## THE IRISH IN SCOTLAND.

#### Presentation to a Priest.

**1** On Tuesday evening last week the Rev. James M Intosh, P. P., Airdrie, was pre-sented with an address and a purse of  $\pounds$ 150, on the occasion of his attaining his twenty-fifth year as a minister of the Church. The movement to present Church. The movement to present Father M'Intosh with a fitting testimonial to celebrate his silver jubilee met the heartiest support and warmest encourage-ment, not only amongst the members of his own flock, but also among many of the iduantial Part struct of the town of his own flock, but also among many of the influential Protestants of the town. The interest taken in the matter was abundantly manifested by the large and enthusiastic audience which filled St. Margaret's Schoolroom on the occasion of the presentation of the address. While those who are more immediately connected with the rev centleman as hen.

ment to the Church, an honor to the people, and, he might say, a living saint. He thanked the Protestants of the com-munity for their liberality and sympathy

acknowledgment of their magnificent testimonial. They must not, however, accept that as an authority in all that is said of him. It covered, with a sheet of gold, his many faults, and brought out his few qualifications with a powerful lens. The station in life which he had now reached was one in which he might for a little sit down and look around bin on the scenes of the present, he him on the scenes of the present, he might also look behind him on the road he had come and mark the various incidents that had occured on the journey, and he might also look before him and

your valleys, make the crooked paths straight, and stretch out over the country a network of railways. Such men were the pioneers of civilization and progress, and a great important factor in the com-mercial greatness of this country (applause). NO MEN COULD WORK BETTER; and another point to be considered was he always spent his wages in the com-munity. A thousand men get £1000, and before the sun goes down it is £1000 circulated in the community. This goes

and before the sun goes down it is £1000 circulated in the community. This goes on week after week, year after year, and when his strength is exhausted, his arm paralyzed, for they know that even the finest steel would give way under constant pressure, would it be generous or just to grudge him a crust of bread? Don't say to him, "Go home to your own country where you were born." Say that the day after he arrives full of life and vigour, when he might have gone to the far West and obtained the remuneration he was in search of; but don't say it to him after he PLACE. SPICUOUS of the presentation of the address. While those who are more immediately connected with the rev. gentleman as ben-efiting by his ministrations were, of course, represent in large numbers, the Protestant part of the community was largely represented. The chair was oc-cupied by Mr. James M'Auley, and the following clergymen beloaging to the district were also present; Rev. John Hughes, Airdrie; Michael O'Keefe, P. P. Coatbridge; Thomas Curran F.P., Whifflet ; and M. O'Neill, Coat-bridge. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the pro-ceedings, said it was now twenty-five years since Father M'Intosh was an-nointed a priest of the Church of God. Father M'Intosh was an-ment to the Church, an honor to the peo-CUR 4 POST EASE L

HAPPY AMONG THE AIRDRIE FEOPLE, and ucwilling to part with them in this life, and he should always feel a debt of He hanked the Protestants of the com-munity for their liberality and sympathy in connection with the movement. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Alex. M'Killop to read the address. The Rev. Father M'I'srost, on rising to reply, was received with loud and pro-longed cheering. He said it would be difficult for him that evening to give adequate expression to the various emo-tions which agitated his bosom. He felt it would be impossible for him to do jus-tice to the occasion. Their kindness con-founded him, and their generosity over-whelmed him. Anything that he could say would, he felt certain, fall short of their cexpectations, but, from past experi-ence, he knew he could rely upon their indugence to interpret favourably any deficiency in his power to do justice to the occasion (applause). He knew that for the future he should always cherish a deep debt of gratitude to all those who were unable to come, in order that they might listen to this replv to this flattering address and his acknowledgment of their magnificent testimonial. They must not, however, accent that as an authority in all that is gratitude to the magistrates and to all the members of the community. They . .....

