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Mr. Denis Macnamara, of Ennis, was presented on two counts, one for exposing for sale *United Ireland*, the other for similarly offering for sale the *Dublin Freeman*. Acting Sergeant Jeremiah Murphy swore on the trial that he was acting under instructions in making the arrest, and not on his own motion. Mr. Macnamara was sent to prison, but on his release he continued to sell the papers. Mr. Broome and other newspapers were proceeded against similarly but the persecuted papers continue to be sold more widely than ever, thus thwarting the intention of the Government.

At last the Government have acknowledged their total defeat on this point. For six weeks the press prosecutions have been discontinued, no new suits having been entered. The failure is a most ignominious one, and it was felt to be so by the Government itself. The evidence of this is to be found in the fact that when announced publicly that the Press prosecutions were to be discontinued, Col. King-Harmon, in the name of the Government, denied in the House that this was the case. In the face of this falsehood, the humiliation of the Government is made more complete. They acknowledge by their acts that the Coercion Act has failed in its principal purpose, and by Col. King-Harmon's falsehood, they acknowledge that they are ashamed of their utter failure. The secret of the success of the newspapers against the determined attack made upon them is that the people were at their back. The more resolute the Government was to suppress them, the more anxious were the people to support them, and where one agent or news-vendor was deterred or prevented from doing the work, a dozen volunteers were ready to take it up and to prosecute it with vigor, so that the sales were largely increased.

The Government should learn from this that the people have it in their power to make an oppressive law a dead letter. If the law were a just one, it should be enforced. By not enforcing it now, the Government acknowledge, against their will, that it is an act of tyranny. If this acknowledgment were made with a good grace and were accompanied by a repeal of the obnoxious Act, there would be some reason to believe that they are alive to the responsibilities of their position, but as the case stands, their whole conduct is a proof that they have the will to tyrannize, without the ability to put their will into practical operation. What is the use of the Coercion Act at all, if it fails thus miserably in its principal purpose?

But it is not alone in the collapse of the Press prosecutions, that the Coercion Act is a failure. It is a discredit to civilization that the Land League, an association instituted for the protection of the tenant, should be pronounced illegal, but being so pronounced by the Government, it is a most humiliating position for them that they are unable to enforce their laws. Every circumstance shows the Government to be as incompetent as it is brutal, and it is no wonder that there should be a growing discontent among their supporters.

THE BLIZZARD.

On the morning of the 13th inst. one of the worst blizzards ever witnessed visited New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. New York city was completely snowbound. Travel was suspended, and the places of business could not be opened till late in the day. The street railways were completely blocked, and the other railways were in similar condition, but late in the day mails were brought in by the Pennsylvania and New York Central railways. The telegraph and telephone wires were broken in many places by the weight of ice, and were in great confusion. The wind blew at the rate of sixty-four miles per hour. In Jersey City the snow drifted on the streets, to five or six feet in depth, and in Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Canajoharie, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., the condition of affairs was similar. In the blinding storm, there were several railway collisions, by which several persons were killed and a number seriously injured. On the 13th the city was in a state even more deplorable than on the previous day. The streets seemed like a barren waste of snow banks strewn with branches of trees and other debris. Fifth Avenue and Broadway presented the appearance of a "backwoods path." Several persons were frozen to death by the intense cold.

The business of the Legislature in Albany was at a stand-still, as the Legislators visiting their homes could not reach the city from any direction, while those who were within were as confined within the walls of a prison.

The roads in the country were blocked with snow to the depth of ten, eighteen, and in some instances twenty-five feet.

FATHER MURPHY, S. J., of Boston, is compiling a list of Irish martyrs for the faith. The roll already foots up over 300.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

The correctness of our statements regarding the reasons for the rejection of the British Extradition Treaty is borne out by the resolution passed unanimously in the New Jersey House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 20th. The New Jersey House is not composed of Irishmen, though the mover of the resolution is an Irishman. It will be seen that the House is strongly of the opinion that the Treaty was, on the part of England, a trap to get the United States Government to get the duties of British detectives to ensure the successful working of the infamous Coercion Act.

