

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Jan. 28th, 1888.

THE LONDON GOSSIP AGAIN.

The *Mail's* London "Gossip" is once more dealing in astonishing "news" regarding the Home Rule movement. We have it now that the "English Cabinet" accepts in principle the Pope's mediation between England and Ireland, based upon Mr. Parnell's report." So far there is no impossibility, nor very great improbability in the intelligence. Pope Leo XIII. has already earned for himself the glorious title of "the Peace-Maker," having arbitrated between nations successfully and satisfactorily; though before the news now given can be unreservedly accepted it should be attested by a more reliable authority than the London gossip has hitherto proved himself to be. But he adds: "The Pope demands moderate Home Rule and advises the Conservatives to take the wind out of Mr. Gladstone's sails by adopting the leading points of his programme with the support of the Irish clergy."

We have already seen that when the Salisbury Government endeavored to secure from the Pope a condemnation of the patriotic action of the Irish clergy, the mission suddenly collapsed because the Pope would be neither bullied, cajoled, nor bribed into the unworthy position of being a confidant to a Government's tyranny. In it likely, then, that he would agree to take a position of hostility against the true friend of Ireland by recommending a course which would keep that friend of Ireland from occupying the position which he is sure soon to attain, for the sake of the blundering tyrants who are now exercising their cruel instincts in satiating themselves with the best blood of the country!

The story carries on its face the brand of its true character, "a hoax."

As to the recommendation of "moderate Home Rule," we are not aware that "immoderate Home Rule" has ever been asked by the Nationalists. They have not demanded either separation, or the power of oppressing the to-be-peopled Ulster Orange minority; though these have been the staple charges on which Mr. Chamberlain and other Unionists have endeavored to excite the fears of the Ultra Protestant section of their followers. A more moderate scheme of Home Rule than Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Michael Davitt advocated cannot be imagined. Moderate Home Rule, then, might well be spoken of with favor by the Pope; but he certainly did not propose to play the part of a partisan of the Salisbury Government against Mr. Gladstone, as the *Mail's* correspondent represents.

We have another specimen of the ludicrous character of the news coming from this source, in the ominous announcement of "Parnellite feeling toward Mr. Blunt." The intention here is to show that Parnellites, generally, or at least to a very considerable extent, entertain some feeling of animosity toward Mr. Blunt, because he is an Englishman, though suffering in Ireland's holy cause. The Gossip's intention is further made evident by his serious introduction to the item of intelligence which he has to impart: "Gladstonians who sympathize with the Irish agitators would learn a profitable lesson from a perusal of the report which follows." And what is this wonderful report which is to convert the whole Liberal party back again to Balfourism and Coercion? Let us have it by all means:

"At a meeting of the Sarsfield branch of the National League, one Molloy, speaking on the question of a vote of thanks to Mr. Blunt, confessed he was not very much inclined to put himself about in the matter, for the English favored coercion, and if they now thought proper to come over to Ireland it was only fair that they should get a taste of the fruits of coercion."

Considering that there are thousands of branches of the National League unsuppressible, though by a legal fiction called "suppressed," is it very remarkable, even if the above be true, that one "crank" is to be found belonging to a branch somewhere? Yet there is a substratum of dry humor in this Mr. Molloy's remarks which makes us suspect that the above is

jealous irony rather than ill-natured seriousness.

However, we let it pass for all it is worth. Is this churlishness a reason why the Liberals of England should degrade themselves into blood-hounds for Balfour to scent out the steps of the Maggie Lalors of Ireland to have them tortured to death in Balfour's dungeons? Not if every Irishman were an ingrate would the noble-hearted Evelyns, Shaw-Lefevres, Blunts, and Plunketts, Protestants all, deviate from the pursuit of justice and humanity. Still less when they know what is the true sentiment of Irishmen toward them. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Blunt and Lady Blunt were received everywhere when they left Kingsbridge for Portumna is sufficient to show what this sentiment is.

