money. The injured party at last
presents a bold front, and declares that
such a state of affairs must terminate.
The other individual promises that he
will discontinue his pilfering. This would
be a concession, and just such a conces-
sion as was the disestablishment of the
Irish Church. The vast majority of the
people of Ireland are and were Catholics.
A mere handful of the population belong
to the religion by law established. The
greater number were compelled to sup-
port the church of the few. Relief has
been granted. The Irish people are no
longer compelled to support a religion to
which they do not belong. This is truly
a concession, but is it such a one as would
call for any special mark of gratitude?
What would follow were a local Parlia-
ment granted Ireland, is a matter that
causes considerable trouble to "Saxon."
He asserts that three-fourths of the mem-
bers of that Parliament would be intense-
ly disloyal to England, and that thoughts
and liberties of the people of Ulster
would be voted away. He does not go
the length of stating in what manner the
people of Ulster would lose their liberties,
but we take it he means the Protestants
would be persecuted by their Catholic
neighbors. "Saxon" seems to forget
that Mr. Parnell is a Protestant, and
many of his most active supporters are
also of the same faith. In this connection
it would be well were our friend to re-
member that the Catholics of Ireland are,
and always have been, much more toler-
ant in matters of religion than their
Protestant neighbors. Scores of times
have Catholic constituencies returned
Protestant candidates to Parliament,
while rarely, if ever, have Protestants
permitted a Catholic to represent them.
The same, indeed, may to a great extent
be asserted as regards Canada. The
intense bigotry of many Irish Protestants
has been imported here, and we have
abundant evidence of its existence at
every general election. "Saxon" will,
ere long, discover that it
will be in every way a good
move if England grants cheerfully
a liberal measure of Home Rule to Ire-
land. It were better to have the people
of Ireland friends rather than enemies.
The time may come, and it may not be
far away in the distance, when the strong
arms of Irishmen may be required to
save the British empire. Complications
may arise abroad—enemies may com-
pass England on every side—another
Waterloo may have to be fought,—and if
Irish valor be absent from the scene of
strife, Britain's glory may come to an
end. England's navy and army are
most formidable and her great wealth is
another source of strength. But it must
not be forgotten, as recent events have
amply demonstrated, that there are signs
of decay in the very heart of the coun-
try. We would say to "Saxon," and all
who think as he thinks: "Make a friend
of Ireland. The time may not be far off
when it may be too late."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—It has been determined to
national convention of the Irish
League of America in Chicago, on
28th. Mr. Parnell will attend the
convention, accompanied by a strong de-
legation from the Irish Parliamentary par-
ty, including T. D. Sullivan, Lord M.
Dublin.

—Cardinal Manning, in an in-
terview with the London Standard,
said:—"I knew Cardinal Manning
well. We stayed together while he
was during the Plenary Council. He
wrote a letter to Archbishop Manning
expressing great regret at the death
of the American Cardinal. I have
known Cardinal McCloskey a
gentle character, and I am
glad that the Americans estimated the
character of the deceased prelate
highly."
—Mr. Parnell, speaking in terms of
praise to Archbishop Walsh and
the former, he said, was one
of the strongest supporters that Pro-
fessor Croke's services were known to
stand they have taken proved the
of the priests and the people. In
to boycotting, he said the practice
pursued independent of the Irish
indeed, they disapproved it.

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Kingdom," would, we suppose, be classed
the disestablishment of the Irish Church;
and this "Saxon" would call a conces-
sion. It was, indeed, be a concession.
The word concession can be used in a very
wide sense. We will suppose, for in-
stance, that a man has been in the habit,
for years, of stealing his neighbor's goods
or his money. The injured party at last
presents a bold front, and declares that
such a state of affairs must terminate.
The other individual promises that he
will discontinue his pilfering. This would
be a concession, and just such a conces-
sion as was the disestablishment of the
Irish Church. The vast majority of the
people of Ireland are and were Catholics.
A mere handful of the population belong
to the religion by law established. The
greater number were compelled to sup-
port the church of the few. Relief has
been granted. The Irish people are no
longer compelled to support a religion to
which they do not belong. This is truly
a concession, but is it such a one as would
call for any special mark of gratitude?

—A ghastly temperance lecture
reported from Birmingham, Eng-
land, was given by a young man named
George Butler, a young man of
position, was found in a street
city recently, having been one of
other foot crawling on off, leaving
fresh stump, from which blood was
in streams. The wretched
a desperate attack of delirium tremens
jumped from a window, and had
backed off his foot with a table-knife.

—Conor Ryan, of Kiltarron,
with the snows of 105 winters on his
back, came to join the National League
meeting in his native parish, two
ago. Eighty-seven years before
been one of the pikemen in the
army, and had made his mark in
rible struggles fought on the Wick-
low hills. The veteran was
and active, and declared himself
tears and cheers, as willing to bathe
in whatever way it was to be done
when he first shouldered his weapon.
—A prominent member of a
church, in speaking the other day
possible change in the pastorate,
said: "I think it is a matter of buy-
stock—excuse me, I mean peo-
ple."—"Saxon's" friends can buy up
enough before the parish meeting
will of course call him. If the other
gets the pews, why, Mr. ———
will be left. You laugh, but the
of a church is a good deal like the
trol of a bank or railroad, nowadays
you can buy up a majority of the
you can run it to suit yourself."

—At the Methodist conference
held in Halifax the subject of
missions was again presented for
consideration. Considerable vexation of
was manifested at the same time
tending the efforts of the Methodists
stationaries to persuade the French
to leave the true fold. It would be
more in accordance with the fit-
things were the Methodists to
French people alone, and direct their
attention to the conversion of those
own household who attend church
on the 12th of July and the 5th of
November.

—Bishop Ireland addressed a
large audience in New York recently, and
in the course of his address, he
expressed the views of the Father Mathew
Abstinence Society. He was inter-
rupted by the Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D.,
said the object of the meeting was
to mole the cause of temperance and
to raise money for a monument
to Father Mathew. Bishop Ireland
said: "I have sworn before my God
against this liquor traffic. Lord God
said if we could make England so
would close nine-tenths of the
and here, out of 76,900 arrests, 48,000
for drunkenness and disorderly
conduct. Your 10,000 saloons take in \$75,
yearly. I tell you to make the
sober, and he will get his rights.
was a labor picnic in Chicago that
day, and it was said laborers were
but a saloon on the ground took
Labor at war against monopoly?
should be at war against the
monopoly. I say it with shame
Irishman, there are too many Irish
can saloon-keepers."

Bazaar at Ingersoll.

We understand that arrangements
being made to hold a bazaar in
Ingersoll, Ontario, for the purpose
of raising money for the support
of the church of the Sacred
Heart in that town. It is to be hoped that
the good pastor and his people
will be attended with success.