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Catholic Record.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

DOMINION DAY.

On Tuesday last the people of Canada celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of confederation. Year by year there is slowly but surely growing in this great country a national sentiment that will, under more favorable auspices, make this country one of the most progressive and powerful in the world. The subject of Canadian independence has of late attracted a great deal of attention. It is a subject full of interest to our people—for it is deeply and intimately connected with the future. Canada, in its present political relations with Britain, is too happy and contented to think seriously of severing these relations, nor are we, much as we disapprove of Britain's policy in general, prepared at this moment to advocate any such severance. We may say, however, that the time has, in our estimation, come when Canada should be commercially independent—that is, when this great country should have power to make its own commercial treaties with foreign nations irrespective of British or any other influence. We have here the right so to arrange our fiscal policy as to discriminate against Britain or any other country, but cannot, unless Britain wills, and only through British agencies, enter into reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries. Canada is thus kept in a state of commercial tutelage or rather bondage, which year by year is becoming more and more insupportable. It is our interest to enter into friendly trade relations with the United States, with Mexico, the republics of Central and South America, and with the West Indies, with France, Spain, Italy and other countries of Europe, but we cannot do so because of our having no right to negotiate such treaties on our own behalf and in our own interests. Now, we are deeply impressed with the conviction, that if our great North-West is to grow and flourish as it should, if its vast resources, agricultural and mineral, are to find development, and in the course of development a market, Canada must be invested with the power of securing its own outlets for its surplus products. Otherwise there must result discontent and finally disruption. The purpose of confederation was to create here a new nationality, not a nationality fettered and tied down, but one vigorous, healthful and free. Canada must have commercial independence and that independence she will have, let politicians think and say what they may, either separately, and independently for herself or as part of the American union. We are no advocates of annexation. But we see the dark shadow of annexation menacing us, and menace us it will, so long as we are held in commercial bondage. Let us then have a veritable national trade policy that will open for us markets now closed in the faces of our farmers, merchants and mechanics by self-interest and sickly sentimentalism.

The history of confederation is not yet written, but it is a history replete with interest. It was the dream of French statesmen and adventurers of old to found a new empire on this continent extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the fastnesses of Acadia to the Rocky Mountains in the West, and over the valley of the Mississippi to New Orleans. These profound thinkers recognized in these mighty streams the arteries of the North American continent. The purpose on the other hand of British statesmanship, from the moment French impolicy yielded Canada to its sway, has been the consolidation of its North American possessions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Quebec act of 1791 and the act of union of 1841 were but stepping stones to the crowning act of consolidation, the British America act of 1867. Our readers well know that the union of the Canadas brought about in 1841, did not work at all harmoniously. Its fruitful results were embitterment and jealousy and discontent, which manifested themselves in Parliament, in the press and on the hustings. It was soon perceived that some form of federation could alone solve the difficulties and remove the heart-burnings arising from the union of 1841. In 1856 Mr. (now Sir) A. A. Dorion gave notice of a series of resolutions in favor of such a constitutional change. In 1858 the Cartier-Macdonald government took the reins of office, pledged to take steps looking to a confederation of the British North American colonies, and in 1859 the Lower Canadian Liberals by manifesto and the Upper

Canadian reformers, in convention, pronounced themselves in favor of the principle of a federal union. Nothing practical was however effected till 1864. For seven years the legislature of the country had been the theatre of struggles marked by the fiercest animosities. A large Upper Canadian majority supported the claims of one political party, a larger Lower Canadian majority those of another. This condition of things could not last. From 1862 till 1864 the rival parties in Parliament were so evenly matched in strength that no administration could be formed on a solid basis. The session of 1864 opened with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald yet in office, with a precarious majority of one or two which he vainly endeavored to increase. The session opened on the 19th of February and in the course of a month the Premier saw himself forced to resign the seals of office. Sir Elienne Tache then formed an administration which was, however, defeated on the 14th of June following, on a straight vote of want of confidence submitted by Mr. A. A. Dorion. Meantime the state of the country had engaged the attention of the Legislature. On the 14th of March Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Scoble:

That it be Resolved, That on the 2nd February, 1859, the Honorable George E. Cartier, the Honorable A. T. Galt, and the Honorable John Ross, then Members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in London, and acting on behalf of the Government of which they were Members, did address a Despatch to the Colonial Minister, in which they declared that "very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of Canada in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population," that "differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections," that "the progress of population has been more rapid in the western section, and claims are now made on behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers," that "the result is shown by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our Constitutional system, and consequently detrimental to the progress of the Province," and that "the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of affairs that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may forever remove them." That a Select Committee of twenty members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said Despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report from time to time; and that the said Committee shall consist of the following Members, of whom seven shall form a quorum, viz: Honorable Messieurs Cameron, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapin, Mr. Dickson, Honorable Mr. Dorion (Hochelaga), Mr. Dunkin, Honorable Messrs. Mowat, Galt and Holton, Mr. Joly, Honorable Mr. Attorney General John A. Macdonald, Honorable Messrs. Macdonald (Cornwall), McDougall and McGee, Messrs. McKellar, Scoble and Street, Honorable Mr. Turcotte and the Mover.

This resolution did not come to a vote till the 19th of May, when two amendments were rejected and its principle affirmed by a majority of 59 to 48. The majority was composed of fifty-one Upper Canadian and eight Lower Canadian members, the minority of forty-four Lower Canadians and four Upper Canadians. The passage of this resolution led to a solution of the crisis brought on by the passage of Mr. Dorion's motion on the 14th of June. Mr. Brown, with two other Upper Canadian Liberals, took office under Sir E. P. Tache and brought over his followers to the support of the administration thus re-organized. During the recess ministers, together with delegates from the Maritime Provinces, formulated a scheme of confederation which was submitted to the legislature in the session of 1865. The first legislative battle on the subject took place in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne on the 23rd of January, 1865. The twelfth paragraph of the address read as follows:

"That we receive from His Excellency, with the most profound attention, the announcement that a careful consideration of the general position of British North America induced the conviction that the circumstances of the time afforded the opportunity, not merely for the settlement of a question of Provincial politics, but also for the simultaneous creation of a new nationality;—that preliminary negotiations were opened by His Excellency with the Legislatures and Governors of the other Provinces of British North America, and that the result was that a meeting was held at Quebec, in the month of October last, composed of delegates from those Colonies, representing all shades of political party in their several communities, nominated by the Lieutenant Governors of their respective Provinces, to confer with the Members of the Canadian Ministry on the possibility of effecting a Union of all the Provinces of British North America;—that this Conference, after lengthened deliberations, arrived at the conclusion that a Federal Union of these Provinces was feasible and desirable, and the result of its labors is a plan of Constitution for the proposed Union, embodied in a series of resolutions which, with other papers relating to the subject, His Excellency has directed to be laid before us; and that the general design of a Union, and the particular plan by which it is proposed to carry that intention into effect, have both received the cordial

approbation of the Imperial Government." To which Hon. Mr. Dorion (Hochelaga) moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Laframboise, That the words, "But this House deems it a duty respectfully to express to Your Excellency its firm conviction that the people of this Province, fully appreciating the blessings of their existing political relations with the Great Empire of which they form part, neither wish nor seek to create nationality," be added at the end thereof.

The amendment was rejected by a decisive vote of 64 to 25. The minority consisting of three Upper Canadian and twenty-two Lower Canadian members, while the majority was made up of twenty-nine Lower and thirty-five Upper Canadians. On the 3rd of February Hon. Mr. (now Sir) J. A. Macdonald moved the resolutions agreed upon at the Quebec conference in October, 1864. These resolutions were day after day debated till the 11th of March when they were adopted by a majority of 91 to 23. The majority was made up of 36 Lower and forty-five Upper Canadians, the minority of eight Upper and twenty-five Lower Canadians. The address based on these finally passed on the 14th of March. In the session of 1866 the details of the scheme were submitted and received the approval of the Parliament of Canada, whose last session was closed on the 15th of August, in that year. On that day Mr. Speaker Wallace addressed His Excellency the Governor-General in these terms:

In view of the approaching change in the political condition of British North America our attention has been seriously directed to the formation of the Local Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, to be connected hereafter by a Federated Union with the Maritime Provinces. Resolutions embodying the opinions of the Legislature upon the momentous question have been matured, agreed upon, and transmitted to Your Excellency to be forwarded for the consideration of the Imperial Government. The gradual but decided change of public opinion in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on behalf of a closer alliance with Canada, the favor with which the scheme of Confederation has been received by the most eminent statesmen in the Mother Country, and the cordial sanction given by your country, these provinces that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in Canada with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may forever remove them." That a Select Committee of twenty members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said Despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report from time to time; and that the said Committee shall consist of the following Members, of whom seven shall form a quorum, viz: Honorable Messieurs Cameron, Attorney General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapin, Mr. Dickson, Honorable Mr. Dorion (Hochelaga), Mr. Dunkin, Honorable Messrs. Mowat, Galt and Holton, Mr. Joly, Honorable Mr. Attorney General John A. Macdonald, Honorable Messrs. Macdonald (Cornwall), McDougall and McGee, Messrs. McKellar, Scoble and Street, Honorable Mr. Turcotte and the Mover.

In bringing to a close the last Session likely to be held under the Act for the Union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament of your country, the last to exist on the retrospect afforded by the events of the last quarter of a century in this Province.

You can mark during that period the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the improvement and simplification of your laws, and above all the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statesmen in the well-tried ways of the British Constitution. The same principles, the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller Union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter, and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in larger measure to that new nationality of which you will form a part and the dimensions of which will entitle it to a high place amongst the Powers of the world.

The British America act passed the Imperial Parliament in the spring of 1867. By its provisions the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were federated united. In 1870 the North-West Territories were acquired, in 1871 British Columbia, and 1873 Prince Edward Island, east in their lot with their sister provinces. Newfoundland alone remains out of the Union. But Newfoundland will soon be placed in close communication with Canada and see, we trust, the benefits of a close political connection with this country.

Since confederation the public debt of Canada has, it is true, increased from \$93,046,051.73 to 202,159,104.30 and the expenditure from \$13,486,092.96 to \$23,730,157.45. On the other hand the revenue has risen from \$13,687,928.49 in 1867 to \$35,794,619.80 in 1883. The census of Canada now shows a total population of 4,324,810, which, by a judicious immigration and colonization policy, as well as by natural increase, will be within this decade rapidly augmented. To our mind there is a great future in store for this country. We have here every element of national strength, which, if wisely employed, must eventually make of Canada a powerful nation. If our legislation be prudent, our administration guided by economy, and our statesmanship enlightened, there

need be no fear of our future as a people. There must be forbearance, goodwill, and respect for the rights of all, even the feeblest minorities. There must be cultivated a fine sense of political morality, and diffused through all classes of the people a determination to prohibit and to punish any violations in her public men of that morality. In a word, there must in the governing and the governed be a true spirit of patriotism, animating all with love of country and inciting all to the fulfilment of the duties of that Christian life, without which nations, like individuals, must decay and perish, but with which commonwealths flourish in the sunshine of God's blessing and favor.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

We publish elsewhere a report of the hearty and enthusiastic welcome extended to the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, on his arrival last week in his episcopal city. The beautiful old Limestone City had put on her gayest robes for the occasion, and never appeared more lively than on Wednesday, the 28th ult., when welcoming her first pastor. Kingston is a kindly, hospitable, generous city, a city whose people love to honor those to whom honor is due, a city characterized among all Canadian cities by a special devotedness and regard for her bishop and clergy. It is now little more than three years since Dr. Cleary was enthusiastically received by the priests and people of that city and diocese, on his first arrival among them. Since that time he has zealously and earnestly labored to promote their best interests. His graphic and powerful pen has never been idle, nor his eloquent voice silent, when the promotion of Catholic interests was at stake. By his kindness, his urbanity, and his administrative ability, Dr. Cleary has won the respectful regard and hearty esteem of his diocesan clergy and laity. We join with his priests and people in extending His Lordship a most hearty welcome home.

