Catholic Record.

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

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A SPECIALTY.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER ,4 1886.

Immaculate Queen of Heaven." After

Immaculate Queen of Heaven." After dwelling on the rapid development of the devotion to the blessed sucrament, the eloquent prelate exhorted all Catholics to draw nearer in love and sympathy to our Holy Father the Pope, concluding with a touching portraiture of the devotion of Leo XIII. to our Lady of Lourdes. At the conclusion of the holy sacrifice the solemn blessing was given by the officiat-ing cardinal to the vast multitude that filled the entire space before the grouto, that lined the borders of the Gave on either side, and that formed a living Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. MEDIUM WOOLLENS either side, and that formed a living hedge far off along the whole length of the INSPECTION INVITED.

nedge far off along the whole length of the lacets. The morning ceremonies were thus closed, and the procession of prelates and most distinguished ecclesiastics returned to the residence of the fathers of the Grotto. Half after 2 o'clock was the hour assigned for The Bravest Battle That Eyer was Fought.

ing heat.

JOAQUIN MILLER,

The bravest battle that ever was fought! Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it 'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

"To Miriam."

Nay, not with cannon, or battle-shot, With sword, or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent word ; or thought, From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart-Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part-Lo ! there is that battlefield !

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song : No banners to glean and wave ! But oh ! these battles they last so long— From babyhood to the grave !

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town-Fights on, and on, in the endless wars, Then silent, unseen-goes down !

O ye with banner and battle-shot, And soldiers to shout and praise, I tell you the kingliest victories fought Are fought in these silent ways!

Oh ! spotless woman in a world of shame, With solendid and silent scorn. Go back to God, as white as you came, The kingliest warrior born !

AT LOURDES.

A GLORIOUS SCENE NEAR THE HALLOWED SHRINE, ON THE DAY FOLLOWING COR-PUS CHRISTI -- CLERGY AND LAITY IN EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

The Eucharistic manifestation of June 25 marked that day as one of the most glorious in the annals of the history of Lourdes, wrote, "Marylander" to the night ago. From the splendor that sur-night ago. From the splendor that surnight ago. From the splendor that sur-rounded the rock of the eighteen aparaof the episcopacy there present. The Blessed Sacrament was then deposited in the transcendently beautiful repository tions, one would have insgined that the Immaculate of heaven was expected to renew her visit to this, her favored sancnear the Breton Calvary, the air still re-sounding with the sound of music and the voices of thousands of the clergy and tuary-that Mary was to come in person to welcome her Eucharistic Son, and to to welcome her Eucharistic Son, and to avenge the insults He has so recently received at the hands of those who hold the reins of the so-called French republic. The clouds of sadness and persecution that hang over the church in these dark days of trial seem to vanish, and light looms up in the darkened horizon, telling of more glorious days and giving assur-ance of sweeter hopes. Yes, at Lourdes hope revives : we heard its sweet accents fall from the lips of a distinguished pre-late, who, gezing in mute astonishment on the scene before him, expressed aloud laity. Drums announced the solemn moment of benediction. Unable to re-main silent in a scene like this, the heavwhen the scene before him, expressed aloud what had passed in his soul : "Impossible! impossible for France to be lost to the church ! Impossible for her children to seed in his soul: "Impossible! for France to be lost to the for france to be lost to the laded to error before such a No pen of poet or artist can No pen of poet church ! Impossible for her children to remain wedded to error before such a describe it, and though described, no canopy that was carried over the blessed imagination could conceive it—one must sacrament was at shelter when a torrenbe an eye witness!" Neither is it my pre-tial rain fell upon the earth. The most sent intention to undertake to portray the imposing scenes of the day were over, but sent intention to undertake to portray the grandeur of the scenes of that day. I only aim at giving your readers a little glimpse, by saying a few words on what happened at Lourdes on the 25th of June, happen the closing day of the eucharistic council. The preparations for the decorations, illu minations, etc, had commenced several days in advance.

FATHER GRASSI, S. J.

For several days the Right Rev. Bishop Chatard has had as his guest the Rev. Grassi, of the Jetuits, who has among the Indians of the North-west, laying been sent to his field of labor by the celebrated Father De Smet, with whom he was for some time a companion. Father Grassi is about 56 years old, with Father Grassi is about 50 years old, with a clear and kindly blue eye, a benign countenance, his naturally ruddy face being browned by exposure. "I am a native of Piedmont, Italy," said Father Grassi, in answer to the reporter's inquiry. "I went to Paris from Italy in 1852 to meet Father De Smat and from there crossing the

Smet, and from there, crossing the Atlantic to this country, went to St. Louis, preparing for the priesthood, from there I went to Maryland to con-THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION

tinue my preparation, and in 1854 went of the Blessed Sacrament. A provincial sun had risen over the Pyrenean hills and the morning had been one of overpower-ing heat. Welcome clouds now com-

to California, going by the Nicaragua route. In 1860 I went to the mountains, and from there I visited and worked menced to gather in the horizon, and the sky soon became over cast. Each depu tation had formed in rank and occupied among twenty-six different Indian tribes in Washington Territory, Idaho, and Montano. My travels among the tribes have been on foot and on horseback, and frequently for months at a time without tation had formed in rank and occupied the position indicated by the well ordered programme. The beautiful banner of Lourdes were followed by countless bands of young girls from Toulouse, Auch and Tarbes, robed in white and wearing the protees weaks of the former budget by seeing a white man. My most recent seeing a white man. My most recent labors have been among the Crows and Cheyennes, on the Tongue River, on Little Horn, and Big Horn. If the Indians were treated with fairspotless veils of the fervent Enfants de Marie. A curious scene, the next follow ness and honesty there would be little trouble with them and they would yield "St. Benoit Joseph Labre," waved over to Christianity and become civilized. the heads of fifty poor persons, whose expenses to Lourdes had been defrayed by the members of the Eucharistic Congress The Indian agent is usually a disnonest person, or at least ineflicient and unsat-

isfactory. Occasionally there is a one, but for the most part they are of Toulouse. Then came the societies of Catholic workmen, those of St. Vincent They are Indian agents not for the benefit they may do the Indians, but for the money there is in the office. Among of Paul, the Young Christian Friends and others. A line of little boys, whose cos-tumes marked the great day of their lives -that of their first communion-preceded all the Indian agents I have ever seen, the clergy, over 1000 in number, many of them clad in richest holiday vestments. Gen. Williamson, at the Crow agency, pleases me best. Under his direction In the ranks of the Capuchi monks were seen twenty superiors of houses in the one diocese of Toulouse, carrying a mag nificent banner, in accomplishment of a yow made for the safety of their brethren the Crows have taken great pains to cultivate patches of garden stuff. Each family has two acres, and under his instruction they take great interest in growing things. He told me that next year he intended to try to arrange it so that each family should have two gentle in Spain when the cholera raged in that province. Forty censor bearers strewed the fairest blooms of June upon the

"I find the Indians ready to accept religious instruction. They are naturally religious and given to veneration. Father religious and given to veneration. Father Brando, who labored among the Crows and Cheyennes, was loved by them as a father. I have spent most of my time among the Yakimas, Winaches, and Okinaguas. All these tribes are now pretty well civilized. The Sgoeilpi or Colville Indians are civilized. They have good farms. There are about six hun-dred in the tribe. In one day I baptized 250 Kootooney Indians; the next day I ens broke forth in tremendous peals of thunder. The King of Kings blessed the multitude kneeling in reverential awe. 250 Kootooney Indians; the next day I married forty couples of them."

_blessed France, and blessed the world! "What did you get for marrying them ?" The emotions of those seconds were over-powering. The procession silently and solemnly resumed its march towards the asked the reporter. The father laughed : "Nothing at all ; and I had to furnish each bride a ring. The jewelry was of the Cheap John var-Grotto, where the Immaculate Mother joyed to receive her divine Son on the reiety, and quite good enough for Indian ideas of ornamentation. The Cœur d'Alenes are among the most cultivated Indians I have met. They have good farms. They raise grain crops, and have ploughs, mowing and repairing machines, all carned by their own exer-tions. All they ask of the Government is the land they cultivate. "The Indians can be civilized, and

fair words, no honest treatment, nothing

grabbed the canoe, and, with water up to my chin, I admonished him for his breach of hospitality, called to his mind exposition. The jury of examination congratulated that I had chosen him from several who the professors of Bourget College for their modern system and cultured method of teaching, and highly praised the students' had offered for the service, and had paid him well. He would probably have completed the job of drowning me if he had accuracy, neatness and order in their not been atraid of losing his canoe." "What are your Indian religious serviwork.

ces?" "We have common prayers, the Mass, ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BELLE. the canticles, and the beads. Some of them sigg well. I have taught many of them —the last tribes among which I have been —eleven canticles. We have schools among the Colvilles, the Court d'Alenes, and the Flatheads, and they are doing very well. The girls are taught by the Sisters of Pro-vidence, and the males by the Jesuits. We thence, and the makes by the Secures. We teach the boys English reading and writing, arithmetic, and geography. The girls learn the same things, with sewing and some other domestic accomplishments. I should have added that the boys are taught how to plough, some of them to make shoes, mend harness, and do black-smithing. We had some trouble with of St. Michael's were in waiting with car-riages to escort their Bishop and their pastor to the presbytery. Arriving at the presbytery the party were refreshed, when the Bishop donned his pontifical rodes and was conducted to the church. The entrance to the building was arched with evergreens, over the arch was the the boys at first teaching them to plough. They thought work of that kind was for woman. We taught them to make rails. Some of these Indians now have fruit trees, and not only apples to eat, but to sell. I speak of Washington Territory Indians. motto

"My mission to the East is to co'lect money for the purpose of building school houses, churches, and residences for fathers in each of three missions given to us lately-imong the Blackfeet, Crows, and Assinibolaes. Afterward we will put at least inefficient and unsat-occasionally there is a good for the most part they are bad.

"From what do you receive most opposition in your efforts to benefit the Indians?"

"From their medicine men, who fea that their inflaence and occupation will be gone if the 'Black gowns,' as we are called, establish ourselves. The medicine men are accomplished spiritualists, and hold intercourse with the devil. There is no doubt about that. They ask derisively, 'Can you missionaries cure the rattlesnake bite? Can you point out where the deer are? which they consider of more im-Church. cows. His object is to accustom them to domestic life. The Cheyenne agent is well intentioned, but he has little means at hand. *I find the Indiana ready to account a state of the most part, uncompli-cated we meet with success, and the native No socher had you handed on our shores from your native home, that Isle of Saints beyond the sea, than your many virtues cast an odor of sanctity around, and fitted every bosom with feelings of re-

medicine men are falling into disrepute Among the Coeur d'Alenes there are no spect, veneration and love. The fatherly vigilance you have exermedicine men. They despise and laugh at them. The Ceur d'Alenes have inat them. The Ceur d'Alenes nave in-creased from four hundred up to six hun-dred or more members. Other tribes with which I am acquainted are keeping up their numbers. The Indians have large their numbers. The Indians have large numbers of children, but they die from lack of care and exposure in one way or another. On this side of the Rocky Montains missionaries find opposition from Indians on the side of polygamy. On the other sile of the mountains polygamy is about destroyed." "How did you live among the In-

dians ? "I did my own cooking, carrying with me flour, tallow, and salt."

auspicious occasion, to bless for us and lay the corner stone of our new edifice, being erected to the greatness, honor aud glory of God, to be guarded by H's Holy Angel, the great St. Michael, and which me flour, tallow, and sail." "Nothing else?" "Nothing else. Why should 1? There is good water everywhere. 1 carry my own cooking utensils. The dried meat is too tough for my teeth. I might get fish, but I would have to pay, and that I could not effect. The indians want hav for not afford. The Indians want pay for everything, and I prefer to be independent ; besides I do not like Indian cook-

return to college. Nothing superior to Latin, which was engraved by Coughlin honorable mentions are granted at this Bros: Bros :

Oa the 11th of the Kalends of Sept., in the year 1886. The Most Rev. Lord James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of King-ston, attended by the Right Rev. James Farrelly, Prelate and Vicar General, with others of the Clergy and a multitude of the people, blessed and laid this stone in the faith of Jesus Christ, under the guardisnship of the most glorious prince, the Archangel Michael. On Saturday afternoon this ponderous stone was lifted from the place where it had been dressed and engraved, and placed on blocks over the spot wh re it was to have a permanent resting place, at the north east corner of the new church. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Bishop and his party, composed of Mgr. Farrelly,

Laying the Corner Stone of the New

Shortly after 10 o'clock the fishop and his party, composed of Mgr. Farrelly, Father Kelly and Father O'Gorman, issued from the presbytery and entered the church, when aspergas was sung. The altar boys then conducted the party from the church to the place where the altar of the new church was to be constructed. The place was warked by a large cross Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston dicesse, arrived in Belleville on the evening train on Saturday last, accompanied by Mgr. Farrelly. About one hundred prominent members of St. Michael's were in waiting with car-

having as its contents a bottle hermetica "WELCOME TO OUR BELOVED BISHOP." Over a hundred children in their Confirmation robes lined the central aisle on either side and strewed flowers in his pathway. The following address, beauti-fully illuminated and bearing the signa-tures of thirty members of the church, was read by Mr. Thos. O'Neill: TO THE MOST REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, BISHOP OF KINGSTON : We, the members of St. Michael's conand of the present pastor of the parish, a number of silver and lesser coins of this gregation, Belleville, joyfully hail your Lordship's advent amongst us on this

gregation, B:lleville, joyfally hail your i Lordship's advent amongst us on this your second pastoral visit. Some years ago when this diocese, widowed by the sudden demise of the late Dr. O'Brien, was by the grace of God and the wisdom of the Sovereign Pontiff entrusted to your care, we received and welcomed you as our Bishop, and in a manner befitting loyal children of the Church.

and covering it with the massive cap had been completed, the Bishop at d his party made a circuit af the wall, and returned to the church. Father O'Gorman cele-brated high mass, and the Bishop delivered a sermon, during the course of which he explained the service of laying the corner No sooner had you landed on our

stone, giving the reason therefor. The choir rendered admirable service. Mr. John Denys presided at the organ. A large collection was taken at the close

AN EXPLANATION. Many persons have asked for an ex-planation of the form of date in the first line of the inscription. It is the ancient Roman line of dating. The xi. of the Kalends of Sept. correspond to the 22nd of Aug. The ancient Romans called the first day of every month the Kalends of that month. The Nonss of the mouth were the 7th day of March, M.y, Jaly and October, and the fifth day in the eight other months of the year, and the day was called the Nonas as being the ninth day before the Ides. According ty the Ides of each month, being the ninth day after the Nonas, was the 15th of the month in March, May, Jaly and October, and thirteenth day of each of the eight other months of the year. The practical rafe for discovering the correspondence of our cised over us, and the deep interest you have always shown in the advancement of our schools and our educational system, elf that all was vineyard, have endeared you to all of us, and have convinced not only ourselves, but also our beloved pastor, that you are in truth the loving father, the true and Thus it is to your untiring zeal for the Thus it is to your untiring 2 shifts in the good of souls, and to your noble and trenuous efforts, generously seconded by those of our Rt. Rzv. pastor, that we are indebted for your visit on this happy and for discovering the correspondence of our present dates with those of ancient will in time to come stand as a monument of Catholic faith. Your Lordship's favors are indeed many and great, for you have yet another gift in store for us, that of Holy Confirmation, whereby our children may be strength-ened in the true faith, and we cannot re-from 31 (the number of days in 22) Roman calendar, is this : Take the num-

On the 11th of the Kalends of Sept ..

NO. 412.

The place was marked by a large cross near the west wall of the foundation. The Bishop here offered prayer. They then returned to the corner stone, when Bishop Cleary conducted the services of

putting it in place and blessing it. A cavity in the stone will hold a tin box,

having as its contents a bottle hermetically sealed containing a parchment on which is inscribed in Latin, the date of laying the corner stone of the church, the name of the Roman Pontiff and date of his pontificate, likewise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the number of the years of her reign. A reference is also made to the approximate reinstallation of Ireland to her heredilary right of self-legislation. Also the name and title of the Bishop who officiated at the ceremony

year's coinage, and copies of this city and Toronto papers. When the work of placing the stone

of the service. AN EXPLANATION.

days in advance. HUNDREDS OF SKILFUL HANDS of both artists and laborers had been at Following the two parallel roads work. Following the two paraller total that lie the entire length of the beautiful valley were raised a double line of pillars of gigantic height, from the tops of which of gigantic height, from the tops of which floated immense oriflammes, in color alter-nating from white to blue and white to over

Three smaller banners waved from the centre of each post, and from

this point, a garland of evergreens was suspended. This was festooned with lights of various colors, and over the whole hung Chinese lanterns of rainbow hues, thus making double circles of lights, that the followed, in unbroken succession, the avenue of the Gave on one side, and on the other reaching to the Breton Calvary. Near the Calvary of the loyal, Catholic hearted sons of Brittany a magnificent triumphal arch sheltered an elaborate repository which was surmounted by a mammoth illuminated ostensorium. The grand pontifical mass in the basilica had to be abandoned, owing to the vast con-course of clergy, which alone was more than sufficient to fill the precinc's of the sacred edifice. Hence an extensive plat-form was raised immediately in front of the grotto, where the holy sacrifice was to be offered. At 10 o'clock the processional line of prelates approached the grotto, amid the salutations of sacred and groute, aim the samuations of sacred and military music. His eminence the cardinal patriarch of Liebon officiated pontifically. After the gospel his grave the bishop of Tarbes ascended the pulpit, and, taking for his text.

Tarbes ascended the pulpit, and, taking for his text THE CHRISTMAS NIGHT SONG of the argelic choirs, "Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonae vol-untatis," he addressed himself directly to the zealous members of the Eucharistic Congress. "You march, gentlemen, at the the zealous memoers of the Eucharistic Congress. "You march, gentlemen, at the head of these 'men of good will ;' you defend with energy aud courage the attacks of which our Lord is the object, in head of these 'men of good will;' you defend with energy aud courage the attacks of which our Lord is the object, in the adorable sacrament of his love; more than this, you multiply your acts of ador ation, reparation, love and sacrifice. You hold your pious relucions wherever a land of faith and of liberty opens to you the way; this land, blessed by God and by man, you have found in this soil, consects-ted eighteen tim s by the presence of the

civilization will settle the Indian quescivilization will settle the indian ques-tion. Of course, Christianity, preceding civilization, will make the work easier. You can depend upon the Indians when they have good treatment. They are only ugly when pushed and goaded by wrong. The Indian agent's method of making good Indians is very different from our Indian obsracter all over the cession. A screne sky overshadowed the city of Mary. The basilica, the grotto, the hills and valley, with their convents, private residences, hotels and shops, were resplendent with illuminations. Every place was ablaze. The huge Ostensorium

that topped the repository presented one of the most attractive scenes. Twenty-five thou-and souls walked under those rom ours. Indian character all over the Territories is much the same. The reason that the Indians of the North-west circles and festoons of lumin osity each bear-ing a torch, thus adding to the splendor of those with whom I have been, are better than those of Arizona, New Mexico and scene. At the same time fireworks other places in the South, is because they have had better treatment. The were thrown from the summit of Calvary Indians east of the Rockies, especially those I have indicated, have had no

THE LIGHT FLOOD VALLEY below, making a spectacle of enchantment

ON MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN

but pursuit and outrage. Many of the Indian tribes among whom I have been have a high standard of morals. Among difficult to realize. By 10 o'clock the pro-cession was over, and the basilica was soon filled with those happy adorers, whose strength, after the fatigue of the day, the Cœur d'Alenes drunkenness is severely punished. If a man steals llowed them to pass the night before the woman he is put in prison for a month, with other penalties added. The Crow Blessed Sacrament. Many who could not penetrate into the over-crowded church were content to spend the night before the grotto. All through that eventful Indians are naturally unchaste, their habits in this particular are improv ing. The Cheyennes, on the other hand, night the pulpit was occupied by two zeal-"Last year the Catholics were given permission to establish themselves on a ous and well-known missionaries, Pere Marie Antoine, the Capuchin of Toulouse, and Pere Durand of the Blessed Sacrawell-known missionaries, Pere and Pere Durand of the Blessed Sacra-ment, while before the grotto the eminent orator and venerated priest, the Canon Dormagen, assisted the faithful to sanctify the night. Thus ended at Lourdes the ceremonies and devotions of the burget umber of reservations. At one time there were thirty seven reservations given to Catholics, but we were driven away from thirty of them by a hostile Administration. Now we are being given ceremonies and devotions of the bicentenceremonies and devolutions of the devoltion to inal of the revelations of the devoltion to the Sacred Heart, made by our divine Lord to the virgin of Paray, Blessed Mar-garet Mary Alacoque. The marvels that we witnessed at Louides on this 25th of

some of them back again-not exclu-sively to us, but to all religionists who nterest themselves in missionary work among the Indians. We Jesuits now have the Colville, Flathead, Coeur'd Alene, Blackfoot, Assiniboine, Crow, and June-two hundred years after the Saviour of the world manifested the trea-sures of His Heart to the humble daugh-Cheyenne agencies west of the Rocky Mountains, where we have charge. I was on the mission only one year with Father De Smet. He was the greatest missionary ever among them after Father Marquette." "Did you carry firearms when among them ? The father smiled in benignant sur-

prise. "Oh, no, certainly not. I never carried a weapon of any kind. That Son or the immaculate Mother from the carried a weapon of any kind, Inat would lose me my prestige as a priest. My cassock is the only weapon 1 need. I never had but one attempt made upon my life. That was in 1870, on the Okin agan river in Oregon. An Indian had taken my horse and baggage across, but

Do you live simply all the time ?'

"Except when I go to the missions, every six months. There they have ten and coffee, but my supplies are what I have told you. I have a riding horse and a pack horse. The latter carries the tent for the chapel as well as my provisions and cooking utensils." "You think the Indian can be civil-

"Assuredly, if he has a chance. By the way, I want to say the Indian thinks bet-ter of the Chinamen than he does of the white man. He has reason to do so. When he trades with the Chinamen the Mongolian treats him fairly and honestly. Indians learn rapidly. In 1884 I was snowbound with the Chelen Indians in Washington Territory, and tried to teach even or eight of them, persons from 15 to 20 years old. I began on the 8th of December, and taught until the 20th of In that time they learned to February. In that time they learned to read Wilson's Primer in English and Wiltranslate it into their own language. son's is rather a hard book for beginners. They learned numbers from one to a million, and addition, and substraction, and some multiplication. All that in less than in two months. I doubt if white persons of like ages could have done much persons of like ages could have cone much better. The Benedictines have missions in Dakota and Indian Territory. The Jesuits have missions in Idabo, Washing-ton Territory, Montana, Wyoming, and Alaska. In the Jesuit missions there are Alaska. In the Jesuit missions there are about fifty Fathers and Brothers, and nearly sixty five Sisters of Providence engaged.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

The jury chosen to examine the scholas tic workmanship of the pupils of the dif-ferent establishments directed by the C.S. V. awarded an honorable mention of first class to Bourget College, Rigand, P. Q, at the annual exposition held at Joliette in July. Moreover, the following students of Bourget College merited an students of Bourget College merited an honorable mention for their work at the same exposition: Mr. Ed. Doyle, Belle-ville, Ont; Mr. D. J. Hurley, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Mr. Geo. Smith, Templeton, P. Q; Mr. A. Bourke, Ste. Marthe, P. Q; Mr. Z. Moisan, Monireal, P. Q, and Mr. G. Desjardins, Carillon, P. Q. These agan river in Oregon. An Indian had taken my horse and baggage across, but when he came to take me across he up-set the cance to drown me so that he could have the horse and baggage. I

ened in the true faith, and we cannot re-sist likening you to the Good Gardiner, who comes richly laden with golden fruits to distribute to His grateful children.

together with your many private visits to

see us, and to assure yourself that all was flourishing in this part of your Lordship's

tried friend.

VILLE.

Church-A Brilliant Reception to the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary.

Kingston Freeman

to distribute to His grateful children. Hence, knowing and appreciating you as we do, we tender you a hearier wel come, if such were possible, than ever before, a welcome that shall always find a ready response in our Cutholic hearts, whenever your Lordship shall kirdly visit ye.

visit us. In conclusion, let us hope that many, many long years, rich in the service of Christ, may yet be yours, and that when this life has run its span your good, your noble, atd your holy deeds of this world may have laid for you the corner stone of a heavenly mansioning which it shall be your privilege to dwell throughout the

ages of eternity. Invoking your Lordship's blessing, we beg leave to subscribe ourseives, your humble, obedient, and sincere children of the faith.