#### Dyspepsia and Languor.

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN WRITER, MRS. MARY FRANCIS—(Margaret Bloant). "Two years ago I began to take the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I was in a languid, half-alive state,through incipient dyspepsia and defective circulation of the blood. Three bottles of the PERUVIC Comm and defective circulation of the blood. Three bottles of the PERUVIAN SYRUP changed this to glowing, bounding health. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly, and con walk five miles easily, without resting, or busy myself out of doors all day long without fatigue. A lady cousin, who resides with me, took the Syrup during her recov-eryfrom a serious illness of some weeks. She has been an invalid for years. Five bottles of the Syrup have so huilt up, her switem and he might also look before him and see how far hewas from his journey's end His sum was now in the meriddan, and must soon decline and set in the horizon never again to rise for him, and whether his future career—the kew days and years that remained for him—would be like the past he widd not tell, but e was re-solved to do nothing unworthy of a gentleman, nothing to mar the harmony and coad feeling that medicine so invaluable to persons of seden-tary pursuits, or to those who suffer from languor or low spirits, that I relate this personal experience of its effects to you, leaving you to make what use you please of my letter." Sold by all druggists. The most miserable man in the world i the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but *Burdock Blood Bitters* always conquer



### FATHER TOM BURKE,

# The Great Dominican Preacher Catherine of Siena.

In the course of a sermon preac the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P. Saviour's Church, Dominick Strees Hn, on the Feast of St. Cathei Siena, the eloquent Dominican Among the saints of God there an to whom it is given in an especial 1 to labor for the Church, who are the church of God, but as mig fenders of the Church—able to down her enemies to the right and down her enemies to the right and adown her enemies to the right and left--able to proclaim her truths woice pre-eminently sonorous an ive--able to convert all those w without her to her love and her ence--able to surmount the most ence-able to surmount the most dons difficulties in the service Ofhurch-and to illustrate her within by the highest virtues a most wonderfully miraculous There are, I say, amongst the man a few-for they are only a few-to God vouchsafes this particular and amongst these the very for the very greatest-is that we the very greatest—is that we woman whose name to-day the celebrates on earth—whose name the Church triumphant joyfull brates in heaven-St. Catherine o She was born towards the middle fourteenth century, in the year humble, industrious and honors humble, industrious and honors rents, in the city of Siena, in T in the north of Italy. At the her birth the world was in a very and perilous state. For His ow purposes Almighty God had decr His Church was not only divinely-instituted teacher of kind the distributor of a graces, the witness of a truths, and the dispenser of His but He moreover decreed in H Divine councils that for seve in the history of this world t Catholic Church was to be the Catholic Church was to be the amongst all the powers of the en-guardian of public law and of tional morality, the supreme tri which kings and people alike a and from whose decision there w and from whose decision there wi-peal, but implicit obedience, not spiritual things as there always but even in temporal things, bi-the compact which the kings nations of Christendom ha amongst themselves. During the of which I speak THE POPE WAS THE FIRST KING

The most powerful monarch bow down to his decision even poral matters. The nations re-their disputes to him. If two tions were on the very point of war they were declared outlaw ternational law unless they firs their dispute to the decision of of Rome, and more than once tory of Europe the sword wa unsheathed and in the hands ful leaders of great armies, were obliged very reluctantly it again by the solemn comma it again by the solenn comine Sovereign Pontiff, and to spare and the lives of their poor p may be, dearly beloved, that t cal economist, or the philosoph historian, of the present day writer, perhaps, and vet not kn first page of the Christian C will deplore this state of thing it moral and intellectual slavet have the great fact before u have the great fact before u Pope of Rome for several hun

WORLD.

harmony and good feeling that had marked the relationship existing that between him and his people dur-ing the last twenty-five years. He had lived in constant harmony with his people, and he could truly say "MONY A CANTY DAY WE'VE HAD WI'ANE ANITHER"