It is little to the purpose for the Coercionists to assert that the object is to catch criminal dynamiters. The American police are not to be turned into British policemen so easily. If England desires to make Extradition Treaties with the United States, the latter power has a perfect right to insist that the former shall not create difficulties for the United States to settle for her. The following is the resolution moved by Mr. Mulvey:

Whereas, it is the inherent and inalienable right of every oppressed people to redress their wrongs by force when peaceful measures fail, and whereas, the so-called British Extradition Treaty would, if ratified, have bound the United States to surrender to England all Irish revolutionaries who may in future be driven to resist her iniquitous coercion laws with more effectual methods than Parliamentary agitation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of New Jersey, in session assembled, that we heartily commend the action of the Senate of the United States in practically defeating the British Extradition Treaty by postponing its further consideration until the first Monday in December, and we recommend when it is again placed before the Senate, that it be returned with the public condemnation of that honorable body.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, only receiving two votes. The resolution was read was then unanimously adopted.

EMPEROR FREDERIC'S POLICY.

The Emperor Frederic has issued a proclamation to his people in which, after expressing his sorrow for the death of his father, "his fame-crowned king," and lauding the statesmanlike ability by which he constituted a United German Empire, he expresses his utmost confidence in the loyalty of his subjects, and declares that he will be faithful to his royal obligations both in happiness and sorrow.

In a letter to Prince Bismarck, he acknowledges the obligations of Germany to the Prince. He says that he will observe conscientiously the constitution of the Empire and Prussia. He will hold sacred the principle of religious toleration towards all his subjects, for all stand equally near his heart, as all have shown equally complete devotion in times of danger.

He promises to support warmly all efforts to improve the prosperity of all classes, and to encourage education and financial reform.

SENATOR VEST ON THE JESUITS.

When a bill was under discussion on the 7th inst. in the United States Senate, for the compulsory education of Indian children, Senator Vest thus did justice to the earnest and self-sacrificing body of men, whom Dr. Cleveland Cox, P. B. Bishop of Western New York, Dr. Wilde, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and others of their class, are so fond of maligning, viz, the Jesuits. He declared it utterly useless to attempt to educate Indian children at day schools from which they returned to spend the remainder of the day in the tepees. He took advantage, as he said, of the absence of Mr. Blair, to state that the best Indian schools on the continent were conducted by Jesuits. Wherever one saw an Indian school conducted by Jesuits he saw a school that was conducted on the proper system; and that was the result of nearly a century of experience. He had been instrumental a few years ago in having an appropriation of \$8,000 made for an industrial school in charge of Jesuits on the Indian reservation in Montana. The result of that appropriation had been that travellers could now see from the windows of the railroad cars comfortable houses, well fenced farms, horses and cattle grazing, and a law-abiding population. Those Indians were, to day, the farthest advanced in civilization of any North American Indians except those of the five civilized tribes. Jesuits devoted their whole lives to their work, being dedicated to it from their boyhood up. He had seen one of them who had been engaged for fifty years among the North American Indians, and who had come to this country when he was only twenty years old. This experiment showed that the Industrial Boarding School was the only hope for the Indians. There they were taken charge of by Jesuits, and were not allowed to return to their parents until their education was finished.

In view of the ridiculous exhibition of himself which Senator Blair made in the

Senate Chamber not long before, these words of Senator Vest are particularly gratifying. Mr. Blair declared seriously that every prominent newspaper has on its staff a disguised Jesuit, and of horror of horrors! Jesuits had even been seen by him on the floor of the Senate Chamber, to the number of eight or nine at once! It is a wonder he survived the shock which the terrible vision must have given to his nervous system.

MARIOLATRY.

It is not very long since the sectaries were loud in their abuse of Catholics as idolaters for honoring Mary the Mother of God, and speaking of her with reverence. It appears now that the Methodists have found out a Mary of whom they are disposed to speak reverently, and with enthusiasm. The following, from the *Ypsilanti Sentinel*, (a Protestant journal), will show that the favorite Mary of the Methodist is Mary Magdalene.

More and more Catholic sentiment is penetrating the Protestant body, which cannot recognize the strange feeling that floods it very pleasant, and toys with it, as a child jingles a string of false coins, quite as well pleased as with real gold.

"Mariolatry," from Protestant accusers, and now the Methodist, have a "Mary" of their own. A florid writer in the *Advocate* expatiates in a column and a half, on the virtues of Mary the Magdalene, and her memorable act of the saviour. Hear him:

"The odor from the alabaster box filled first the house of Simon, then Bethany, then the Roman Empire, the eighteen centuries, and to-day it is hemispheric and universal."

Aggravated by the tenuous mist of more than eighteen hundred years, reverent eyes still gaze upon the woman whose precious ointment has been wafted on the odoriferous wings of gentle gales all over the world."