The Bishop made a fitting and touch ing reply. He referred to the new church, and said it was his errnest desire to see the members of the church as united and compact as the stones of the wall of the church. In their unity would be their strength. In referring to his presence in Belleville he said he would be there until Thursday. All who wished to consult with him concerning their spiritual welfare need not hesitate to approach him. At the close of his address proach hun. At the close of his address the altar boys formed in procession and escorted him to the presbytery. The church was crowded, but the address re-mained in their seats until the Bishop had

THE CORNER STONE. O I Sunday morning the sky did not give promise of the fair veather that fol lowed. The temperature could not have been better suited to the purpose The sun was out at intervals and at timesit looked as though there might be rain. The promise of appearances was not fulfilled. By nine o'clock a few were gathered at the church viewing the foundation for multitude here. the new building. By ten o'clock the multitude had reached immense proper.

multitude had reached immense propor-tions. The space about the new building was jammed to uncomfortableness. The stone, which was the centre of at-traction, was a huge limestone block, 3r 3x1 ft. 10 in. It was presented by M ssrs. Staart & Oning to the huidden was leading a Christian Near Coblentz is the Church of St. Car

month of Aug) The difference is nine. To this add two and the 22ad of Aug. is the XI of the Ka'ends of Sept.

THE CONCLUSION.

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, in addition to Monsign or Farrelly's cheque of \$1,000, the Bishop placel one of his own for \$500 on the altar, and intimated that he would give \$300 more when called upon. Moneigno Farrelly promised to give another \$1,000 daring the next three years. Another \$1,000 was laid on the altar by parishoners. The new church will cost \$50,000.

The Boly Man of Fours.

M Donont stw one day as he was has. tening along the street, an immodest pic-ture exposed at the door of a shop; he ture exposed at the door of a shop; he stopped, thrust his foot through the car-vas, and paid the price demanded by the owner on condition that he would Lever again display such pictures to the public view. B asphemy particularly excited view. Baspheny participanty factors his grief and his anger. Tavelling one day on the top of a diligence, he was seated by the side of the driver. The latter suddenly yielding to an un fortunate habit, attered on oath. M. Dupont inhabit, uttered on oath. M. Dupont in-stantly dealt him a vigorous blow on the face. Surprised and indignant, the man stopped his horses and demanded an +x-planation of the result. "Unhappy man," replied M Dupon', "it is you who have insulted me. You have outraged my Father! Who gives you the right to insult my Father in this manner?" "Your father!' said the blashemer. "Yes," said

man contrast and assume , peak and promised to correct it. M Dapont in parting gave him a five frate piece and made him promise to cone to see him in Tours. He came sometime later and a stred bim that

Anticipating Future Sadness.

2

The day will dawn when one of us shall earken ain to hear a voice that has grown umb; dumb; nd morns will fade, noons pale, and sha-dows darken, While sad eves watch for feet that never

One of us two must some time face exisne with memories that but sharpen pain, And these sweet days shall shine back in the distance. Like dreams of summer dawns in nights of

One of us two, with tortured heart half Shail read long-treasured letters thro' salt tears; Shall kiss with anguished lips each cher. ished token That speaks of these love-crowned, delici-ous years.

One of us two shall find all light, all beauty, All joy on earth a tale forever done; Shall know henceforth that life means only duty. duty-O God! O God! have pity on that one! ELLA WHEELES WILCOX.

JIM DALY'S REPENTANCE.

When the story was told to me, I thought it extremely sad and pathetic. I wish I could tell it as I heard it, but I wish I could tell it as I heard it, but having scant skill as a narrator, I fear I cannot. I can only set down the facts as they happened, and in my halting words they will read, I fear, badly and barely; and if in the reading will be found no trace of the tears which dropped from my eye while listening to this human tragedy, I am more sorry than I can say for my want of skill. Indeed, I would need to write of it with a pen steeped in tears. It is the story of a hard and fuile repentance—futile, in that amends could never be made to those who had been sinned against, but surely not futile, inasmuch as no hour of those who had been sinned against, our surely not futile, inasmuch as no hour of human pain is ever wasted that is laid before our Lord, rather is gathered by Him in His pitiful hands, to be given back one day as a harvest of joy.

CHAPTER I.

"Whisht, achora ! whisht ! Sure I know you user meant to hurt me or the child!' The woman, childishly young and slight, who thus spoke, was half sitting, half lying in a low rush-bottomed chair, in the poor kitchen of a small Irish farm in the poor kitchen of a small Irish farm-house. Her delicate, pretty face was marked with premature lines of pain and care, and now it was paler than usual; for across eyebrow and cheek ex-tended a livid, dark bruise, as if from the blow of a heavy fist; and over the pathe-tic, drooping mouth there was a cruel, jagged cut, evidently caused by a fall against something with a sharp project-ing point.

against states in a wattled cradle, lay a By her side, in a wattled cradle, lay a bout a year old, with its By her side, in a wattled cradie, lay a puny bady, about a year old, with its small ingers, claw-like in their leanness, clutched closely, and with such a gray shade over its pinched features that one might have thought it dying. The young husband and father was cast down at the wife's theses in an attitude beenching wife's knees, in an attitude bespeaking utter abasement, and his face was hidden in her lap; but over the nut brown hair her thin hands wently softly, with caress-ing, tender strokings; and as the great, heart-breaking sobs burst from him, the tears rolled one after another down her tears rolled one after another down her face, while ber low, soft voice went on tenderly: "Whisht, alanna machree! whisht! Sure it's breakin' my heart ye are! How can I bear to listen to ye sob bin' like that !"

All the weary months of unkindness and neglect were forgotten, and she only remembered that her Jim was in sore

Jim Daly that courted her, her hus-band, and her baby's father; not Jim Daly the good fellow at the public-house, always ready to take a treat or stand one,

dressing Winnie's wan face said that the blow on the torehead, by just missing the temple, had escaped being a death blow, the old woman's horror and indignation against her son knew no bounds. But the doctor had gone now, with a kindly word of cheer to the poor sinner at part-ing, and an expressed hope of pulling the baby through by careful attention and nursing. Those it was sure to have, because Jim Daly's mother was the best nurse in all fair Tipperary, and, de-spite the rough side of her tongue on occasions, the gentlest and most kind-hearted of women. Hunband and wife were alone now, and the room was quite silent, except

Husband and wife were alone now, and the room was quite silent, except for the man's occasional sobs, and the low, comforting voice of Winnie. Presently the door opened softly and a priest entered—a hale, ruddy face man of fity or so, spurred and gaitered as if for riding—who, approaching the couple, with a keen look of concern and pain in his eyes, laid one hand on Jim's bent head, while the other was extended to take Winnie's cold fingers. "My poor,poor children" he said; and under that true, loving pity, Winnie's tears began to flow afresh. The priest was sorely troubled at the scene; he had baptized those two, had admitted them to the Sacrament, had joined their hands in marriage, and he had tried vainly to arrest this poor boy's downward course; and now it had ended so. Concealing his emotion, he went on:

went on: went on: "Look up, Jim, my child; you needn't tell me anything I know it all. Look up and let me hear you say that you are going to lead a new life. Come with me now to the Altar of God, to ask His for-given as, and to promise thim that you

now to the Altar of God, to ask His for-giveness, and to promise Him that you will never again touch the poison that has so nearly made you the murderer of your wife and child. Cheer up now; and, with God's help from this day it will be a new life, will it not, my poor boy?" And Jim lifted his head, and said in a faltering voice: "God bless you, Father, for the kindly word. Yes, I'm coming back to my duty, with His Blep; and I thank Him this day, and His Blessed Mother, and blessed St. Patrick that they held my hand. Oh, sure, Father, to think of my layin'a hand on my purty colleen, that I love better than my life; and the dear love better than my life; and the dear little child, that laughed up in my face little child, that laughed up in my face with his two blue eyes, and crowed for for me to lift him out of his cradle ! But, with the help of God, I'm goin' to make up to them for it wan day. But, Father, I won't stay here, where my family was always respectable, and held up their heads. I couldn't have it thrown in my face every day that I had murdered my wife and child. Give me your blessing Father; for Winnie and I have settled it. I am goin' to Australia to begin a new life. My mother is snug, and will keep Winnie and the child till I send for them or earn enough money to come after or earn enough money to come after

The priest looked at him gravely, and reflected a moment before making a re-

'Well, I don't know but you are right. God enlighten you to do what is the best ! It will be a complete breaking of the old evil ties and fascinations, at all events; and, as you say your mother will be glad to have Winnie and her

grandson.' A week later, wife and child being much improved, Jim Daly sailed for Australia

CHAPTER II.

had no idea how things had changed. For a time after he sailed everything had It was February, and outside the little golden thatched farm house the birds were calling to one another, wildy, clearly, making believe-because spring was riotous in their blood-that each was gone fairly ; Winnie had grown strong again, and even when his silence grew alarming, no shadow of doubt crossed her mind, she was sure he loved her, and baly the good fellow at the public-house, always ready to take a treat or stand one, always first in every scheme of convivial-ity, drowning heart and mind and con-science in whiskey; while at home, on the little hill-side farm, crops were rot-ting, poverty and hunger threatened the she knew he would come back some day. The first cloud on the sky came when the baby developed some disease of the hip—the result of the fall—which re-fused to yield to medical treatment; d and green, and that so they must indeed it became worse with time: and as years slipped by the ailing babe grew into a delicate, gentle child, fair and wise and grave, but crippled hopelessly. The fourth year after Jim went, there perforce signal to each other their where It is so warm that the window of a room in one of the most squalid tene-ment houses of Dublin, is a little open, came a bad season; crops failed, and the cow died; and then, fast on those troubles, the kind old landlord died, and the wind steals in softly and sways to and fro the clean white curtains; for this room, though poor, is neat and in perfect order. The two small beds are and the agency of the estates was placed in the hands of a J. P. and D. L. tales of whose evictions on the estates already covered with dainty white quilts, and the wooden dresser behind the door is under their charge had made those simple peasants shiver by their firesides spotless, with its few household utensil shining in the leaping firelight. Oppo in the winter evenings. Then, like a thunderclap, came raisings of rents, folsite the window is a small altar, taste-fully arranged, whereon are two pretty statues of the Sacred Heart and Our lowed soon by writs, and then the sheriff and the evicting parties. One of the first to be deprived of her home was old Blessed Lady; and at the foot of these no gaudy artificial flowers, but a snow Mrs. Daly; and when she saw the little hirs. Daily and when she saw the little brown house whereto her husband, dead those twenty years, had brought her as a bride, where her children were born, and from whose door, one after the other, the little westward here the other, drop or two and a yellow crocus, placed a wine glass of water. But, despite its neatness and order, it is a sad room now; for a little child is dying there, in the arms of its sillicted and girl-was too gentle in her clinging love to stay him. So things had been going from bad to worse, and soon not only the night but much of the day as well was spent in the gin-shop. Finally, the time came when people began to shake their heads over bonny Jim Daly as a confirmed drunkard, and the handsome, boyish face was get-ting a sodden lock, and the once bright eye refused to rest on one either frankly or clearly, but lowered under a friend's gave uneasily and painfully. Last night the little creatures, dead at birth, had been carried, till at last her strong, hearty Jim came—when she saw the golden thatch of her cot given to the flumes, the honest, proud old heart broke, and from the house of a kindly width the strength of the str neighbor she also went out, a few days later, to join husband and babes in the churchyard, whence none should seek to evict them. And the troubles thickened. and famine and fever and death came and famine and fever and death came; and the good priest died too—of a broken heart they said. And so the last friend was gone; for the people with pain and death shadowing every hearthstone, were overwhelmed with their own troubles; and poor Winnie with her little crippled son drifted away to the city. mother, her face almost as deathly in its palor as his own, is kneeling by the ted, her flaxen hair wandering over the pillow, her head bent low beside his, and her eyes noting wistfully every change that passes over the small face, where the grey shadows are growing deeper. son drifted away to the city. And at the time all these things were deeper. They have lain quietly for a long time, happening, Jim Daly used to stand at the door of his tent in the evening, with no movement disturbing the solemn gazing gravely westward, the eye of his soul fixed on a fairer vision than the silence, except once, when the mother's hand goes out tenderly to gather into it camp, or the gorgeous sunset panorama that passed unheeded before the eyes of his body. He saw long green grasses in the pastures at home in Inniskeen ; and he are Winnis the design with the cold hand of her dying child. But she is not alone in her distress; two Sis-ters of Mercy, in their black serge robes, the pastures at home in Inniskeen ; and he saw Winnie, his darling colleen, com are kneeling at either side of the bed olic Churches and their sad eyes are tender and watching from the little house door, with her wooden pail under her arm for the milking; and she was laughing and singful. They will be ready with help the moment it is needed; but now the large beads of the brown rosary suspended milking; and she was laughing and sing-ing, and her step was light; and by her side the little son, with his cheeks like apples in August, and his violet eyes dancing with pleasure; and the tiny feet trotting, hurrying, stumbling, and the baby-hand clutching at the mother's apron, till with a sudden, tender laugh she swung him in her strong young arms to a throne on her shoulder, wherefrom from their girdle are slipping noiselessly through the white fingers, and their lips and been sent for to her farm, two illes away spared not to give him what she called the rough side of her tongue; and when the doctor came from his hook across the blue mountains, and shook his head doubtfully over the baby, and,

and happiness flowers always were to the crippled child—for Jim Daly's little lad was always crippled from that fall in his babyhood. He lies contentedly a moment, and then says in a broken 'Mammy, will there-be green fields

in heaven—an' primroses—an' will I be able—to run ? I wouldn't go to Crum-lin last summer—with the boys—'cause I was lame—but they got primroses—an' gev me some.' And it is the nun who answers, for the And it is the nun who answers, for the mother is unable to speak. "Yes, Jimmy, darling child, there will be green fields in heaven, and primroses; and you will run and sing; and our dear Lord will be there, and His Blessed Mother, and He will smile to see you playing about His feet." Then she lifts the crucifix of her ros-ern and lays it for a moment exist.

Then she lifts the crucifix of her ros-ary, and lays it for a moment against the wan baby's lips, that smile gently at her; and the white eyelids fall over the panse yees, and gradually the soft sleep passes imperceptibly and painlessly into death. And one nun takes him out of his mother's arms, and lays him down

his mother's arms, and lays him down softly on the pillows, and smooths the little limbs, and passes a loving hand over the transparent cyclids; and the other nun gathers poor Winnie into her arms, with sweet, comforting words, that will surely help her by and by, but which now are unheeded, because God has mercifully given her a short insensi-bility. bility. CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III. A fortnight later a bronzed and bearded man landed on the quay of Dab-lin. It was Jim Daly—a new, grave Jim Daly—coming home, now comparatively a wealthy man, with the money earned by hard industry in the gold fields. There he had worked steadily for three more mith alreane the comparison to it. years, with always the one object in view: of atoning for the past, and mak-ing fair the future to wife and child and mother ; and the object had been strong

enough to keep him apart from the sin and riotousness and drunkenness of the camp. He had never written home in all thos

years, though the thought of his loved ones was always with him—at getting up and lying down, in his dreams, and during the hours of the working day. At first, times were hard with him; for three years it was a dreary struggle for existence; and he could not bear to write while every day his feet were slipping backward. Then came the rush to the gold fields, and coming on to a lucky yein, he found himself steadily making a pile and so datermined that mhone 'a pile,' and so determined that when certain sum was amassed he would turn his steps homeward; and because postal his steps nomeward; and because postal arrangements in those days were so pre-carious, and the time occupied by the transit of a letter so long, he had given up the thought of writing at and watch-

up the thought of writing at and watch-ing eagerly the days drifting by that were bringing him near home. In his wandering life no letters had ever reached Jim Daly; but he doubted that his dear ones were all right. In his peaceful native village life always passed innocently and safely, the people were poor, but the landlord was lenient, and they managed to pay the rent he asked, without exposing themselves to the star-vation and misery that existed on other estates. And, apart from the destitution and sins of the towns, the country seemed also to be exempt from their

seemed also to be exempt from their diseases, and the little graveyard was long in filling up. This had all been in his day, and he

Heroic Struggle Against a Fatal Bond. GRATTAN'S WORDS OF FIRE. (From George John MacCarthy's "Henry The 15th day of January, 1800, was

spproaching despoilers of her milk. Oh, how sad that dream seems to me, knowing the bitter reality! I will tell you how Jim Daly found his wife. It was evening when he landed at the North Wall, where he was obliged to wait till morning for a train to take him home. Impatient to meet his loved ones, the pain and suspense occasioned by this delay were intolerable, and he looked around for something to occupy his mind-and dissipate his gloomy thoughts. Fin-ally, he remembered that a young friend who parted with him in London had given him a wreath to lay on a certain grave in Glasnevin; and with a sense of relief, he picked up the wreath, and set out for the The 15th day of January, 1800, was one of the most anxious days Dublin ever saw. It was the day of the opening of the last session of the Irish Parliament, and of the commencement of the great debate on the union. In the preceding session, the Government bill for the union had been defeated, and Dublin, Cork, and most Irish cities had been illuminated. The popular mejority, how-ever, was only five. Meantime the Government made immense exertions. Cornwallis promised at all sides; Castle-reagh cflered gold, pensions, and peersges with both hands. A pistolling club was formed in Castlereah's house to shoot down those who could not be bribed. Astonishing changes of opinion, wonderful achievements of corruption, were rumored. picked up the wreath, and set out for the cemetery It was about dusk when he reached his

It was about dusk when he reached his destination. Having deposited the wreath on the grave indicated, he was making his way to the gate again, when, suddenly his attention was caught by a sound of violent coughing. Turning in the direction from whence it proceeded, he saw a woman kneeling by a small grave. He could hardly see her face, as it was partly turned away from him; but it was partly turned away from him; but he noticed that her hands were pressed tightly on her breast, as if striving to re-press the frightful paroxysms which were shaking her from head to foot.

shaking her from head to foot. Jim was always tender and pitiful to women, and now, with a thought of Win-nie_for the form was slight and girlish-looking—he went over and laid his hand gently on the woman's shoulder, saying —"Come, poor soul! God help ye; ye must come now, for it's nigh on closing time and sure kneeling on the wat earth

time and sure, kneelin' on the wet earth this raw, foggy evenin', is no place for

The coughing had ceased, and as he spoke she looked up at him with a wild stare in her eyes. Then she gave a great cry, that went straight to the man's heart; she sprang up it the straight to the man's heart; she sprang up, and throwing her arms around his neck, crisd out: "Jim, my own Jim, come back to me again. Oh, thank God, thank God. Don't you know thank God, thank God. Don't you know your Winnie ?--for he was standing stu-pefied by the suddenness of it all. Then he gathered the frail body into the happy harbourage of his arms, and for a mo-ment, in the joy of the re-union, he did not even think of the strangeness of the place in which they met; and, fortun-ately, during those first moments the du-k hid from him how deathly pale was the face his kieses were failing upon. Then "Here's Harry D ____G ____, boys. How much did they mark on your brief, Harry ?' Castlereagh was almost shielded from popular scorn by superb beauty of his wife; but when Lord Clare appeared manys fat was clanched and appeared, many a fist was clenched, and groans reverberated like muffled thunhid from him how deathly pale was the face his kisses were falling upon. Then sud lenly he remembered where they were standing, and I think, even before he asked the question, his heart told him who slept in the grave at his feet. I cannot tell you how she broke it to him, or in my feeble words describe the man's dreadful anguisb; only I know that, with the white mise anfolding them in a groans reverberated like muffled thun-der. The groans were changed to cheers, wild, loud, and high, as Plunket reared his noble front, and glorious little Cur-ran flashed his dark eyes, and Kendal Bushe, and Saurin, and Gould, brought the greatest names at the bar of Ireland, But there were sad gaps in the popular ranks. Lucas had long since passed away. Flood's tall form was mouldering in the grave. Charlemont's princely presence would never again meet mortal eye. And the greatest of them all—first in genius, first in services, first in the

man's dreadful anguish; only 1 know that, with the white mists enfolding them, in a soft and broken voice, she told him all. 'An' darlin' I'm goin' too,' she said ; 'an' even for the sake of remainin' with you I can't stay. I'm so tired, an' you'll say 'God's will be done,' won't you achora? And when the hawthorn's out in May, bring some of it have can' lim darlin. I'll bring some of it here; an' Jim darlin, I'll be lying' here so happy, an' bis little curly head on my breast, an' his little

not even entitled to enter the House of which he was the pride. He was be-lieved to be lying on his death bed in Wicklow. Some wild rumors had, in deed, run, that he had been on that very day returned member for Wicklow, and that, before the debate was over, he would appear to save, if man could save the liberties of his country. But this rumor was deem too wild to be seriously believed. Inside the House all was tenfold ex-citement. The students of Trinity Colcurly head on my breast, an' his little arms claspin' my neck.' He said 'God's will be done!' mecani-cally, but I think his heart was broken; no other words came from his lip, except over and over again : 'Wife and child ! wife and child ! My little crippled son ! my poor, little crippled son !' —KATHABINE TYNAN in Ave Maria

THE NEGRO PRIEST.

A Quincy correspondent of the Catholic Columbian under date of August 9.h, writes that paper as follows in regard to the work of the Negro priest, at Quincy, Ill.: Your frequent communications con-taining welcome news from Columbus have been a source of great pleasure to the source of

en a source of great pleasure to me, and while preparing to retrace my steps thither, I feel that I must not leave the Gem City before redeeming my word SEPT. 4, 1886.

range of the mental phenomena, of mind asserting its supremacy over matter, of the power of enthusiasm, and the power of genius nerving a feeble and emacia-ted frame. As the fire of oratory kindled, as the angel of enthusiasm touched those palid lips with the living coal, as the old scenes crowded on the speaker's mind, and the old plaudits broke on his ear, it seemed as though the force of disease was neutralized, and the buoyancy of youth restored. His voice gained a deeper

neutralized, and the buoyancy of youth restored. His voice gained a deeper power, his action a more commanding energy, his eloquence an ever increasing brilliancy. For more than two hours he poured forth a stream of engram, of argument, and of appeal. He traversed almost the whole of that complex ques-tion; he grappled with the various argu-ments of expediency the Ministers had urged; but he placed the issue on the highest grounds; 'the thing (he said) the Ministry proposes to buy is what can-not be sold—'Liberty.' When he at last concluded, it must have been felt that, if the Irish Parliament could have been if the Irish Parliament could have been saved by eloquence, it would have been saved by Henry Grattan." But it could not be so saved, and the vote was

How HE "INCITED REBELLION" How HE "INCITED REBELLION" The debate was adjourned, and con-tinued at intervals during several weeks, the popular party hoping against hope, and contending against desperate odds. Grattan made a series of his most bril-liant efforts. The whole nature of the man was aroused. He shook off his illness. He seemed to have grown young. ness. He seemed to have grown young. He put forth all his resources. As usual, the reports of these addresses are obvi-ously imperfect; but despite all imper-fections, their surpassing force and beauty appear. What can be finer in its way than this apparently improvised answer to the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, Mr. Corry, who had accused him of inciting to rebellion ? "Has the gentleman done i Has h

him of inciting to rebellion ? "Has the gentleman done? Has h completely done? He was unparlia-mentary from the beginning to the end of his speech. There was scarce a word he uttered that was not a violation of the privileges of the House; but I did not call him to order—why? Because the limited talents of some men render it impossible for them to be severe with-out being upparlimentary. But before t impossible for them to be severe whit-out being upparliamentary. But before I sit down I will show him how to be severe and parliamentary at the same time. On any other occasion I should think myself justifiable in treating with think mysel justifiable in treating with silent contempt anything that might fall from that honorable member; but there are times when the insignificance of the accuser is lost in the magnitude of the accussion. I know the difficulty the honorable gentleman labored under when he attacked me, conscious that, on a comparative view of our characters a comparative view of our characters, a comparative view of our characters, public and private, there is nothing he could say which would injure me. The public would not believe the charge. I despise the falsehood. If such a charge were made by an honest man, I would answer it in the manner I shall do before I sit down. But I shall first reply to it when not made here the met made in genius, first in services, first in the heart of Ireland—Henry Grattan, was not even entitled to enter the House of

I sit down. But I shall first reply to it when not made by an honest man. "The right honorable gentleman says I fled from the country after exciting rebellion, and that I have returned to raise another. No such thing. The charge is false. The civil war had not commenced when I left the kingdom; and I could not have returned without taking a part. On the one side there was the camp of the rebel; on the other the camp of the Minister, a greater traitor than that rebel. The stronghold of the Constitution was nowhere to be found. I agree that the rebel who rises against the Government should have suffered; but I missed on the scaffold the right honorable gentleman. Two the right honorable gentleman. Two desperate parties were in arms against the Constitution. The right honorable gentleman belonged to one of those parties, and deserved death. I could not join the rebel—I could not join the Gov-ernment—I could not join torture—I

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profound policy; but connection with-out an Irish Parliament is connection without its own principle, without ana-logy of condition, without the pride of bonor that should attend it; is innova-tion, is parl, is subjugation-not con-

honor that should attend it; is innova-tion, is peril, is subjugation—not con-mection. "The cry of disaffection will not, in the end, avail against the principles of liberty.

the end, avail against the principles of liberty. "Identification is a solid and imperial maxim, necessary for that of empire; but without union of hearts—with a sep-arate government, and without a separate Parliament—identification is extinction, is dishonor, is conquest—not identifica

tion. "Yet I do not give up the country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies, helpless and motionless, there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty— Thou art not conquered ; beauty's ensign of human

yet Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks, And death's paie flag is not advanced there.' Catholio And death's pale flag is not advanced there.' While a plank of the vessel sticks together, I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith with every new heath of stick I will fainthe certain would stumble crying o breath of wind; I will remain anchored here with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful And the into the of desp to her fall.'

