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Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1883.
 PERSONAL.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Lon-
 don, celebrated, on the 10th inst.,
 the sixteenth anniversary of his con-
 secration. His Lordship had the satis-
 faction of receiving the hearty con-
 gratulations of his clergy, then
 assembled in the city.

WEXFORD.

The historic city of Wexford has
 many claims on the gratitude of the
 Irish race. In every movement
 looking to the amelioration of Ire-
 land's unhappy condition, Wexford
 takes a place of honor. In the land
 agitation, both the city and county
 of Wexford gave all the assistance to
 the good cause which earnestness,
 enthusiasm and intelligence could
 lend. Since the organization of the
 National League there has been no
 diminution of patriotic energy and
 determination amongst the brave
 men of Wexford. It was Wexford,
 Ireland and Irishmen should remem-
 ber, who gave Mr. T. M. Healy his
 first seat in Parliament, and it was
 Wexford, that for love of Ireland,
 parted from him when he went
 forth to storm the citadel of oppres-
 sion in the North.

At a late meeting of the men of
 Wexford, addressed by Messrs.
 Davitt, Healy and others, they
 pledged themselves anew to sustain
 the policy of Mr. Parnell. The first
 resolution adopted by the meeting
 declared the confidence of Wexford
 men in the ability, honesty and de-
 termination of Mr. Parnell to win
 the long lost rights of the country,
 and promises the Irish leader and
 his followers every measure of sup-
 port. The second resolution voices
 the unanimous feelings of the Irish
 people. The resolution is brief, em-
 phatic and unmistakably clear:

Resolved—That we adhere to our fixed
 opinion, that no legislation short of
 national freedom shall ever satisfy the
 Irish people.

The two following resolutions deal
 with the land question and may
 fairly be taken as an echo of the
 popular feeling on the subject:

Resolved—Whilst we wish to see the
 many admitted defects of the Land Act
 of 1881 amended, we still hold that there can
 be no settlement of the land question
 until landlordism, root and branch, is
 abolished, and an occupying proprietary
 roots the people in the soil.

Resolved—While welcoming the Labour-
 ers Act of 1883 as a step to better the sad
 condition of the hard toilers, still, from the
 deplorable state in which they are so gener-
 ally and wretchedly miserable in their
 present hovels, we declare the present act
 falls far short of the necessities of the
 labouring classes.

It will thus be seen that in the es-
 timation of the Irish people neither
 the Land Act of 1881 nor the Labour-
 ers Act of 1883 are looked upon as a
 final settlement of their agrarian
 grievances. Nothing, as we have
 often shown, can satisfy the just de-
 mands of the nation in this regard
 but the establishment of a peasant
 proprietary, which implies of course
 the effacement of landlordism.

After dealing so effectively with
 the land question, the meeting re-
 solved to adopt the programme of
 the National League in its entirety,
 and pledged itself to carry it out.
 But the men of Wexford did some-
 thing more than pass resolutions.

Taking advantage of Mr. Healy's
 presence in their midst, his former
 constituents, in token of their appre-
 ciation of his services to his country,
 presented him with a purse of £600.
 In the address accompanying the
 presentation the people of Wexford
 express themselves strongly in favor
 of indemnifying the representatives
 of the people in Parliament:

The refusal, says the address, of the Par-
 liament of England to attach an adequate
 salary to the functions of representatives,
 as is done throughout her own colonies,
 in Republican France, in free America,
 and even under all the Monarchical re-
 gimes of the Continent, must be regarded