DEATH OF SENATOR J. B. PLUMB.

The Hon. Senator J. B. Plumb, speaker of the Senate, died suddenly at his home at Niagara on Monday, 13th inst. He left Ottawa on Friday, the 9th inst., apparently in good health, and expected to be back in time for the re-assembling of the Senate on Tuesday. His son, Mr. D. C. Plumb, received a telegram on Monday announcing that his father was dangerously ill, and thirty-eight minutes later he was informed by another telegram that he was dead. Mr. Plumb was for many years a prominent politician, a strong supporter and intimate friend of Sir John A. Macdonald. He was, however, well liked by members on both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. Plumb was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, and was born in East Haven, Conn., in 1816. He came to Canada in 1845, and married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Street of Niagara Falls. He became member of Parliament for Niagara in 1874. In 1883 he was called to the Senate. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned in respect to his memory.

The funeral of the deceased Senator took place at Niagara on Thursday, 15th inst.

The honorable gentleman's sickness was pronounced by Dr. Anderson to be congestion of the liver. While standing at his desk he felt a sudden pain, and fell heavily backward on the floor, striking his head sharply against a piece of furniture, and it is believed that the blow hastened his death. When the attendants and some guests rushed into the room, they found him gasping for breath, and in a few moments he breathed his last.

IT'S A HABIT OF HIS.

In illustration of Mr. Balfour's now inveterate habit of mendacity, the *Dublin correspondent of United Ireland* records a new instance to be added to the catalogue of his lies. At a dinner at the Constitutional Club he said: "The House had been ten sitting fifteen days, and four of these had been spent in abusing the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the other, Friday night, had been spent in passing laws whereby we are now allowed to sleep and to dine." This statement was made on Saturday, 25th February. The House had then been sitting only twelve days, as there is no session on Saturdays or Sundays. Only eight days had been devoted to Irish questions, three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were devoted entirely to English, Scotch, Indian and foreign questions, raised in the debate on the Address, and on them no Irish member spoke. Mr. Balfour, however, obstructed two bills relating to Scotland. On the fourth, the procedure rules were discussed, but they leave the dinner-hour exactly where it was before. It would be hard to compress more falsehoods into so few words as Mr. Balfour has succeeded in doing.

A further evidence of Mr. Balfour's habits is to be found in the fact that he has paid into Court £1 to satisfy the claim of Patrick Barrett on his action for slander against the Chief Secretary, as he deems this sufficient satisfaction for the injury done. Thus he acknowledged

the fact of the slander, and his inability to justify it. He has now a long catalogue of sins of this species.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated generally in the large towns and cities of the Dominion. Everything passed off satisfactorily and decorously.

The Archbishop of Cincinnati is making a strong and determined effort to extinguish the unfortunate debt of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

It is reported that diplomatic relations will again be established between the Holy See and the Argentine Republic, and that the editor of the *Union*, published at Buenos Ayres, will represent the latter at Rome.

Russia has nearly six hundred thousand men and three thousand guns threatening Austria. This great army is merely, be it said, a feint to divert attention from the real point of attack. The Russian plan is thought to be to swoop down on Constantinople, and her concentration of troops on the frontiers of Austria and Germany is simply to keep those powers engaged at home, and thus preventing their interfering in her designs on the Black Sea.

Dr. McGovern declares that he expects to be reconciled with the Church at some time, but he will postpone the event "until we have a new Archbishop in New York and a new protectorate in Rome." We fear that the reconciliation will be in the very distant future if the Doctor wait until the Church adapt her doctrines and discipline to his views and those of his quondam friend, Henry George.

In a sermon delivered in Trinity Chapel, New York, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Protestant Episcopal, recommended that the sign of the cross be made upon the breast by those who are tempted to anger, as a remedy against falling into that vice. The advice is good; but it is certainly unexpected from a Protestant clergyman.

It is not very long since Protestantism considered all reliance upon the sign of the cross, and reverence for the cross itself, to be acts of idolatry. Is Protestantism becoming more like real Christianity than it used to be?

The Rev. Father McGovern, who preached the St. Patrick's day sermon in Ottawa, is a young priest of rare ability and brilliant promise. Born in the parish of Almonte, Father McGovern made a remarkably successful course of studies in the College of Ottawa, where he was in 1883 graduated B. A. Upon the close of his collegiate course, the rev. gentleman went, by appointment of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, to Rome, where he followed a complete theological course, achieving great distinction and success.