IDOLATRY.

The Christian Guardian is now satisfied and clearly avows that Catholics are idolaters. The Guardian, whose saintly Methodist visage is so often up-cast to heaven to implore a blessing on crookedness and deceit and whose eyeballs are almost rolled out of place to keep them heavenward when they will be earthward and sinward, evidently believes, like the Pharisees of old, that his own justification can be established by taxing his neighbor with wickedness. With Bro. Devart it is just this way—writing for an ignorant and prejudiced constituency who love to hear their Catholic fellow-men reviled and misrepresented and calumniated, he panders to the depraved taste that inspires such a feeling. He will make the Catholic an idolater in spite of himself. He addresses the Holy Virgin even as did the angel of old: Hail, full of grace; the Lord is with thee; Blessed art thou among women. He will have him an idolater because he honors that Virgin to whom the same holy spirit said:

"Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God: Behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the most High, and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of David his father: and he shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end."

He will have him an idolater because he believes that Mary, in fulfillment of these words, became the Mother of God, and honors her and seeks her mediation as such.

He will have him an idolater because he believes that Christ fulfilled the promise he made when he declared: "I am the bread of life. Your fathers did eat manna in the desert, and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven: that if any man eat of it, he may not die. I am the living bread, which came down from heaven. If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give, is my flesh for the life of the world. Then Jesus said to them: Amen, amen I say unto you: Except you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you. He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath everlasting life: and I will raise him up in the last day. For my flesh is meat indeed: and my blood is drink indeed; he that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, abideth in me, and I in him. As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father: so he that eateth me, the same shall also live by me. This is the bread that came down from heaven. Not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead, he that eateth this bread, shall live for ever. These things he said teaching in the synagogue, in Capharnaum."

He will have him an idolater because he will not, as the Jews of old, ask "How can this man give us his flesh to eat?" because he will not, as did some of his disciples murmur, "This saying is hard and who can bear it," or because he will not imitate them, go back and walk no more with him. He will have his Catholic neighbor an idolater because the latter believes that Christ fulfilled the

promise thus made when at the last supper "taking bread he gave thanks, and brake, and gave to them, saying: This is my body which is given for you: do this for a commemoration of me. In like manner the chalice also, after he had supped, saying: This is the chalice of the new testament in my blood, which shall be shed for you." He will have him an idolater because he believes in the real presence with a Tertullian, an Augustin and a Thomas Aquinas, with generations of saints and scholars and the multitudes of Christian men who lived before the so-called reformation, and the greater multitude that have since then lived as well in the eastern as in the western churches. If Christ has deceived these multitudes, as the Christian Guardian must, if it pursue its own declarations to theological sequence, then Christ must be an impostor and a deceiver. In other words, Catholics, not being idolaters, the Guardian must be a blasphemer. We will not call him so, but we do say that in the wide field of crankdom he has chosen for a domain, our "Christian" contemporary's ambition seems to be to hold an honored place in the spot selected for the approved type of canting prevarication and mercenary hypocrisy.

ORANGE VIOLENCE.