representation confined within their own
 acts. The pretended virtue of the ma-
 jority of the members of the House of
 Commons in refusing to pay themselves
 we look upon as hypocrisy, well knowing
 that in many other ways, whether by
 the class character they give to legislation
 for their own purposes, the situations
 obtained for friends, the rewards and titles
 won for themselves, and the social esteem
 the position entails, members of both the
 English parties largely profit by their
 election to the Legislature. So strongly do
 the aristocratic class feel the advantages
 which legislative position yields that they
 have craftily contrived the laws so as to
 exclude from Parliament the real repre-
 sentatives of the masses. Parliament after
 Parliament has, indeed, affected to reduce
 the franchise, with the pretence of en-
 lightening the body of the people to choose
 representatives in harmony with their own
 feelings and opinions; but in reality they
 have maintained barriers which far more
 effectually exclude the spokesmen of the
 democracy. These barriers are the enor-
 mous expenditure necessary to secure
 election and the impossibility for any poor
 man to maintain himself during half the
 year in London, so as to adequately at-
 tend to the interests of those who have
 sent him to advocate their claims and to
 resist encroachment on their rights and
 liberties. Most of the so-called repre-
 sentatives of the people, drawn as they
 are from either the territorial or the com-
 mercial classes, were not merely out of sympathy
 with the aspirations of the bulk of their
 fellow-countrymen, but were frequently
 actively opposed to the attainment of
 their just rights.

The address then goes on to state:
 The significance of this condition of affairs,
 and some of its constituencies have already
 stepped in to remedy the evil, so as to
 prevent the representation of this country
 from being circumscribed within the limits
 of the wealthy or the territorial few. We
 hope at no distant day to see such a
 national system organized as will ensure
 to the people's representatives adequate
 resources for the independent discharge
 of duties, which, performed on behalf of
 a people struggling for liberty, cannot be
 regarded as being less than sacred.

All patriotic Irishmen will heartily
 join in the hope so well expressed by
 the people of Wexford, that a national
 system may soon be organized to
 provide some measure of remuneration
 for the people's representatives. Mean-
 time, Wexford has set the other
 constituencies a noble example of
 gratitude. Mr. Healy's services to
 his country cannot, indeed, be mea-
 sured by gold. But no man can be
 expected to spend his time, his en-
 ergies, and his talents on behalf of a
 people without any compensation
 whatever. The men of Wexford are
 not rich, but of their limited means
 they know how to give when a patri-
 otic duty calls for any such sacrifice.
 All honor to them, say we, for
 their substantial appreciation of Mr.
 Healy's services. This mark of
 honor done its late member adds
 another claim on the part of the re-
 nowned and illustrious borough of
 Wexford to Ireland's grateful remem-
 brance.

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE.

The Pall Mall Gazette is reported
 as stating that the Government will
 probably introduce next session of
 Parliament a household suffrage bill,
 to apply to both town and country
 in all parts of Great Britain and Ire-
 land alike, and that a bill for the re-
 distribution of seats in the House of
 Commons will probably follow.

The passage of any such measure
 as the first will be gladly hailed by
 the people of Ireland as a necessary
 step in the direction of electoral re-
 form. If, however, the proposed re-
 distribution bill have for effect the
 diminution of Ireland's representa-
 tion in Parliament, the government
 will deserve no credit for its pro-
 posed reforms. It is always Britain's
 course to give with one hand and
 take away with the other. What
 Ireland requires is not a decimation
 of her representation, but a fair and
 equitable system of franchise.

DR. DOLLINGER.

A Berlin despatch is authority for
 the statement that Dr. Dollinger,
 President of the Royal Academy,
 and leader of the Old Catholics, wrote
 that Old Catholics might take part
 in the festivities in honor of the
 Luther centenary, but apart from
 religious grounds, and because
 Luther did so much for language,
 letters and education as to deserve
 the everlasting thanks of all Ger-
 mans. How the mighty one hath
 fallen! Dollinger, the one-time in-
 tellectual champion of Catholicism
 in Germany, proclaiming Luther de-
 serving of the everlasting thanks of
 all Germans? If any man had pre-
 dicted this to Dollinger before his
 fall, how his breast would have
 swollen with indignation at the
 thought of his ever becoming the

But to this has Dollinger, with all his
 intellectual power and splendid at-
 tainments, come. By becoming a
 fomentor of heresy he has sunk into
 the apologist of infamy.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Globe, in one of its issues of
 last week, contained a paragraph of
 general interest to the friends of Ire-
 land in Canada:

It is reported, says our contemporary,
 that the Archbishop of Toronto has ad-
 dressed to His Holiness the Pope, to the Car-
 dinals, and to the Bishops of Ireland, a long
 letter on the loss of souls in America con-
 sequent on wholesale and impoverished
 emigration.