The *Mail* correspondent's trash winds up thus: "It is clear that among the rank and file of the Parnellite party there is in reality a strong feeling of gratification that an Englishman should have been sent to an Irish gaol under such circumstances."

The shouts and cheers of the thousands who greeted Mr. Blunt at Birr at the reading of Father Sheehan's address express the actual sentiment of the Irish populace, and stamps the *Mail* correspondent's slanders with the contempt they deserve. It is the cordial union of English and Irish Liberals that strikes terror into the hearts of the Government of Iniquity.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

It is confidently asserted that great changes will be made immediately in the British Cabinet. Rumor is busy giving various particulars of the changes to be effected, but nothing definite is known. One of the most positively foreshadowed is the resignation, or perhaps dismissal would be the word, of Balfour. One thing is certain his successor cannot rank higher than he either as a liar or a tyrant. One of his latest freaks is his refusal to allow the prison Board to act on the recommendation of the visiting justices who ordered Mr. Blunt to be furnished with a better cell, and to have a fire, a bible, and writing materials. He still shivers in a fireless cell. One rumor is that Sir Michael Hicks Beach will resume the Irish Secretaryship; another, that he will resign altogether his seat in the Cabinet.

In connection with these changes, it is remarkable that Sir Michael Hicks Beach made a speech at Bristol on the 17th inst., in which he advocated "the extension of local government in Ireland after order has been established." He adds: "We must put aside narrow prejudices and grant the Irish as great a voice as the Scotch now have in the settling of their own affairs. We must make political officials charged with the administration of the Government directly responsible to Parliament, instead of appointing them to permanent positions and making them responsible to one man. We must hand over to the local authorities everything possible that is consistent with the interests of the United Kingdom."

All this, coming from a member of the Salisbury Cabinet, is very remarkable language, considering that we have been so lately told by Lord Salisbury that Local Government or Home Rule cannot be granted, and whereas all the Ministerial speakers have declared that to do so would destroy the Empire, and bring the people of Ulster under the merciless domination of a tyrannical Catholic majority. It is evident that either Sir Michael is about to sever his connection with the Government, or that the Government have been forced by Irish unanimity and determination to change their tactics. It is evident also that Sir Michael does not at heart approve of the brutal measures which his Government have adopted. Hence the *Daily News* says:

"Sir Michael Hicks Beach takes an independent line which must lead him towards Gladstone's policy, and which has already taken him far beyond the helpless obstinacy of mere coercion."

However the case may stand, this Bristol speech is a complete vindication of the Home Rule agitation in all its aspects, and as complete a condemnation of the measures hitherto adopted by the Government. If the Irish have equal rights with the Scotch to manage their own affairs, the Irish members of Parliament should be allowed to settle Irish matters, as, practically, the Scotch members settle Scotch matters. If officials should be directly responsible to Parliament, Balfour and Castlereagh should not be given full control to rule Ireland as they see fit. If local authorities should manage all matters reasonably possible, it is an incongruity that the pressing affairs of Ireland should be left to wait the convenience of a Parliament in London which has neither the time nor the inclination to study the right solution of Irish matters. Yet Irishmen and Englishmen are not allowed to discuss these matters to-day on Irish soil! They are now languishing in Irish prisons for merely attempting to do so, and are merely for advocating at Mitchelstown, what Sir Michael Hicks Beach now says is

just and right, that people attending a public meeting were shot down in cold blood, with the approval of the Government.

But Sir Michael says these concessions should be made only "after order has been established." The absence of crime and disorder from Ireland is a well known and admitted fact, except such crimes as are manufactured by the Coercion Act or are committed with the sanction of the Government. All that has to be done, therefore, is to repeal the Coercion Act, and repress the murderous police and the state of things desired by Sir Michael will be at hand. The insertion of such a clause as the condition under which justice may be granted, is but a mockery. Sir Michael's admissions prove the accuracy of all the charges of tyranny and brutality which have been brought against the Administration.

