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### IRELAND AND ROME.

The deep attachment of Ireland to Rome has fairly passed into proverb, so Eternal unique is it in the world's history. When St. Patrick first planted the faith on the emerald shores and in the tender bearts of the children of old Erin, he prayed, with a fervor that a saint only can com mand, that the Church of Ireland might ever stand prominent in Christendom by its love of Rome, mother and mistress of all the churches, and its devotion to Peter's successor, the vice-gerent of Christ on earth. Through all the ages since has Ireland been the faithful child of Eternal Rome. Like Mary of the Transfixed Heart on Calvary, clinging to the Cross, Ireland, bleeding, sore and oppressed, lovingly stands by the suffering Pontiff, who is Christ's representative in the world that reviles and persecutes him. Pope Leo XIII. has given Ireland special marks of the love he entertains for her people. To the old land he has given an Archbishop who more than any prelate of modern times is deeply enshrined in the hearts of the people. To the Ireland of Australia he has given a Cardinal in the person of the illustrious Archbishop of Sydney, and upon the Ireland of America, he has conferred a like honor by the high distinction given James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. There is then every reason why, in Leo's glorious reign, Ireland should mark its unchangeable attachment to Peter's See. and its deathless love for Peter's successor. With pleasure, indeed. do we learn from the Dublin Freeman's Journal that there is a project on foot to build in Rome an Irish national church, dedicated to St Patrick, apostle of Ireiand. Says that eloquent spokesman of Irish national sentiment, in its issue of November 9th : "We announce to day in our columns

the inauguration of a noble project, so national and so Catholic that the mere mention of it carries with it commenda tion, and its very name is a passport to nal City. Irishmen at home and abroad. It is the erection of a great church to the Irish National Apostle, St. Patrick, in Rome —a church which Irishmen and Irish women all the world over may be able to call their own, in the capital of Chris. tendom. It is a curious and a humilia-ting fact that, as the Archbishop of Dublin reminds us in a letter which appears in another column, and to which shall again refer, though French. Germans, Spaniards, even the English, have in the Eternal City the churches of their respective nations, a Church of St. Patrick is nowhere to be found. There is an Irish Church, it is true; but while the English, for instance, have their Church of St. George, and are building their Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Irish visitors are either merged in these and confounded in the Continental mind as Englishmen, or they are the guests of other and more sympathetic nations, having no local habitation and e of their own glorious and sturdy Apostle. The Very Rev. Dr. Glynn, Prior of the Augustinian College, Rome, struck with this singular obliteration and forgetfulness of the Irish national saint in the capital of the Christian world, has taken the initiative in the undertaking designed and destined to remove this obliteration and put a term to this unhappy forgetfulness. The Holy Father has not only approved and blessed Father Glynn's proposed work, but has ordered a handsome donation to the undertaking from the Papal Treas. ury. His letter of approval breathes in its every line the warmest affection for the faithful Irish, the children of that Blessed Patrick who received consecration at the hands of Leo's predecessor Celestine I. Space forbids us giving but a brief extract or two from the letters of hearty approval given by the Irish episcopate to the enterprise of the devoted Prior of the Augustinian College.

Archbishop Croke, forwarding a like liberal donation, writes: I am delighted to learn from you that it is proposed at last to erect a church in Rome in honor of St. Patrick, and

It is proposed at last to erect a church in Rome in honor of St. Patrick, and that you have undertaken the good work. I believe, indeed, I was the first of your numerous friends to promise a sub-scription towards it, when, about three years ago, you intimated to me your desire and determination to set such a project on foot with a view to its ultim-ste realization

The volume in a state of the st The Most Rev. Dr. Kerby, Archbishop

of Ephesus, and Rector of the Irish College in Rome, also writes :

"It is with singular pleasure I hear of your intention to build a church in Rome in honor of our glorious Apostle, St. Pat-rick. I am sure this noble thought will cause a thrill of joy in the heart of every Irish Catholic who shall hear of it, as it

