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## Catholic Record.

LCTDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1885. VIRGIN MARY.

THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED The Church celebrates on the 8th of September the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is a feast observed throughout Christendom with fervor and joyousness, for all generations call Mary blessed. The prophetic words of Isaias, specially applicable to our Divine Redeemer, may also be justly spoken of His Virgin Mother. "Drop down dew ye heavens, from above, and let the clouds rain the just, let the earth be opened and bud forth a Saviour." (Isaias xiv., 8.) "A star shall rise out of Jacob," says the Book of Numbers, "and a sceptre shall spring up from Israel." (Numbers xxiv., 17.) This heavenly light is Mary, who cometh into the world like the morning star to announce the dawn of the eternal day. Therefore it is that the Church invokes her under the sweet appellation, "Morning Star," Stella Matutina. Isais, with luminous prevision of the glorious privileges of Mary, cries out, "And there shall come forth a rod out of the root of Jesse, and a flower shall rise up out of his root, and the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him; the spirit of wisdom, and of understand ing, the spirit of counsel, and of fortitude, the spirit of knowledge and of godliness.' (Isaias xii, 2) Before the coming of Christ heaven and earth seemed to envy each other in their desire for the coming of the Holy Virgin and to cry out with the Wise Man, "Arise my love, my beautiful one, and come." (Cant. ii., 13). All men cried out in the depths of their desolation and abandonment: "Come, O liberator of the human race; in thee, by thy Son Jesus Christ, shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." At length the glad day came when all mankind could with the angel salute her. "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women." (Luke i, 24). At the birth of this incomparable virgin, the angels, filled with joy, exclaimed : "Who is she that cometh forth as the morning rising, fair as the moon, bright as the sun, terrible as an army set in array." (Cant. vi., 9) Might it not well have been said at the birth of Mary that which the angel announced to the shepherds at the birth of Christ: "Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people . . . Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good-will.' (Luke ii , 10.14). In creating Mary, God, says Tertullian, thought only of Jesus Christ, His Son. And Bossuet declares that we should not be astonished either that He formed the Blessed Virgin with so much care, or that He caused her to be born with so much grace, because, He formed her in view of the Saviour whose mother she was to be. To render her worthy Hu Son, He created her after the model of that Son, and being about to give us soon the Incarnate Word, He gave us in the Nativity of Mary an gave us in the Nativity of Mary an embryo Christ, it we may so speak, a slated roof, presents on the exterior a Christ commenced and foreshadowed by a living manifestation of His Infinite perfections. The Lord made choice of Mary for Himself. With what graces and privileges, therefore, did He not invest her from her very birth? In her we may see shining the innocence of Christ as with an aureola around her virginal head. St. shining the innocence of Christ as with an aureola around her virginal head. St. Peter Damien declares that at the birth of Mary took place the dawn of the great day of Jesus Christ. As the beauty and day of Jesus Christ. As the beauty and serenity of the aurora are guarantees of the calmness and brightness of the day, Mary appearing at last, to announce the light, gives us by her birth the brightest and most beautiful of mornings. "What an one, think ye, shall this child be ?"

Eternal Word shall repose. With her is bound up our salvation. Who shall she be? The Mother of all men. As her nativity gives Mary to earth, her assumption gives her to heaven. In her nativity Mary receives every blessing, and these blessings, tender mother that she is, she communicates to our souls.

THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

One of the most useful and deserving

institutions of learning in the Province of Ontario is the Sacred Heart Academy

of this city. Here is truly imparted that

veritable Christian education which con-tents itself not with the mere development of the intellect but with the culture of mind and heart, If for the young men of our generation such a training is an absolute necessity, as well in their own as in the interests of society, is it not at least equally so for the girlhood of to-day that is to be the womanhood of tomorrow? Woman it is that moulds the family, guides the household and gives character, endurance and hope to the coming generations. How carefully then must her early education be watched over? How minute, exact and unceasing the care given to her training, that her mind may be brought to know the truth and her heart from earliest infancy to love the good? No other training can make of her aught but an intellectual anomaly or a moral monster Inourestimation, and we say so at the risk of being termed a pessimist, one of the fruitful sources of disorder, misery and crime in the world of to-day, is the lack of Christian influences in the education of young women. But on this unpleasant point we care not to dwell. It is our present purpose to express our hearty pleasure at the number of conventual institutions for the true and thorough education of young ladies with which this Province is blessed. This city and diocese is specially blessed in this regard. Among institutions of this kind, flourishing under the care and patronage of the Bishop of London, is the Sacred Heart Academy of this city. The time has, in our estimation, come when the Catholics of Western Ontario should show that they fully appreciate the blessing and benefit of having in their midst this home of piety and learning. True, the academy has for years been in a flourishing condition, but a large portion of the support it has received, it has drawn from the United States. We should, and trust we ever will be, glad to extend a hearty welcome to pupils from the neighboring republic seeking places we have ourselves in this country a duty to fulfil by these institutions that is forgotten or overlooked by too many. are no longer in the position of amongst them have now reache public school, whether high or otherwise, London that its institutions are mainly supported from within, and by that support justly claim patronage from without. Let it be known of the Sacred Heart Academy established in the Epis. copal city itself, that it receives from this diocese and province the encouragement and patronage its merits deserve and past services justly claim. We cannot conclude our reference to this institution without noting the kindly observations of our city contemporaries on the new Separate School just erected. out of their own means, by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, on Queen's avenue, in this city.