LFO XIII. AND MODERN THOUGHT. uncerta

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only to clash c Catholic Review. Catholic Review. "It is reported from Paris that the Pope is dangerously ill and that his life is despaired of. Leo XIII. has occupied the Papal chair a little more than eight years, having been elected to is at the ripe age of sixty-eight, after the death of Pius IX. The latter reached the age of eighty-six, and had been at the head of the Roman Catholic Church thirty-tree years, the longest pontificate in the mo led to s "There Believ Toth side th ble con of mod followe two years, the longest pontificate in history. Leo was scarcely less conserva. ing wh history. Leo was scarcely less conserva-tive and hostile to progress than his pre-decessor, and his first encyclical was a As in world on in dismal jeremiad about the degeneracy of society the times and the hostility of modern thought and action to the spirit of the accept Holy Church. If a new Pope is soon to be chosen it is probable that the College of Cardinals will go as far back into the natura Middle Ages for a candidate as possi-ble, but it seems to be about time that induce the Catholic Church began to recognize in an official way that the progress of human thought cannot be stopped and which creatio ism. a human thought cannot be supped and that it might be well to become adjusted to some of its irreversible conclusions." Thus spoke the New York Times on the report cabled at the opening of the week of the Holy Father's serious sickatheis substa that week of the Holy Father's serious sick-ness, The report in fact was intended to lead people to believe that the Pope Was in imminent danger of death. The was in imminent danger of death. The Italian Government was on the alert to Italian Government was on the alert to make all due preparations for the new Conclave to select a successor to the Pope, and so forth. So the *Times* in its enterprise and omniscience hastened in train of jerem enterprise and omniscience hastened in advance to sum up the character and the course of the pontificate of Leo XIII. guida in a paragraph! The paragraph, as will be seen, was worthy of the Times in its palmiest days, when that journal was re-garded as the distinct anti-Catholic organ of the daily press in New York. We had fondly hoped that the days of the Eugene Lawrence sort of journalism, which for a long time Harper's Weekly so greatly favored, had departed. And so to all intents and purposes they have, at least for the time being. But Catholics

least for the time being. But Catholics must never forget that the Protestant Fathe all th Catholic leaven, which though quescent for a long period, must at times break out, if for no other purpose than to ingly

out, if for no other purpose than to re-veal and justify its existence. That we can understand and be prepared for. Protestants would not be Protestants if they did not mistrust us and feel inclined to stand aloof from us. What we have noticed, however, with great satisfaction Inf and have frequently called attention to of late years, is a broadening of spirit among Protestants towards the Catho-lic Church. We do not believe that they, as a body, any longer regard us as a secret corporation of Guy Fawkeses, who have placed our barrels of Papist powder under the Protestant social, moral and politcal edifice, and stand, torch in hand, eager for the first court of the stand to the stand to the stand to the stand that that the stand to d have frequently called attention to tisi opportunity to blow the whole thing up and into pieces. And in bringing about this better, more open and kindlier spirit between the Protestant and the Catholic world, we believe that no two vails again individuals so largely contributed as Pius IX, and Leo XIII. effer Possibly in the coming conclave, when Possibly in the coming conclave, when it does come, the writer in the *Times* may be invited to take a seat. He is evidently fully prepared and deems himself quite competent to, in what would probably be his own phrase, put the College of Cardinals "up to a wrinkle or two" as to the kind of man they should elect to govern the Universal Church and be the Vicar of Christ on earth. "It seems to be about time," says the *Times* oracularly and authoritadece earth. "It seems to be about time," says the *Times* oracularly and authorita-tively, "that the Catholic Church began to recognize in an official way that the progress of human thought cannot be stopped and that it might be well to become abjusted to some of its (curver become abjusted to some of its (query-whose or what's?) irreversible conclu-

Green became covered with a sea of upturned faces, lit by the flickering of a thousand torches—by the fluching of a thousand emotions. Many were the comments, grave and gay, of praise and scorn:—"Come Mr. M.—, you were paid this morning; give us a tenpenny bit to drink your health." "Success to the sea of t you, my Lord —. It was you who made the good bargain, and it's a credit hade the good bargain, and it's a credit to us all : you did not sell your country too cheap." "Three cheers for Sir Wil-liam, boys; he bargained to be a lord when there's to be no lords at all."

wonderful achievements of corruption, were rumored. Nevertheless the popular leaders held high heads, and had high hopes. The bonesty, sense, spirit, wit, worth, educa-tion, disciplined intellect and genius of the country, were with them; so was the popular feeling everywhere. Though the Government spent immense sums on getting up petitions in favor of the union, and took the very prisoners out of gaols to sign them, they could get only 7,000 such signatures. More than 700,000 citizens voluntarily petitioned against it. THE MOMENTOUS DAY. THE MOMENTOUS DAY. After a day of feverish anxiety, as the chill wintry clouds closed in, and the members were assembling, College Green became covered with a sea of

GRATTAN AND THE UNION.

ting, poverty and hunger threatened the little household, and day after day the meek, uncomplaining wife was growing thiner and paler, and the lines deepened in her face, where no lines should be.

Three years had gone by since the wedding day, that seemed but the gate of a happy future for those two young creatures, who loved each other truly and almost since that day Jim Daly ha been going steadily downhill. Not that he was at all vicious, he was only young and gay and good natured, which made him a great favorite ; and he had a fine baritone voice, that could roll out "Colteen dhas cruitheen na me" with rare power and tenderness. And when the reckless spirit who held their merry makings, in theWidow Doolan's public house nightly, would come to draw him thither with many flattering words, he was not strong enough to resist the temptation ; and the joung wife-they were the merest boy and girl-was too gentle in her clinging

or clearly, but lowered under a friend's gave uneasily and painfully. Last night however, the climax had come, when, reeling home after michight, the young wife, with her baby in her arms had opened the door for him, and stood in the passage with some word of pain on her lips; and he, feeling his entrance barred, but unconscience of what stood there, struck out his fist, and levelled wife and child to the ground. Winnie's mouth had come with great force against mouth had come with great force against a projecting come with great force against a projecting comer of the dresser, and his hand had cruelly marked her soft face, and she and her little son were both bruised and injured by the fall.

We have seen how bitter poor Jim's representance was when he came to his representance was when he came to his senses; and in presence of it his wife, woman like, forgot everything, save that he needed her utmost care and tender-ness. But if she was forbearing to him out of her great love, his mother, who had been sent for to her farm, two miles

to give you an account of my meeting, with our colored brother in the priest-hood; and of his triumphant entry into Q uinzy, his Jerusalem ant city. The boys and I paid bin a visit shortly after our arrival, and soon found ourselves in the arrival, and soon found ourselves in the presence of his reverence, his countenance all aglow with a genial smile bespeaking a cordial welcome to visitors from any part of the globe. Rev. Augustus Tolon is a gentleman and a priest, well deserv-ing of his success; for he achieved it, according to his own statement, only after a series of hardships that deterred many a one of his race before him from carrying out a resolve truly heroic. No wonder that on his way through the larger citie he was tendered pressing invitations to remain and take charge of colored congregations there existing, and that finally Quincy ran wild over her colored apostle. He first celebrated mass amid a concourse of people such as had never before congregated within the time honored walls of St. Boniface Church; and thereupon was installed in his own Church, St. Joseph's, which is exclusively for the colored popu-lation of Quincy. His congregation is to lation of Quincy. His congregation is to a great extent his own work in former years, and although still small, it is a promising one. Already now a number promising one. Already now a number are being prepared for reception into the Church. Do not be surprised at the fes-tivity occurring at St. Boniface's Church. This congregation was deserving of the distinction; for it is the oldest congrega-tion not only in Quincy but on the entire Mississippi river. The first mass of the first resident priot. Father Bickwedge first resident priest, Father Brickweder, was celebrated on the 15th of August, 1837, so that next year St. Boniface's congregation will celebrate the golden jubiles of its establishment. The Franciscan Fathers are just completing their hand-some new Church. Besides those men-tioned Quincy possesses three more Cath-

which shone the stars of the peerages of could not join half hanging -I could not join free quarter-I could take part with both islands. The members thronged the House below in the splendid full neither. I was therefore absent from a scene where I could not be active with-out self reproach, nor indifferent with dress of the time.

citement. The students of Trinity Col

lege held their accustomed places, serried

AN APPARATION. At first, the Ministry did not show their hands. The viceregal speech from the throne made no mention of the one subject which was on all lips; the mover safety.

"NO QUARTER." "Many honorable gentlemen thought differently from me; I respect their opinions, but I keep my own; and I think now, as I thought then, that the treason of the Minister against the liberand seconder of the address were equally reticent. But Sir Laurence Parsons forced the Ministerial hand. In a stirring speech he moved an amendment declaratory of the resolution of Parliaties of the people was infinitely worse than the rebellion of the people against the Minister. ment to support the independence of

the nation. Then came the debate, "Every man," says Barrington," seemed "I have returned, not as the right honorable member has said, to raise another on that night inspired by his subject." Gentle George Pensonby astounded friends and foes by display of intense power and passion. Even Castlereagh storm-I have returned to discharge an honorable debt of gratitude to my country, that conferred a great reward for past services, which, I am proud to say, was not greater than my desert. I have returned to protect that Constitution, of which I was the parent and the founder, from the assessmation of such men as power and passion. Even Castlereagh was eloquent. Bushe and Plunket made was eloquent. Bushe and Flukket made speeches which have become historical. The gray morning began dawn, and the debate to languisn, when a great sound of popular tumult was heard from out-side; the debate stopped; cheer rung above cheer, until all Dublin seemed to from the assassination of such men as the honorable gentleman and his worthy associates. They are corrupt—they are seditious—and they, at this very moment, are in a conspiracy against their country. I have returned to refute a libel, as false be cheering. George Ponsonby and Ar-thur Moore (afterwards Judge) glided out. They soon reappeared, supporting man in the uniform of the Volunteers tings as it is malicious, given to the public under the appellation of a Report of the Committee of the Lords, Here I stand man in the uniform of the Volunteers, but wasted by illness, pale with suffer-ing, white as a ghost. It was Henry Grat-tan. It was indeed he, Government had kept back the writ for Wicklow until the very day on which Parliament had met. But that very day it had been speed by willing hands to Wicklow; the voters were ready. the return man the ready for impeachment or trial; I dare accusation. I defy the honorable gentle-man; I defy the Government; I defy their whole phalanx; let them come forth. I tell the Ministers I will neither give them quarter nor take it. I am here to lay the shattered remains of my voters were ready; the return was made atter midnight: Grattan sprung from his bed; his wife parted him believing they constitution on the floor of this House in defence of the liberties of my country." However, the end came at last, and with it these last words of Grattan on the Irish Parliament: "The Constitution may be for a time

so lost; the character of the country cannot be lost. The Ministers of the Crown will find that it is not so easy to put down forever an ancient and respectable nation, by abilities, however great, and by nowar and he countries tribune rose to address the House, there burst forth a long wild cheer that an-swered well the cheer without, and was

respectable nation; by abilities, however great, and by power and by corruption, however irresistible. Liberty may repair her golden beams, and with redoubled heat animate the country. The cry of loyalty will not long continue against the principles of liberty. Loyalty is a noble, a judicious, and a capacious principle; but in these countries loyalty, distinct from liberty, is corruption, not loyalty. "The cry of the connection will not, in the end, avail against the principles of liberty. Connection is a wise and a

Leaving the Times's English to explain itself, we will guess at its meaning, the spirit of which is unmistakable. We are not aware that the Catholic Church are not aware that the Catholic Church or its head, whether officially or unoffici-ally, ever thought or dreamed of stop-ping "the progress of human thought." In the first place the Catholic Church never attempts the impossible or the absurd. Human thought is human thought, and no bull can touch it. What

the Church can do and does is to lead and direct human thought away from the false and into true and worthy channels. In this, with the experience of the ages and the wisdom given it from on High, it simply fulfils its mission of universal teacher to the universal pupil, man. Instead of stopping the progress of human thought, it is forever man. Instead of stopping the progress of human thought, it is forever leading and encouraging human thought onwards and upwards, into and through the mysteries of all science, natural and supernatural, seeing and showing God, the Creator and Author of nature, work-ing in and through all. The Times's human thought is evidently the thought

would never meet again; fleet horses bore his carriage fast; and he was there; there to fight his last battle for the land he loved. As he entered, the whole House rose and uncovered. As he tottered to the table and took the oaths, Lord Castlereagh and all the Ministers bowed low and remained standing. For a while no sound broke the silence except the sounds of convulsive sobs Scott's Emulsion of Pure from the galleries. But as the grand old COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

swered well the cheer without, and was well re-answered back again. Scarcely, however, had he risen when he fell back tgain into his seat exhausted. Then he zsked leave to address the House without rising. "And then," says Mr. Lecky, "was witnessed that specta-ole, among the grandest in the whole

perform when, twelve years ago, in the early prime of his manhcod, highly cul-tured, and with prospects of speedy pro-motion in his Church, he quietly turned his back upon the world and all it had to

offer, and voluntarily entered on the obscure career which must now inevitably

death of a leper. Nowadays we in this country happily know nothing of this dread malady, at least in its more virulent forms though to what we owe our im-

AN EARTHLY PARADISE. "But if there are any spots on the fac.

wich Islands describe them as presentin

dazzling to the eye, the mountainous island of Molokai floated like a great blue

profound policy; but connection with-out an Irish Parliament is connection without its own principle, without ana-logy of condition, without the pride of bonor that shoul a attend it; is innova-tion is paril is subjugation and contion, is peril, is subjugation-not con

"The cry of disaffection will not, in the end, avail against the principles of

the end, avail scalars which and imperial "Identification is a solid and imperial maxim, necessary for the preservation of freedom, necessary for that of empire; but without union of hearts—with a sep-arate government, and without a separate Parliament—identification is extinction, is dishonor, is conquest—not identifica-

tion. "Yet I do not give up the country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies, helpless and motionless, there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty— 'Thou art not conquered ; beauty's ensign

yet Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks, And death's pale flag is not advanced there. While a plank of the vessel sticks together, I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith with every new breath of wird; I will remain anchored here with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall."

LEO XIII. AND MODERN THOUGHT.

Catholic Review.

"It is reported from Paris that the "It is reported from Paris that the Pope is dangerously ill and that his life is despaired of. Leo XIII. has occupied the Papal chair a little more than eight years, having been elected to is at the ripe age of sixty-eight, after the death of Pius IX. The latter reached the age of eighty-six, and had been at the head of the Roman Catholic Church thirtyof the Roman Catholic Control mary-two years, the longest pontificate in history. Leo was scarcely less conserva-tive and hostile to progress than his pre-decessor, and his first encyclical was a dismal jeremiad about the degeneracy of dismal peremiad about the degeneracy of the times and the hostility of modern thought and action to the spirit of the Holy Church. If a new Pope is soon to be chosen it is probable that the College of Cardinals will go as far back into the Middle Ages for a candidate as possi-ble, but it seems to be about time that the Catholic Church began to recognize in an official way that the progress of human thought cannot be stopped and be well to become adjusted that it might to some of its irreversible conclusions." Thus spoke the New York Times on

the report cabled at the opening of the week of the Holy Father's serious sickness. The report in fact was intended to lead people to believe that the Pope was in imminent danger of death. The was in imminent danger of death. The Italian Government was on the alert to make all due preparations for the new Conclave to select a successor to the Pope, and so forth. So the *Times* in its enterprise and omniscience hastened in advance to sum up the character and advance to sum up the character and the course of the pontificate of Leo XIII. in a paragraph! The paragraph, as will be seen, was worthy of the *Times* in its palmiest days, when that journal was re-garded as the distinct anti-Catholic organ of the daily press in New York. We had fondly hoped that the days of the Europe Lawrence set of investigation

the Eugene Lawrence sort of journalism, which for a long time Harper's Weekly so had departed. And so greatly favored, to all intents and purposes they have, at least for the time being. But Catholics must never forget that the Protestant lump is still leavened with a strong anti-Catholic leaven, which though quescent for a long period, must at times break out, if for no other purpose than to re-veal and justify its existence. That we can understand and be prepared for. Protestants would not be Protestants if they did not mistrust us and feel inclined

to stand aloof from us. What we have noticed, however, with great satisfaction d have frequently called attention to

that would shut out God the Creator from His own creation and creatures, that teaches progress backwards, and would lead men down into a mental heli, FATHER DAMIEN STRICKEN WITH LEPROSY. from His own creation and creatures, that teaches progress backwards, and would lead men down into a mental hell, FATHER DAMIEN STRICKEN WITH LEPROSY. would lead men down into a mental heli, where intellectual datkness and chaos reign. Such is the end of the "irreversi-ble conclusions" to which the *Times* would convert the Church and the Charles Warren Stoddard has made the

would convert the Church and the Sovereign Pontiff. It is difficult to keep patience with these flippant and foolish writers, who not knowing what they speak or to what their words, if carried to logical conclu-sions, lead, dismiss the gravest subjects with the fillip of a pen and condense what they consider to be the wisdom of the world into a passing paragraph. Nevertheless it is as well at times to take them in hand, if for no other reason than to expose thoir foolishness. To open ment that ne has at length been stricken with leprosy will touch a chord of sadness and sympathy in the hearts of all who knew anything of this heroic man and his work. Father Damien is a Catholic, and, what is peculiar repugnant to the average Protestant mind, a Jesuit. to expose thoir foolishness. To open and earnest minds of whatever creed, or of no creed, the question presents itself in these of all days: In the world of religious belief, in the rule and conduct of human life, what have we outside the "Now and again the world has witnessed deeds of sublime self-sacrifice in the daz-zing radiance of which all distinction of churches and cread and others have been obliterated. Such a deed did this Jesuit Catholic Church ? Dimness or darkness

Catholic Church? Dimness or darkness, faintheartedness or despair. Nothing is certain ; nothing fixed. Those who would believe in and cleave to God stumble and faller and fall by the way, "We cannot see Him. We crying out, "We cannot see Him. We cannot find Him. Lead us to Him!" And the blind leading the bind, both fall

And the blind leading the bind, both fall into the ditch which is indeed the slough of despond. They see as through a mist. Everything is shadowy, vague, uncertain. They hear voices calling, "Lo, here is God! Lo, there!" They follow only to grasp a shadow. They hear the clash of colliding creeds mingled with the mocking laugh of the atheist and are led to say with England's laureate:

There is more faith in honest doubt. Believe me than in half your creeds."

dread malady, at least in its more virulent forms, though to what we owe our im-munity is a point upon which science is not yet able to speak very positively. We are apt to regard leprosy as a disease of ancient times, an Old World malady, lingering here and there in cdd corners of Oriental lands. In an article of painful interact in the Ninstearth Conture a tear To this state of universal doubt, out. side the one Church, have the "irrevers ble conclusions" of the Times's "progress of modern thought" brought those who interest in the Nineteenth Century, a year or two back, Miss Agnes Lambert pointed followed it without looking for, or reject ing wholly, the light that is from above As in the world of thought, so in the or two oack, also Agues Lamber pointed scourge terribly prevalent in China and throughout the East generally, but that there was hardly any part of the Queen's possessions abroad in which leprosy is not world of action. Are not men looking on in dismay at the disturbance of society over the face of the earth? We refer to movements which are more or less rife, while in some of our accepted as legitimate agitation against colonies-the Cape, for instance-it appears to be alarmingly on the increase. recognized wrongs. We have reference to those movements which are the natural outcome of the mental and moral blindness characterized above and induced by the progressive thought which would fain vanish God from His of the earth in which one would be dis creation. Nihilism, Socialism, Anarch-ism, all the isms that would convulse

and overthrow society are begotten of atheism, and atheism is the essence, substance, crown, fruit and flower of that "progress of human thought" that "progress against which the *Times* protests that Pius IX, Leo XIII. and the Catholic Church should have set their faces. If the Times would read over the "dismal jeremiad" of Leo XIII. it will find therein many warnings to monarchs and rulers, as well as to subjects also, as to what would happen unless the current train of thought were converted into the right channel. It will find also rules of guidance for all. It will find that just so far as rulers or subjects have hearkened to and taken heed of the advice and

warning of the Vicar of Christ, just so ar has, approximately at least, a better order of things come about. Such rulers as the Kaiser, the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, Prince Bismarck, the British and Belgian Governments seem, with varied experience of late years, to have come to the conclusion that the Holy Father's teachings and advice were after rather's teachings and advice were after all the true line of sound policy and progress, and they have modified their attitude towards the Holy See accord-ingly. Let the *Times* take the hint.

tising himself as the "ex Rev. C. B. Reynolds," disturbed the peace and quiet of Boonton, New Jersey, by issuing a circular announcing that he had erected a tent in which he would deliver "liberal lectures," and admit the public free. He became so bold in his denun-ciations of Protestant and Catholic alike that the whole town are approach to that the whole town was aroused to righteous indignation, and the common council, with but one dissenting vote, ordered him to leave the place. This he refuses to do and much excitement prevails. An enforcement of the statute against blasphemy which scared Inger-soll away from Deleware might prove effective. Give him a taste of Jersey justice, and perhaps he will have a decent respect for her people and her laws.

leper colony is established, a village which, says the writer just quoted, 'may safely be said to be one of the most horrible spots on the face of the earth, a home of hideous disease and slow coming death, world aware of the existence of the most exalted Christian sacrifice of modern times —the heroic devotion of Father Damien to the lepers of Molokai. His rarrative is written with all the warmth of a Cathowith which science in despair has ceased to grapple, a community of doomed belic heart. We have already quoted from it. Now we find a Protestant, in the ing socially dead, whose only business is to perish.' Wifeless husbands, husband-less wives, children without parents, and parents without children, men and women who have 'no more portion forever, in London Daily News, reniering merited praise to one whom he styled a "Romish priest." His account is full of pathos. He says that "there is no later news of Father Damien, but the brief announce-ment that he has at length been stricken any thing that is done under the sup;' conlemned to watch the repulsive steps by which each of their doomed fellows goes down to a loathsome death, knowing that by the same way they, too, must pass. EVEN RIGID PROTESTANTS PRAISE

JESUIT. "It was with these hapless mortals that Father Damien cast in his lot some ten or twelve years ago. To this valley of the shadow of death he set out with the banined ones amid a borst of enthusiastic admiration, from which even those who most heartily disbelieved in the creed of his Church, and most cordially detested the Order to which he belonged, could not withhold their tribute. To quote Miss Bird's book once more : 'It was singular to hear the burst of spontaneous admira-tion which his act elicited. No unworthy motives were suggested; all envious speech was hushed; it was almost forgot-ten by the most rigid Protestants that Father Danien is a Romish priest, and an intuition higher than all reasoning hastened to number him with the noble army of martyrs.' From that time forth he has devoted himself entirely to minis-tering to the physical and spiritual needs of the poor creatures shut up in that liv-irg tomb. But as he has had no taint of leprosy himself, he has not hitherto been led entirely to confine himself to Moloksi. He has from time to time visited Honolulu and other parts of the Sandwich Islands. Now he writes : 'It Molokai. is impossible for me to go any more to Honolulu, on account of the leprosy break-ing out on me. The microbes have settled themselves in my left leg, and my ear and one eyebrow begin to fail. I expect to have my face soon disfigured. Having no doubt myself of the true character of my disease, I feel calm, resigned, and

happier among my people." Devotion of this lofty type stands as far above all men's cavil as it towers above most posed confidently to predict that the foul-est of disease would be unable to find any men's imitation, and in the presence of it permanent footing, the Elysian fields of the Pacific should certainly be among them. The e who have visited the Sandmere differences of dogma dwindle to nothingness. Such deeds as these bring men together in the clearer recognition of deep, nuderlying truths common to all scenes of the most enchanting beauty. They have exhausted all the artifices of the great religions that have taken root in the world, and tend to show ecclesiastical language in depicting the bewitching com distinctions in the light of mere surface binations of coral sands and blue seas. differences. The world is better for such binations of coral sands and blue seas, sparkling cascades, and all the blaze and brilliancy of tropical foliage and flowers. 'Blue waters' says one of them, 'stretched to the horizon, the leafage was almost detdi.'

"A Dangerous Man."

Paris Correspondence Liverpool Times, July 16.