Following close upon these rumored changes comes another rumor through the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, that Lord Randolph Churchill's friends ever that he is disposed to set himself against the manner in which coercion is now carried out. Thus, it is said, he expects, backed by the pressure which his followers in Parliament can bring to bear upon the Government, to secure the Irish Secretaryship which Mr. Balfour would be forced to vacate.

Weighing all the circumstances, it certainly seems highly probable that important changes will soon take place. It seems impossible that the present incongruous combination should long hold together, especially in view of the fact that surely, if slowly, its honestly inclined supporters are abandoning it in disgust.

A NEW JESUITS' COLLEGE.

The Jesuits are about to build on Seventeenth street, New York, a magnificent college, which, with the new church recently completed, will occupy the entire block. The college building on Seventeenth street will be two hundred and sixty five feet in length, and on Stiles street one hundred and twenty-five feet. The depth throughout will be sixty feet. The whole building will have a Mansard roof, and will be in part two stories, and in part three stories in height. The interior space will be used partly as a courtyard, and partly as a private garden for the faculty. The building on Thompson street will be four hundred feet in length. The Mansard roof stories will be completely equipped as chemical and physical laboratories, with halls for meetings and rhetorical exercises. The college will be of brick trimmed with brown stone, or granite. The cost is expected to be about \$300,000, independently of the scientific equipment. Seven hundred students will be able to be accommodated. It is intended to make the institution equal or superior to anything of the kind in America. The results have already done much for the education of Catholic youth, and their colleges already at Fordham, Georgetown, Baltimore, Woodstock and Worcester rank high as educational institutions.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RELEASE.

Mr. Wm O'Brien, M. P., was released from Tullamore prison on the 20th inst. His confinement dates from 30th Oct. He proceeded to the priest's house, followed by a large crowd cheering him repeatedly. The people of Tullamore presented him with an address, in which they say they are indifferent to the coercion law, but that Mr. Balfour's execution of it is brutal and a disgrace to the Government.

At the railway station in Dublin Mr. O'Brien was greeted by an immense concourse of people, including many priests and members of Parliament. Alighting from the train, he entered the Lord Mayor's carriage which awaited him, and he was driven to a hotel, followed by a crowd of paraders bearing torches, and several bands of music. Bonfires blazed through the city, and the houses along the route were brilliantly illuminated. At the hotel Mr. O'Brien made a brief speech. His voice was very hoarse, and his looks indicate that his constitution has been shattered by the ill-treatment received in prison. In his speech he said:

"We rejoiced that in spite of Mr. Balfour's efforts, the Irish are stronger than ever. Although the English are slow to join us, they will be slow in deserting us. The Irish will not resort to outrage, but will follow Parnell and Gladstone, trusting to the democracy of Great Britain to make Ireland a nation."

At a meeting in Tullamore Mr. O'Brien said "he had the greatest difficulty to find adequate words with which to express his gratitude for the kindness of his countrymen, Messrs. Moorhead and Egan, without whose assistance in his lonely day with the jail authorities, they would likely have had a much different event to celebrate to-day."

In reference to Mr. Wilfred Blunt's damaging charges against Balfour, he said: "He had heard them from Mr. Blunt himself long before there had been any likelihood that the latter gentleman

would be one of the victims. It was with this knowledge in mind that he had told Messrs. Moorhead and Egan in the beginning, that he had been brought to prison to be murdered, for he knew that Mr. Blunt would let his hand wither in the fire before he would tell a lie. He confessed that though he kept a good face he went to prison with the perfect conviction that he would never emerge alive. Apart from Mr. Blunt's revelations, he thought they had a right to infer the worst from Balfour's secrecy in immuring them in what has happened would turn out to be the Tullamore-catacombs. It was only fair, however, to say that the prison officials performed their odious duties with the least possible harshness."