The Advertiser of the 31st said : "I he new Separate School on Queen's avenue, now rapidly approaching com-pletion, has been erected out of their own means by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, at a cost of fully \$8,000, and is a decided ornament to the city. The building, constructed as it is of white

In the Free Press of the same date we

"The new school building fronting on Queen's Avenue, erected by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, at a cost of \$8,000, is was the question asked at the birth of John the Baptist. What should have been asked of Mary at her birth? What shall she be? The Mother of God. Thus we must measure her greatness. She will be the living Temple wherein the 2nd of September. It is destined for a Separate School, entirely independent of the day school attached to the Convent itself. It is now just about completed, and the classes will be opened on the 2nd of September. There will be a Et tacuit omnis multitudo. The priests of

teaching staff of four ladies, and the classes will be systematically graded. The ladies of the Sacred Heart deserve great credit for building, out of their own means, such a magnificent structure for educational purposes. It is to be hoped the attendance of pupils will in some degree be commensurate with their liberality."

We join our contemporaries in the hope that the generosity of the ladies of the Sacred Heart in erecting this school will be met by a just appreciation on the part of the Catholics of this city of its great advan-tages. We can, we feel confident, speak for them when we say that they will show such an appreciation and that the goodness and liberality of the good ladies will ever be green in their hearts.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NICOLET. The Right Rev. Elphege Gravel, whos appointment to the newly erected see of Nicolet we had previously announced, was consecrated in Rome on the 2nd of August last, by His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales. The new Bishop was before his departure from the eternal city, the object of many kindnesses from the Holy Father. The Lower Canadian press supplies us with a brief biographical sketch of the Bishop of Nicolet, from which we learn that he was born at St. Antoine de Richelieu, on the 12th of Oct. ober, 1838, the issue of most respectable parentage. He was at an early age sent to school, and made the greater part of his classical course at the college of St. Hyacinthe, having for his classmates many young men since distinguished in the world of politics and letters. He also we believe, spent some time in Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. His classical course terminated, Mgr. Gravel entered the grand seminary of Montreal to follow his theological studies, and thence went to teach in the Seminary of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, where he was on the 16th of September, 1870, ordained priest, His first parochial charge was that of St. Damien de Bedford, whence he was moved to that of the Cathedral of St. Hyacinthe, in April 1880. On the 4th of July of the same year he was likewise named canon and penitentiary of the cathedral church. It will thus be seen that his career in the priesthood gave promise of great success. Besides, close study and extended knowledge together with great fluency of speech, combined to make Mgr. Gravel one of the ablest preachers in his Province, in our educational establishments, but and on many important occasions was Lower Canada and the United States. While rector of the cathedral he won by, The Catholics of Western Ontario assiduity and industry in the good works of the ministry, especially amongst the struggle and embarrassment in which young men, a deserved popularity. In they found themselves thirty or 1884, failing health compelled him to even twenty years ago. Very many seek repose. He accordingly resolved to undertake a voyage to Rome, in which a standing that enables them, if they do city he was residing when he received intheir duty, to afford their children a timation of his appointment to the episcosound Christian training such as the pacy. His consecration taking place at the same time and in the same church, and cannot impart. Let us, then, in this at the hands of the same Pontiff as that Province, where the need of such a of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and of training is specially felt, do our duty the Vicar Apostolic of Central Africa, fully and cheerfully in this regard. Let Mgr. Sogaro, was, even for the Eternal emnity. After his consecration Mgr. Gravel left at the earliest moment for his episcopal see. He arrived there on the 26th of August and received a most enthusiastic welcome from clergy and people. Fully ten thousand of the faithful assembled to greet their new chief pastor, and the number of the clergy present from all parts of the Province is estimated at three hundred. The Archbishop of Quebec and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe also honored the occasion with their presence. The address of the clergy is well worthy reproduction, as an evidence of the power of discipline in the Church of God and the love of obedience characteristic of the priesthood of Christ, This address will be read with all the more pleasure when it is understood that there were very grave differences of opinion among the clergy of the diocese and bishops of the Province as to the propriety and advisability of the erection of the new See of Nicolet. In their address the clergy say : "My Lord, the clergy of the diocese of Nicolet claim the honor to offer public welcome to their bishop, with hearty wishes for his happiness on this the occasion of his installation We read in the Acts of the Apostles that St. Peter having adjudicated upon a question which then divided opinions in the Christian Church, a great silence seized upon the multitude after his decision. Et tacuit omnis multitudo. This was a loving and respectful acquiescence in the apostolic dictum, and there might be seen more than one great soul, having conquered self and every personal consideration, lending a generous hand to the realization of that which they had previously opposed. The spirit of God can at all times