The Orangemen of the north, subsidized by the landlord faction whose only hope of retaining, for some little time longer, properties that of right belong to the people, is to sow the seeds of religious discord in the land, are, it seems, bent on preventing freedom of the right of meeting. They hold that they themselves have a perfect right to meet and insult their Catholic fellow-countrymen, but that neither these latter nor Protestants in sympathy with the national movement, have any right whatever to assemble for the purpose of stating their grievances. They have been, for more than a year, threatening to prevent national gatherings, but have not yet succeeded in doing so. One of their latest attempts and latest failures was at Newry, on Sunday, the 8th ult. It was announced that thousands of Orangemen from various parts of Ireland and even of England were to be present on that day to prevent disloyal manifestations on the part of the nationalists. The latter, however, nowise daunted, held their meeting. A disturbance arose on account of a cowardly attack made from the shelter of the Orange Hall, upon their procession to the place of meeting. The Orangemen were worsted in the affray and, we doubt not, severely punished. But this was their desert. They were filled with bitterness and rage over their disappointment. A cable dispatch soon after informed us that Mr. Henry Thompson, the conservative member of Parliament for Newry, Ireland, who witnessed the orange and green riot on the day mentioned, made himself, on his return to London, very conspicuous in the lobby of the House of Commons. The hon. gentleman attracted quite a crowd by a graphic and excited narrative of his observations and experience during the fight. According to Mr. Thompson the Nationalists fought with the ferocity of tigers, while the Orangemen opposed to this the gentleness of lambs. He was especially severe upon the police, who, he said, took the part of the Leaguers against the Loyalists and were unnecessarily brutal all around. Mr. Thompson further declared that he narrowly escaped with his own life, dodging by only a few inches a desperate lunge made at him with a sword bayonet, which was driven with such force that it was firmly imbedded in a wooden wall behind him just as he slipped aside. The member for Newry proposed to question the government concerning the riot, and if the answers of Chief Secretary Trevelyan were not satisfactory to Lord Arthur Hill and the other Orange leaders he would force a discussion of the whole subject. He says that the people of England do not understand the merits of the question, and that if it is fairly ventilated in Parliament he believes public opinion will compel the government to countermand the orders given by Viceroy Spencer, which Mr. Thompson claims are putting a premium upon sedition and crushing the Loyalists.

Quite true, Mr. Thompson. The people of England do not understand the merits of the question. Were the merits of the Irish question understood in Britain, the Rossmores, King-Harmons and the other Orange leaders would receive little or none of the attention and support they now command. The most thoroughly selfish and the worst enemies of Britain in Ireland are the members of the Protestant Ascendancy party. They care nothing for England and less for Ireland. Their sole pre-occupation is to find the best means of using England to strengthen them in Ireland that their career of injustice, plunder, and iniquity may not be cut short. But not even with England's support can the Orange faction in Ireland successfully maintain landlordism or prevent the acquisition by Ireland of its legislative autonomy. The trouble in Newry inspired the

very judicious letter addressed on the day following its occurrence by Mr. Parnell to Mr. Harrington, M. P. Mr. Parnell begins by stating that the Nationalists of all Ireland have reason to congratulate themselves on their magnificent triumph at Newry, and adds:

"I desire at the same time to express a hope that the completeness of their success will induce our friends of Ulster to act in a spirit of self-restraint and moderation."

"While our right to the public expression of our opinions—which are the opinions of the majority of the people of Ulster—should be defended with energy and courage, I believe the sound sense of Ulster Nationalists will show them the high importance of acting with every possible regard and consideration for the susceptibilities of our Orange fellow-countrymen."

"I think, therefore, that at all events for the present, meetings should only be summoned in those districts of Ulster where our opponents are plainly in the minority as Newry."

"Such meetings are the less necessary as there are so many districts in the north of Ireland where the Nationalists form the vast majority of the population."

"Our policy is one of generous toleration and consideration for all sections of the Irish nation, and the course I recommend will, I think, give a guarantee that this is a policy which even the elation of victory will not tempt us to depart from. 'You will agree with me, I think, that in your communications with the branches of the National League in Ulster these principles of action should be laid down, and I have confidence that this policy will likewise commend itself to the gentlemen engaged in arranging Nationalist meetings in that province.'"