Mr. Blunt's revelations, thus confirmed by Mr. O'Brien, throw a flood of light upon the impotent rage which dictated Balfour's lying letter in which he said that Mr. O'Brien had "battered himself behind a medical opinion" in order to procure decent treatment. It is the rage of the wolf that receives its death wound unexpectedly, at the moment that it is in the act of springing at the throat of its intended victim.

SOME RESULTS OF THE COERCION POLICY.

The strongest argument by which United States journals endeavor to injure Mr. Cleveland's prospects for the Presidency, is that his policy set forth in his Free Trade Message is favorable to England. It is one of the consequences of the Coercion policy towards Ireland that England can never make the United States friendly towards her as long as this policy is persevered in. The people of the Union are too much attached to liberty themselves to give any countenance to a power which tramples upon the liberties of its own subjects. It is for this reason that even the suspicion that any party and any politician are favorable to England is the death-knell to their political influence; and this argument is just as potent with native Americans as it is with Irish-born American citizens. Thus tyrannical measures bring their own punishment as surely abroad as at home. Thus also the *New York Tribune*, finding this feeling the most certain one to appeal to in the election campaign, does so in the following style:

ENGLAND'S FIRST CHOICE.—Mr. Cleveland remains the first choice of the English manufacturers and Canadian traders. They like him because he is so un-American, you know; and also for the enemies he has made in antagonizing industry.

The *Washington Republican* utters the same note:

TRUE TO ENGLISH INTERESTS.—Cleveland's Message is an open declaration of war upon the American Protective system. It was intended as such. The Republicans gladly accept the gage of battle. The Democrats cannot deny the policy which their President lays down and palter with double meaning words. However bad Cleveland's policy may be he is entitled to credit for openly avowing his adherence to the English policy and English interests.

The *Brooklyn Times* finds the same argument the most powerful rejoinder to make to Mr. Cleveland's friends, even when the latter have made use of it themselves:

"THE KIND OF SCARE ENGLAND LIKES.—England is dreadfully scared over the threatened adoption of a Free Trade policy by the United States. Like the young lady who received an unexpected kiss, England says 'Scare me again!'"

It is this universal sentiment which makes it impossible for an English statesman to succeed in making a treaty of any kind with the United States without sacrificing English interests, whether the subject of diplomacy be extradition, or fisheries, or anything else. Of course when the statesman is one who has made himself peculiarly obnoxious, like Mr. Chamberlain, the failure is sure to be of more huge proportions. At a public meeting in Jersey City, composed of politicians of every class, Republicans, Democrats, Laborers, etc., the principal speaker, Mr. Morrison, insisted most strongly on this point, stating that the Cobden Club were endeavoring to secure the American market for England, and that England has been sending pamphlets for years to propagate Free Trade opinions.

It may be seen from all this whether Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury is doing most for the interests of the Empire at home and abroad.

CAN ANYTHING BE DONE?

About this season of the year newspaper and other establishments receive from all over the country very large amounts in postage stamps. To convert these stamps into bankable funds entails no small loss and a great deal of trouble. The twenty-five cent scrip money is becoming more scarce every year, and the intention is, we believe, to remove it from circulation altogether. We have heard many business men express the opinion that a considerable issue of this money would be a great convenience to the public. What say our finance department at Ottawa? No doubt some little objection exists, but

we think the issue would be hailed by the business people as a move in the right direction.

MR. JUSTICE MACMAHON.

The last issue of the *Bruce Herald* (Walkerton), gives a full account of the case of *McLay vs the County of Bruce*, tried at the Hamilton Assizes before Mr. Justice MacMahon. The report speaks most eulogistically of our former townsman: "The new Judge came in for universally favorable comment. He is a handsome, intellectual looking man, of refined and pleasant appearance, greatly resembling the celebrated Dan O'Connell in features. It was his first court, and of course every one was closely observing his proceedings. Both sides admit that he handled the case with skill and ability. It is gratifying to find such men on the Bench, for outside of the strictly legal knowledge of a Judge, it is of immense importance to the public that he should be a man of good sense and sound judgment."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Holy Father will dispose of 12,000,000 francs of jubilee money among charitable institutions throughout the world, besides many gifts which are suitable to this object, to poor missions.