produce such noble spectacles to show unto

all men the infinite vitality of His church,

views in the past on the ent state of things, crowd

ready heart around their bishop, happy to form with him a powerful and fruitful union, and to demonstrate to the great Pontiff who now rules the Church the submission of his children of Nicolet to his ever cherished commands. Ascend then, My Lord, with confidence, the throne to which divine choice calls you, to sit among the princes of God's people. We will be, of that throne, in accordance with the laws of the sacred hierarchy, its most solid support and the non-Catholic system, so highly favfirmest rampart.

"And since from this episcopal thron must henceforth proceed the heavenly direction for the salvation of all, to it must ascend with our hierarchical obedience our wishes and our benedictions The faithful laity, on the other hands will, after the example of your entire clergy, echo the words which the Church herself has addressed you,-'Qui bene-

dixerit tibi sit ille bonedictus. Mgr. Gravel made a most happy reply to this and to the other addresses welcome. The banquet given in his honor was attended by the bishops above named, the clergy and many of the judicial and political notabilities of the Pro vince of Quebec. Judges of the Superior Court, Senators and many members of the Dominion Commons and Provincial Parliament were all present to testify their regard for the new Bishop of Nicolet. His reception was thoroughly Catholic in its enthusiasm and unanimity. We wish him many long years of usefulness and prosperity in the episcopal office.

AN EDUCATIONAL OUTRAGE.

In the Educational Weekly of August 20th, we notice a report of the twenty fifth annual convention of the Provin cial Association, comprising inspectors teachers of High, Public and Separate Schools throughout Ontario. This asso ciation is a very important body, in fact a sort of educational parliament, from which the Minister of Education himself does not disdain to accept suggestions for changes and improvements in the school laws. So deeply impressed is he with the importance of this body that the hon, gentleman actually saw fit to attend its last meeting, to explain his course, and discuss and give reasons for some of the changes he has lately seen fit to make.

It is, we need not say, of the utmost mportance that nothing of sectarian oigotry, nothing offensive to Catholic eachers who attend and who have a right to a place and hearing at the meetings of this association, or to the Cathoic body as a whole, should be introduced into the papers read, or the discussions that there take place. The brutal attack on Catholicism by Dr. McVicar, some time ago, at one of these annual conven tions, drew from the press such severe comments as to give ground for hope that the offence would not be repeated. Imagine, then, our surprise, when, in a paper read by Mr. Glashan, Inspector of Public Schools for the city of Ottawa, member of the Central Board of Examin. ers, and a particular friend, we believe of the Hon, the Minister of Education himself—a paper entitled "A Plea for the Study of Science in Schools,"-imagine, occasion, and by a gentleman holding such a position as Mr. Glashan, we read the following:

"But the mighty work for which Galileo's genius had been bestowed on him was not thus to be stopped. Even as Luther, nearly sixty years before, had appealed from Pope and cardinals to God's word, so Gaileo appealed from Aristotle and the professors to God's works; and as the result of the first appeal has been an ever-increasing toleration or freedor of thought in religious matters, and a strengthening of the feeling of individual responsibility with a corresponding growth of Christian charity, the only growth of Christian charity, the only true all-brother love, so the result of the second appeal has been a steady increase of liberty of opinion and action under the general restriction of not injuring the general restriction of not injuring others, and an enormous advance in the material prosperity and, as a consequence, in the civilization and morality of a large part of mankind. By sustaining Galileo's appeal, man has created science, and science has created the arts and manufactures that have changed the whole face of the earth and the conditions of existence."