Islaid of Molokal hoated like a great blue morning glory on the yet bluer sea; a sweet, soit brecze rustled through the palms; the lazy ripples pleshed lightly on the sand; humanity basked flower clad in "He is a dangerous man, for he would make even an atheist love religion." Such was the compliment when a noted freethinker once paid the diseased Car sunny indolence; everything was redund-ant, fervid, beautiful.' Nowhere on earth dinal Guibert. Despite his austerity of habit and appearance—he was tall and gaunt—his Eminence had an amiable is life more easy, pleasure more fairly dis-tributed, or nature more enchanting than in some of these Pacific islands, and noand a winsome manner, which captiva ted all who were brought within the sphere of its influence. During the war where on earth is there a more forlorn and pitiable community than is to be found among them. 'Molokai,' continues of 1870 he turned his palace at Tours of 1870 he turned his palace at Tours into a hospital. M. Cremieux, the Min-ister of Putlic Worship, arrived in the city with his family, and was unable to find apartments at any of the hotels. He found among them, 'Molokal' continues the writer just quoted, 'is only enchant-ing in the distarce, for its blue petals en-fold 400 lepers doomed to endless isola-tion,' and then follows a quotation from went to the Archbishop's residence. "I am M. Cremieux," he said, "the Minisan official ennouncement made that day-some time during 1873 it must have been way so long as there was no Catholic principle of faith or morals sacrifized in the struggle or its conduct. The Holy Father has certainly nothing to complain of in the result of his action in Germany;

'yeoman's service" to the Irish cause ust at this juncture-the lull between two crisis-in presenting in unmistake-terms the views of the leader of the terms the views of the leader of the Irish Episcopate on Irish questions, the actual Irish situation, and the outlook. He speaks with the full authority and ctual Irish responsibility of his station in the Irish hierarchy. He speaks not simply as a patriot, as a sufferer with his feilow-sufferers and countrymen, but as a wise adviser to them and to England. The more one reads and hears of the Archbishop of Dublin, the more does he im-press lookers on with the idea that he is a living representative of the great ecclesiastical statesmen of old, such as Ximenes in Spain, Dunstan or Langton in England, and possessed of the higher qualities of men like Wolsely and Richeheu, without the mean subserviency to the head of the State which converted those very able men into ecclesiastical courtiers and trimmers. And when it it is known that Archbishop Walsh speaks with the full consent and agree-ment of the splendid body of his breth-ren in the episcopate, as also of the clergy and national people of Ireland, the force and importance of his utter-ances on Irish national affairs pass beyond possible doubt or cavil. He is not an ambitious prelate. Even were those very able men into ecclesiastica not an ambitious prelate. Even were he ambitious, his ambition might be truly said to be already filled by his installation into the See of Dublin. It is his very position as the holder of that See which compels him to speak out as the And it is a happy thing for England as well as Ireland that he does not mince his phrases or trim his sails to catch every passing breeze, especially if it blow

fair from courtly quarters. It is an open secret that Eoglish Gov. ernments have always, from the days of the Pale down, looked upon the See of Dublis area are of met condesition Dublin as a sort of pet ecclesiastical borough of their own, a Government pocket to be filled at their pleasure and by and by an ecclesiastic upon whose fidelity they could rely. It was so in Catholic days. It has been so in the Catholic days. It has days of Protestant ascendancy in Eng-land and Ireland. As for the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, no one is ever troubled by the succession to that creation of the British Crown. English Gov-ernments have been sometimes greviously mistaken in the Catholic prelates whom they have favored for the Dublin whom they have favored for the see, just as Henry II, was mistaken in the choice of Thomas a Becket for the See of Canterbury. It is an open secret also that the British Government used all its influence at Rome to prevent the selection of the present Archbishop as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe. It would be absurd to underate the inuence of the British Government at Rome, Great Britain is one of the world's greatest Empires, and the Holy Father cannot afford, by the nature of his very position and office, to ignore the appeal or representations of so great a power, embracing, as it does, millions of Catho-lic subjects. The more striking and sig-nificant, then, was the final selection by nificant, then, was the final selection by the Holy See of Archbishop Walsh as "the most worthy" to fill the fore-most See in Ireland. In fact, the Pope acted precisely in the same way with Ireland as he has done with Ger-many. He inquired closely into every-thing, into all the minut of the politi-cal troubles that were darkening both thing, into all the minute of the politi-cal iroubles that were darkening both countries. He took the advice of coun sel on all sides, ecclesiastical as well as lay, governmental as well as those ed to the Government. And finally be concluded to let the people fight out their own political battles in their own

THE CONVENTION.

3

Boston Pilot.

The Convention of the Irish National League was a magnificent success. We would not have had a feature absent. It was a splendid evidence of the power, purpose unity, intelligence and patriot-ism of the Irish race.

The endorsement of the policy of Mr. PARNELL was unequivocal and unani-mous; the whole proceedings were tempe-rate and considerate though there were noments of deeply-earnest watchfulness. The Convention spoke well for Irish-America.

A thousand strong men, representing millions, swayed by one profound reso-lution, met all obstacles of personality and passion as the sea meets the drift-wood.

Oppositions full of earnest and honest sincerity faced each other, clashed, and were swallowed up. The Convention was too great, and its onsweep too im-petuous to be delayed for more than a moment by any side issue whatever.

At last, we behold the true movement of the Irish Nation. No longer an organization or a society ; no more the color of a clique or the will of an autocracy. But a great unified, instinctive organism, embracing all colors and creeds, all opinions and convictions-Rebels, Repealers, Home Rulers, Federalists, Fenians, Cathlics and Protestants.

olics and Protestants. The passionate protests of men like John Finerty of Chicago, uncalled for and improper in that place, still have full value in such a Convention. Had his will carried the meeting, it would have been a calamity: but there never was the slight-est fear of any man's passion capturing such a mass of ability and judgment. Had the Convention abandoned Parnell, the Irish people in America would have aban-

doned the Convention. But John Finerty represented the smouldering fire that underlies all Irish national movements, without which they would mean little and achieve less. His cry that Ireland must be free, even if she face violence and death for it, was a flame leaping from a fissure in the earth; and we are not sorry that for a minute it lit the faces of the Irish National Conventhe faces of the Irish National Jonven-tion. It was suppressed; but it smoul-ders; and it is for England, not for Iro-land, to do the stamping out. "It is impossible any longer to bribe

Ireland with gold to abandon her national demand. The principle of equal h cal self government for the Three Kingdoms is a false principle. . . . The system of governing Ireland should be the reverse of that governing England. The Irish national sentiment must

It was not a Radical orator at the Chicago Convention who used these words, They are the words of an English states-man, a late Cabinet Minister, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, in the British Parlia-ment on Friday last. They were spoken in the teeth of a Tory Government resolved an English ex Home Secretary dares to use such words in such a place, it is clear that the meaning of Irish nationalism has dawned on Esgland at last. Let there be no more fears of Irish

Let there be no more teals division of dissension. Henceforth, division of opinion means the healthy opposition of the distribution elements, working for the genpatriotic elements, working for the gen-eral good, as they work in the national councils of Eogland, America, and other

nations. Let the Irish people remember that it is desirable to have division and vigorous controversy in every Irish national con-vention; the health of the body demands ii; but no man or set of men can wreck the Irish national movement. Ireland may take fresh hope—she may

take more—assurance, full and sound, that the Irish American millions are resolved to stand by her; that Americans of all races understand and sympathize with her; that her deplorable condition is an American question of vast financial as sentimental importnd social as we

of late years, is a broadening of spirit among Protestants towards the Cathoamong Protestants towards the called lic Church. We do not believe that they, as a body, any longer regard us as a secret corporation of Guy Fawkeeses, who have placed our barrels of Device that the protestant rawkeses, who have placed our parters of Papist powder under the Protestant social, moral and politcal edifice, and stand, torch in hand, eager for the first opportunity to blow the whole thing up opportunity to blow the whole inlig up and into pieces. And in bringing about this better, more open and kindlier spirit between the Protestant and the Catholic world, we believe that no two individuals so largely contributed as Pius IX. and Leo XIII.

Possibly in the coming conclave, when Possibly in the coming conclave, when it does come, the writer in the Times may be invited to take a seat. He is evidently fully prepared and deems himself quite competent to, in what would probably be his own phrase, put the College of Cardinals "up to a wrinkle or two" as to the kind of man they hand a cleat the graver the Universal should elect to govern the Universal Church and be the Vicar of Christ on "It seems to be about time. earth. says the Times oracularly and authorita-tively, "that the Catholic Church began to recognize in an official way that the progress of human thought cannot be topped and that it might be well to ome abjusted to some of its (querywhose or what's ?) irreversible conclu-

Leaving the Times's English to explain itself, we will guess at its meaning, the spirit of which is unmistakable. We are not aware that the Catholic Church or its head, whether officially or unofficially, ever thought or dreamed of stopping "the progress of human thought." In the first place the Catholic Church In the first place the catholic church never attempts the impossible or the absurd. Human thought is human thought, and no bull can touch it. What the Church can do and does is to lead and direct human thought away from the false and into true and worthy channels. In this, with the experience of the ages and the wisdom given it from on High, it simply fulfils its mission of universal teacher to the universal pupil. universal teacher to the universal pupil, man. Instead of stopping the progress of human thought, it is forever leading and encouraging human thought onwards and upwards, into and through the mysteries of all science, natural and supernatural, seeing and showing God, the Creator and Author of nature, work-ing in and through all. The Times's human thought is evidently the thought is cause.

A Singular Confession.

English journalists are ever enlarging on the pretended advantages about to accrue to Italy from the confiscation of the papal dominions. New bonds of union are expected to bring forth such wonderful results that the desert shall blossom as the rose, and Italy invigorated by new springs of life, shall become a mighty power. The Italian Liberals themselves are beginning to feel that these anticipations are too roseate to be realized under present conditions. They realized under present conditions. It do are, in fact, openly avowing that as modern Italy has derived the principal portion of its glory from the lustre of the Papacy, so it cannot work out a great destiny without the co operation of the

language of the Corriere di Roma, a Liberal journal, and there is little doubt that it voices Italian public opinion.

Sovereign Pontiff. This is, in effect, the

Whether or Not.

you believe that consumption is an infec-tious disease, transmitted by tabercular parasites, the fact that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is capable of restoring a bealthy condition of the lungs however affected, is one which does not admit of question. At the very first in-intimation of consumption tendencies. intimation of consumptive tendencies, whether in the form of a persistent cough, general debility, loss of appetite, night-sweats or frequent and depressing chills, you should secure a bottle of the "Golden Medical Discovery." It will purify the blood, tone up the system, and remove consumptive symptoms by removing their

system of the searful disease, but they concealed themselves in the woods and caves, or friends hid them in one way or when Government inquisition was being made, and though it was pretty well known that there must be some efflicted persons up and down the islands, only about 400 had been barished. But only about 400 had been barished. But in 1873 more stringent measures were taken. There are parts of the world in which the leper is regarded with a horror that appears to quench every natural affection and every humane feeling. THE MONSTER IN IT.

"Children are thrust out by their parents, and parents by their children without the slightest hesitation or remorse. In a report of Her Majesty's Commisin a report of field happened to find the provided and the second nounced to be well-founded, a man is immediately torn from his family, who, as a rule, at once become his readiest ene-mies. His goods are divided among his relatives, and he is banished from their presence forever. His clothes and a cotton quilt are given him, and a guard conducts him to the lepers' farm at Nocosa, and there he is left to live or die. In the Sandwich Islands

the case seems to have been very different. The utmost humanity and gentleness appear to have been exercised in the melancholy duty of thrusting these poor creatures out from their homes and kindred, but the scenes were distressing in the extreme. 'The wose of those who were taken,' says Miss Bud, in her interwere taken, says biss bid, in her inter-esting account of a six months' residence in these islands, 'the dismal wailings of those who were left, and the agonized partirgs when friends and relatives clung the bind the bind the set of the set

to the swollen limbs and kissed the glistening, bloated faces of those who were exiled from them forever, I shall never forget." In the course of seven or eight years about 1,150 lepers of both seven, of all conditions in life, and nearly all ages, were banished to Molokai. "This island is about forty miles long,

and eight or nine miles broad, and it appears to have a population of two of three thousand people, apart from the lepers. It is, however, little more than a chain of volcanic mountaine, presentirg tremendous precipices to the coast. with such a che At the foot of one of these within reach?

was surprised at the dignified firmness which he could display when occasion required. The Minister received depu-tations and visitors daily. One day it was announced that Garibaldi, the was announced that Garland, the ruffantly filboster, had arrived in town. "I hope you do not intend to receive that man here," said the Archbishop to M. Cremieux. "Why not?" asked the latter. "Because," replied the Arch bishop, "if he enters by one door, I will leave, with ostentation, by another Garibaldi is an enemy of the Pope, and shall never receive an enemy of the Pope under my roof." The Minister was obliged to receive Garibaldi in another house. This little incident, however, did not prevent him from en tertaining feelings of respect and esteem for his ecclesiastical host. On the day for his ecclestatical nost, of the day of his departure he requested to be per-mitted to embrace the Archbishop. "This," he said gally, as he saluted his Grace on the cheek, "is the union of the Old and the New Testaments," M. Cremieux was a Jew. "Ah," said the Arch-bishop, with a smile, "you should re-member that the last testament annuls the previous one." Did these words, lightly spoken as they were, exert a mystic influence over the late M. Cremleux? No one will ever know; but he brought up his children as Catholics, and they are among the stauch uphold-ers of the True Faith to day.

Can This be a Fact ?

The San Francisco Monitor is responsi-ble for the following story: A newspaper man in Illinois recently brought suit sgainst forty three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgement in each case for the full amount of the claim. Of these obtained judgement in each case for the full amount of the claim. Of these, twenty eight made affidavit that they owned no more property than the law allowed, thus preventing attachments. Then, under a decision of the supreme court, they were arrested for petty larceny, and bound over in the sum of \$300. All but six gave bail, and these went to iail. The new mostal law makes it jail. The new postal law makes it larceny to take a newspaper and then refuse to pay it.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy

and, we believe, he will scarcely regret his action in the Anglo Irish imbroglio ance. when he finds England's leading states man fighting to the death for Ireland on the very lines and plan indicated to the Pope by the Irish hierarchy when called to take counsel with him in Rome.

So when a correspondent of the New York Tribune called on Archbishop Walsh recently to obtain his views on the situation and the most points at issue, the Archbishop spoke very plainly and comprehensively. He did not disand comprehensively. He did not dis-guise the fact that the outlook for the guise th moment was gloomy in consequence of the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's mea sures, the poverty that afficted the masses of the people, and the impossibi-lity under such conditions to meet the lity under such Neither did he disguise his hope rents. of the final outcome of peace and recon-ciliation between the divided peoples. He pointed out the significant fact that sh landlords, of their own wisdom and free will, in consequence of trying times, conceded without any legislation the demands of tenants for reasonable reduction of rents, while Irish landlords fought tooth and nail against the very mention of such reduction, calling it spoliation, robbery, confiscation and so forth. As for the attitude of the Holy See, Archbishop Walsh declared in the most emphatic manner that the consti tutional character of the Irish movement was thoroughly understood at Rome. One had only to read the Roman journals representing the voice of the Vati-can in order to be satisfied on that score.

can in order to be satisfied on that score. "In the very highest quarters our cause is safe," said the Archbishop "but take my word for it, that victory has not been won without a long strug

There is a world of significance in that last sentence, which Irishmen at home and abroad will take to heart. All to be done now in order to retain not only the powerful sympathy and approval of Rome, but of the whole civilized world, is for Irishmen "to keep steadfastly on our present lines" of true but determined conservative action; not to yield a jot either to hostile menance or to the advice of false friends and fools or traitors within the camp. Peace and order must prevail even at the bitterest sacrifices; and now more than ever is calm to be maintained .- Catholic Review

For the prompt and certain cure of ery-sipelas, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the specific endersed by eminent medical authorities. virtues of a sulphur bath,

Marie of Bavaria !

London Weekty Register July, 3. The Opeen Mother of Bavaria, who is one of the most pathetic figures in the history of Royalty, is now sixty one years old. At seventeen, when shall be was mar-ried to their Prince, she charmed the people of Munich by her beauty and by simple manners which clused them to repice that "there was nothing of the Prussian about her." Her defect was that she was positive and prosaic, and took no interest in art or letters: and when her brilliant and eccentric sons developed "tastes," there was little developed "tastes," there was little sympathy between them and their mother. Tais was the more unfortunate as they lost their father's guidance in their first youth. The estrangement increased when the present King O to took to wild courses, for which the unhappy young man was afterwards proved to have not been responsible. In her isolation Queen Marie entered into closer isolation Queen Marie entered in D closer relations with an old friend—Dr. Hane-berg, Superior of the Benedictines at Munich, and now Bishop of Spire. From this friendship resulted her reception into the Caurch, which took place in the Tyrol, in 1874. The poor Qieen-Mother's special devotion, to which she wishes to devote the remainder of her days, is to the Mater Dolorosa.

> Horsford's Acid Phosphate. FOR OVERWORKED FEMALES

Dr. J. P. Cowan, Asbland, O, says : Dr. J. P. Cowas, Asbishi, O. says . "It proves satisfactory as a nerve tobic; also in dysprptic conditions of the stomach, with general debility, such as we find in overworked females with peryous headaches and its accompaniments.

To the Rescue

"When all other remedies fail," for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysen-tery, &c., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, Druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing.

NATIONAL FILLS will cure constipated bowels and regulate the liver.

CENE OF KINGSTON

Gauthier to Brockville from Williams-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD 486 RICHMOND LONDON, ONTARIO. ST.

REV. JOEN F. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

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nsertion. rowed by the Bishop of London, and insenthe bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, tes, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-lergymen throughout the Dominion. oprospondence addressed to the Pub-Approx ing Caththere will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the percent of the state of the stat rean be stopped. reans writing for a change of address id invariably send us the name of their er post office.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONSECRATED TO THE DOLORS OF MARY

1 St. Giles, Abb. Twelve Brothers, MM. 2 St. Stephen, King and Conf. 3 Werla, St. Sincen Styllits, Conf. 4 Off. of Im. Comp. St. Rossile, V. St. 1 Ida, Widow. 5 12th Suo, after Pen. St. Laurence Justin-ian. Bp, and Cf. 6 Forla. St. Oneciphorus. M Teria. Bp, and Cf. Feria. St. Oneciphorus, M. St. Regins, Virgin and Martyr. Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, M Of the Octave. B.essed Peter Claver

Conf. 0 St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Conf. 11 Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyscin-thus, M.M. 12 ISth Sun. after Pen. Feast of the Holy Name of Mars.

Name of Mary. 13 Ferla. St. Amatus, Abb. 14 Ezatation of the Holy Cross. 15 Uctave of the Nauvily. SS. Euphemit and Comp., MM. Ember Day. Fast. 16 88. Cornelius and Cyprian, MM. 17 Stigmata of st. Francis of Assisi. Ember Day. Fast. 18 85. Jone ab. of Consultation St.

Day. Fast. Emperimer Assist. Emper B8 B4, Joseph of Cuperlino, Conf. Ember Day. Fast. 19 14th Sun. siter Pen. Feast of the seven dolors of the B. V. M. 50 Vigil of St. Matthew. SS. Eustachius and Comp., MM.

Comp., MM. 21 St., Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. 22 Bt. Thomas of Villanova, Bp. and Cf. SS. Maurice and Comp., MM. 23 St. Linus, P. and M. St. Thecla, V. and

M. 24 Our Lady of Ransom. 25 Off. of Im. Con. St. Cleophas, Disciple, 26 Isin Sun. after Pen. SS. Cyprian and Jup-tins, MM. 27 SS, Cosmes and Damian, MM 28 St. Wencesiaus, King and Martyr.

27 BS. Wenceslaus, King and Marty. 28 St. Wichsel, Archangel. 29 St. Michael, Archangel. 30 St. Jerome, Couf. and Doc. of the Ch.

REPLY TO A FRIEND.

A very respected friend writes us from Quebec as follows : ditor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—As a subscriber to your excellent paper, although a "separated brother," as delicately put by the secretary of your esteemed Cardinal, I desire to know what is your interpretation of that clause of the oath as taken by Archbishop Fabre which reads as follows: "I will so far a low secretary and

"I will so far as I can persecute and oppose heretics, etc., etc." Does it mean that when he can he must

so persecute, or that failing the power, the desire should be honestly there. I want to be enlightened on this point,

I want to be enlightened on this point, for it is well to know what we may expect under any and all circumstances, and also that we may appreciate the rea-son of being let alone. Is it only a matter of expediency or what is it ? Yours truly, ONE OF THE PROTESTANT MINORITY. Onebec 3:d Angent 1886

Quebec, 3rd August, 1886. Our correspondent encloses us a transla

tion of the oath he refers to, which we rendition of the original Latin, and we view of the matter to be taken that does perfidy. May the kings of the world see therefore, to a correct understanding of not, it is clear, strike our correspondent— it as he has done. Et nunc rages erudimini. the matter, reproduce it :

legitimate impediment, I will fulfill all the foregoing duties through some sure delegate especially commissioned for this purpose, taken from amongst my chapter, or some one else qualified by ecclesiatical of the diocete, and, if none such whatever be available, through any other secular priety and fully informed on all the above points. But in any such case of impedi-ment I aball inform, through the proper channels of the Holy Roman Church, the presiding Cardinal of the Congregation of the Holy Council, and transmitting the sate. I chall not cell the possessions belong-ing to my diocese, neither shall I give without the consent of the Chapter of my church, or without consulting the Roman puck lisenation, I am willing to incur the posalise therefor appointed." her to speak the truth and maintain her strength intact and unimpaired, leaving to her enemies the weapons of diabolical force and un Christian cruelty. If we have not satisfied our respected correspondent we will be glad to hear from him again. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DIO.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston made the following appointments at the conclusion of the annual retreat of his

MacDonell to St. Margaret's, Glennevis, from Gananoque; Rev. John Thomas We beg to assure our friend that neither Hogan to Gananoque from Erinsville he nor any of the Protestant minority in Rev. George A. Cicolari to Erinsville Quebec has anything to fear from the from Lochiel; Rev. John Twomey to oath in question. It does not mean Lochiel from Centreville. The new paseither that the Archbishop is bound actutor of Centreville has not yet been preally to persecute in the sense our friend gives the term, or have the desire of per-

conized. secuting in that sense, heretics, schismatic AN IMPORTANT LETTER. or rebels. Taken in the just acceptation of the terms of the oath, the meaning to Le Moniteur de Rome lately made referbe given the clause underlined by our

ence to an important letter from the Archfriend is that the new Archbishop binds bishop of Valencia in Spain, addressed by himself solemnly to follow up, oppose him on his return from Rome to the and obliterate, by every just means managing editor of the Revista de Alcoy, to all heresy and schism-and rebellion against the Holy See. Our correspondent orgratulate him on the manifestations of devotion and fidelity his publication had well knows, we have no doubt, that the shown in regard of the Cardinal Arch-Catholic Church lavs claim to be the sole bishop. All the Catholic papers of Spain Infallible Teacher of mankind, and this hastened to reproduce the letter, which is by Divine Right, because by Divine Instieverywhere looked on as a document of tution. To her, therefore, every form of extraordinary import. After speaking of error and of rebellion must be odious-as the impressions of his visit ad limina, of the not only endangering but actually spirit of wisdom which he had cause to destroying the salvation of those falling admire in Leo XIII., and of the intolerable under its sway. Heresy, schism, or oppo-sition of any kind to the Holy See are situation created in the capital of the Christian world for the Sovereign Pontiff, forms or error-according to the Catholic he Cardinal deals with the question of view-deadly in their injurious effect to Catholic discipline and refutes the sophthe human soul. The Church, therefore, isms of those that assail it. "Here," he and its ministers are bound to resist most says, "is their false reasoning: 'The bishops strenuously any and every form of opinion are not infallible, therefore we are not calculated to lead men out of the one true bound to respect them, or, in other words. fold-under the headship and guidance of the ordinary and immediate power of the Infallible Teacher of Mankind. The bishops, in all that concerns the direction Church has never, as history shows, been of their flocks, may be discussed and persecutrix, in the common sense of denied in so much as their decisions are that term, using fire and sword to extirpate not infallible, the result being that the heretics. It has, indeed, at all times by argufaithful can resist their rulers, the bishops, ment, by suasion, by example and by spir. and constitute themselves an infallible itual penalties whenever necessary sought tribunal." The Cardinal Archbishop of to follow up and obliterate heresy, to win Valencia says with justice that it is sufback heretics to the true fold-but this is ficient to signalize such a line of reasoning surely, as our correspondent will admit, to expose its worthlessness, and to see that clearly within her right. Neither the new it leads to revolt and schism. "Some," he Archbishop of Montreal nor any other Catholic prelate has any desire or purpose to revive civil conflict in the combat of God's Caurch against who affect a tender regard for the mon continues, "go further again in reference to every form of error. If our corresarchy, if the monarchy be subject to them, pondent places himself immediately under and who manifest a profound attach His Grace's "persecutions," he will not, ment for the Pope on condition that we may assure him, suffer anything there. the Pope allows himself to be from. His Protestantism may indeed be governed by them. On this condition the loser, but his Christianity, in our nothing could more fully equal the subbelief, the great gainer. The very ety mission and obedience of these zealots. mology of the word persecute will show Thus, indeed, they would be prepared to our friend the sense in which it must be offer the pope and the king-the words of taken-and even in that sense must it be the tempter : Hace omnia tibi dabo, si looked on as the infliction of spiritual give in fu'l. It is a substantially correct penalties only. There is besides another seen through their purpose-in all its

with the Pentecostal fires of old, enable IS FRENCH CANADIAN CATHOLIC. no prospect of his return to the Liberal no prospect of his return to the informal party. He will resist any motion, how-ever just, likely to bring Mr. Gladstone back to power. This combination of per-sonal animosity and perversion of party split could ecarcely go further." Mr. Chamberlain's clear desertion to ISM ON THE DECLINE.