AUSTRIA and Russia, notwithstanding the continued declarations of peaceful intentions, are making movements of troops which indicate to the best informed observers the near approach of war.

MR. FROUDE has published a book entitled "The English in the West Indies." It is very variously criticised. Mr. Gladstone's organ, the *Daily News*, describes it as a record of free lunches with Colonial magnates.

MADAM SADI CARNOT, the wife of the French President, is a woman of rare accomplishments, and a devoted Catholic. She is said to be the best read woman in France, and her linguistic acquirements are of a very high order. She has four daughters and one son. Two of the daughters are married.

THE Methodist preachers of Baltimore are indignant because President Cleveland sent a copy of the Constitution of the United States to the Pope. However, as opinion was very nearly equally divided, the consideration of a protest prepared by Rev. Mr. Clemm was left to a committee, which will report upon it, after which the Convention will reconsider the matter.

BY private advice from Battleford, Saskatchewan, we are pleased to be able to state that our holy faith is making rapid strides in that far off region. In the town of Battleford there is a good-sized church, presbytery and school, all under the management of that energetic and devoted Oblate missionary, Rev. Father Bionnesse. We are also gratified to know that on New Year's Day that good priest was the recipient of a combined writing desk and book case, which cost \$75, given by his parishioners as a mark of regard.

AN INCIDENT at Florence caused a very serious feeling, and led to such a strained situation between France and Italy that the bourse was very much affected. The Florence police searched the French consulate for papers connected with a pending law-suit, and the prefect of Florence declared that he would re-enter the consulate and seize the papers. M. Flourens, the French Foreign Minister, informed Signor Crispi that if this were done France would recall her ambassador and take such measures as the honor and interests of France demand. The Paris papers call upon the Government to demand complete satisfaction, and in case this be not granted to sever the relations between France and Italy and to expel all Italians from France. It is expected, however, that amicable relations will be restored.

THE terrible blizzard which swept over the North-West, lasting three days from the 14th inst., has been very destructive of human life and of stock, through Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska and Kansas. It was also felt severely in Colorado, though not attended with such disaster. The railroads were also completely blocked. Many school children and teachers were lost while returning from school, one teacher, O. E. Starnes, being out in the storm with his three children, near Desmet, Dakota, for twenty-two hours. Miss Cora Curran, a teacher, was frozen to death. Farmers were frozen in their teams, and cattle were frozen in the farm yards and on the cattle trains. Over three hundred persons in all are known to be dead, and fifty-five are missing, their fate being only open to conjecture.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The Conference of our Lady of London has during the past year performed much good work amongst the poor of this city. Indeed, it is surprising that such a small number of persons could dispense such a large amount to the needy. Their exertions too will stand in a still more favorable light when it is borne in mind that the greater part of the funds are raised by collections amongst the members themselves. His Lordship Bishop Walsh is Spiritual Director and erector at all times, a warm interest in the work, not alone by words, but when financial aid is required he is ever ready to extend it assistance. We would be very much

pleased to see the membership larger. There is no society connected with the church in which our young men could so profitably employ a few hours every week. The meetings are held in St. Peter's School house every Sunday after high mass. Applications for membership may be made to any of the following gentlemen: T. J. O'Meara, President; M. Gould, first Vice President; John A. Miller, second Vice President; J. N. Dagan, Secretary; or J. Denaby, treasurer. There are now thirty-one members on the roll, but the average attendance at meetings is only thirteen. There were one hundred and sixty-eight families relieved during the year, comprising three hundred and seventy persons. The receipts from all sources were \$349 34, disbursements \$250 83, leaving a balance in treasurer's hands of \$98 56, after adding the sum of \$14 34 carried over from last year.