Irish Catholic who shall hear of it, as it will fill up a void so long felt in the Eternal City, which is adorned by churches in honor of the patrons of different countries, whilet the Apostle of Ireland has not in it even a public ora-tory in his honor. It will be your proud privilege, with the cordial and generous co-operation of all who have shared in the fruits of St. Patrick's labors, to fill up this void by the erection of a church the fruits of St. Patrick's labors, to fill up this void by the erection of a church in his honor in Rome, where he received the authority and blessing of St. Celes-tine to bear the light of the Christian faith to our forefathers, to whom he bequeathed, together with this treasure, the admonition that, by the fact of their baptism, they all became Romans—spir-itual children of the mother who by Patrick generated them to Christ—ut Christiani ita et Romanisitis " Christiani ita et Romani sitis

If anything were wanted as a further demonstration of Ireland's interest in and her hearty approval of this thorough Irish and Catholic undertaking, we have t in the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Irish Bishops held at Maynooth College. This resolution declared, that we express our united thanks to His Holiness for the special interest he has been pleased to manifest in this most desirable work, and we promise to favor and support the under-Church." aking as far as possible." Irish America

should not lag behind the mother. land in substantial endorsation of the project. Here in this new world is St. Patrick honored as their patron saint by fully eight millions of Catholics-here is his blessed name held n honor and in benediction-to him is now going the rounds of the press: the American church under a lasting

and unspeakable debt of gratitude, for to St. Patrick's apostolate she owes, for the most part, her marvellous growth. her unquestionable and unquestioned strength, and to his blessing and abiding protection she eagerly looks for a prosperous future. America, then, or Irish America at least, should have part, and no mean part, in the raising and completion of Patrick's shrine in the Eter-

JUSTIN MCCARTHY IN ST. JOHN. N. B. We earnestly direct our readers' attention to the report elsewhere in this issue of Mr. Justin McCarthy's first lecture and reception in Canada. Mr. McCarthy, unlike the so-called anti-repeal delegates, Messrs, Kain and Smith, was, in the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick, surrounded by the representative men of the community, members of the Provincial Cabinet, of the Senate and Commons of Canada, of the local legislature of New Brunswick and of the large and opulent municipalities into which the country in and about St. John is for the purpose of home government divided. not to speak at all of the clergy, the business and professional bodies, all of which had their representatives and spokesmen at this remarkable gather ing. And so it will be throughout Canada. Mr. McCarthy's visit will prove to the world that Canada is solid for "Home Rule."

## REPORTEOUG FROOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

their enemies and the country's would have the world believe. They are, as a matter of fact, quite unequally and unfairly dealt with in school and other matters, as it will, we have reason to know, be before long in due form fully newerably demonstrated. "Clan cahill" has, meanwhile, done the good cause substantial service, for which will be remembered and blessed in Israel,

# THE VAGARIES OF RITUALISM.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention at Chicago, composed of methetic lati-tudinarians, gilt edged religionists and hyperorthodox divines who preach an empty rationalism to vacant benches or to unfeeling hearts, with a small number of earnest truth-seekers, ready to secri-fice all human goods for the attainment

truth prevented the adoption of a proposition so monstrously absurd. Descent from the heterodox Ecclesia Anglicana is not indeed anything to boast of, but the so called "Ecclesia Americana" is not even entitled to any such dubious honor. Rejected and contemned by the "Church" in England. the American Protestant Episcopa Church must perforce claim paternity, if any paternity she will have, from that puny and acephalous institution, the 'Church" of Scotland. "She is," as the Western Watchman tersely puts it, "a

Methodist body using the Book of Common Prayer. Her bishops are spurious descendants of pretenders to apostolicity. Her faith and her discipline have as much historical and scriptural warrant as the canons of Westley, whose followers also boast of 'bishops.' The only regular and legitimate church organizaion in the United States is the Ostholic

Turning our eyes now to the "Ecclesia nglicana," we see a curious straining fter Catholic forms and ceremonial, an attempted revival of practices sternly ondemned and emphatically repudiated by the stalwart Protestantism of the day. Here, for instance, is a parsgraph

"THE BISHEP OF LINCOLN.-Asother very handsome mitre has lately been very handsome mitre has lately been presented to the Bishop of Lincoln which for beauty of design and magnifi which for beauty of design and magnifi-cence of workmanship entirely eclipses the other mitres which have been pre-sented to this prelate. The mitref s com-posed of cloth of gold, richly diapered with gold thread. The orphreys are of plain cloth of gold, magnificently en-tiphed mithe mathematic riched with amethysts, pearls, topazes, and chrysolites in silver settings. The mitre has crockets in the manner of the ancient 14th century mitres; the crock. ets in this instance being of silver gilt The Bishop of Lincoln wore this mitre for the first time at his General Ordination last Trinity Sunday, but it was

following the consecration Hostia prayer." If this is not Popish innovaion with a vengeance we know not what the term signifies for non Catholics. And as if it were not enough in the way of nonstrating that thousands of them are sick at heart of the stupid sterility of Protestantism, and sigh for the sussive and significant symbolism of Catho-licism, the St. John Globs gives us the following additional items concerning this so-called ceremony of consecration :