The Globe some time ago had words of commendation for the progress of Pres-byterianism in Canada. The real merits of this energetic body of Christians we have no wish to deny or depreciate, but we propose to deal for one moment with a paragraph of the Globe's "boom" in

favor of Calvinism. Said that journal : favor of Calvinism. Said that journal: "Nor would it be correct to say that Presbyterianism has made no progress smong French Canadians. The latest official returns state that there are 20 mission schools among the French, in which there were in 1884 5 707 pupils. Of these 223 were the children of Roman Catholic parents, and fully four fifths of the remainder the children of recent converts. In one year the increase had been fully seventy-five per cent. In admission to the Central French-speak-ing Mission Schools there are always far more applications than can be acceded to. clergy last Saturday :- Rev. Charles Hugh own ; Rev. Isaac J. MacCarthy to Willamstown from Brockville ; Rev. William

"The same official report says that half "The same official report says that half a century ago there was scarcely a French Protestant in the whole country, but now there are thousands. Half a century ago there was not a single French Pro-testant congregation in the land, now there are nearly one hundred. Only eleven years ago it was difficult to get together a congregation of 20 or 25 French Protestants in Montreal. Now there are in that city eight French Pro-testant congregations, with which are testant congregations, with which are identified 400 families that were formerly Roman Catholics. In 1875 the Presby-terian Church had about 200 French families connected with the test families connected with it throughout the Dominion, mostly in Quebec. In 1885 that number had risen to 1,091, 1855 that humber had lists the French-Canadian work had risen from \$6,459 in 1875 to \$28,735 in 1885."

We have no desire to unduly call in question the accuracy of the figures cited. by our contemporary, but we do think that every one of our readers who knows aught of Montreal will agree with us that there is gross exaggeration in putting down 400 as the number in that city of

French Presbyterian families. There may be that number of French families literature of Irish political controversy. there, including French Protestants of every class and kind, and those who do It will not only largely influence British not consider themselves Catholics, and public opinion, consolidate the strength cannot, in the true sense of the term, be of the Liberals and encourage the hopes so called. Montreal is a city of vast of the Irish, but largely assist in removing population, where, in spite of every effort the acerbities which have so long made the put forth by the clergy, much irreligion discussion of the Irish question disagreewill prevail. But if there be anything able to thousands of fair minded and well-disposed men. Like all Mr. Gladlike the number claimed by the Globe of French Presbyterian families in that city, stone's productions, it will, we cannot doubt, be widely read and eagerly disit indicates the presence of an evil whose magnitude it were idle to depreciate. We cussed, with much real profit to the cause of Ireland.

o not, however, place reliance on the accuracy of these figures, published as we LORD ROBERT MONTAGUS BOOK. believe they are to draw more funds from reluctant purses for "missionary" work. Most thinking Protestants fully admit the Lord Robert Montagu has written ook entitled : "Recent events and a clue decay of Protestantism and the rapid growth of Catholicism in Quebec. Mr. to their solution." The noble lord in his preface declares that the lines of dem-Dalton McCarthy, a moderate and judiciarcation between the old Parties in the ous as well as a very able speaker, lately state have been done away with-that addressing a meeting at Hagersville, Ontario, declared that there was in Quebec there is scarcely any difference between Liberals and Conservatives, and that party a minority daily growing smaller and a animosities should therefore be laid aside majority daily growing stronger. Strong, with the watchwords and prejudices of owever, as is the church in Quebec. Catho Party. He warns his readers that"there is a lics there should see to it that no stone be faction who have, for many years, been left unturned to make that strength working to destroy its greatness and secure and enduring. This can be done humiliate our country. That faction is only by submission to the lawful rulers of the Church on the part of the faithful, by Papal Hierarchy and priesthood; but world as a model assemblage in unity and by charity among all the chilarraved ren of God. The time is at hard when the Church of Lower Canada must meet the Queen." He further declares that the the crisis that has elsewhere tried the Pope is using the Roman Church in Ire-Church of Christ. Crucial, indeed, will be land to compass his aim-viz : "to subjuthe test to which she will be put. But survive it we pray she will, by the selfsacr ficing heroism which characterized the nob e men who laid here the basis of Christianity. their suffrages-are the basis of his operations, not only against the British POINTS WORTHY OBSERVATION. Empire, but also against America, against Germany, against Scandinavia. How The Irish problem has, since the electhe Irish peasants are to be used against the three latter states is not quite clear, tions, entered into a new sphere of existence. The enemies of justice to the old but Lord Robert, true apostate that he is, land are for the moment invested with has Popery and Jesuitism on the brain. power, and have given some indications He sees the connection, and the world as to the manner in which they are premust, of course, be satisfied. He conpared to use this temporary ascendency. tinues : "We are to be crushed under One fact that is specially worthy of notice the Pope's feet, and to be used as the is that Mr. Chamberlain, radical as he leverage against all the liberties of the may profess himself, has gone for good world, and all that is pure in the religion into the camp of the enemy. Lord Ranof Christendom. Hushed must be the dolph Churchill's appointment to the watchwords of Party, if that infinite evil leadership of the Commons may have is to be repelled, and if the reimposition been made for the very purpose of of the most grinding despotism over the smoothing the way for Mr. Chamberlain's bodies and souls of men is to be averted." acceptance of office under a Conservative Lord Robert furnishes the key to his

SEPT. 4, 1886.

o what extent the demon of hatred rules his wearied, weakened and tormented spirit, He says : "Think of the Jesuit Society with its Nihilist adherents in Russia, its Socialist allies in Germany, its Fenians and Nationalists in Ireland, its accomplices and its slaves in its power : the enemy gives the Tory government an think of that society which has not scrupled to stir up the most bloody wars beolute majority in the Commons, not indeed a very reliable one, but quite large between nations to advance its purposes, Much, as far as Ireland is concerned, and yet can stoop to hunting down a single man because he knows their secret and will not be their slave, hunting him uses this majority in his dealings with that down, discrediting him, and thwarting country. If he attempt coercion Ireland will assuredly resist him to the very bit. him at every turn, with the cool calcula ter end, and in the struggle the Irish race tion that they will drive him mad or make him put an end to himself, so that the secret The Belfast riot, by the lawless savagery may be buried with him." No one can of the Orange faction that had so long proclaimed itself the friend of peace, order read the book and come to any other conclusion than that Lord Robert's mind is and good government, have opened the not well balanced. Hate, jealousy and eyes of the world to the true state of revenge have upset him. hings in Ireland. It is not the patriot

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Ottawa Free Press gives just expression to That the Chicago convention, by the earnestness, enthusiasm and moderatio "The Irish people are displaying a pru-"The Irish people are displaying a pru-dence and moderation under defeat, which have challenged the admiration of the world. The only disturbances have been in the North of Ireland, where the triumphant Unionist minority did not disguise a disposition to jump upon those who belonged to the deteated Home Rule majority. It is a strange fact that all the orth dome to the decurated in a district which characterized its proceedings, produced a profound impression even in Bri-tain, there is no room for doubt. One of the best proofs, as it is the clearest evidence of this fact, is the abuse heaped on the convention and on the Irish party generally, because of the convention, by that section of the British press opposed to the concession of Irish rights. The accusations of the British journalistic enemies of the Irish cause, all summed up, mean naught else but that Mr. Parnell places too much trust in the greater Ireland of America, and that the English foe fears nothing so much as America's public opinion openly and fearlessly expressed in favor of Ireland's right to self-government. Said the Morning Post the day after the convention met .

"The headquarters of the Irish political party have been transferred to Chicago. Throughout the campaign of the last six or seven years the real base of operations has always been the United States. The has always been the United States. The Chicago convention, which held its first meeting yesterday, is an event in the his-tory of the Irish problem of which it would be idle to underrate the significance. The demonstrate of the dynamite policy be idle to underrate the significance. The advocates of the dynamite policy are checked for the time, but they certainly? will be heard of again, and in the meantime it is for Englishmen to reflect that in the Chicago convention Mr. Parnell has, through his representa-tives_Messrs O'Brien, Deasy and Red-mond—definitely and publicly associated himself with a number of men who have for years been carrying on in a foreign country an active conspiracy, not so much for the benefit of Ireland as for the ruin of England."

The Morning Post had clearly made up its mind, irrespective of any course that the convention might pursue, or any policy it might adopt, to condemn it with all the vigor and heartlessness of senseless prejudice. Whenever and wherever an large a body of men as that assembled on the occasion of this celebrated gathering, is got together, there is ever cause for apprehension amongst its best friends and most sincere admirers that wisdom, prudence, and moderation may from time to time, at least momentarily, be forgotten by some of those constituting the assem blage. The British House of Comencouraged, aided and directed by the mons has long been held up to the

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peace to Ireland. It marks a new era of 1840

peace to Ireland. It marks a new era when a convention of Irish Americans can declare in the language of the third resolution of the league platform : "That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great and generous efforts in the cause of Irish self govern-fight ; ment, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch, and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great Liberal leader in his Irish policy during the recent general election." "This resolution will strengthen the newed hope and confidence to Mr. Par-nell. It will only disappoint the enemics of Ireland. It is the expression of the honest sentiment of 99 per cent. of the

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MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

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world : hostile "Cutting was taken before Judge Castenada's court, in Paso del Norte, and released after the minutes of the Supreme Court had been read to him. The decis-the Ar ion of the court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina had waived his right to hopes a civil suit for damages, the court holding withou that this ended the proceedings of the State. The court refused Cutting a copy Doses a

of the decree. "It is said on the Mexican side of the a force river that the clause of the Mexican con-stitution which prohibits the residence of agitators and other dangerous characters in the Republic will be enforced against the result of the residence of the state of th lar con

Cutting. "After Cutting was set at liberty he, Mexic "After Cutting was set at liberty he, with Consul Brigham, and a number of other Americans, repaired to a neighbor-ing casino to wait for a street-car in which to leave Mexico. Danlin, the official in-terpreter, the Mayor, and several Mexican officials entered the casino, and a few words were exchanged between the par-ties, the evident intent being to rearrest Cauting. The latter, in realy to some ties, the evident intent being to rearrest Cutting. The latter, in reply to some remark from the interpreter, said to Dan-lin, with finger raised: 'I will meet the five principals in this matter later.' It was instantly interpreted, and the Mayor and Danlin cried out in Spanish: 'A new offense.' Several of the Mexicans stepped toward him, but, the car having opportunely arrived, Cutting's American friends closed in around him and he was hurried over the border." will,

Cutting is by no means an estimable great character, but a citizen of whom Cousin Jonathan would gladly at any time rid himself without compunction; he is, however, a true denizen cf a troubled borderland, just the man, in a word, to involve Ty communities in broils, and nations in con- in th flicts. The Mexican Government has not, popu as we before pointed out, acted in a State friendly manner towards the United He States. Controlled by foreign Masonic tions agencies, its whole course has, since the repu fall of Maximilian, been hostile to Ameriresu can republican institutions, to civil and deliv religious liberty in the true sense of the days term. Mexico has been and is a tool in re.p the hands of the Masonic chiefs ; its socand called republicanism is a fraud, a sham and him a delusion. In this "Cutting" affair its land course was far from laudable, and that of a du its officials cowardly and insolent. post But in speaking of Mexico it must be remembered that the Mexican Govern- futu ment is one thing, and the Mexican people here quite another. The people who, under the diffi peculiar circumstances of the country, are how little responsible for the action of the ings government, would, however, it is certain, resist to the utmost any foreign invasion. The Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald pays a tribute to their fighting qualities : "A war with Mexico would, I am quite sure, be an enormously costly one for the United States. Mexico, let it be borne in United States. Mexico, let it be borne in mind, is a very huge country—as big as all the United States east of the Missla-sippi River. Its coasts are hot and deadly for Northerners, and its vast stretches of tableland are guarded by ragged moun-tains, in whose fastnesses bands of hardy guerrillas could maintain for years a devastating warfare. If we find it hard to subdue a handful of Apache Indians, how much more as a nation of 10 000 000 how much more so a nation of 10,000,000 people fighting for their native land and urged on by the inspiring motive of the purest patriotism. The Mexican army is a fine organization. It consists of 50,000 officers and men on a peace footing, but could soon be extended to 150,000 men, used to hardships, with officers of veteran experience, and every man of them all familiar with the country and able to sub-sist on rations which would starve an American soldier. With a handful of tortillas and a little stewed nopal leaf the hardy Mexican common soldier could march and fight. The Mexican cavalry is a splendid corps. It would be hard to find better horsemen; their rurales compose an unexcelled body of cavalry. In the war how much more so a nation of 10,000,00

religious riots have occurred in a district where the Catholics are in a minority, but that in other districts where the Protestants form from one in ten to one in a hundred of the total population, perfect peace and harmony reign. Those who argue that Home Rule for Ireland means Protestant persecution by Catholics ought to explain this. This unquestioned state

of affairs is doing powerful missionary work for the Irish Home Ru'e cause in Great Britain and Scotland; and will not be without influence in determining the result of another appeal to the constituencies. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Irish question is the most lucid and powerful contribution for many years made to the

enough to tide them over their first trouble

depends on the manner the new Premier

throughout the world will be involved.

majority, but the "loyal" minority which

is incapable of self-government. The

this view :

"I., E. C. Fabre, elect of the church, from this hour will be faithful and obedient to the blessed Peter the Apostle, to the Holy Roman Church, and to our Lord the Pope and his successors canoni-cally installed. I shall not by counsel or Lord the Pope and his successors canoni-cally installed. I shall not by counsel or consent or deed be a party to their losing their lives or limbs, or to their being spoken of in evil report, or to their being spoken of in evil report, or to their being in any way violently used, or to their re-ceiving any damage whatever, on any pretext. I will not knowingly disclose to their disadvantage any knowledge I may have obtained either from them personally, their nuncies, or by letters. I will be an assistant to them in retaining and defend-ing against all men the Rome Person ing against all men the Roman Papacy, and the regalia of St. Peter. I will treat with honor the Legate of the Apostolic and the regains of the Apostolic with honor the Legate of the Apostolic See. In his comings and goings I will p assist him in his necessities. I shall to endeavor to defend, preserve, increase and promote the jurisdiction, honors, privil-eges and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and of his above mentioned successors. Nor shall I above mentioned successors. Nor shall I be concerned, either by counsel or deed, or manœuvre in anything whatever in jurious to our same Lord the Pope, or the same Roman Church, or anything that may be machinated prejudicial to their per-sons, their rights, honors, position, s, their rights, honors, position, power. And if I should know of power. And if I should know of any such things done or designed by any one whateoever, I shall hinder it if I can, and as quickly as I possibly can. I shall inform the said Lord Pope, or some other person, who may transmit the same to him. I will observe the rules of the Holy Fathers, their decree, orlinances or dispositions, their dec-ree, orlinances or dispositions, their reser-vations, provisions and apostolic com-mands to all men, sud will cause them to be observed by others. I will, so far as I can, perscente and oppose hereius, schismatics and rebels to our Lord the Pope or his above mentioned successor. On being were mentioned successors. On being sum-moned to a synod I will attend it unless I should be prevented by canonical obstacles I will in person visit the limits of my dio cese every three months, and I will report to our Lord the Pope or to his before mentioned successors on my whole pas toral office, and on all things pertaining to my church, on the discipline of my clergy and flock, and on anything in any way relating to the salvation of the souls confided to my care, and on the other

is, that all Catholic bishops are bound in How many evils did not the Jansenists of a special manner to preserve the unity of old cause the Church of God-and how the faith in the flocks actually under their many causes of complaint do not the care, and acknowledging their jurisdiction. Jansenists of to day cause pope and Distinate and perverse spirits will, as sad bishops ? Under the guise of devoted experience shows, from time to time, children of the Church, and under pretext arise among clergy and laity, exposing the of rendering service to the cause of truth. faithful to heresy, schism or rebellion by they complain that the popes of modern teaching or by example. These the times are not like those of the primitive bishop is bound to punish-to persecute church, and that the pope now happily by the severest spiritual penalties at his reigning is not like his predecessor. The command. To those understanding the same language they hold in regard of the evil done by these men, there is nothing bishops and clergy, of public worship and unjust in the discharge of this duty, painreligious practices, and in general of all ful as it must ever be.

that concerns the evangelical spirit. The Church at no time in its history Thereupon they raise their eyes to heaven and in an attitude of desolation they cry put men to death for heresy. Ecclesiastical judges tried men for that crime, but out : We must ourselves take the pastoral the punishment, wherever guilt was estabstaff in hand, for it has become a mere lished, was always meted out by the civil emblem in the hands of the bishops. Are authority. Speaking of heretics, St. we not children of the Church, and is not Thomas of Aquinas says : "The church, the Church offended, because it finds itfaithful to the intention of Christ in its self in peril? Nothing, as may at once be institution, extends its charity to all, not seen, could be, more truly than speech of alone to its friends, but to its enemies and this kind, an attack on the bishops and a persecutors, according to the evangelical derision of their authority. When theremaxim, "Love your enemies, do good to fore the bishops wished to re affirm their them that hate you," (Matt. ii, 4.) rights and the dignity of their office, "Ecclesia secundum Domini institutionem, against lay aggression, the spirit of charitatem svam extendit ad omnes, non solum popular sovereignty raised its head, and amicos, verum etiam inimicos et persequentes the claim was advanced of the right of secundum illud. Matth, v. Diligite inimicos private judgment over that of the bishops, vestros, benefacite his qui oderunt vos." This because forscoth the latter are not infalis the rule laid down by the greatest of lible.' Catholic theologians as the practice of

The Cardinal Archbishop then points Holy Church, this the rule she constantly out that in thus acting the new Jansenists follows in dealing with heresy, which, we admit that the Church is not idle. What need not tell our friend, is of necessity they regret is its divine energy and life. exclusive of, and essentially aggressive to They complain not that it does harm, but divine truth. Persecution in the ordinary that it does good in putting its hand on sense of the term has been the only sure the wound. He concludes by thanking weapon in the hands of heretics to force God that after a long period of confusion their tenets upon the acceptance of peoples. the public mind is being enlightened. All history clearly sustains this conten- Catholics now understand their duty, that tion. The Church of God, of which the of following their pastors-and proving worthy Archbishop of Montreal is a disthemselves humble and submissive chiltinguished prelate, has never had-and dren of the Church.

Premier. Lord Randolph is not, it is position when he says : known, averse to sweeping social and political reforms. In fact, his hope of strengthening British Toryism lies in his belief that by going far to meet the wishes

purposes and efforts of Liberalism. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, bound himself hand and foot to Lord Randolph. He said :

"I am not going to vote for any amend. ment which would be equivalent to a vote of censure on the government. I am not going to do anything to turn this govern-ment out as long as the government which is to take its place is committed to a separatist policy." Lord This declaration drew from the Daily

News a bitter reproach.

confided to my care, and on the other hand, I will receive with humility the apos-tolicorders, and will follow them diligently. And if I shou'd be delayed by some life and energy and activity given her is dvances.—Father Tracey Clarke, S. J.,

Roman Catholics and all loyal subjects of in which deliberative bodies are supposed to excel. But has not the House of Commons of Great Britain, at least within recent years, given frequent exhibitions of gate, subdue, to bend and break the will," violence, brutality, and indecency re-of the English race. He adds that the gretted by all lovers of constitutional ignorant Irish peasants-Lord Robert government? Compare the proceedings did not call them ignorant when seeking of any modern political assemblage with those of Chicago, and the latter profits immensely by the comparison. Chicago Tribune, an eye witness of the convention, declares, without any attempt at empty adulation, which no longer takes with any section of the Irish American

1] enlightened

people : "As was anticipated in these columns yes-terday, the proceedings of the Irish National Convention have been harmoni-ous throughout. There was a spirited but by no means bitter contest over the choice of officers. The physical force party abandoned the field early in the convention, if, indeed, there ever was such a party seriously in the field. The majority of the delegates are devoted adherents of the Irish leader. They appre-ciate his services, his asgacity, and the progress which he has made. They will sustain him to the fullest extent of his reasonable demands—and he will make no demands that are not reasonable." The Tribune then goes on to approve people :

The Tribune then goes on to approve the convention's judicious selections of officers and heartily commends the action of the delegates in extending the right hand of good fellowship to the friendly British democracy :

"More important even than the selec. "More important even than the selec-tion of good men for officers of the con-vention were the wise and proper resolu-tions adopted by a unanimous vote of the assembled delegates. They declare un-qualified approval of Mr. Farnell and his counch by disposessing the landlords, and so creating an independent (Roman) Catho-lic state of Ireland; a policy which, as you know, is identical with the policy of the Jesuits and Triconnell in the reign of James II." qualities approval of Mr. Parnell and his associates, express confidence in the wis-dom of his policy, and gratification at the perseverance of the Irish people in the methods of peace and moderation which Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have advised. There are no veiled threats. There is not a word that can be inter-preted into an indorsement of the policy of violence or the vicious doctrine of re-venge. There is such a thing as the insanity hate. Of that insanity is Robert's soul possessed towards the Catholic Church. When our

readers are told that he makes of Messrs.

"When I became convinced in my own mind of the real aims of the faction before referred to, I left the Roman Catholic Church, and wrote to Cardinal Manning on June 11, 1882. 'The conduct I allude to,—or the policy which you and the leaders of both parties in the state have adopted—has been justified on the ground that benefit will accrue to the of the democracy he can best defeat the

"That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great and generous efforts in the cause of Irish self-govern-ment, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch, and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great Liberal leader in his Irish policy during the recent general election." "This resolution will strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone. It will give re-newed hope and confidence to Mr. Par-nell. It will only disappoint the enemies of Ireland. It is the expression of the honest sentiment of 99 per cent. of the Irish in America."

The Tribune concludes by the upqualified affirmation that "the people of Ireland and their leaders both in Ireland and in America are to be congratulated on the happy outcome of this most representa. tive and harmonious convention." This is the very best answer that Irish Americans can give the enemies of the good cause. The Tribune, with its opportunities for observation, and its undoubted ability in d iscrimination and appreciation proclaims to the world that the Convention was a success, and by the Tribune's judgment, the world readily and willingly abides.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The "Cut ing" difficulty, which for a time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico, has been tided over, and the republic of Montezuma, as well as the commonwealth of Texas is again in its normal condition of armed neutrality. How long will peace last under existing conditions? The despatch from El Paso, Texas, informing the world of Cutting's release, throws some light on the state of affairs in that troubled portion of the world :

"Cutting was taken before Judge Cas tenada's court, in Paso del Norte, and released after the minutes of the Supreme Court had been read to him. The decision of the court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina had waived his right to a civil suit for damages, the court holding that this ended the proceedings of the State. The court refused Cutting a copy of the decree. "It is said on the Mexican side of the

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Cutting is by no means an estimable character, but a citizen of whom Cousin Jonathan would gladly at any time rid himself without compunction; he is, howver, a true denizen cf a troubled border-

peace to Ireland. It marks a new era when a convention of Irish Americans can declare in the lapguage of the third resolution of the league platform : "That we tender our heartfelt thanks to B. Glidetone for his reset and convention The second second second cavaly were mounted on light horses, which could not stand the impetus of a charge of heavily-mounted American dragoon, but this is all changed now, and the Mexican horse soldier is well mounted. This army would fight; you may be sure of that."

Then we have the Mexican correspond ent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press brushing away a heap of American popular superstition in regard of Mexico. The writer freely declares that a respectable American often finds occasion to blush for his countrymen in Mexico, adding by way of consolation, "Perhaps it is the case with all lands that the men and women who drift over the border are generally the scum of cociety, the failures, cranks and disappointed ones, if not those whose actual misdeeds have exiled them for their country's

good." The same writer, after doing justice to Mexican hospitality, adds : "The popular notion of the North that Mexico is a land of heathens and 'greasers' Mexico is a land of heathens and 'greasers' is the wildest of errors. True the poor and ignorant are vastly in the majority as to numbers, but they are rigorously ruled by the controling upper class, which has few superiors on the face of the earth for culture, refinement, good breeding and that proper pride which can trace its ancestory back through centuries of wealth and power. As a rule, the 'civilizing influence' of the

civilizing influence of the average railroads has not yet been made apparent. The higher cficials are invariably gentlemen whose deportment here and elsewhere is a credit to the coun-

try that claims them; but there is also a multitude of lower employes, some of multitude of lower employes, some of whom are a disgrace to any nationality. They are perpetually boasting of their superiority and their 'rights' as American citizens, running full tilt against the cus-ioms and prejudices of the country which has the misfortune to tolerate their pres-ence. A Mexican seldom gets downright drunk, or swears noisily, or engages in street brawls. He has his vices, but they partake of his own gentle and quiet

Public opinion throughout the entire north declared itself from the very outset hostile to a war with Mexico. The North

has had fighting enough for half a century, and wants no more. The statesmen of the American republic have, besides, great hopes of securing Mexico's, friendship without the process of war to enforce an involuntary alliance. A Northern writer pro poses as a solution of the border troubles, force of troops on the American side of picked men, men who have discretion and realize that they are put there not to stir

up strife, but to keep the peace. A simi. lar corps of troops is also required on the Mexican side. In addition, there should be in perpetual session at some important border point an international court to try cases involving delicate points] of jurisdiction, and a special code on which this court may work should be framed. This court should be half Mexican, half American. Its powers should be full and fina]. With such a policing of the frontier, and with such a court of final resort there. am convinced that "border troubles" would no longer stir up the bad blood of either nation. We do not believe the proposal practi

cable in so far as the court is concerned but by all means let it have a trial. Good will, forbearance and honesty can effect great things.