Then the venerable Archbishop of
 Toronto there is no man in this
 country better qualified to speak on
 the whole question of Irish emigra-
 tion. We trust, therefore, that the
 report of his having written the let-
 ter referred to by the Globe is not only
 founded. His Grace is not only a
 great churchman but a devoted pa-
 triot. He has never lost an opportu-
 nity during his whole episcopate
 of serving the cause of Ireland and
 of promoting the real interests of
 Canada. The Archbishop's letter
 will be awaited with eagerness
 throughout the country.

THE HOLY FATHER AND IRELAND.

A despatch received last week
 from Rome conveyed intelligence
 that His Holiness the Pope is very
 decided in his opposition to the
 wholesale exportation of Irishmen
 from Ireland, and is very outspoken
 in his condemnation of the British
 Government for permitting the
 Orangemen to commit outrages upon
 Roman Catholics.

The Holy Father has it certainly
 at heart that Ireland should remain
 Catholic. His every solicitude is
 directed to this end. The purpose
 of Ireland's enemies is to rob that
 noble country of her Catholicity.
 At one time they seek to misrep-
 resent the attitude of the Holy See in
 regard to Ireland, at another they
 advocate the depopulation of that
 country for the purpose of Protes-
 tantizing it. The Holy Father,
 knowing the special hostility which
 Ireland has incurred on account of
 her fidelity to Rome, could not but
 look with anxiety and alarm on the
 efforts of his and Ireland's enemies,
 to deprive him of the allegiance of
 that nation. The government of
 Britain has, by its cowardly conniv-
 ance at Orange treachery and out-
 rage, deserved the condemnation of
 all honest men. But neither misre-
 presentation of his attitude, nor
 Orange treachery, nor governmental
 coercion, will ever rob the Supreme
 Pontiff of his faithful Irish.

ORANGE FURY.

We have now before us the full
 text of Lord Rossmore's famous ap-
 peal to the British public in justifica-
 tion of Orange savagery in Ulster.
 We give this appeal in full as one of
 the most remarkable documents that
 even Orange frenzy and bad faith
 could devise:

"As Grand Master of the Orangemen of
 the county Monaghan, I consider it my
 duty to call the attention of the people
 of England to the very serious state of
 affairs which at present prevails in the
 province of Ulster.

"I have the very best opportunity
 of knowing that the good temper and re-
 spective self-restraint which the Orange
 body have, up to this, exhibited, cannot
 be reckoned upon in the future.

"It has not been without some im-
 portance that they have submitted to the
 control of their leaders so far, and at
 the Rossica meeting on Tuesday last the
 throwing of a few stones at the rear of
 our procession made it most difficult for
 myself, and others who were with me,
 to prevent the storming of the hill on which
 the Parnellite meeting was being held.
 But for strenuous efforts it would have
 been carried at a run in spite of the
 presence of the military and police, and
 the consequences would have been simply
 frightful.

"As the head of the Orange organiza-
 tion in this county, an organization
 which includes none but loyal men
 amongst its members, I would ask how
 long the Government will allow this ter-
 rible state of things to continue? Must
 we wait until blood has been shed, and
 civil war has broken out, before an end is
 put to meetings which stir the blood of
 Ulstermen, and which, whatever the
 presence may be, are simply disloyal from
 beginning to end?

"If the Parnellite party were not cer-
 tain of police protection, they would not
 dare to hold a single meeting within the
 bounds of our loyal province. I appeal
 to the spirit of Englishmen to consider
 this matter, and I call upon them to put
 a stop to a state of affairs which is a
 scandal to a civilized country. I have
 now cleared my own conscience in this
 matter, and the onus of what is certain
 to ensue will be upon those who take
 any further steps to maintain the

to obviate it—must fall upon the shoul-
 ders of those who are responsible for the
 peace of the country,—I am, sir, yours
 faithfully,

"ROSSMORE,
 "Grand Master of the L. O. L. Co.
 Monaghan. Rossmore Park, Monaghan,
 October, 1883."