80-called ceremony of consecration: At 5 c'clock Evensong was sung, there being a large congregation. The proces-sion was the same as in the morning, only the Bishop of Edinburgh this time having his pastoral staff. The new bishop was vested in a gorgeous cloth of gold cope of Italian brocade, and had mitre to correspond. These, together with a splendid pectoral cross of the 16th century and gold chain, are the gifts of Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, whose liberality to Edinburgh churches is so well known.

fice all human goods for the attainment of that peace which Christ alone can give, and nowhere does give out of the One True Fold, has disposed by a majority truly significant of the following resolution : *Recoived*, That this Church in the United States is, by her descent from "The Ecclesia Anglicana," the "Ecclesia Americana," and therefore should be called "The American Catholic Church." A sense of justice and a respect for truth prevented the adoption of a pro-

Through a night of doubt and sorrow e indeed thousands of honest and earnest hearts in Britain and elsewhere now passing. The hollow and fraudulent claim to Catholicity and Apostolicity made by Anglicanism has deceived too many. We pray that the deception may cease, as cease it must, if those eager for the truth, putting aside prejudice, mastering passion, and yielding to reason, give ear to the teaching of that church which once was Eagland's glory and can be its only salvation, the church of its Anselms, its Thomas a Beckets, its Langtons and its Fishers. Not in lifeceremonial, puerile simulations but in the living, speaking, heavenly symbolism of the Church Catholic there aught of comfort for man, aught of truth for the soul, of peace for the heart. The Ritualistic craze is one of the stumbling blocks to souls yearning and pining after salvation.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

When the Irish National Convention f America made, last August, selection

of John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, for President, and therefore leader for the time being of the Ireland of this new world, position second only in honor, but equal a responsibility, to the Presidency of the United States of America, those who know Mr. Fitzgerald best declared the choice unexceptionally wise and judicious. Mr. Fitzgerald had been in his private career a great success, and a great success he had been because of manly Irish Catholic good qualities. With the same qualities he must, so felt and thought his friends, be equally a great success in the high and difficult position to which by Irish America he has been lately raised. The new President of the Irish National League in this new world has surpassed Congress devoted itself. the best expectations of his most sanguine friends. He has already, and we

my dear Father Glynn, most sincerely

my dear Father Glynn, most sincerely yours, "+ WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin, &c." "IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. "Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13th, 1856. "His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Rutland square, Dublin. "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-Learn-

ing that a project has been set on foot to erect in Rome a church dedicated to St. Patrick, and that the Very Rev. Prior of Santa Maria in Posterula is now in Ireland with a commission from the Holy Father to enlist the aid of the Irish

people in this patriotic undertaking, beg your Grace to hand the enclosed draft for £500 to Dr. Glynn as my sub

draft for £500 to Dr. Glynn as my sub-scription towards the carrying out of the great work which he has taken in hand. The deep interest which the Sovereign Pontiff has manifested in this projected memorial to Ireland's patron saint is a most gratifying evidence of his love of the Irish race, and cannot fail in deepen-ing the affection with which he is re-garded by his faithful Irish Catholic children both in Ireland and in this our great American Republic.

"The project is certain to commend itself to every lover of St. Patrick. Ire-land has done more to spread the Cath-olic faith in all parts of the earth than any other nation, yet her patron saints have never received that recognition among the churches of the Eternal City which has been given to the saints of

"This may have been through our own neglect, but, be that as it may, it is now the duty of the Irish Catholic people both at home and abroad to enable Dr.