Special to the Catholic Record. DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

The zeal manifested by His Lordship Bishop Dowling not only in pure ecclesiastical affairs of the diocese, but in tributary matters, is producing excellent fruit. Early last autumn His Lordship expressed a desire to become better acquainted with his people of the parish of Peterboro, and had a meeting convened by circular for that and other purposes, as will be shown presently. The meeting called was largely attended by all the leading Catholic gentlemen of the town. The Rev. Father Rudkin, the bishop's secretary, introduced the gentlemen present to His Lordship, when a felicitous interchange of compliments and mutual happiness was expressed at the pleasure of being personally acquainted. His Lordship, after disposing of some minor business, brought before the assembly the desirability of forming in their midst literary and temperance societies, where the young, and old for that matter, might meet for profit and enjoyment during the long winter evenings. The bishop's proposition met with the warmest approbation of all present, and the result was that the next evening a large and representative gathering of young men met in the spacious and elegantly furnished library in St. Peter's Separate School for boys, on Murray street, and elected the officers of the "Young Men's Literary and Debating Society." The officers are: Hon. President, J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq., D. L. S.; President, J. D. McMillen, Esq.; Principal Secretary, J. J. Sheehy, Esq.; Vice President, Fred H. Brennan, Esq., M. D.; Second Vice President, Dr. C. Collins; Secretary, John Corkery, Esq.; Treasurer, J. E. Dolan, Esq.; Committee of management, James Henry, LL. B., Barrister, John O'Meara, Esq., Barrister, L. M. Hays, Esq., Barrister, J. J. Sheehy, Esq., and C. Roche, Esq.

With such an array of talent the society could scarcely fail in being, as it was from its inception, a pronounced success. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at which the hall is crowded by an audience that manifest the deepest interest in the debates, readings, recitations, essays and songs prepared for each occasion. The society is didactic in its object, the training of young men in the art of public speaking, and the results accrued in two months from practice are remarkable in the large number of young men who now speak with ease, elegance and confidence. Our good bishop is fully alive to the requirements of the age in which we live and every effort he can make in the realization of happy results to his people, is being made with no unstinted hand.

A temperance society, "The League of the Cross," has also been established and is progressing favorably for the short time it has been in operation. The Reverend Fathers McEvoy, Conway and Rudkin are as zealous as their bishop in the powerful assistance they lend to every good work. Our diocese, and especially our parish, is blessed by good and true servants of God, who are ever watchful to do good.

GRAND BAZAAR AT WOODSTOCK.

We would remind our readers that the grand Bazaar in Woodstock in aid of the building fund of the beautiful new Church erected under the supervision of Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P., will begin on Tuesday, 31st January. No greater work of charity and religion can be conceived than to aid a struggling congregation in their work of building a noble Church for God's honor. Any aid forwarded to Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P., Woodstock, Ont., Canada, will be gratefully accepted.

The prize drawing in connection with the bazaar will begin on Friday, 3rd February. By the kindness of many clergy and laity prizes to an amount considerably over \$1,000 will be distributed among ticket-holders, and to each person selling four books of tickets, amounting to \$4, a special prize will be given, viz., a copy of the valuable work by Rev. George R. Northgrave, editor of the *CATHOLIC RECORD*, advertised in another column, the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." It is a rare opportunity for earnest workers in a good cause to possess themselves of this most highly recommended book, which should be in every family.

Remittance in payment for tickets should be sent by money order, or registered letter, and they will be in time for the prize drawing if they reach Father Brady by noon, Friday, 3rd February. Books of tickets may be had by writing a postal card to Father Brady's address as above.

Archbishop Croke, writing to Mr. M. Walsh, the editor of the *Sunday Democrat*, says: "We are, as you know, in the midst of a social war here. May God defend the right."

Special Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

LETTER FROM ROME.