There is in this letter a sound, practical view of things in Ulster that must impress every one acquainted with that province with the judiciousness of the advice tendered by the Irish leader. The landlord faction desires an occasion to excite Orange fanaticism. We have little hope, we must confess, of seeing the Orange party favorably impressed with the policy of generous toleration and consideration proposed and counselled by Mr. Parnell. In fact, we have no hope of any such thing happening. But the policy of the Irish leader is the correct one. No unnecessary opportunity should be given the landlord faction to work on the prejudices of the Orange party. The work of National organization in the north can effectively proceed without assemblies that are not really called for by some urgent public necessity.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The beneficial effects of the franchise bill upon Ireland may be perceived at a glance. Under its operation they will be enabled to carry over seat in Leinster, Munster and Connaught and in Ulster representatives for Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal and Monaghan, and possibly, Derry, Down and Fermanagh. The friends of Mr. Parnell expect that the bill will give Ireland in round numbers 800,000 voters as against 226,082 she now has; that of these, 300,000 or three-sevenths of the new electors will be of the laboring class, including 200,000 agricultural labourers proper, 50,000 rural factory operatives in Ulster and the other provinces, and 50,000 mechanics in small towns and villages. It is likewise expected of the new electors 150,000 will be landless labourers in the rural constituencies, and that in twenty-five out of the thirty-one towns and boroughs the bill will place the political sway in the hands of the artisan and laboring class. This will be quite a revolution in itself. It is, however, doubtful if the bill can become law before a dissolution is forced on the government. Both parties in Ireland, nationalists and anti-nationalists, confidently expect a dissolution this year and are busy in preparations for it. From the Boston Republic we learn that in Dublin the Conservatives have four different campaign clubs already in operation, looking after the registry of voters. These clubs are the county registration committee (to the expenses of which the Right Hon. E. Taylor and the Hon. Lord Trevelyan, the Conservative county members of Parliament, are the largest contributors), the Constitutional Club, the City and County Club and the Conservative Workingmen's Club. In the same journal we read that because of Lord Randolph Churchill's recent advocacy in the House of Commons of the extension of the proposed enlarged franchise to Ireland, the Dublin Conservative clubs have united in rescinding all the engagements they had arranged for him on the stump of Ireland. The Republic likewise significantly announces that with a careful registration of voters, Mr. Parnell is certain, even without the franchise bill, of carrying from seventy to seventy-five seats. It is, however, in the public interest earnestly to be hoped that the bill may come to the people. The voice of Ireland would then be fully heard and its demands in consequence greatly strengthened.

Since the above writing the Bill has received the unanimous sanction of the Commons in the last stages of its progress through that body. It has also been read a first time in the Lords, but it now remains to be seen what that august body will do with it on the second reading. That it will then be killed outright or so badly mutilated in com-

mittee as to be useless reform, there is little mind. Mr. Gladstone declared his purpose Chamber with firmness case it should refuse hamper the reform imposed in this great

CONFIRMATION CATHOLIC.

The great festival was celebrated with solemnity in St. P. Sunday last. That stated in our last, ministrations of first firmation to the church parish of London, and reception of these For many weeks the charge of the R. Cornyn and Walsh time, care and labor. The success of their compensation for anxiety ever inexpressed arduous. The return paratory to the remuneration and confirmed by the Rev. Father, brated mass every delivered two instru sides catechizing the ities rendered it d follow the regular c. On Saturday morning the Bishop began at of the candidates for did not conclude the examination was t ing, and must isfactory to H. Sunday morning the children's assembly new Catholic school whence they proceed along Park Ave. to St. Peter's Cathedral of boys and girls hymns to Jesus Sacrament so soon that same Jesus v "Suffer little childr for of such is the was most devoted The boys were neat a white rosette o bouquet in his h spotless white, flow of sweetest flower sight not soon to night those youthf ren wending their the most High, Sabbath morn re love and joy and indeed him brides and fairest brides sweet voices in p dreasts himself c might to make h

What a religion gazed on that imp of the Catholic ch the pageants of ci their most solen worldly gathering nay, enchanting We have witnesse worldly displays and magnificence leave after them salutary impressio tious but touchin are the outcome The Catholic cher from its mother's every stain of ancestral sin. S under her protecti into the mother's ence that must o her solicitude an her love for the Then, as soon as age of reason, the youthful mind to guard it again world in which busy part. That upon the yoke o his burden light, Satan is slavin directs her m skill and citude to p soul for the m ment which re fusion of grace as the flower glori to the morning opens its heart love of God. A it is nourished and in confirm endowed with required to bat of its salvation. Such were fe that passed thro saw the childre ber of one hun ing their steps to be refreshes very inceptio life. When th in the cathedr Father Tiernan Holy Sacrifice were sung by