Glynn to erect such a temple to St. Pat-rick in Rome as will be a monument worthy of our love for his memory as well as a credit to the Irish nation 'Assuring your Grace of my warmest esteem, I remain your obedient ser-

"JOHN FITZGERALD." Mention being made elsewhere in these columns of Father Glynn's Catholic and Irish project, we need here but

say that Mr. Fitzgerald's generous example will, we feel confident, be followed by many thousands of his countrymen in America. This continent is specially indebted for its Catholicity to the apostolate of St. Patrick, and will, therefore, feel it a duty to assist in honoring that great saint by the erection to him of a temple in some measure commemorative of his glorious merits, in that same Eternal City where he received his mission and his consecration. Mr. Fitzgerald, in voicing Irish feeling in this matter, does himself, his race, and his organization the very greatest honor.

## A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

L'Echo de Fourvieres gives us some interesting particulars concerning the congress of Liege, which was on the 26th of September solemnly opened, and on that day began its deliberations. Five bishops, those of Liege, Treves, Tournai, Luxemburg, and the auxiliary Bishop of Malines, as well as Mgr. Cartuyvels, vice restor of the Catholic university of Louvain, and many other notabilities, assisted at the inauguration of the Congress on the 26th of September. Pope Leo XIII. was pleased to send his anostolic blessing to the mem bers of the Congress, and to call their attention to the fact that he had in a recent encyclical invited the faithful to THE DERRY TRIUMPH.

NOV & IRSE

What James II. could not do Justin McCarthy, deputy leader of the Irish National party, has achieved, reduced Derry, and lowered forever its historic "No Surrender" flag. Derry's colors are now the bright green of old Ireland, not the hated orange of Nassau, emblem of foreign domination and domestic embitterment. To Protestant and Catholic the change augurs pcace, equality,

prosperity. There is no regret for the discomfiture of Mr. Lewis, of whom Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., writes: "There is much anxiety among the upporters of the government as to dis-urbances in Londonderry not only eccuse of Justin McCarthy's immense

and well deserved popularity there but chiefly of the popular resentment against Mr. Lewis, the Conservative. He against Mr. Lewis, the Conservative. He is, without exception, the most uapopu-lar member of parliament who has sat in the House of Commons since the pres-ent popular Irish organization was formed. He is regarded as a disreput-able financial character. His attacks on the fourth party have singled him out for the special disfavor of Lord Randolph Churchill, and stopped his career with the Tories or Unionists. If he should be unseated, as expected—for. iudging be unseated, as expected—for, judging from the evidence, no man ever deserved t more—no other seat will be found for im.

Mr. Lewis's parliamentary career was one continued and studied parade of nsolent aggressiveness. Sitting for an Irish constituency, he was as thoroughly un Irish as a Tartar and as anti-Irish as a foreign Orangeman alone can be. Parliament is not only relieved but honored by his removal.

CANADIANS ABROAD.

By a singular coincidence, the two democratic nominees for legislative honors in the 30th Minnesota legislative district, consisting of a portion of the city of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, are Canadians, and natives of the Dominion Capital, Bernard Cloutier, Alderman of the 4th ward, Minneapolis, was born in Ottawa, Canada, in the year 1845, and with his parents removed to Minnesota in 1848. He has ever since been a resident of the North-West. The Irish Standard says of this distinguished French-Canadian American:

"Mr. Cloutier is a son-in law of the late William Byrnes, having married the latter gentleman's eldest daughter. Mr. Byrnes, it will be remembered, was sheriff of Hennepin county in 1868, and was well and favorably known through-out this State. Mr. Cloutier is an ernest man in exerciting he make earnest man in everything he under-takes—a worker wherever you find him. He has a record that will stand investiation either as a politician or a private citizen. His social qualities, and the earnestness with which he champions the cause of the workingmen have gained for him innumerable friends. He has been endorsed by the Trades and Labor Assembly of this cit." Assembly of this city.'

The other democratic candidate for the 30th district is Mr. William B. Mc-Ardle, of whom the same paper gives us interesting particulars:

Mr. McArdle was born in Ottawa, Canada, on the 5th day of October, 1848, when that city was merely a Canadian frontier town and if we mistake not was frontier town, and if we mistake not was known as Bytown. He is of Irish parstudy the social problems to which the known as Byown. He is of first par-entage. He spent several years of his life in the city which is now the capital of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Mc-Ardle removed to New York State in the second several s The members of the congress divided themselves into three large committees, the spring of 1865, and enlisted in the regular army on the 13th day of October, 1866. He served under Hancock and Sheridan in the Indian campaigns of 1867.8.9. He received his discharge at Fort Reilly, Kansas, October 13, 1869, after having served his three years term of service. Mr. McArdle came to Min-nesota in June, 1870, and worked in var-ious capacities in lumber woods until 1879. In 1880 he went into the grocery business in this city, with his brother, the firm name of McArdle Bros. Mr. McArdle by his honesty and integrity during the several years he has been in this city has made a record of which any person might be proud. He was nomione on religious works, another on econ the spring of 1865, and enlisted in the omical questions, and a third on legislation. In the committee on religious works, His Lordship the Bishop of Liege insisted that the clergy should in every way possible make the church accessible to the workman and to the poor. He protested with much vigor and with just indignation against the obstacles placed in the way of certain employees of factories attending mass on Sunday. M. Janssens, a representative from St. Nicholas, stated that in his district Catholic employers this city has made a record of which any person might be proud. He was nomi-nated in 1884 for Alderman from the Third Ward, and was defeated by only a few votes. His friends—and they are as countless as the sands of the desert—are had inscribed at the head of their factory regulation : "Everything in our work hould be done for the glory of God and the salvation of souls." The employees and workmen thus form, as working hard for him, and from the success they are meeting with have every reason to feel assured that the result of were, but one family, and while at Borinage the workmen plunder the their work will be the election of Mr. McArdle as Representative of the Tair-tieth Legislative District. Mr. McArdle factories and palatial residences of their Free Mason employers, at Saint Nicholas socialistic troubles are unknown. In is very popular with the Canadian ele-ment of the city, and his sympathy with the cause of the workingman has the committee on social difficulties, Count De Loe read an interesting report attracted a great many of the latter to of the formation of the peasants' unions his side.' founded in Westphalia. Thanks to the The Canadian element is powerful, organization of these associations, the respectable, and much respected in the pernicious operations of usurious Jews, American North-West. Many of the who levied an exorbitant impost on the best citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis, farming population, have been effectunot to speak of other towns in Minneally restricted, and litigation by means sota and Dakota, are either of Canadian of a just system of arbitration arrested. birth or spent their early years in Can-The committee then gave consideraada, becoming thoroughly imbued with tion to various economical ques-tions, especially to the estab-Canadian determination, fired by Canadian ambition, and animated by Canadian lishment of popular banks love of liberty and equality. We are and workmen's exchanges, and in these repleased to see Canadian Catholics, who gards clearly brought out the fallacy have migrated to the United States, disof Socialism's deceptive theories. tinguish themselves in the political or In marked contrast to the Catholic commercial world. And we may here congress was the radical demonstration remark, that, with very few excepwhich also took place on Sept. 26th, Red tions, only those Canadian Catholics who have proven true to their religion and its practices have achieved either honor flags and redder cravats were the order of the day among the assembled social. or respect or success in the American republic. The very worst man in any community is a bad Catholic. Of this truth the American people have long since convinced themselves, and are ever ready to give practical proof of their conviction.

#### NOV. 6, 1856.

PURGATORY AND THE COMMUN. one ION OF SAINTS. duc

We reproduce at the request of not a few of our patrons that portion of His Lordship the Bishop of London's pastoral relating to the dostrine of the Communion of Saints. Nothing more excellent as to literary merit, nothing more sweetly Catholic and touchingly devotional has ever appeared in our columns. Those of our readers who preserve not the RECORD, we would advise to keep at least the last and present numbers, or, if they think it better, give the following extract and the beautiful verses that follow an honored place in the album of Catholic literature which every good family should possess and which pious mothers should encour age their children to enrich and augment

by just such selections as these : The Catholic Church is a living organ ism—it is the body of Christ. It exists in Heaven in a triumphant state, on earth in a militant state, and in Purga-tory in a suffering state: "As in one body," says St. Paul in the Epistle to the Romans." "there are many members, but Romans, "there are many members, but all the members have not the same office, so we being many, are one body in Christ, and each one members one of another." The communion of saints is a great fact attested by the revealed word of God, and embodied as an article of faith in the Apostles' Creed. The church faith in the Apostles' Creed. The church is a vast society of the children of Carist, embracing the saints in Heaven, the suffering souls in Purgatory, and its members still detained in the flesh. There is a bond of union, of sympathy,