BAYARD MUST GO. Two or three years ago there was not in the United States of America a more popular man than the present Secretary of State in the Cleveland administration. He was so freely and so favorably mentioned for the Presidential office that the republican press, to kill him off, had to resurrect an old "states rights" speech delivered by him, we believe, in the early days of the late civil war. This speech, as re-published, destroyed his chances as a candidate for the Presidency, but still left him a power in the nation. Mr. Cleveland felt it in the formation of his Cabinet, a duty to offer Mr. Bayard the first and best Beaupre. post at his disposal. The Delaware states. man's friends predicted a magnificent future for their much-admired political hero in this wide and dignified though Justin McCarthy, M. P., will soon visit difficult sphere of action. He had not. this country on a lecturing tour, speaking upon the following topics, "The cause of however, been long in office when whisper ings of doubt as to his capacity to fill the Ireland," "The literature of 1848," "The place held by a Seward and a Blaine, English Parliament," "English Statesmen, were on all sides heard. The whispering Orators and Parties," "Modern Fiction, soon grew into open expressions of con-Real and Ideal." His opening lecture will demnation. These latter have swoolen into be given in the New York Academy of clamor for his removal. On all sides the Music on Oct. 4th, and he will remain in the eastern section till the holidays, after

ecretary, recognizing that the great mistake of his life was the acceptance of his present office, has decided to step down and out, to seek if possible the quiet and secure shelter of the senate, where a career useful and not devoid of ornament lies possibly open to him. But in the Senate he can never again pose as the great figure he was supposed to be previous to the late Democratic victory, a vicolic people. tory that has done more to shake ' the strength and shatter the force of the dem ocracy than could any defeat have effected. Mr. Bayard personally is one of the most

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

amiable of men, and must feel his failure keenly. No man with the slightest pro-British feeling or foreign aristocratic traditionalism can succeed in the post he now holds. Witness the success of Sew. ard and of Blaine. CORNER-STONE AT WOODSTOCK

On Sunday next, the 5th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of London will solemnly bless the corner-stone of the new church at Woodstock. The ceremonial of the day will be particularly impressive. At the solemn High Mass, which will be celebrated at 10.30 a. m., His Lordship will preach the sermon of the day, his subject being "The Church, the organ of the Holy Ghost." After mass the congregation will move in processional order from the building, where religious services are now temporarily held, to the site of the new church, where the corner-stone will be blessed and put in place. In the evening at Solemn Vespers, the eloquent and eminent Father Pardow, S. J., of New York, will occupy, the pulpit. The day

promises to be one of happy augury and abundant blessing for Woodstock. We wish Father Brady, the worthy pastor of that promising town, every success in his undertaking. He deserves the support of

all friends of religion in and out of his mission.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Our readers have it well in mind that we have often called attention to Father Laboureau's noble undertaking to erect a Penetanguishene a Memorial Church, as national monument to the martyrs of the Huron mission, the saintly and heroic Brebœuf and Lallemant with their companions. We are now pleased to learn that on Sunday, September 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Penetanguishene, the corner stone of the Memorial Church will he laid by His Grace the Archbishop of

Toronto, assisted by the dignitaries of the church in his diocese. The Church Committee hope that on account of the national character given to the work by the subscriptions and the encouragement of the leading literary and public men in Church and State, in Canada and elsewhere, the occasion should be made one of more than usual solemnity and importance.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Intario and a large representation of the leading men of the Province, and of the County of Simcoe (formerly the country

of the Hurons), have kindly signified their intention of being present. After the ceremony a lunch will be given to invited guests at the Presby-

one feature which we would like to see added to the society just mentioned, and which we hope will be fully considered at the meeting of the Supreme Council in this city a few weeks hence, namely, the extension of the beneficiary to those who are not able to meet assessments on the \$2.000 plan. We earnestly wish our sister society every prosperity. It is performing a noble work amongst our Cath-

HON. JOHN FITZGERALD, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the newly-elected President of the Irish National League of America, was tendered a princely welcome by the citizens of that place on his return from the Chicago Convention. His arrival was announced by the tolling of the fire bell, and we learn from Lincoln papers that nearly the entire population turned out to welcome their distinguished and honored fellow-citizen. An immense procession paraded the principal streets, Mr. Fitzgerald being seated in a carriage accompanied by Governor Dawes and our country's rights." several other prominent personages. Speeches of a most complimentary char . acter towards Mr. Fitzgerald and warmly approving of the movement for Home Rule in Ireland were delivered by the Governor, Supreme Judge Cobb and many others, Mr. Fitzgerald's speech closed with the following reference to his election : "I went to Chicago for my country's cause, and as a citizen of the United States. I did not go there in search of the honor which has been con ferred upon me, but since I am the reci pient I will do what I can as an humble follower of my master, Charles Stewart Parnell."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot

And now it is reported from the South that a certain college down there " had intended" to invite Paul Hayne, the poet who recently died, to deliver a course of lectures on literature during the coming winter. Too late, too late! Better have kept silent about the "intention." The South does not know how to honor **ine** South does not know how to honor or **appr**cciate a living poet; and its post mortem regrets are unpleasant. In the August number of *Literary Life* appears Paul Hayne's last poem; and it is a deeth cours of race heavier called "In death song of rare beauty, callel "In Harbor," Here are the first and last

"I think it is over, over— I think it is over at last; Volces of the foeman and lover, The sweet and the bitter have passed; Life, like a tempest of ocean, Hath blown its ultimate blast. There's but a faint subbing seaward, While the calm of the tide deepens leeward, And behold ! like the welcoming quiver Of heart pulses throbbed through the river, Those lights in the Harbor at last.— The meavenly Harbor at last.

stanzas :--

"I know it is over, over-"I know it is over at last; Down sail, the sheathed anchor uncover, For the stress of the voyage has passed; Life, like the tempest of ocean, Hath outblown its ultimate blast, There's out a faint sobbing seaward, While the calm of the tide deepens leeward, And behold ! like the welcoming quiver, Of heart-pulses throbbed through the river, Those lights in the Harbor at last." "Chuch Peograms

Church Progress. We have frequently called the atten we nave frequently called the atten-tion of our readers to the necessity of im-planting down deeply in the hearts of their children the principles of religion, otherwise the faith of our fathers which we so highly prize will die with the par-ents, and the children will live to till an infidel's grave. Religion does not come by inspiration. Almighty God does not send a special angel to instruct our youth

on them that they are not wanted here or if they come we have warmer treat ment in store for their methods than the effete monarchies ever dreamed of. The law has taken anarchy by the mape of the neck and shook its craven breath out of it. Now let labor organizations treat the socialistic scum in like mapner. It cannot stamp out such elements too heavily Catholic Review.

Catholic Review. Archbishop Croke is right. There is no reason why Irishmen should now lose heart. They have everything on their side that insures ultimate success, great leaders, a united people, an approving Church, a divided foe, powerful allies and the goodwill and purse of the entire earth. We do not believe that there is any rea-son to fear that diorder will leason the son to fear that disorder will les popularity of the Irish cause, even though there is awful temptation in the wrongs that the poor have daily to suffer. The Archbishop of Cashel says : "There is no ground for despondency. The greatest political strategist is at our head. The courage of our race was never higher nor more hopeful. The sympathy of the whole civilized world is with us." We have a compact party of 300 in the House of Commons, and nearly 1,500,000 Eng-lishmen have voted in favor of restoring

Catholic Review.

The contention between Ireland and Eagland is lasting. It was begotten in blood and sin and treachery, and through the centuries the contention struggled on. It is not possible to wipe out a valiant and noble race. It is not possible to en-slave it. England has not succeeded in enslaving Ireland. Ireland has not succeeded in from the grave dug for it by successive English governments. It shows itself in-vincible. Its sons and daughters have gone abroad, carrying the Irish cause with gone abroad, carrying the Irish cause with them, and telling the pitcous story of Ire-land in their own persons whithersoever they went. And what came of it all ? English statesmen and English men and women of all classes have been looking with intense eagerness during of Irishmen and Americans of Irish blood in Chicago. All Eogland could not locate Chicago. Such is the wisdom of this great power. Lord Salisbury has to consult the map to discover where Chicago is. Lord Salis-bury is entrusted with the best wishes of Qaeen Victoria, with the Government of the Distriburg to the set of the Salisburg Sa the British Empire.

Boston Republic.

The insincere defence which he made last week of the conduct of the Belfast police indicates a disposition on the part of Lord Randolph Churchill to crawfish from the attitude he assumed when he one sees exhorted Ulster to charge with all its chivalry, though the spirited attacks which Mr. T. P. O'Connor made upon the chancellor of the exchequer for that notorious instigation of the Orange rowdies show that the part he then rowdres show that the part he then played is by no means forgotten. There is no question but that Churchill should be held responsible for the recent rowdyism which disgraced Belfast. His speech in that city was a direct provoca-tion to lawlessness and an incitement to factional fends. Now that he is invested with power and office, it is only natural to find him showing a disposition to repudiate the sentiments he gave utteranc in Belfast some months ago, but he will find that a difficult matter to do as long as the Irish members remain at Westmin

The London Times is evidently losing whatever little sense it once possessed when it makes the silly intimation that Canada and other British colonies should try on treasonable charges the delegates from their respective localities who attenfrom their respective localities who atten-ded the Chicago convention. Just upon what grounds the government which would undertake such prosecutions would proceed is not apparent, as the Canadian and other delegates hailing from British colonies do not seem to have spoken any concept be matter. Of source there are treasonable matter. Of course, they ad-vocated home rule for Ireland and applauded Mr. Gladstone's plan of con-fering that, but such action can consume fering that, but such action can scarcely be termed treason, and it it is to be called such, England and the London Times need not call on the colonies to punish it, but should herself set the example by arraigning at the bar Mr. Gladstone and nearly 300 members of the Parliament who believe with him that Ireland should be allowed to make her own laws in a Parliament of her own selection, and that the "paper union" consumated by perjury and fraud should be abrogated.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

NELL'S AMENDMENT.

ment, which came to a close at about one this morning, was one of the most powerful and best sustained we have had in the House of Commons for many years. Mr. Parnell's own speech was singularly impres-sive, and was acknowledged to be such by all who listened to it. Mr. Gladstone was almost at his best, I mean his best of recent years. Mr. Chamberlain's bitter, spiteful, and malignant speech was, as a mere piece of Parliamentary polemic and rhetoric, the finest display he has ever made. Mr. Labouchere was

of Mr. Sexton than to declare that while everybody was awaiting his speech with the most intense anxiety no one was disappointed with it when it came. Of course, the amendment was defeated by a large majority. That was expected, and was, indeed, inevitable. Mr. Gladstone and many other Liberals who avowed themselves favorable to the principle of the amendment, abstained from voting on the ground that it would not be reasonable to ask too much from the Government at the very moment of their coming into office. Two of our Irish members were away in America. One other, who was in the House of Commons all the time,

in the House of Commons all the time, abstained from voting and even from tak-ing his seat, in the formal sense of the word, because he was advised on the best legal authority that by taking his seat for the county which lately elected him he might prejudice his claim to be declared elected on petition of the sitting member for an Ulster city, which he contested at the general election. The actual mem-bers, therefore, who voted for Mr. Par-nell's amendment do not hy any means represent the numbers of men in the Commons who favor its object. One great RESULT OF THE DEBATE is that the Irish landlords' chances of being

bought out at the cost of the ratepayers of the three kingdoms are gone forever. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Irish Question, which has just been published, Question, which has just been published, makes it clear that he will never again make an attempt to buy out the Irish landlord, "Their sands are fast running out," he said in his speech in the Com-mons last session. His pamphlet now de-clares in substance that their sands have our out I in the Commons this session run out. In the Commons this session

A CURIOUS SIGHT.

What is called the front Opposition bench, the bench which faces the Treasury bench, ine which the Ministers sit, is usually occupied by members of the Government which has latest gone out of office. The men who come into office occupy the Treasury bench, while the men turned out occupy the front Opposition bench. This time, however, Lord Harting-ton and Mr. Chamberlain, who helped to turn out Mr. Gladstone's Government, insisted on the right to sit on the front Opposition bench, on the ground that they are still Liberals, still members of Mr. Gladstone's Government. The result of this resolve has been that men ranged side by side on the same bench get up and bench on which the Ministers sit, is usuall side by side on the same bench get up and denounce each other with

ALL THE FERVOR OF POLITICAL RIVALRY ALL THE FERVOR OF FOLITICAL RIVALRY and fury and personal hate. Mr. Cham-berlain stands up just beside Mr. John Morley, and rattles at Morley as if the two had been life-long opponents. Sir William Harcourt gets up and declaims away vigorously and vehemently at Mr. Chamberlain, who is sitting on the same banch and inst under his avec. Lyamembench and just under his eyes. I remember Disraeli once humorously complaining to the House of Gadstone's energy of invective and observing, amid the delighted laughter of the House, that he piece of furniture stood between the right onorable gentleman and himself. solid piece of furniture was a table placed between the Treasury and the Oppo benches, covered with reference osition standing orders, and big despatch boxes. But now, in the new divisions of parties,

REVIEW OF THE DEBATE ON MR. PAR-

New York, Aug. 29.-Justin McCarthy's weekly letter to the Heraid is as follows :---The debate on Mr. Parnell's amend-

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DELIGHTFULLY SARCASTIC AND DROLL. I cannot say anything higher in praise

land, just the man, in a word, to involve communities in broils, and nations in conflicts. The Mexican Government has not as we before pointed out, acted in a friendly manner towards the United States. Controlled by foreign Masonic agencies, its whole course has, since the fall of Maximilian, been hostile to American republican institutions, to civil and religious liberty in the true sense of the term. Mexico has been and is a tool in the hands of the Masonic chiefs ; its socalled republicanism is a fraud, a sham and a delusion. In this "Cutting" affair its course was far from laudable, and that of its officials cowardly and insolent.

But in speaking of Mexico it must be remembered that the Mexican Government is one thing, and the Mexican people quite another. The people who, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, are little responsible for the action of the government, would, however, it is certain, resist to the utmost any foreign invasion. The Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald pays a tribute to their fighting qualities :

"A war with Mexico would, I am quite sure, be an enormously costly one for the United States. Mexico, let it be borne in mind, is a very huge country—as big as all the United States east of the Missisall the United States east of the Missis-sippi River. Its coasts are hot and deadly for Northerners, and its vast stretches of tableland are guarded by ragged moun-tains, in whose fastnesses bands of hardy guerrillas could maintain for years a devastating warfare. If we find it hard to subdue a handful of Apache Indians, here much more as a pation of 10 000 000 how much more so a nation of 10,000,000 people fighting for their native land and urged on by the inspiring motive of the purest patriotism. The Mexican army is fine organization . It consists a they are a set a fine organization. It consists of 50,000 officers and men on a peace footing, but could soon be extended to 150,000 men, conta soon be tractated to 1000 million used to hardships, with officers of veteran experience, and every man of them all familiar with the country and able to subsist on rations which would starve an American soldier. With a handful of American soldier. With a handful of tortillas and a little stewed nopal leaf the hardy Mexican common soldier could march and fight. The Mexican cavalry is a splendid corps. It would be hard to find hetter bragement their nursles comprose an American soldier. With a handful of tortillas and a little stewed nopal leaf the hard y Mexican common soldier could march and fight. The Mexican common soldier could a splendid corps. It would be hard to find better horsemen; their rurales compose an unexcelled body of cavalry. In the war

American press has severest stricture for the Secretary of State :

S. statury

The Secretary of State: Detroit Tribure: We do not see why Mr. Bayard should be expected to success-fully close the Mexican troubles. It would smash his long and unbroken record for inefficiency. Boston Advertiser: Secretary Bayard's hearty welcome will be given to Mr. Mc-Carthy on this side of the Atlantic and we have no doubt he will be in constant demand as a lecturer. His engagements

are made by the Redpath Lyceum Bureau estimate of his country: Not large enough to face Canada when in the right, but of Boston and Chicago. amply able to terrorize Mexico, even when in the wrong. Galveston News : If Secretary Bayard

WE HAVE received for the first time the Record of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, would one time shed his swallow-tailed coat and get down to business the tough a neat four page journal, printed in Brook yn, N. Y., the official organ of the soci-Southwest would greet him. The greeting might be in a style that would make him ty named, together with a copy of the feel that he had wandered into a lot devoted to a corral of young mules, but work with nothing but a shirt on, and the session, we are pleased to note that much sleeves rolled up, would make him appre-ciated. In fact Bayard is liked, but the good is being done by this body of Cathoopinion obtains, as the lawyers say, that he is from the East and never knew what

lic men in the neighboring republic. The

which he will take a western trip. A very

We hope that the very best expectain the road to heaven. For this purpose he appointed His Church and her minis ters, and he who will not hear this church tions of the building committee will be realized, that the attendance on Sunday s declared a "heathen and a publican." will be large, and the contributions liberal. Is declared a "neathen and a publicah." Our church, in all her majesty, through the lips of the Supreme Pontiff Pope Leo XIII., and through the mouths of our American hierarchy in Council assembled, We trust too, that all Catholics who have not yet been enabled to contribute to this great and holy undertaking will, without have spoken in words, not to be misunder stood, that every congregation must have a parochial school, and that all the faith further needless delay, give out of the means that God has blessed them with, to ful must send their children there to re ceive the benefits of a religious training its furtherance. We may be too sanguine, but we do believe that the time will come All the denominations that have a littl when this Memorial Church will be one spark of Christianity yet left, are begin of the celebrated shrines in the New World-even like unto St. Anne de EDITORIAL NOTES.

span of oscillating youth the productions of our freeschool or state system are destitute of every vestige of Christianity, and are becoming convinced of the necessity of denominational schools to preserve the life of their little communities by teach-ing their system of fundamentals and noning their system of fundamentals and non-fundamentals in their own schools. Public schools may satisfy the irreligious portion of the people, and raise up tol lowers of Bob Ingersoll, but surely they will never turn out a Christian boy or girl. Strenuous efforts on the part of hristian parents alone, will counteract their influence on the minds of their children. Now, then, with the return of the school term it behooves all parents the school term it behooves all parents who have the eternal interest of thein children at stake to prepare and send them to the parochial school, and thereby comply with the true Christian and ove that all parents must bear towards their children. It is no longer a matter of choice with Catholic parents, it is of obligation made so by our ecclesiastical authorities, whose voice to us is the voice of the Church and the voice of God.

Milwaukee Citizen.

The verdict of "guilty," with sentenc of "death." which a Chicago jury brought in against seven anarchists last week, shuts down like a steel trap upon the an archic demons imported to this country. It is well that a jury has done this work If not done in a legal manner, there is constitution and by laws. From a glance at the proceedings of the fourth annual of impatient citizens with a profusion of rope would clear the purlieus of our large cities of this noxious, snarling rag-tag. "This is worse than in Germany," tag. "This is worse than in Germany," said one of the Milwaukee culprits of

A Bishop Taking the Pledge.

The Bishop of Adelaide (South Austrais) lost no time in initiating the example of Cardinal Moran. We learn that the ceremony of blessing and presenting a new banner to the St. Patrick's and Sacred Heart branches of the Guild of St. John the Baptist Total Abstinence Soci ety, Adelaide, was performed by Bishop Reynolds at St. Francis Xavier's Cathe dral in the presence of a crowded congre-gation. As shepherd and leader of the church, his Lordship said he deemed it his duty, as an act of reparation for the sins of his people, and to show how he de-plored the evil which intoxicating drink ad wrought on the members of the Church, to become a pronounced ab-stainer. Therefore he pledged himself to abstain from all intoxicants to the end of his life. The bishop was loudly cheered during his address. The personal example of his Lordship will doubtless lead to many good effects.

Complimentary.

Renfrew, Aug. 23rd, 1886, DEAR MR. COFFEY,-You will please eccive enclosed subscription to the CATH-

LIC RECORD. Your excellent paper is every day becoming more and more a necessity to every Catholic family in the Dominion by its able and honest advocacy of our rights and interests, without marring its indexness by marring its influence by party demagogueism or appeals to man's worst parsions. Ever sincerely,

P. DEVINE.

PROTECTION OF A SOLID PIECE OF FURNI-

TURE is not always of any avail. If in some future debate Mr. Chamberlain should sting Sir Wm. Harcourt into unconquerable fury there is no barrier between the able fury there is no barrier between the two men, nothing to prevent Sir Wil-liam simply falling with all his vast bulk and weight upon the alender form of the hapless Chamberlain and crushing him out of existence, Once in the course of his speech on Thursday Mr. Chamberlain was inter-unted by some remark from a former Thursday Mr. Chamberlain was inter-rupted by some remark from a former colleague in office, Mr. Henry Fowler. Mr. Chamberlain got angry, and, looking sharply at Mr. Fowler, who was sitting on the same bench near, said the remark was nonsense. Suppose now that Mr. Fowler had lost his temper, what barrier was there to prevent him from address-ing his remonstrance to

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was there or prevent min from actress-ing his remonstrance to MR, CHAMBERLAIN'S LEFT EYE? Something will have to be done, I think. In days long past it used to be the way with the men of the different parties to sit side by side. Many a time did Sir Robert Walpole and Puiteney pitch into each other from the selfsame bench. But each other from the selfsame our generation has never before seen any-thing of the kind. It adds immensely to the oddity of the whole condition of things. Perhaps when Mr. Chamberlain is backing up the Tories and denouncing the Irish Nationalists, when Sir Wm. Harcourt is thundering for Home Rule and speaking as if he rather preferred Parnel own brother, it is but natural that there should be some curious novelty also in the outward aspects of the debate. Sir Wm. outward aspects of the debate. Sir Wm. Harcourt is a strange man. He made a very powerful speech last night. I do not know that he ever spoke so power-fully before. Probably he is spirited on now by a fresh hope of the succession of the Liberal leadership, which at one time seemed lost to him for ever. Now that Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Dike are out of the way, his chance shines again. This probably animated him with added power. I wish anyone could think that Sir Wm. Harcourt is sincere, but if anyone does think any thing of the kind I certainly never heard any-cne say it. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Salationers a subsequences

Written for the Pilot. Justice at the Wheel.

To wait for that which waiting mars, i wait for that which waiting makes ar soul, ob, Ireland, now, and rk rey's boons are fruits from bounte lap Finng ripe, or if by evil chance delayed

Justice's gifts are gems; Her one great diamond. Liberty.

Lo, where standeth to day apart and labors, hers lapidary's teclous art; in vain fors would hold, her friends would haste ber tol; backward pushes them that grasp her alaeve Ebe tay her arm; the draws her robe from That pluck its folds to urge her hand.

She stooped to dig that j-wel from the ong the wheel of Time she turned to cut se myriad facets keen, that you may Her leave to polish now !

Her crystal flashed Before you in the night and flamed above You in the noon; you thought her task ful-filed. And would have snatched the throbbing stone. Bhe was But holding it aloft (the artist's wont) To note wherein her craft was lacking yet.

Be patient, Ireland, still ! Le. diamond's dust Your Dismond shape for all the coming time !

Another whirl, at most and she, content With work complete, will, sternly smiling And front the nations. in their sight to lay The perfect treasure in your out-stretched hard !