Lord Rossmore speaks of the good
 temper and remarkable self-restraint
 of a body that has never in its whole
 history allowed any opportunity
 whatever to pass without a display
 of savagery and brutality. The right
 of public meeting is one of the most
 sacred under the constitution to be so
 very loyal. Yet with all their loy-
 alty to that constitution, they strive
 by violence to prevent their fellow-
 subjects from using this right. Their
 evident purpose is to provoke civil
 war, not indeed with any intention
 of doing very serious fighting them-
 selves, but of having the government
 step in to crush the mass of the peo-
 ple.

Lord Rossmore may appeal as he
 pleases. Orangism stands con-
 demned by the world at large for its
 terrible crimes. The Orangeman
 cannot be thought of without con-
 tempt or commiseration. He has no
 country to love, for he hates that
 which gave him life.

The Freeman's Journal very per-
 tinently remarks that if Mr. Parnell
 permitted himself to compose such a
 letter as Lord Rossmore, its publica-
 tion would in all probability be fol-
 lowed by an immediate prosecution
 and the suppression of all meetings in
 favor of his policy. But the Whig
 government is evidently afraid of
 Orange faction and will, of course,
 allow Rossmore and his villainous
 coadjutors to go unwhipped of justice.

THE MAIL ON IRELAND.

The Mail, lately dealing with the
 Irish question, spoke in a categori-
 cal strain, as follows:

1. We have no doubt at all that the
 party led by Mr. Parnell, is, in fact,
 a minority of the Irish people. Any
 evidence that it is not so we will be glad
 to examine.

2. We have never at any time accused
 the Parnellites, as a body, of being accom-
 plices in murder. But we have no recollection
 of any very practical or patriotic
 attempts being made by the Parnellites to
 condemn the murderous faction in alliance
 with them to discover and bring
 criminals to justice, to sustain the admini-
 stration of the law, or to disabuse the popu-
 lar mind of the dishonesty of a "no rent"
 policy. Does our contemporary know of
 any?

3. We have condemned in the severest
 terms the murderous policy of a
 minority of Mr. Parnell's following; the
 burnings, assassinations, explosions, main-
 tenance, and other evidences of a very
 strong, well-organized and well-
 provided faction. And we have con-
 demned the illegal and disturbing mode of
 proceeding adopted by the Parnellites
 in Ulster. The Pope of Rome has done the
 like. The bishops of Ireland have done
 the like. The bishops of America have
 been just as severe. Mr. Parnell's fol-
 lowers are, in a very great number, prob-
 ably the greatest number, under the ban
 of their Church for contributing to funds
 destined for disturbing and bringing
 criminal purposes. The Mail, in condemn-
 ing the parties in question, has erred in
 pretty good company—much better com-
 pany than the Grit party can supply.

The Mail has no doubt that the
 party led by Mr. Parnell is a minor-
 ity of the Irish people. The Mail,
 then, is the only one that is in doubt
 on the subject, for all men who pre-
 tend to know anything of Ireland
 know that there is a general election in
 Britain ordered to-morrow, Mr.
 Parnell would carry from eighty to
 ninety of the hundred and three
 Irish seats. Monaghan, Sligo and
 Wexford, important constituencies
 in three different Irish provinces,
 have, within a brief period, all pro-
 nounced in favor of his policy.

We beg to inform the Mail that
 there is no murderous faction what-
 ever in alliance with Mr. Parnell. It
 is not Mr. Parnell's business, but
 that of the government, to bring
 criminals to justice. The only mur-
 derous faction in Ireland is the
 Orange party, for which the Mail
 entertains certain predilections.

The Mail condemned, so it assures
 us, the illegal and disturbing mode
 of proceeding adopted by the Par-
 nellite party, and, of course, because
 the Mail did so, the Pope had to do
 it, and the bishops of Ireland, as well
 even as those of America, had
 to fall into line. Will the Mail point
 out in what regard Mr. Parnell's
 mode of procedure is illegal or dis-
 turbing? And when and where the
 Pope or any bishop of Ireland or
 America so condemned it? And
 again by what authority he declares
 "a very great number, or probably
 the greatest number," of Mr. Parnell's

followers under the ban of the
 Church?