and of charity, binding all these children of the Church in one great family of God. of the Church in one great family of God. Death cannot separate these souls, nor raise up an impassable barrier dividing them, for Christ, who is our peace, hath broken down all the walls of partition which sin and death had interposed be-tween God's children, and hath made both one; that is, hath embraced and united the saints in Heaven, his children on earth, and his suffering prisoners in Purgatory, into one body, which is His Purgatory, into one body, which is His Church. And, as in the human body, all the members are interdependent and minister to each other's wants, and feel for each others sufferings, and contribute to the well being of the whole body, so, in the Church of God, which is the body of Christ the various members thereof do, the various memoers thereof do, by the divine appointment, and according to their position and the measure of their capacity, minister to each other's spiritual needs, interchange kindly and merciful offices, are bound together by the bonds of active charity and friend-his might doin the remark of death ship, which defy the powers of death and the ruin and wreckage of the grave We here on earth invoke the prayers the saints\_they intercede for us w we nere on earth invoke the prayers of the saints\_they intercede for us with God\_and by prayers, alms deeds and other good works we bring relief and comfort, and we hasten the day of their freedom and happiness for the prisoners of God in Purgatory. This is the com munion of saints in the fullest sense of the word. It presents the whole world of souls who are at friend-ship with God, whether they still remain in the flesh or are already divested of their bodies, and are reigning in Heaven or suffering, with unspeakable longings for home, in purgatory, bound together in the golden bonds of sympathy, friend-ship and love\_bonds which death itself eannot rend asunder; for love is stronger than death\_fortis est ut mors delectio. In us with than death—fortis est ut mors delectio. In the Catholic system the love of friend-ship and of charity is not killed or ex-termined the death of the curvives its tinguished by death. It survives its awful ravages—it smiles above the wreck of mortality, like the blessed light of hope upon a death bed-like the rainpromise over t ie returin of the deluge. Soul lives in blissful communion with soul-friend here with departed friend\_and nor death nor the grave can part them. This is and even has been the belief and practise of the Church, and hence we find in every Christian age, from the catacombs to this practice of the state of the sta nineteenth century, prayers and sacri-fice offered up by the living for the souls of the faithful departed. We find this of the faithful departed. We had the belief and practice recorded on the damp walls of the catacombs—on murel tablets in churches—on the tombs that affection or pride has raised to the memory of the departed. We find them enshined in the immortal pages of the Fathera-embodied in the liturgies of the Fathera-embodied in the liturgies of the eastern and western Churches, and in the plaintive music and wailing dirges of the Church-in the "Dies Irae," and "Liberas," they have come echoing, sounding down the ages, soothing and healing broken hearts, drying the tears of those made widows and orphans by death-and, in accents of tenderest pity and compassion, plead-ing at the mercy-seat of God for the rest and peace and happiness of the de-parted ones. Oh, far more heart reachparted ones. Oh, far more heart reach-ing than Jeremiah's song of sorrow amid the ruins of his beloved city-far more touching and overpowering than the lamentations of Rachel for the lost children of Rama-are the sorrow.laden dirges of the Church when pleading to God for comfort and strength and patience for the living bereaved ones, and forgiveness and mercy for the departed dead. All the sighs and the departed dead. All the sighs and sorrows of broken hearts—all the crushing afflictions and griefs of widows and orphans—all the heart arguish and agony of bereaved mothers—all the fears and hopes of the living for the dead—are taken up and given voices in the liturgy of the Church, and, in union with the pleadings of the precious blood, ascend to Heaven, and in accents more tearful, more pitcous and more touching than ever elss pleaded for the remission of guilt or the all wristion of source, cry out to God for alleviation of sourcew, cry out to God for comfort for the sourcew of the living, and for mercy and pardon for the departed." The reading of this splendid passage of pastoral theology suggested the tenderl pious and feelingly reverent lines con tributed by a lady reader of this journa whose rare mental endowments, varie literary attainments, and exquisited cultured taste, would justify a more fro quent appearance in our columns. It only a pen inspired by Catholic piet, directed by sound judgment, and chas

Archbishop Walsh, enclosing a cheque for £100, says :

Such a project can need no words of mine to recommend it. Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, when they visit the Eternal City, find there churches of their respective nations. For some years past the Catholics of England have been engaged in building there a church in honor of the English martyr, St. Thomas of Canterbury. It is something like a reproach to us that we in Ireland have still to begin the work. Every Irish Catholic must feel grateful to you that you have given us the opportunity of taking it in hands even now. THE OBLATES OF MARY.