The world will rise and bind it on your

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

A singular and characteristic instarce of the generosity of Lord Aberden, the Lord Lieutenant who has made his exit from the Irish capital amid the plaudits of its after the evictions, seemed a good deal disthe Irish capital a midt the plaudits of its people, is mentioned by a society paper. On Mr. Tuke mentioning to Lord Aber-deen that his money for the relief of dis-tress in the West of Ireland was nearly exhausted, his Lordship directed that Mr. Tuke should call on him for £1,500, con condition, however, that his Lordship's name should not be mentioned in connec-tion with the matter. Wexford. On July 18, Mr. W. H. Redmond, M. P., arrived at the seaside, Rosslare, where himself and his bother, John E. Red-mond, engged a villa to enjoy a few days rest, after the arduous labors incident to the recent election campaign. The two Mrs. Redmonds also went to enjoy the season of the tenants asked permission of Mr. Standers to dig his sup-rest, after the arduous labors incident to the recent election campaign. The two

fter the arduous labors fter the arduous labors Redmonds also went to enjoy the adde sad the bracing breezes of Ross. When it became known that the irs. Redmond had come to Rosslare, joy of the people of the district was jounded. They turned out to bid the pular M. P's a hearty welcome. Sev-lbonfires were lighted, and every mark hey have been accorded a reception his phase been accorded a reception his has been no less flattering to Wer-ord, the place of their birth, than it was-to themelves, a fitting recognition of in-raluable services rendered in the cause of their country under the leadership of Mr. hey have been accorded a network of hey have been accorded a reception his of the mestration of the mestration of the ensechated to the Con-raluable services rendered in the cause of their country under the leadership of Mr. the of accom-the of accom-the of accom-the of accom-the of accom-the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of is an extremely pretty building, and is the most full curves the mere or all who should say at is an extremely pretty building, and is the most full curves for the full curves of the function of the the most full curves of the function of the function of the the most full curves of the function of the sature of the new church of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of is an extremely pretty building, and is the most full curves of the function of the function of the function of the the most full curves of the function of the function of the most full curve fully for the curve "Hail Marys'' in honor of the Incernation of Our Divine Saviour. In Eogland it was the "Our Father" and rest, after the arduous labors incident to the recent election campaign. The two Mrs. Redmonds also went to enjoy the quietude and the bracing breezes of Ross-lare. When it become known that the Mesers. Redmond had come to Rosslare, the joy of the people of the district was unbounded. They turned out to bid the popular M. P's a hearty welcome. Sev-eral bonfires were lighted, and every mark of respect shown to the Mesers. Redmond. They have been accorded a recention

The structure was lying at Rathdrum Station for several day, but to the credit of the Rathdrum carters, not one of them for miles around, would undertake the ork. Whether it was the smallness of he remuneration [£1 a horse] offered the Rathdrum canters, or the dislike of having two huts in Moneystown, -a Land League St Joseph. The alter hut and a police but, -- is not stated, but whatever the cause, certain it is that Dublin firm. Clare. Con August 2, the tenants of the setate of the Rev. Mr. Rossley this paughty, for the munificent remun-reation of one pound cffered by the police. Eight horses and carts belonging respectively to Pat Radcliffe, Datby Keogh, Ed. Keogh, George Jenkinson, collected near the Wicklow Police Bar racks, and at an early hour the whole by some police, started for Rathdrum. Contingents of police from Rathdrum, Wicklow, Laragh, and Roundword, attended at the Railway goods depoty where the police hut was guarded. The draymen from Wicklow set to work, and after regsling themselves with a pletitiu supply of porter, in a short time the whole by some with its helone from Sathdrum. Contingents of police from Rathdrum. Nicklow, Laragh, and Roundword, after regsling themselves with a pletitiu supply of porter, in a short time the whole but with its heloneings was acound the wide wide. The day of porter, in a short time the whole the with its heloneings was acound the wide wide. Clare. On August 2, the tenants of the estate of the Rev. Mr. Rossley win, Rosshill, Kildyseart, assembled is coshill for the purpose of cut-ting and saving their landlord's hay. By twelve o'clock all the hay on the estate of the most popular and humane land-is for the wide wide head and it is owing to this fact that the people assembled in such large numbers to cut his hay. Micklow, Largeh, and Roundword, attended at the Railway goods depoty where the police hut was guarded. The day of porter, in a short time the whole but with its heloneings was acound the dying widow. The doctor certified er horse nor man about Rathdrum after regging themselves with a plentiful supply of porter, in a short time the whole hut, with its belonging, was secured on the Wicklows vehicles, and then success-fully transported to its destination. Much surprise was expressed by the Rathdrum-ites that Wicklow carters should come over into their neighborhood, and do such a piece of peculiar work.

England, and the famous evictor is sgent. The first house visited was that of Mr. Thomas White, the doors of whose premises were barricaded, and after con-siderable exertions on the part of the crowbar brigade, an entrance was effected through the windows. Mr. John O'Don-nell was next visited, and possession was given up omietly. out of Ireland, and they are strong testi-mony not alone of the respect in which the pastor is held, but of the religious feelings of the people.

nell was next visited, and possession was given up quietly. On Avgust 5, a child named Amelia O'Gorman, aged about two years, was missed by her parents, who live in Pros-perity square, Cork. After a fruitless search in the neighborhood, she was dis-covered by her father in a tup of water, in the yard of his house, int) which she had accidentally fallen. Kerry.

feelings of the people. Tyrome. Dr. Tanner, M. P., had the felicity of experiencing the weight of Orange justice on the 4th of August. During one of the recent meetings in the North, the Orange mob were allowed to attack a Nationalist meeting, without let or hindrance: and, while, going through the crowd, Dr. Tan-ner was attacked. He immediately used his blackthorn on the assailant, whereupon the police immediately rushed to the 1ei-cue, and summoned the bon. member. Dr. Tanner's assailant also prosecuted him for assault. The result, of course, needed no gift of prophecy to foreshadow. Dr. Tanner was fined and the Orange mob cscaped and will no doubt, be encoursed by this impunity to attack peaceful N stional meetings on every possible occa-sion. Dr. Tanner has appealed from the. decision of the Magistrates, who fined him £2 and costs. Kerry. Four families were recently evicted in the Dromina neighborhood, by the notori-ous Mr. Sauders. Two of them held farms of fity and twenty-five acres respectively, in South Kilabraher. One of these paid up to September, in the same year. Mr. Sanders' treatment of the latter is excep-tional in its severity, the other tenants in the townland being undistured, though he is only the email sum of £5 10s, in arrears more than they. Even at the evic-£2 and costs. Fermanagh. Owing to the recent significant defeats of the Conservative candidates for the representation of the "loyal" county of Fermanagh, their friends have boasted

he is only the small sum of £5 104, in arrears more than they. Even at the evic-tion Mr. Sanders publicly showed his hos-tility to him, for while he offered to accept a half-year's rent at the valua-tion, if paid at the moment from the tenant of the larger holding, and to cancel the arrears, herefused to take a year's rent at the valuation from the other which his Fermanagh, their friends have boasted that, at the coming revision of the regis-try, the tables will be so completely turned as to leave it impossible for the return of the Nationalist nominee again to be repeated. The Nationalists, however, are determined in not only retaining the two seats at present held by Messra. William Redmond and Henry Campbell, but are striving unremittingly to increase their political strength. The executive of the Central Branch of the National League in Dublin have invited Mr. John Condon, solicitor, of Newcastle West, county Lim-erick, to return to Fermanagh to assist in the arcars, he refused to take a year's rent at the valuation from the other, which his friends were prepared, at the time, to give. Mr. Sanders was accompanied by three of his sons. One of these excused himself for not taking the valuation by saying the man's mother, a woman sbout eighty parts of age, need not go to the poor-house, as her husband, a man close on ninety, and scarcely able to stand with the aid of a stick, would soon die, and she could marry again As soon as this reply erick, to return to Fermanagn to assist in the preliminary work for the approaching revision in filling claims and of jections. From the exceedingly large number of claims the Nationalists have put in on could marry again As soon as this reply was conveyed to the son, he hastened to ask young Sanders what he had said,

their own behalf, and the objections against their opponents, it will be no easy task to effect a charge in the present popular representation of the courty Fermanagh. gency men, who came to care the farms after the evictions, seemed a good deal dis-posed to get back to their previous quar-ters. The sheriff's officers and his assist-THE "AVE BELL." The Universe (London).

A proposal made some time ago to dis-continue ringing "the eight o'clock bell" at Minster, in Thanet, elicited a strong protest from a protestant antiquarian, Mr. Robert Babb, of Minster, which was followed up by some historical remarks from a Catholic writer, who sends us the following the strong strong strong strong strong strong following the strong strong strong strong strong strong following strong strong strong strong strong strong strong following strong stro ollowing : It is quite refreshing in this dull, iron

age of ours to hear a voice of protest against the material influences which would have us break with the poetical associations of the past; and Mr. Bubb should be thanked for his emphatic pro-

is an extremely pretty building, and is approached by a beautiful cut stone porch. It is in immediate communication with the convent, and besides the space in front of the altar, it is divided into two parts, the ringing of the curfew three "Hail Marys" in honor of the Incarnation of Our Divine Saviour. In England it was usual to say once the "Our Father" and five times the "Hail Mary," as we learn from the constitutions of Archbishop Arundel, in the year 1399. The Arch-bishop enjoined this commemoration of the Incarnation to be made night and morning, and the church bells to be by varnished oak pannelling surmounted by a metal railing, adorned with gilt cresting. The end of the building con-tains a circular stained glass window, in recesses at either side of which are placed

these seem to answer with one scoord: Yes, the material fabric of the Old Church of England is yours; but the faith of Old England, you have it not. Nescimus vos 1—" We know you not."

A WEAKNESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

"I admire the Catholic Church for one "I admire the Catholic Church for one thing particularly," writes a Congrega-tional minister, who sends for a copy of the Freeman's Journal containing one of Archbishop Ryan's sermona. "I admire the Church for this thing because I find that it does not exist in my own Church. I mean the authority with which your Church endows its priests. I am con-vinced by my own experience that, with-out some hold on the people other than that given by merely personal qualitier, no minister can succeed in doing good work." Our correspondent puts his finger on a

Work, " Our correspondent puts his finger on a weakness of Protestantism which is be-coming more and more apparent, espec-ially to its ministers. An eloquent man draws hearers into a Protestant church.

this successor, less eloquent, fails to draw them. If he is enterprising, he hires a cornet player to reach the hearts that his words cannot touch. He knows there is no apostolic authority for this. St. Paul, no apostolic authority for this. St. Paul, relying on the cornet—or the trumpet, let us say—instead of the Apostolic gift, is inconceivable to any reasonable mind. But the modern minister must draw. He sees the necessity of it very clearly by the threats of his congregation to diminish his salary. A louder cornet in another church turns fate against him, and he is left with empty benches. A priest need not be eloquent. He may not be able to have a musical Mass; or he may be forced to have the music of a parlor organ, and one of those volun-

a parlor organ, and one of those volun-teer choirs whose delight in their own voices compensates them for the exertion voices compensates them for the exertion required to rend the roof. And yet his people listen to his words silently and re-spectfully. He may not be especially in-tellectual or "cultured"; he may make his announcements with difficulty, and stumble through his sermons. Neverthe-less, the cleverest Catholic in his congre-cation listen to the for the listen to the gation listens to him, for he listens to the Word, not to words.-[New York Freeman's Journal.

RANDY'S AMERICAN DOLLARS.

ondon Letter to San Francisco Argonau Talking of speeches reminds me that I ave read a most amusing remark made y Lord Randolph Churchill in one of his, a few nights ago. Here is the remark : "Mr. Gladstone has also American gold to help him. Eighty-five members of Mr. Gladstone's party absolutely depend for their living on the almightly dollar."

There isn't prima facie anything very musing in it, is there ? No. But here is amusing in it, is there ? No. But here is where the amusing part comes in. The laugh begins if we reflect that at the pres-ent moment Lord Randolph Churchill is him elf—as he has been since his marriage -if not altogether, at all events mainly, supported by American dollars got through s pretty wife. When he married Miss Jennie Jerome,

of New York, and got a bagful of Ameri-can gold and "mighty dollars" from her papa in excharge for his very trumpery tile, he was almost unknown in the political world. An utter failure at Ox-ford, where he was a well known "sponge" —as the other under graduates of his col-lege can tell you—he chanced to be so lucky as to meet at a dinner party in Paris the beautiful American girl who has since become such a prominent character in Eogland. She might have had a hump, or a squint, or a snub nose, it would have been all the same to Lord Randolpb, for she had money. If she hadn't had money, I don't think her beauty would have helped her be-come Lady Randolph Churchill. Like all other Evilyhown of his aless Lord Ban recesses at either side of which are placed splendid statues of the Blessed Virgin and St Joseph. The alter is of the purest white marble and was constructed by a Dublin firm. Clare. On August 2, the tenants of the estate of the Rev. Mr. Rossle-win, Rosshill, Kildyscart, assembled at Rosshill for the purpose of cut-ting and saving their landlord's hay. Bet well are of the successful the locarnation to be made night and morning, and the church bells to be accordingly rung twice each day. He in-come Lady Randolph Churchill. Like all other Englishmen of his class, Lord Ran-dolph wouldn't have married any woman who hadn't money, and would have mar-fiel any womau who had, and when he found that Miss Jerome owned the Union League Club property in New York, why he proposed for her "right away." Her immediate neighborhood of Minster, this bell was rung daily at five in the morn-League Club property in New York, why he proposed for her "right away." Her acceptance of his little, pasty hand was the beginning of the successful side of his career. He knows this as well as any one. And, therefore, I say he is no one to sneer at anything American. Immediate neighborhood of Minster, this bell was rung daily at five in the morn-ing and at eight in the evening; and it is quite clear that the five a, m. bell could have nothing to do with the curfew, or couve feu Archbishop Arundel's en-actment supplies us with the explanation of it; and we have further evidence of the lnearnation or Anonus hell being rung



The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, | E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, in the protection it affords from the dangers Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overof pulmonary disorders, cannot be over-cestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Fa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Peetoral about the year 1842, as a example that the second severe laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Peetoral about the year 1842, as a example that the severe laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Peetoral about the year 1842, as a example that the severe laryngitis, which resulted in that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Peetoral, in my family and practice, for a writes: "I unfuence hostication." Exception Printing Co., New York, rectoral, in my family and practice, for a writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Gerand were cured by it in a few days. It manton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I Too much cannot be said in its favor." ever saw. It gives instant relief."

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has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the stinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

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SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES

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SEPT. 4, 1826

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE EVILS | faithf driven OF THE AGE.

never Holy the D London Universe, Aug. 14. The Church of the Sacred Heart, Kil-burn, was crowded to overflowing on Sunday night, when the sermon was preached by the Cardinal Archbishop of Weatminster, who also assisted at Vesper. His Eminence, who took for his text the words, "By grace you are saved through faith, not of yourselves; it is a gift of God," said : The Holy Council of Trent tells us that faith is the root of our salva-tion, and therefore it is a most vital thing for us to know what faith is. We know a great deal about it, but we hear very contradictory things concerning it. If there is one thing in which we are all, at least nominally, agreed, it is that we are London Universe, Aug. 14. believ there is one thing in which we are all, at least nominally, agreed, it is that we are saved by faith. But when we begin to examine and to explain what we mean by these words, men go off into a diversity of explanations contradicting one another and producing universal doubt. Let us then endeavor to see what faith is, where it come form what it is we haliger and kind printe it comes from, what it is we believe, and why we believe. If we can find these four things, we shall come to some spree-ment; all doubt I hope may be dispelled, and we shall be united in one faith, one vour and we shall be united in the national at at until Lord, and one Baptism. Having dealt at mind, considerable length with the first two Creed Considerations ranged with the mast two Greed points, His Eminence asked what is the matter we believe? What is taught by a human teacher cannot, he said, be a matter of faith. Nothing that is false can be a matter of faith.

A Wo GOD HAS WRITTEN TWO GREAT BOOKS.

First, He has written the book of ra-ture—the world which He created, on the page of which He has written with the Nea Austri finger of light His own existence. His own perfections. He has implanted in us the consciousness that we have a soul that can and in physic related never die; that is, our immortality, an intellect by which we can know, a conwome the we science by which we can judge, and a will by which we can act. The other great book which God has written is the new book which God has written is the new creation. You will perhaps wait to hear me say that that is the Bible. No, that comes after. The first great book which God has written since the creation of all His works is the revelation which he gave first by the lips of His Divine Son In-carnate, and then on the Day of Pente-cost by the coming of the Holy Ghost. When our Lord said to His Apostles, "Go and make disciples of all nations, teaching them to observe all things what-soever I have commanded you," they wrote on the whole face of the Christian world, that is, the universal Church of take t shortr not se time. had world, that is, the universal Church of God, the whole revelation which they had live God, the whole revelation which they had received on the Day of Pentecost. It was more than three generations of man after that the New Testament existed. The three first Gospels were written—the first about eight or nine years, the second some ten, the third about fitten years after the ascension of our Lord into heaven, but the fourth Gospel was not written till the year 90, that is, sixy years after the ascension of our Lord into is the Catholic Church founded by the apostles, the living and lineal witness of the revelation of the Day of Pentecost. Next, that t WHY DO WE BELIEVE THIS ?

We believe it on the authority of God medi Himself; no other. Some will say, is nogo not Holy Scripture the word of God, and is it not a Divine authority? Well, wher is it not a Divine authority? Well, rightly interpreted, yes; but erroneously interpreted, no. How many there are who ask nobody to help them in the interpretation of the Holy Scripture. like rowe six They read for themselves, saying that they can understand it. I need not go on with the question of their interpreting it right with the question of their interpreting it eronecusly. They contradict one an-other in their interpretation. They may be all wrong, but only one can be right, and when men contradict one another in-dividually one by one the probabilities are that they are all wrong. When a man takes the Holy Scriptures into his own hands and rejects the interpretation of these books upon the authority that we received them in the beginning, the witness that testifies to their authenticity. witness that testifies to their authenticity, their genuineness, and their inspiration, he shows an inconsistency which can at it consistent to accept the evidence of the Church for the authenticity of the books, and at the same time deny that same witness when it test fies to their true cost witness that testifies to their authenticity, peop witness when it test fies to their true meaning? Some trust, they say, for the interpretation of the Scripture in the Church in which they were born. There are many such Churches, and they do not agree. Compare the teaching of these who interpreted with the teaching of that one universal Church which is spread throughoft the world, out of which their forefathers came at a date that we can fix in history. in history. save THERE WAS A TIME WHEN THEY WERE AS & ALL IN THE UNITY eve

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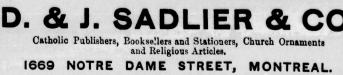
of it; and we have further evidence of the Incarnation or Angelus bell being rung thrice a day, and of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with nine other English bishops, on the 26th of March, 1492, granting forty days' indulgence for the aforesaid Ave prayers. (See "Our Lady's Dowry," pp. 216 218.) It was no less a ruffian than Thomas Cromwell, the lay Vicar General of Henry VIII., who forbade the peal of the Angelus, or Incarnation chime, so that "the knolling of the Aves, which has been brought in and begun by the pretence of the Bishop of Rome's pardon, henceforth be omitted." (See "Our Lady's Dowry," ut supra.) An indignation meeting, about the evic-tion of the widow McInerney, at Tarmon, took place on August 31. Fally a thou-sand persons assembled, including the Rev. Father Cleary, P. P., Kilkee, and Doctor Hickey both of whom attended the dying widow. The doctor certified she could not be removed without danger to be the strong fealings of the she could not be removed without danger to her life. The strong feelings of the prople were intensified by a second eviction in the same locality, the widow Murphy being turned out, but in a few hours after a hut was erected, and feeling

moved from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague Cure, which contains a sure specific, in the form of a vegetable pro-duct, used in no other remedy. War-ranted.

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of that one faith ; there was a time afterday

of that one faith ; there was a time after-wards when they all come out of the unity of that one faith. St. John writes these words: "They came out from us because they were not of us, for if they had been of us they would have re-mained with us." Individual men when they begin to interpret in discord with the faith they begin to go out. Some say that they believe in the Church of the na-tion as in England, and they ask is not that enough? It is not. A province or two provinces may err, and that Divine guidance which is promised to the uni-versal Church in its worldwide unity is promised to no province or cluster of

promised to no province or cluster of provinces that left that unity. The Church is the witness of the whole reve-lation of God. How should we know but for that witness not only what was revealed on the Day of Pentecost, but how should we know that there are any now should we know that there are any authentic books of Scripture? I will even go further, how should we know that Jesus Christ came in the Wesh? The Church then is not only a human witners, an historical witness, and the highest witness that is to be found in the world for one event of the past hut it is also a witness that is to be found in the world for any event of the past, but it is also a Divhe witness, and that because the Church is not made up of a mere number of men; it is made up of an organization of a head, members and body; it is the body of Jesus Christ of which He at the right hand of His Father is the head in heaven Moreover, the Church is the

heaven. Moreover, the Church is not an individual as we are.

ALL INDIVIDUALS MAY ERR, and the Holy Spirit of God, who abides with us and guides us so long as We are

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SEPT. 4, 1826

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

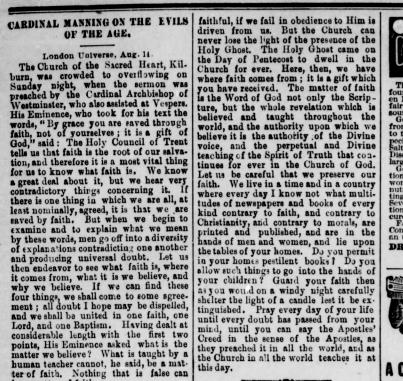
tion, and therefore it is a most vital thing for us to know what faith is. We know a great deal about it, but we hear very contradictory things concerning it. If there is one thing in which we are all, at there is one thing in which we are all, at least nominally, agreed, it is that we are saved by faith. But when we begin to examine and to explain what we mean by these words, men go off into a diversity of explanations contradicting one another and producing universal doubt. Let us then endeavor to see what faith is, where it means from which it is we haligers and then endeavor to see what it is we believe, and why we believe. If we can find these four things, we shall come to some sgree-ment; all doubt I hope may be dispelled, and we shall be united in one faith, one Lord, and one Baptism. Having dealt at considerable length with the first two points, His Eminence asked what is the matter we believe? What is taught by a human teacher cannot, he said, be a mat-

ter of faith. Nothing that is false can be a matter of faith. GOD HAS WRITTEN TWO GREAT BOOKS.

First. He has written the book of 1ature-the world which He created, on the page of which He has written with the finger of light His own existence, His own perfections. He has implanted in us the consciousness that we have a soul that can never die ; that is, our immortality, an intellect by which we can know, a conscience by which we can judge, and a will by which we can act. The other great book which God has written is the new creation. You will perhaps wait to hear me say that that is the Bible. No, that comes after. The first great book which God has written since the creation of all His works is the revelation which he gave first by the lips of His Divine Son In-carnate, and then on the Day of Pente-cost by the coming of the Holy Ghost. When our Lord said to His Apostles, "Go and make disciples of all nations, teaching them to observe all things what-soever I have commanded you," they wrote on the whole face of the Christian world, that is, the universal Church of God, the whole revelation which they had received on the Day of Pentecost. It His works is the revelation which he gave received on the Day of Pentecost. It was more than three generations of man after that the New Testament existed. The three first Gospels were written—the first about eight or nine years, the second some ten, the third about fifteen years after the ascension of our Lord into heaven, but the fourth Gospel was not written till the year 90, that is, sixty years after the ascension of our Lord into years after the ascension of our hord mod heaven. Therefore the second great book is the Catholic Church founded by the apostles, the living and lineal witness of the revelation of the Day of Pentecost.

WHY DO WE BELIEVE THIS ?

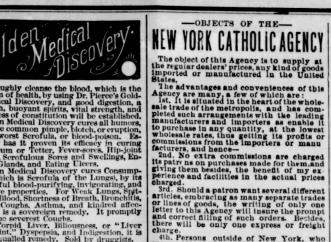
We believe it on the authority of God Himself; no other. Some will say, is not Holy Scripture the word of God, and is it not a Divine authority? Well, is it not a Divine authority? Well, rightly interpreted, yes; but erroneously interpreted, no. How many there are who ask nobody to help them in the interpretation of the Holy Scripture.



A Woman's Suffering and Gratitude.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA. Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Over-work brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until L was unable to retain stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink, I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Get-ting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother brought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great the pape for the better. My let till great change for the better. My last ill-ness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued ness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am ! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigle's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed head bills, continuing meanle acceingt the

handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them medicine, teining them in the work influenced no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are bor-rowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that who ask nobody to help them in the interpretation of the Holy Scripture. They read for themselves, saying that they can understand it. Ineed not go on with the question of their interpreting it erroneously. They contradict one an-other in their interpretation. They may be all wrong, but only one can be right, and when men contradict one another in-dividually one by one the probabilities are that they sre all wrong. When a man takes the Holy Scriptures into his own hands and rejects the interpretation of these books upon the authority that we received them in the beginning, the witness that testifies to their inspiration, he shows an inconsistency which can at once be seen by any reasonable being. Is it consistent to accept the evidence of the Church for the authenticity of the books, and at the same time deny that same winterses when it testfies to their true meaning? Some trust, they say, for the interpretation of the Scripture in the it interpretation of the Scripture in the There was not a doctor in the surrounding Church in which they were born. There districts to whom her mother had not are many such Churches, and they do not agree. Compare the teaching of these crossed themselves and said they could are many such Churches, and they do not agree. Compare the teaching of these who interpreted with the teaching of that one universal Church which is spread throughout the world, out of which their forefathers came at a date that we can fix in history. THERE WAS A TIME WHEN THEY WERE ALL IN THE UNITY of that one faith ; there was a time after-wards when they all come out of the unity of that one faith. St. John writes these words: "They came out from us hosenese they were not of us, for if Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and compaints incidental to children A PROMPT AND teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indisthese subering from the thecks of hous-cretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholers if they have a bot-tle of this medicine convenient.