POPE LEO'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Rome, 29th December, 1887.
MY DEAR RECORD.—Rome just presents a spectacle probably but dom before witnessed in the annals of the Catholic Church. The all absorbing topic of conversation here is, of course, the Papal Jubilee. During the last weeks, especially during these days past, crowds of visitors and pilgrims from all the nations under the sun, have been pouring into the Eternal City, a view to do honor to the Vicar of Christ, on the occasion of the great glorious event of his Sacerdotal Jubilee. All the hotels are filled to repletion; fabulous prices are asked for rooms; beds in the private boarding houses are at a premium. The all absorbing topic of conversation here is, of course, the Papal Jubilee. During the last weeks, especially during these days past, crowds of visitors and pilgrims from all the nations under the sun, have been pouring into the Eternal City, a view to do honor to the Vicar of Christ, on the occasion of the great glorious event of his Sacerdotal Jubilee. All the hotels are filled to repletion; fabulous prices are asked for rooms; beds in the private boarding houses are at a premium. The all absorbing topic of conversation here is, of course, the Papal Jubilee. During the last weeks, especially during these days past, crowds of visitors and pilgrims from all the nations under the sun, have been pouring into the Eternal City, a view to do honor to the Vicar of Christ, on the occasion of the great glorious event of his Sacerdotal Jubilee. All the hotels are filled to repletion; fabulous prices are asked for rooms; beds in the private boarding houses are at a premium.

I might mention incidentally that college proper is not yet open, actually in course of erection, and be completed and ready for opening about the 1st September, 1888. It is one of the finest and most commodious among the many foreign colleges in Rome, and will afford accommodation for one hundred theological students. However, the course of theology will be given at the college itself. Students will have to follow the course of the best masters of theology in the Roman Universities, whilst the Sulpician Fathers will devote themselves more especially to their training in sacerdotal spirit and the virtues to their high and sublime calling. Our Catholic Canadian "public form" unto itself an idea of the scale and magnificence of these buildings when told that they are erected at the cost of not less than 1,000,000 francs.

It is to be hoped that so the richer classes of our Catholics, whose sons may feel themselves called to the holy ministry, will be able to patronize an institution which will be without a rival in the Catholic world, for the advantage of ecclesiastical education of the order attainable in God's Church. Next to the college, just the street, stands an antique formerly the property of Cardinal Albani. This was purchased some ago by Father Caplier, the Superior of the Sulpician College, Rome, and has been turned into a seminary, where young priests, from France, are quartered under the care of these grand educators, and from thence they go everywhere to attend the University courses, Appollinar and the Minerva, with to prepare themselves for their The number of these young priests presently in the house is twenty.

It is here Bishop Walsh and his companions have enjoyed, for the weeks, a truly Canadian hospitality have experienced at the hands of good fathers of St. Sulpice, from the young priests under charge, all the kindness and attention that any one could expect from polished and bigoted Christian gentlemen. This statement of mine it will relate what has transpired here, feast of St. John the Evangelist, Canadian Catholics know that is Bishop Walsh's Patron Saint, the good fathers of St. Sulpice, young seminarians Priests wish occasion, to testify to the Bishop don the esteem and high appreciation which they had conceived for ship during his stay among them the eve of St. John's day, after they required the Bishop's presence the great parlor, when one of men stepped forth, made a few appropriate to the occasion, a knelt down and kissed the Bishop and asked his benediction. The who was deeply moved by pected mark of esteem and affection, answered in French, balance of the time allowed rule for recreation was spent agreeable and interesting conversation.

On the following morning, ship celebrated mass, by special in the chapel of the great Ursula of the Propaganda, at which students, to do honor to the Bishop from Canada, received munition at his hands. Most Rev. Mr. Vacher, the Dean of the Seminary, and well known to of Canadian and American the former economist of the grary of Montreal, had a group prepared in honor of St. John which Archbishop Ryan, of P Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, and other distinguished ecclesiastical invited. During the dinner young priests, Rev. Father