(applause). He was going down the hill of hife, and when he reached the foot he of life, and when he reached the foot he expected to sleep among the remains of the faithful people who had made the journey before him. The work he had done had been spoken of, but he must say that anything he had done had been done in unison with assistance of great ability and prudence. What he had done himself was little, and what that little was use a work of here Ha that little was, was a work of love. He loved the work and therefore found it easy. When he first came to 3lasgow, twenty-five years ago, he was soon able to form a pretty fair estimate of the character and wants of those among whom he had to labor. He soon found that the Irish character was intensely national, intensely affectionate, generous even to a fault, and that nothing would please them better than for him to go frankly and unconstrainedly among them. and unconstrainedly among them. When he got his pastoral staff he went and out among them happy, free, frank andindependent and he always found them satisfied. Since he had the pleasure of obeying the commands of his bishop and coming to Airdriche had never altered and coming to Airdrie he had never attered his relationship with them, his feelings, sentiments, and deportment were the same, and this evening testified to the feelings that had been manifested towards him all along by the people (applause). As the address remarked, he had been able to form a large cluster of cluster of

REAL AND TRUE FRIENDS AMONG THE

PROTESTANTS of Airdie (applause). There was one subject which he should permit himself to say a few words on, and to remove the faint traces of a lingering prejudice in the minds of some people, namely, with regard to the number of Irishmen on the Poor Board. He did not know exactly the number of labourers in the parish and the surrounding district, but he was and the surrounding district, but he was sure that the majority of the working men-were Irishmen—either Protestant or Cath-olic—and while speaking on this question he wished it to be underst od that he referred to individuals of both creeds in referred to individuals of both creeds in the few remarks he meant to make. When an Irishman comes to this country he does not appear as an idler, a schemer, or a be gar. He comes full of life and vigour, not to ask alms but to work. Give him work, hard work, any kind of work, and you will find him next day, with a heavy heart it may be as he thinks of his own country going down it to the Give him work, hard work, any kind of work, and you will find him next day, with a heavy heart it may be as he thinks of his own country, going down into the pits to bring up your coal and iron. He will dig your canals, he will even raise



and it now takes 5,000,000 a tc keep the peace, and they able to keep it. There are more than 5,000,000 armed m ope; the nations say they an but it is a peace far more te

ALL THE YOUNG MEN ARE TA

from the schools.from the colle workhouses, from the onle on workhouses, from the paths all to be devoured by that Mo itary power, and to be sent tered in soul, shattered and in both collected by oney wo in body, polluted by every wo sent forth to give relics of a to those pursuits of industry, religion which demanded the of their age and of t and of their strength. so it was when St. of Siena was born. The Po so it was when St. of Siena was born. The Po supreme arbiter of Europe, the supreme tribunal that merely individuals, but natio merely individuals, but natio It will be easily perceived, de that it was absolutely nece pope, holding such a position place that Almighty God ha and appointed for him—and city of Rome. To be in Roi where he stood in the mi tions—belonging to none, them all; in Rome, where I theremeday independent of thermall; in Kolme, where i thoroughly independant of a ing foreign influence; in he could not be stigma Englishman, or a Frenchn man, but where he was the the common father, the par all the nations of Christend seventy years, by a false ste most fatal that ever was tal most tatal that ever was that tory of the Church—the Pe doned Rome, more or les and driven out by the tur Roman people, and they fuge in the City of Avigno of France, a very contrast to the anciant, imperial city ROME WAS MORE THAN H. Avignon was one of the cities of the time. Rome v of a waste and Campagna planted in the vale of the planted in the vale of the the most beautiful and fer world. Rome was people blind impulses, and full ness at the time. At Avi, was surrounded by all the most refined and refining was surrounded by all th most refined, and refining For seventy years the Pc Avignon—the eyes of Chi instinctively and sought 1 Eternal City. The Vatic its crown, the grass was streets of Rome, and Ital the most frightful disord that entered into every that entered into every family in the land. And all this confusion, Cather