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of that one faith; there was a time after-wards when they all come out of the unity of that one faith. St. John writes these words: "They came out from us because they were not of us, for if they had been of us they would have re-mained with us." Individual men when mained with us." Individual men when they begin to interpret in discord with the faith they begin to go out. Some say that they believe in the Church of the na-tion as in England, and they ask is not that enough? It is not. A province or two provinces may err, and that Divine guidance which is promised to the uni-versal Church in its worldwide unity is promised to ne province or cluster of promised to no province or cluster of provinces that left that unity. The Church is the witness of the whole reveation of God. How should we know but for that witness not only what was revealed on the Day of Pentecost, but how should we know that there are any authentic books of Scripture? I will even go further, how should we know that Jesus Christ came in the fiesh? The Church then is not only a humer witness. Church then is not only a human witness, an historical witness, and the highest witness that is to be found in the world witness that is to be found in the world for any event of the pas', but it is also a Divlne witness, and that because the Church is not made up of a mere number of men; it is made up of an organization Church is not made up of a mere number of men; it is made up of an organization of a head, members and body; it is the body of Jesus Christ of which He at the right hand of His Father is the head in heaven. Moreover, the Church is not an individual as we are. ALL INDIVIDUALS MAY ERR, and the Holy Spirit of God, who abides With us and guides us so doing 25 Works of the state of th

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Grand Deputy-Rev. J. P. Melphy, Ingereoll. District Deputies-Province of Ontario, -J. A. MacCabe, Otawa; E. J. Reilly, Toronto; E. J. O'Bien, Gaelph; M. Brennan, Kingston; A. Kern, Beilin; T. H. Henderson, Irgersoll; Jacob J. Wein ert, Neustadt; James Horrigan, Dundas; James Quillinan, Niagara Falls; John Ronan, Hamilton; M. Corrigan, Wingham; H. W. Deare, Essex Centre. Province of Quebec-F. R E Campeau, Ottawa, for the French-speaking people, and Cornelius O'Brien, Montreal, for the English-speaking people.

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C. M. B. A. in Canada-Dr. M. J. Hanavan, Stratford, Ont. Delegates from Canada to Supreme

Delegates from Canada to Supreme Council Convention to be held at London, Ont., Sept. 14th, Supreme 2ad Vice Pre-sident, Thomas Coffey, London; Supreme Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; Supreme member of Committee on Print-ing and Supplies, Thos. O'Neail, Paris. Representatives from Grand Council-Par. B. Redon. Canada Labo. O'Ntern

Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga; John O'Meara, Peterborough, and T. Bour'.e, Windsor. BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRETARIES.

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32	Wingham	P. B. Flanagan
33	Morrisburg	J. J. McGannon
34	Almonte	Wm Bowes
35	Goderich	I Kidd in

LAND. The struggle between the constabulary and the tenants of the Marquis of Clanri-curde's estate, which has been going on for the past few days, has just terminated in the success of the police. The estate of Woodford is in the south east corner of Galway, near the lovely and picturesque Lough Derg. A tenant of the name of Sanderson was ordered to be evicted for non-payment of rent : but encouraged by

Sanderson was ordered to be evicted for non-payment of rent; but encouraged by the warm sympathy of the whole of his fellow-villagers he determined to resist and place his house in a state of siege. Not conteat with plowing up the roads in order to prevent the approach of the con-stabulary, trees were felled for the pur-pose of making barricades, and bridges were destroyed. The amount of unpaid rent for which Sanderson has just been evicted at such a large cost to the State, does not amount to \$80. The parish priest expresses the warmest sympathy with the tenants. The scenes at Word-ford on Friday were of the most remark-able nature. A force of 550 police were engaged, besides a small army of bailiffs and emergency men. The house was oc-cupied by a number of countrymen, armed to resist eviction. The roof was cupied by a number of countrymen, armed to resist eviction. The roof was loop-boled and the storming of the place was a most exciting affair. Scaling lad-ders and a shed, like those which the old ders and a shed, like those which the old Roman soldiers used in approaching the walls of a beserged town to protect them against the defenders, were used. After a desperate struggle the house was carried by storm, and the police, jumping in through the roof, made prisoners of twenty of the men inside. A number of the bailiffs, emergency men and mem-bers of the police force were injured by scalding water poured upon them. A

scalding water poured upon them. A swarm of bees was also let loose against them, but it does not seem to have them, but it does not seem to have given them any trouble. Just before the operations were begun an estate bailiff of Lord Clanricarde, named Page, created a sensation by publicly resign-ing his office, and in token thereof handing over his double barrelled gun to the superintending priest, who raised it aloft amidst the most intense excite-ment of a gract around . On the relies

ment of a great crowd. On the police entering the house a most extraordinary scene was presented. There was a large fire in the kitchen, with three pots of water placed over it, and a bag of lime was lying close to hand. The water in a boiling condition was handed from the thichen up to the men, who stood on the lofts besides the loopholes, and who threw it out on the bailiffs.

LABOUCHERE'S LOGIC.

and screation, judged from an American 1 standpoint, even among many who pre-tend to be followers of Christ and mem. bers of some Christian denomination. A great fuss may be made as to how the Sabbath should be observed, or how it first began to be observed, but, for a faithful Christian, it is sufficient to know that the Mother of all churches, the Catho-lic and Apostolic church, has observed the Lord's day from the days of the Apostles, and commands the faithful to religiously observe it, by the hearing of Mass, and other religious exercises. If Christians would only pray more and argue less about the ancient and permanent customs of the Church, we would witness more practical Christian's life. Christians, who profess fellowship with churches, are responsible for much of the spiritual indifference manifested in our age. They dispute among themselves, and In the Commons last Monday night, In the Commons last alonday fight, Mr. Labouchere, in resuming the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said that Lord Randolph Church-ill's recent electoral manifesto was an insult to the Radical party. He (Labou-chere) was surprised that the Harting. tonians had never repudiated the lan-guage applied by Churchill to Glad stone. He tauted the Whigs with being disguised Tories. Beside the Whigs, he continued, there were the Birming-ham gang, under the leadership of Cham-berlain. The family of the latter had durbhler date the date that berlain. The family of the latter have doubtless done efficient municipal service and Birningham, therefore, out of sheer gratitude, had subordinated imper-ial interests to municipal gratitude. Outside of Birmingham the Chamberspiritual indifference manifestea in our age. They dispute among themselves, and the example of their lives is at variance with every dictate of Coristian doctrine. They calumniate, they cheat, they lie, and like the Pharisees of old, they pretend to be the predestined, while every step they take is contradictory of Ged's painful inurney while setting us an example in lainites had no influence whatever. Chamberlain thought no scheme could Chamberlain thought no scheme could be a good one unless be himself was the author of it. Chamberlain would con-tinue in his downward career until should be gazetted as Lord Chamber-lain. The speaker urged Irishmen to con-tinue their efforts by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a nation struggl-ing to be free. The followers of Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving aid from America came with ill grace from Eaclish members who were with and a tail state of the set and the set and the set and the set and there is no place in the are certain places set apart from the set and the set apart from the set and the set apart from the set apart from the set and the set apart from the set apart from the set and the set apart from the se in receiving aid from America came with ill grace from Eaglish members who were not above receiving pecuniary aid from ducal houses in the last election. Con-tinning, he said that winter was approach-ing and the military were assisting in the evictions of the people, many of whom were cast out upon the roadsides. Irish-men could not be blamed if they refused ducal houses in the last election. Con-tinuing, he said that winter was approach-iog and the military were assisting in the evictions of the people, many of whom were cast out upon the roadsides. Irish-men could not be blamed if they refused to submit tamely to such treatment, but he warned them that disorders would only early as an express for pricing how any attention is given to prayer at other times or places. Perhaps, outside the Catholic Church. serve as an excuse for refusing home rul some sincere believers regard prayer as a necessary aid to salvation, but generally, prayer is not a feature of their church or and would insure coercion.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. THE GRATER SOCIAL CHINE. Tord Subbury, in this speech at New, indequate. The project of the source of the social disorder was independent of the source of the social disorder was removed. The product must be treated like Canada. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was recent on the infineteen never made any function of the social disorder was removed. The product the unset for the source of the social disorder was received to the social disorder was removed. The product the social disorder was removed, the social disorder was not the the social disorder was and the social disorder the social disorder social disorder was the social disorder was not disor respects, never ment for the three kingdom, Soch has ment for the three kingdom the maintend the different of the distrestored to have only one passes manely coral commissions. If was a false and and the governing lead with the principle of equal local self-governing the ment, entered, the ment, entered, the social distress was proposed. The laberal social distress was proposed that distressore and the system of governing lead distressore and the social distressore and the social distressore and the social and the governing lead distressore and the soc

CATHOLIC PICNIC AT WOODSTOCK.

the affair of salvation is neglected or wholly ignored. The age of faith, when God and the soul had precedence, is sup-erceded by an age, when man seeks his happiness here through the acquisition of earthly goods, without bestowing a single thought whether this acquisition is bene-ficial to the soul and advantageous for everlasting happings. Materia interacts One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the picnic hell on the agricul-tural grounds, on Wednesday, the 25th of August. The weather was delightful, neither dull nor too bright, and as a con-sequence a large crowd was present, in-cluding many from Ingersoll, St. Thomas and other places. The dinner was good enough to please everybody and well served, the tables having been filled over and over sgain. On assembling for the speeches, on motion of James Brady, Eq. seconded by Mr. G. R. Pattullo, Mayor Francis was requested to act as chairman, who, after a few introductory words, introduced the following speakers: Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas; Rev. One of the most enjoyable events of the everlasting happiness. Material interests alone seem to be the end and aim of man's creation, judged from an American words, introduced the following speakers: Rev. Father Fiannery, St. Thomis; Rev. Father Molphy, Ingersoll; Mayor Gib son and James Brady, Ingersoll, James Sutherland, M. P., Dr, Thrall and G. R Pattullo. Some excellent remarks were made, all speaking high'y of the respected pastor of the church in this place, Rev. M. J. Brady, and his exertions to erect a church that will be a credit to himself

church that will be a credit to himself and people, and an ornament to the town. The voting for the gold-headed cane was then proceeded with, the candi dates being Dr. Welford and James H. McLeod. Both had a strong posse of friends, who were indefatigable to bring their favorite to the front and a good

their favorite to the front, and a good

OBITUARY. Mr. Philip Waters, Bothwell.

TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. YEARLY, Mr. Philip Waters died at the residence of Mr. A. Mugan, on Friday, the 20.h of August, ages sighty seven years. De-ceased had been alling a few weeks pre-vious to his death. Braighti ons. Terms of repayment of principal mude s suit borrowers. First and second morizages bought. Av vances on second morizages and to purchase farms. No con-incurred in making applications for money. No delag Parties paying high rates of interest, by recent Act of Parties ment, can pay of their morizages and obtain lower rate

SEPT. 4, 1886.

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BUSINESS

vious to his death. Mr. Waters was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1830. He was a resident of the township of Euphemia for upwards of fifty years. He was a man of kindly disposition and charitably disposed, a good practical Catholic, kind father, and a true friend. He was the father of three sons and three daughters, of which only two survive him. Mrs. Thos. Dil'on.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed, "Tender for the Masonry and Bricklayers' Works, etc., of Pacliament Building," will be received at this Department until twelve of the clock, noon, on Thursday, the second day of Sep-tember next, for the excavating and the masonry and bricklayers' works, labor and materials, and certain other works, etc. in connection and construction of the propos-ed new Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the Province of Ontario. Triated forms of tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their tenders considered unless the same are made on and in com-pliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of the firm), followed by his postoffice address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up. Each tender must be accompanied by an three sons and three daughters, of which only two survive him, Mrs. Thos. Dil'on, of Bothwell, and Mrs. A. Mugan. He survived his wife eight months. The funeral left his late home on Sun-day, the 22nd, and proceeded to Bothwell, where an eloquent and instructive ser-mon was preached by the Rev. Father McKeown. The decessed was then taken to Wardaville cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends. We hope that God has called him to enjoy his many good works. May his soul rest in peace. Deace.

Mary Ricarby,

There died in Kingston, Ont., on the lst of August, Mary Ricarby, in the 45th year of her age. The deceased lady was much regretted, being a person of most exemplary qualities. She died for-tified by all the sacred rites of our holy faith. She was a sister of Mise Annie nrm, followed by his postoffice address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of eight thousand doi-lars, which will be forfeited if the party ten-dering declines or fails to enter into a con-tract based upon such tender, when called upon to do so. Where the party's tender is not accepted, the energy is tender is not accepted, the energy is tender of the accepted due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank stocks, to the amount of five per cent on the bulk sum, to become payable under the contract, of which five per cent., the amount of the accepted cheque accompanying the tender, will be considered a part. To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, will-ing to become surelies for the due fulfilment and performance of the contract in all par-ticulars. Printed copies of the specifications can be obtained on annitication site the the bar faith. She was a sister of Miss Annie Ricarby, of Brockville. May she rest in peace.

Patrick Screen.

Patrick Screen. We regret to hear of the demise of Mr. Patrick Screen, of Kingston. He was truly a most estimable citizen and a de-voted Catholic. He leaves a large family to mourn the loss of one of the best of husbands and fathers. It might truly be said that he died the death of the just. May he rest in peace.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever. A NEW TREATMENT.

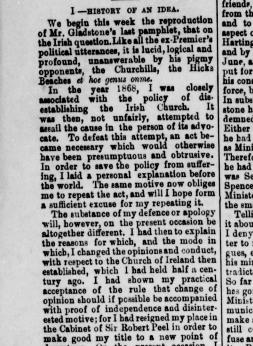
ticulars. Printed copies of the specifications can be obtained on application at the Department. The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. C. F. FRASER, Commissioner, etc. Department of Public Works for ontario, Toronto. 11th August, 1886. 410 3w

A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarth, catarr-hal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past eix months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to COLLEGE THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facili-ties to students preparing themseives for Business or for the higher Professional Studies in Universities and Seminaries, cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment TERMS - Board and Tuition. \$120 for ten nonths For further particulars apply, before Aug.

remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-ing this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.-Scientific American

St. Catharines Business College.

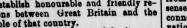
LONDON The Fall Term of the St. Catharines Staff: W. N. Yerex; S. C. Edger; W. J. Elliott; Miss Kirkpatrick and the Principal. Special : Professors Tyndall & Davidson. Lectures by Eminent Statesmen and Educators; 150 Students pastyear, 3) Ladies. A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400.



the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel in order to make good my title to a new point of departure. On the present occasion, I have no such change to vindicate; but only to point out the mode in which my langrage and conduct. governed by uni-formity of principle, have simply followed the several stages, by which the great question of autonomy for Ireland has been brought to a state of ripeness for practical legislation.

It is a satisfaction to me that, in confut-ing imputations upon myself, I shall not be obliged to cast imputations on any in-neithe

The subject of a domestic, I shall not ing imputations upon myself, I shall not including opponent.
The subject of a domestic Government for Ireland, without any distinct specification of its form, has been presented to us from time to time within the last fifteen or sixteen years. I have at no time regarded it as necessarily replete with danger, or as a question which ought to be blocked out by the assertion of some high constitutional doctrine with which it could not be reconciled. But I have considered it to be a question involving such an amount and such a kind of charge, and likely to be encountered with so much of prejudice apart from reason, as to make it a duty to look rigidly to the conditions, upon the fulfilment of which alone it could warrantably be entertained. They were in my view as follows:—
1. It could not be entertained, except noon a final surrender of the hope that Parliament could so far serve as a legislative instrument for Ireland, as to be able to establish honourable and friendly relations between Great Britism and the people of that country.
2. Nor unless the demand for it were made in obedience to the unequivocal and rooted desire of Ireland, expressed through the constitutional medium of the limits of asfety and prudence, and to obviate all danger to the unity and security of the Empire.
4. Nor was it, in my view, allowable to brace the security of the Empire.



VOLUME 8.

THE IRISH QUESTION fined with of autor for affair

Right Hon, Mr. Gladstone's and sub incident Glorious Plea. conditio

THE GRAND OLD MAN STILL fulfilled, TUBNS TO BRITISH HONOR AND IRISH FREEDOM.

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practical legislation. It is a satisfaction to me that, in confutis true

36 Pt. Lambton..... N. Hall 37 Hamilton.....J. Byrne J. Byrne J. LallyA. P. McArthur Cornwall. 39 Neustadt. Hamburg. Montreal. ...J. Mayer ...M. J. O'Donnell ...J. J. Landy ...O. K. Fraser 42 Woodstock Brockville. 44 Arnprior 45 Tecumseh. ... E. C. Armand Tecumseh......John Dugal Walkerton......Alexander Haas. SAM. R. BROWN,

Grand Secretary

Allegany, N. Y., Aug 23, 1886. To the Officers and Representatives of the Supreme Council,

Supreme Council, You are hereby officially notified that the second blennial and sixth convention of the Supreme Council will be held at London, Oat, in the hall of Branch No 4, commencing Tuesday, Sept 14th, at 9 a. m. Headquarters at City Hotel. We expect to procure special rates of fare from Buf-falo, notice of which will appear here-after. By order of Supreme President, C. J. HICKEY, Recorder. Arnprior, August 16th, 1886. S. R. BROWN,-DEAR SIR AND Bro.---The following resolution of condolence was passed at the regular meeting of Branch No. 44, held here on Monday the 16th

passed at the regular meeting of Dialou No. 44, held here on Monday the 16th

inst. That, Whereas it has pleased Almighty of Bro. E. C. God to visit the home of Bro. E. C. Armaud and remove therefrom by the hand of death his beloved wife, therefore Resolved, That the members of this Branch, whilst bowing in humble submission to the divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they bold Bro. Armaud by extending to him their sincere sympathy in his sad affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Armaud and a copy sent to Grand Secretary and our local paper for publication.

H. S. DEVINE, President C. M. B. A. JOHN SULLIVAN, Fin. Sec. C. M. B. A. No. 44.

The Holy See contemplates the erection of a regular hierarchy in India replacing the present Vicars Apostolic, to consist of four new Archiepiscopal sees, with suf-fragans, in addition to which the Portu-guese Archbishopric of Goa is to have three suffragan episcopal sees under it, and to be itself erected into a Patriarchate, guese Archbishopric of Goa is to have ant it it of the formulated of thousands of ten-three suffragan episcopal sees under it, and to be itself erected into a Patriarchate, with precedence over the whole hierarchy, and tha right of presiding in the national Councils.

O'CONNOR AND HARCOURT

VIGOROUSLY ASSAIL THE IRISH POLICY OF

THE TORIES. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in the House of Commons last week, maintained that Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots. Every man who had lost his life in the riots was the dument mining in the riots was the dupe and victim of Churchill. Continuing, Mr. O'Connor

in the riots was the dupe and victim of Churchill. Continuing, Mr. O'Connor said that a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Primrose League, which, he said, was guilty at the last election of boycotting and intimidation to an unheard of extent. He said that a vast majority of the Liberals supported Mr. (fladstone's scheme, which, although it had been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too sanguine if they thought that the electoral decision upon a policy supported by three of the four countries was final and irrevocable. He further said that the policy of the government of inquiring into the judicial rents was illogical and impracticable, because the commission could not com-plete its report before the spring, while the evil existed now and the crisis would come in November. Many men and women in Ireland would be beyond relief before spring. Regarding the govern-ment's plan of aiding public works in Ireland, he said it would cost more than Mr. Gladstone's much abused scheme. Mr. O'Connor objected to 'dis-guised alms.'' The policy of the govern-ment, he said, was a declaration of war against the twice repeated verdict of the Irish people; it was a decree of starva tion for hundreds of thousands of ten-ants; it would head to jobbery, demorali-zation and the squandering of public in church.

sented to the biggest blower on the grounds. Several local candidates were on hand, but they were downed by a young man from St. Thomes; we be-lieve that he intends to use it for Father Flannery's picnic in that city on Septem-ber the 16th. The drawing for the silver dessert saw as next in order: over 2000 ber the 16th. The drawing for the silver dessert set was next in order; over 2,000 tickets were sold, the prize falling to No. 2138, held by T. Loughrey, Hamilton. In connection with this, there was also a prize of a handsome and costly diamond ring to the young lady selling the most tickets. Miss Farrell was the successful lady selling over 200 while Min Farre lady, selling over 800, while Miss Fury sold about 600, and Miss O'Neill 500. family worship. Were an examination to be made on a Sabbath morning, of the numbers who go to meeting, and trathful The prize of a cup for the best lacrosse club was awarded to Bright, the contest being between the latter club and the numbers who go to meeting, and trathful answers given, we doubt if one would tell us he was going to church to pray. To hear the preacher, or the music, or at the risk of being profane, to accompany lady companions, would be the object of the Sabbath church goer. How many even of our Catholic people spend the time in church as they ought. It is only one hour in the week, and ought to be devoted to an interview between God and the soul. Yet what number-less thoughts distract the mind and lead it away from God while in church, so much so that perhaps, oftan, one moment being between the latter club and the Ingersoll's. An exciting game was played, the Bright's getting three straights through hard work. The amateur band contributed to the pleasure of the day by their excellent music. Rev. Father Brady can be congratulated upon the grand success of the picnic. Every-thing was carried out so that everybody was pleased, and the church funds are \$900 richer than they were. Rev. Father Flannery pleaded the cause of Home Rule in elequent terms, in his speech, making some very able arguments why

making some very able arguments why Ireland should have Home Rule as well much so that perhaps, often, one moment is not exclusively given for the soul's con-solation or communion with God, even s Canada.

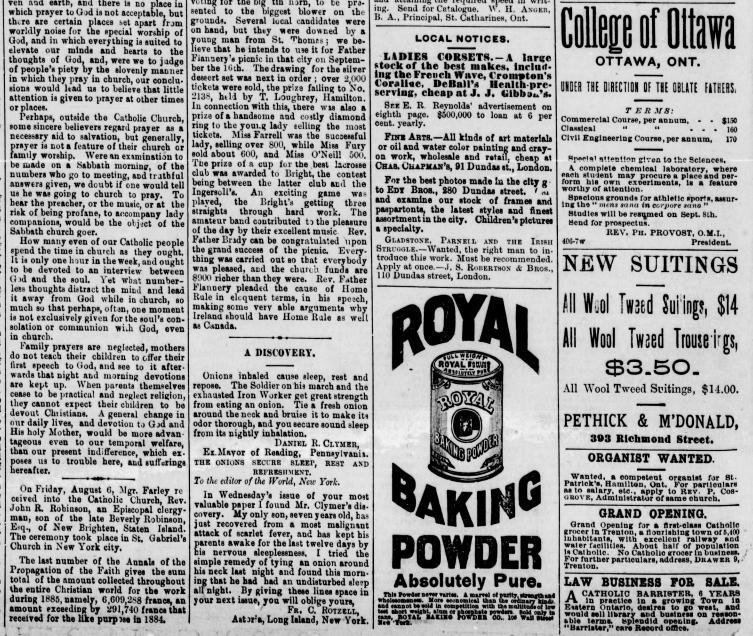
A DISCOVERY.

Family prayers are neglected, mothers do not teach their children to offer their first speech to God, and see to it after-wards that night and morning devotions Onions inhaled cause sleep, rest and repose. The Soldier on his march and the exhausted Iron Worker get great strength from eating an onion. The a fresh onion around the neck and bruise it to make its are kept up. When parents themselves cease to be practical and neglect religion, they cannot expect their children to be devout Christians. A general change in our daily lives, and devotion to God and odor thorough, and you secure sound sleep from its nightly inhalation. DANIEL R. CLYMER,

DANIEL R. CLYMER, Ex. Mayor of Reading, Pennsylvania. THE ONIONS SECURE SLEEP, REST AND REFRESHMENT.

To the editor of the World, New York.

On Friday, August 6, Mgr. Farley re ceived into the Catholic Church, Rev. John R. Robinson, an Episcopal clergy-man, son of the late Beverly Robinson, Esq., of New Brighten, Staten Island. The ceremony took place in St. Gabriel's Church in New York city.



a the Empire.
 A. Nor was it, in my view, allowable to deal with Ireland upon any principle, the benefit of which could not be allowed to Sootland in circumstances of equal and

Sociand in circumstances of equal and equally clear desire. 5. Upon the fulfilment of these condi-tions, it appeared to me an evident duty to avoid, as long as possible, all steps which would bring this settlement into the category of party measures. 6. And, subject to the foregoing con-siderations, I deemed it to be of great moment to the public weal that the ques-tion should be promptly and expeditiously dealt with; inasmuch as it must otherwise gravely disturb the action of our political system by changes of Ministry by Disso-lutions of Parliament, and by impeding the character of the House of Commons. These were the principles, which I deemed applicable to the subject; and every step I have taken from first to last, without exception, has been prompted by, and is referable to, one or other of them. From the torrent of reproachful critiand is referable to, one or other of them. From the torrent of reproachful criti-cisms, brought down upon me probably by the necessity of the use, it is not easy to extricate, in an adequate form, the charge or charges intended to be made. One or two of the statements I must own charge of two of the statements I must own Surprise me; as for example whea Lord Northbrook, complaining of me for ratio-ence before, and for my action after, the election of 1885, states confidently that nothing had happened "that could not have been foreseen by any man if ordin-ary political foresight." I do not dwell upon the undeniable truth that many things may be foreseen, which, ntwith-standing, cannot properly become the subject of action until they have been seen as well as foreseen. But I bradly contest the statement. I assert that an incident of the most vital importancehad contest the statement. I assert the an incident of the most vital importancehad happened, which I did not foree; which was not foreeeen, to my knowledge, by any one else, even if some might have hoped for it; and which I doubt whether Lord Northbrook himsef foresaw; namely, that the Irish demand, put forth on the first night of the Session by Mr. Parnell, with eighty four Irish Home Rulers at his back, would be con 113

His holy Mother, would be more advan-tageous even to our temporal welfare, than our present indifference, which ex-poses us to trouble here, and sufferings hereafter.