We are just now reading in the Lowell' Weekly Sun a series of interesting and edifying sketches of the Oblates of Mary. Our readers, though by no means unfamiliar with this excellent and apostolic congregation, will be pleased to learn that we propose republishing in these columns whole sequence : that Hymn 215, "A. the very impressive and fascinating papers on the origin, progress and good works of that the two cathedral choirs, voluntary the congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We had intended making, last week, some observations on the school question in Ontario, but our friend "Clancahill's" letter to the Hamilton Times reproduced in our columns left us little or nothing to say. Those who would divide this Province and its peaceful population by appeals to the worst passions and lowest prejudices of the majority are too few and too insincere to carry with them weight or influence. The Catholics of the Province are not by any means the favored and the privileged people were sung by the choir; the O Salutaria

d it has been very considerably enriched. It is intended by the donor that this mitre should belong to the See of Lincoln, and should pass to Dr. King's successors in the throne of St. Hugh."

St. Hugh, who was a firm believer in the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff. an enemy of kingly tyranny, facing dauntlessly the regal murderer of Thomas a Becket, has had no successor in Lincoln since the so called Reformation broke the apostolic line in the ancient sees of Engand. But as Lincoln is now situated and forms part of the diocese of Notting. ham, in the re-constructed Catholic Church of England, the Right Rev. Ed. ward Gilpin Bagshawe, Bishop of that See, and he alone, can lay any just claim to the succession of St. Hugh, the fearless mediæval Bishop whose Cathedral is to day in the hands of the despoiling unbeliever.

But the Lincoln mitre is not the only one of the recent vagaries of Ritualism There was recently "consecrated"-the perversion of the term really makes the

heart sick-a Scottish "Bishop" in the Cathedral of Edinburgh. We are told that the ceremony was witnessed by a great number of persons, that the "altar" was vested in a gorgeous white frontal, presented last year by liberal benefac tors to the cathedral, who are giving the and M." was sung as the processional, and regular, were led by the precentor, that then followed the clergy of the dio cese and Scottish Church to the number of 103, that the cathedral clergy came next, followed by the dean and chapter,

who accompanied the Bishop elect\_who of course, was vested in a rochet properly made, and that lastly came the six Scottish Bishops, viz: Argyll and Isles, Aberdeen, Brechin, Moray and Ross, Glasgow, and St. Andrew's; also the Bishop of Durham came expressly to oin in the laying on of hands." We are further told that "each bishop

had his pastoral staff, and two chaplains were in attendance upon each," and that during the communion several hymns

say it without disparagement to Mr. Egan, himselt an able and disinterested leader, infused new life into the mighty organization of which he is Chief Executive. He has placed it above the doubt of friend, and beyond the cavil of enemy. He has in a word given it the irresistable consciousness of strength which invariably precedes victory. Among some of the sorriest foes of Home Rule-craven. hearted sons of Irishmen, unworthy of their origin, and ashamed of their blood. it was for a time customary to hear the League denounced as revolutionary, socialistic and the like. With bated breath and sinking heart-if heart such people can be said to have-they told us that the movement was dangerous,

because of the communistic character and tendencies of its leaders. We knew that the charge was false, that it was a cover for their cowardice and degeneracy, and the leaders of the League were not only

free from the socialistic contagion, but better citizens and better Christians than ever could be a traitorous child of Mother Erin. Our readers will be as leased to peruse as we are to offer them he following correspondence, proving what manner of man is the present Chief Executive of Irish America ;

"4 Rutland square, Dublin, 12th October, 1886. "My Dean Farner Glynn-On return.

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that

"It DEAR PATHER GLINN OF retaint-ing to Dublin a few days ago after a short absence I found the enclosed among the many letters awaiting me. It is, as you will see, from the recently elected president of the Irish National League of America. He sends me for you a cheque for £500 sterling, his personal offering towards your great work, the erection of an Irish Church of St. Pat-rick in Rome, Munificent as Mr. Fitzgerald's donation is, and substantial as is the help which it brings to you, the letter in which he sends it will pr letter in which he sends it will prove, if I mistake not, of even greater value to you in the accomplishment of your noble

ists. Violent and threatening speeches were delivered, and the government project. "I need not assure you that I send you warned that unless it carried out certain both the letter and its enclosure with very great pleasure indeed,-I remain, proposals, termed social reforms, the flag of revolution would be unfurled.