Ordained last year, he at once set out from the Eternal City for Ottawa, where he holds the prominent positions of secretary to His Grace and assistant rector of the Cathedral, ministering specially to the Irish Catholics, with whom he is already universally popular, and who all feel grateful to their esteemed Archbishop, for giving them a priest so well qualified to meet their desires and to maintain by his urbanity, respect for authority and regard for the feelings of others, the friendliest relations between the Irish and French populations of Ottawa. We wish Father McGovern long years of usefulness and happiness in the holy ministry.

Many leading Hebrews made magnificent presents to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. Among these is San Andrea, the great Rabbi of Vienna, commonly called the "Pope of the Jews," on account of his immense influence, who sent the Pope a fine copy of the Talmud, over nine hundred years old. The head rabbi of Rome presented a complete medicine chest, possibly to remind His Holiness that during the middle ages, and, indeed, up to the beginning of the present century, the Pope's doctor was invariably a Hebrew. A leading Hebrew banker presented one of the finest microscopes ever made, said to be of his own invention, and to have cost him twenty years of labor to bring to perfection.

The Catholic Letts or Lithuanians in Russia are having a hard time of it. In the single Government of Minsk, there are eighteen parishes without priests, and which can only at rare intervals be visited by priests from other districts. But not only are these poor Catholics thus deprived of Masses and the Sacraments, but they are even forbidden to assemble in their church for public prayer, for Prince Trubetzkoy, the Governor-General, has sent a circular to the deans, prohibiting any use of the churches in the absence of the priest, and ordering the keys of the same, under severe penalties, to be kept in safe custody. When a church becomes dilapidated or requires repairs, the rebuilding or other improvements depend entirely upon the obtaining of the permission of the neighboring schismatic Russian "Pope."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

The feast of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated last Saturday at St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, with all the devotion which affectionate veneration for the Apostle of Ireland dictated. The celebration most pleasing to the great Saint himself who planted the faith of Christ on Ireland's soil, must necessarily be his religious celebration, and in order to honor the Saint in this most appropriate way, large numbers were to be seen on Friday at the Cathedral, preparing to make a worthy Communion at Mass on Saturday.

Saturday was a bright sunny day, as if nature itself desired to pay its homage to the honored Saint whose festival was to be celebrated, and a large crowd gathered at the Cathedral for the celebration, which was Saturday, and market day in the city. The beautiful sanctuary was rendered still more attractive by the artistic decorations which were superadded by the skilful hands of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose agreeable task it is to prepare the altar on festival occasions.

Solemn High Mass was begun at ten o'clock a. m. by Rev. M. J. Tierney, rector of the cathedral, and Chancellor of the diocese. The Rev. Joseph P. Molloy, P. F., of Ingersoll, officiated as deacon, Rev. Jas. Walsh, of the cathedral, as sub-deacon, and Rev. Joseph Kennedy, of the cathedral, as master of ceremonies. The Rev. P. Brennan, P. F., of St. Mary's, assisted in the sanctuary. He has just returned from his trip to Rome in company with his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

Dr. Verriest, organist of the cathedral, as usual, conducted the musical services, and the music was exceedingly fine. Several national airs were rendered, among which the soul-inspiring strains of "St. Patrick's day" was especially exulted.

After the Gospel, Rev. Joseph P. Molloy entered the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon.

THE SERMON.

The text was taken from the Lesson of the day, (Eccles. xlv.)

"Behold the Great Priest who in his life pleased God and was found just: there fore by an oath did the Lord make him great among the people: he gave him the blessing of all the nations."

The preacher said substantially: "The eyes of the nations have for a long time been turned towards Ireland, and for the most part they have been turned towards her with sympathy, because she has been and is still enduring sufferings almost unparalleled in the world's history. It is to be expected, therefore, that on such a day as this, the day on which we commemorate the triumph of faith which St. Patrick so gloriously accomplished, the children of Ireland and of St. Patrick, exiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various lands, should turn their thoughts homeward, and contemplate the position in which their country is at present placed. It is no wonder they also should sympathize with their suffering country, and should endeavor to vindicate her right and express their indignation at the wrongs of which she is the victim."

You have all participated in these feelings more or less, and the expression of your sentiments, which are similar to those of Irishmen in every land, has been heard even in Great Britain, though it has not yet led to the obtaining of that