Will it surprise our contemporary
 that ninety-nine out of every hun-
 dred Irish Catholics in Canada are
 heartily in accord with the policy of
 Mr. Parnell? Yet this is the case—
 much, say we, to the credit of our
 countrymen in Canada.

HOME RULE.

In discussing the question of Irish
 home government, the Winnipeg
 Times delivered itself, some time
 ago, of the most inconsequential
 views we have ever yet seen ex-
 pressed on the subject:

"Irish Parliament on College Green,"
 says the Times, "would be hostile to the
 Imperial body. Even in Canada we are
 experiencing the difficulties of the Federal
 system. Mr. Mowat is doing his best to
 embarrass Sir John Macdonald. In Ire-
 land, a collision between the Irish Parlia-
 ment and St. Stephen's would be inevit-
 able. If Mr. Parnell or Michael Davitt,
 or Mr. Biggar, or O'Donovan Rossa (whose
 term of banishment as per his ticket-of-
 leave, will expire in 1890) were the Irish
 Premier, what sort of a life would Mr.
 Gladstone have? And what would be the
 result of Ulster? The union of Upper and
 Lower Canada resulted in heart-burning
 here to enumerate the good works
 initiated and carried through to suc-
 cess by the Archbishop of Toronto.

We may say, however, that His
 Grace has rendered such great and
 distinguished services to religion
 that his name must ever be associ-
 ated with the progress of Catholicism
 in Canada. We wish him many
 long and happy years to rule over
 the diocese of Toronto, and to serve
 by his varied talents and vast attain-
 ments the cause of religion in this
 new and growing country.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

We trust that another session of
 Parliament will not be permitted to
 pass by without a reduction of letter
 postage to two cents and the total
 abolition of postage on newspapers.
 Our Post Office department must
 keep abreast with the times. Thus
 far its usefulness has been impaired
 by the intermeddling of men incap-
 able of managing their own little
 business, to say nothing of their utter
 incapacity to conduct the business of
 the public. We have some of these
 individuals in our eye, but hope the
 minister may wipe them out of posi-
 tion before we do any advertising on
 their behalf.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

There was an unusually deep in-
 terest taken in the elections held in
 the neighboring republic on Tuesday
 of last week. Elections were held
 in the ten states to fill various execu-
 tive and legislative offices. The fol-
 lowing are the states wherein polling
 took place, and the purposes for
 which the elections were held:

Connecticut—One-half its senate and
 its full House of Representatives.
 Maryland—Governor and two other
 State officers and Legislature.
 Massachusetts—Governor and other
 State officers and Legislature.
 Minnesota—Governor and other State
 officers.
 Mississippi—Its Legislature.
 Nebraska—Justice of its Supreme
 Court and Regents of the State Univer-
 sity.

New Jersey—Governor, part of its
 Senate, and its full House of Representa-
 tives.
 New York—Secretary of State, Com-
 troller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engi-
 neer, and Surveyor, and both branches of
 the Legislature, and a proposition to
 abolish contract labor from the State
 prisons.
 Pennsylvania—Auditor-General and
 State Treasurer.
 Virginia—Part of its Senate and its
 full Assembly.

The greatest interest was taken in
 the contest in Massachusetts, where
 Gen. Butler was a candidate for re-
 election as governor. The General
 had made his gubernatorial term one
 of the most stirring in the history of
 the state. Abuses he dealt with in a
 spirit of true statesmanlike vigor—
 much, of course, to the disgust of
 certain of the hangers on of the old
 republican regime. This vigorous
 course of Gen. Butler made for him,
 as may be supposed, many deter-
 mined enemies. The whole republi-
 can party throughout the state re-
 solved to spare no effort whatever to
 bring about his defeat. They have
 succeeded, much to the displeasure of
 the best classes of citizens in the old
 "Bay State." In New York the re-
 publicans made great gains on last
 year's voting, and have secured a
 majority in the state legislature.
 Minnesota and Nebraska went re-
 publican, and, of course, Maryland
 and Mississippi, democratic, all by

committed in Ireland. They have
 been, however, but few in number
 and not chargeable in any sense to
 the mass of the people. The Irish
 as a nation are, to say the very least,
 as solicitous for internal security
 and peace as any people in the
 world. To the close observer of the
 situation in Ireland the wonder must
 be that there is so very little crime
 in the presence of such great provo-
 cation.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch will,
 on the 20th inst., celebrate the
 twenty-fourth anniversary of his
 episcopal consecration. His Grace
 was consecrated on the 20th Novem-
 ber, 1859, Bishop of Aechinas, i. p. i.,
 and coadjutor of Toronto, to which
 latter See he succeeded in June, 1860.
 In 1870 Toronto became an Arch-
 episcopal See, with the Most Rev.
 Dr. Lynch as its first titular. The
 ecclesiastical Province of Toronto
 comprises, as our readers know, the
 sees of Toronto, Kingston, Peterboro
 and London. It were impossible
 here to enumerate the good works
 initiated and carried through to suc-
 cess by the Archbishop of Toronto.
 We may say, however, that His
 Grace has rendered such great and
 distinguished services to religion
 that his name must ever be associ-
 ated with the progress of Catholicism
 in Canada. We wish him many
 long and happy years to rule over
 the diocese of Toronto, and to serve
 by his varied talents and vast attain-
 ments the cause of religion in this
 new and growing country.

decisive majorities. And New Jersey the
 usual, close, with a
 former for the repu-
 latter for the demo-
 vania kept its allegi-
 anism and Virginia
 rid herself of the
 Mahone.

The republicans
 whole, reason to fe-
 the result of the
 places in greater do-
 next Presidential col-
 ler is now altogether
 as far as the de-
 cision.

AN EXTRAORDINARY.

A friend calls our
 late article in the
 published in that
 the 3rd inst. The
 to the oath taken
 eral of Canada, and
 ant Governors of
 accession to office:

"The French Cana-
 Telegraph, are agita-
 istered to Canadian
 remembered that
 did not attend the
 in the new Govern-
 son, as we suppose
 sive to their faith.
 Bishops of this coun-
 a decision will be
 by Le Canadien that
 da had never before
 examine into the
 other day. That par-
 "La prestation de
 erneur-General a fait
 coup plus l'attention
 fait, c'est probablement
 puis la confederation
 serment est exami-
 niers mots sont com-
 "E. J. declare qu'il
 aucune personnes,
 potentat, n'a ou de
 diction, aucun pou-
 preeminence ou au-
 spirituelle, dans le
 "C'est, ni plus ni
 serment adopte par
 se separa de l'Es-
 maine."

We wonder if
 those having dealt
 Cash Boxes, will
 of the French Can-
 their opinion is a
 their religion in a
 statute book, al-
 that the oath
 Canadian members
 erment on the su-
 matter is now be-
 fore.

No Catholic
 take any such
 believe, though
 prehended the s-
 in this regard,
 any Catholic
 Governor in ar-
 Canada. The
 Canadien, mea-
 a denial of the
 als of the Sovere-
 is no necessity
 be taken even
 very fact of its
 one is an insult
 The oath in the
 barbarism and
 should be forth-

ON THE

Mr. John W.
 House of Com-
 ings. Mr. W.
 ninent as an
 fact, no other
 unless it be s-
 ance, and no s-
 Addressing
 recently hel-
 White is re-
 very harsh li-
 ble and eloq-
 Montreal, M-
 graphic repo-
 credits him
 merits:

"Mr. Curran
 Leaguer, and
 Leaguer funds
 Carey to spill
 Burke. I hon-
 lions should
 land but also
 Mr. Curran is
 Dublin, but r-
 simple right
 If this is not
 what hypoc-
 have trouble
 favor of re-
 an eye for an
 We are ship-
 would secur-
 session it was
 Act of ince-
 "Protestant
 scorned the
 the grand ol-
 perish, we s-
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 tion to any
 Churches.
 Catholic in
 when we are
 are refused
 and meetin-
 organize; a
 that there i-