We have no desire to impute motives. but we cannot forbear saying that Mr. Glashan, if he know anything of historyand a public school inspector, a mem ber of the Central Board, and a special friend of Mr. Ross, must surely know something of history—if, we say, he know anything of history, if he have any respect for the feelings of Catholics-a qualification not requisite, however, for any office he fills, but essential in the make up of a gentleman-Mr. Glashan must know that language such as this is calculated to give deep offence to the whole Catholic body, to outrage the feelings of Catholic teachers and grievously impair the usefulness of the Provincial Association. If such papers as these are to be read at its meetings we may fairly ask whether or not the association is to be considered a distinctively Protestant association and to respectfully submit to your diocese, My Lord, whatever their the Minister the question-when and

tant teachers have forced the hon. gentleman into any such choice it is well that Catholics should know it, that they may at once step down and out from a body whose practice is a violation of its pro-

The incident we have referred to is another proof of our contention two years ago, that nothing but a complete system of Catholic education in this Province. entirely distinct from and independent of ored, petted and pampered by existing laws, will ever save us from jarrings, heart-burnings and embitterments which every good citizen desires to see aliminated from the educational life of Ontario.

BAD READING AGAIN. We return to this subject not with any

found conviction of the necessity of vigorous and united action on the part of Christian parents against this monstrous evil. We lately gave the opinion of the venerable Archbishop of Cincinnati on the demoralizing influence of the criminal reports published by the daily press We have now to submit the views of Mr. Anthony Comstock, the well-known agent of the society for the suppression of vice, on this and the kindred subject of sensational novel reading. Mr. Com stock is one of the very highest and most reliable authorities on this subject in America, and we therefore bespeak for his words and figures the most earnest attention. Addressing a meeting in Boston, little more than a year ago, Mr. Comstock said that we have in our homes an influence that is debauching and leading our youth to a criminal life. That influence is the sensational publication by the daily press of the details of every loathsome crime. No more right has the newpaper publisher to gather up the letters of the libertine and lay bare the details of the horrible crimes which occur in the sinks of iniquity, than has the scavenger to bring pail of filth and set it down in the midst of a family. Parents have the right of self-defence, the right to keep their homes pure, and should therefore take action against the baneful influences which corrupt the home circle. One of the most terrible of evils, one which is daily leading our children into the paths of crime, is this publication of sensational articles in the newspapers. Fathers take the daily papers for information as to business and politics, they take little or no interest in the criminal reports, read then and cast them aside. The children pick them up, eagerly scan them, study the reports of crime, and thus sow in their vouthful hearts the seeds of corruption. Then there is the illustrated weekly paper of crime. Wicked men take the daily papers, clip from them the sensational reports of criminal deeds, which they illustrate and emphasize. These weeklies are spread broadcast over the land, that children may feast several young men by birth Canadianstheir youthful eyes and minds upon the infamies they record and picture to death for murder. There is incumbent often too cumbrous for concealment in of the United States. Is our daily press we repeat, our amazement and indigna-tion when in such paper, read on such an scheme for the destruction of our youth the child's pocket, so that another free from blame in the matter of pubhalf-dime novel, which Mr. Comstock novels find their way into Canada in gives us statistics in regard of the number of youthful criminals arrested in the city of Brooklyn alone, for the eight years these eight years there has been an aver- the period? age of 1,283 children, under the age of 14 years, arrested for crime and vagrancy in Brooklyn. During the year 1881 there were 4,377 arrested in the city of Brooklyn between the ages of 14 and 21. During the May term, 1882, general sessions, the grand jury passed upon 236 juvenile cases and indicted 236 criminals, threefourths of whom were between 14 and 18 years of age.
Mr. Comstock then gives us a record

of the offences of boy and girl criminals during certain stated periods. From January to October 1882 there were 19 youths arrested for murder, of whom two were 21 years of age, five 20, six 19, one 18, one 17, one 14, two 12, and one 8. Mr. Comstock says of this last one, who was hanged for butchering two men, that on the scaffold he wanted to know why they would live in peace and hardly require a did not hurry and not "keep a fellow waiting all day." When he was asked if he had anything to say, he replied that he guessed his mother would cry when she heard about it. Another young man, twenty years of age, who shot the proprietor of a store he attempted to burglarize, when informed that his victim had died, made the horrible declaration:

From January to October 1882, there true view to take of the relations of Engwere 24, and from October 1883, up to land to Ireland. The British press pan-June 1884, there were 25 youthful murders to the lowest prejudices of the pecderers arrested. It is thus clear that

there were in 1882, 16, in 1883 21, and 22 from October, 1883, to June, 1884. From January to October, 1882, there were 52 attempted murders by youths : in 1883 for the same period, 86, and from the 1st of October, 1883, to June. 1884, there were 56. The number of youthful burglars from January to October, 1882, was 100; for the same period in 1883, 80, and from October 1883, to June 1884, 58. The youthful highway robbers from January to October, 1882. reached the number of 82; in 1883 for the same period 38, and from October 1883 to June 1884, 47. In 1882 during the period already mentioned there were arrested for larceny 134 youths, for the corresponding period in 1883, 92, and from October 1883 to June 1884, 130, During the period last mentioned seventeen youths were murdered, the young. est a child 3 years old murdered by a feelings of pleasure, but under the proboy of 10 years. Still worse, in 1882, 12 youths attempted suicide, in 1883, 18, and from October 1883 to June 1884, 10. These are appalling figures—a sad har. vest of the flash novel, the daily criminal

record, and the filthy illustrated weekly. Mr. Comstock adds; "I have said nothing of the arrests for gambling, pick pocketing and such crimes. There have een arrested during this time four bands of youthful bandits. One gang of seven were all under sixteen years of age; of one gang of ten all were under seventeen years of age; of one gang of nine all were under ten years of age ; and of one gang of seven all were under twenty years of age. Those of the gang of nine under ten years of age, just before their arrest, had passed a resolution at their head quarters that each one should poison his own mother—one of the boys relented : he couldn't do it, and he thought he would practice on the servant girl. She heard him discussing it with one of his companions, and objected to the performance, and caused the arrest of these young criminals. Almost all of these young boys attributed their downfall to he reading of sensational stories."

Now, we may be told that these figures and statements do not concern us in Canada, that juvenile crime and vice are not so prevalent amongst us as with our republican neighbors. To this we reply that youthful crime is on the increase in Canada, as our criminal statistics clearly show-that the criminal classes of the United States are largely recruited from Canada, and that in the Province of Ontario especially, during the last few years, have been committed murders which in atrocity equal anything of the kind that Texan or Kentuckian annals can show. We cannot, in this matter of youthful crime, caused by bad reading, afford to cast the stone at our neighbor's house, our own being too fragile to permit such liberty. The writer, a Canadian himself, and proud of his country, was some few years ago horrified on visiting a well known city prison in the United States to find there incarcerated one of whom was under sentence of them. But the illustrated weekly is not on us in Canada an obligation as solemn the only engine of the Evil One. The and as pressing in this matter of immorweekly is sometimes too costly and alliterature as there is upon the people had to be invented, in the shape of the Do not American Police Gazettes and flash justly calls the weekly death-trap. From large numbers? These are questions we this gentleman's statement we now take should seriously put to ourselves—and some figures to show the extent and answer with sincerity. From foreign enormity of the evils of bad reading foe or domestic aggression we are ever amongst the youth of the land. He ready to defend our homes and firesides. Must we not be equally ready to defend them against the invidious attacks of that most dangerous and deadending January 1st, 1883. For each of ly of foes, the pestilential literature of

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

The quarrel of Ireland is not, properly

speaking, with the English people, but with the British government and the ascendency faction of Dublin Castle. In an address to his people on his return from Rome, Bishop Nulty, the patriot prelate of Meath, paid a just tribute to the many noble qualities of the English race. He said that he loved, esteemed, reverenced and respected the mass of the English people. They were, he thought, naturally honest, industrious, truthful, generous, and brave as lions on the battlefield, and he believed that if the English people and the Irish people were left alone to their own natural instincts they divine precept to make them love each other: He added: "If the people of England were left to themselves they would be the noblest people on the face of the earth but the minds of the masses are poisoned and prejudiced and embittered against us by the wholesale petrified lies circulated by the press. They have succeeded in inspir-"I must be a 'tough'; I have downed my ing the people with hatred and contempt pre- where did he decide on choosing Martin youthful murderers are on the increase. nation mistrusts if it does not hate Irewith Luther as its patron saint. If the Protes- Then, in the matter of youthful suicides, land. The quarrel of Ireland is not with the English people, only in so far as endorse and sustain despotism and i tice, and a firm conviction gained hold on the public of Ireland that the English taking its cue from the Castle fa nd, is responsible for the bad and embitterment that divide two noble peoples. Irishmen are a ready to acknowledge the good qua of Englishmen and in this new world of Irish and men of English origin be daily found co-operating heartily generously with each other in prome the best interests of the countrie which they are citizens. The hatreds discords of the past will, we feel ass be wiped away when, through the imp ing modifications of the relations of two countries, Ireland will be once invested with the right of self-gov THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The people of the Pacific coast may in and be driven to take the law into own hands in the matter of driving the Chinese, The governments of Ot and of Washington should long ago taken energetic steps to rid the cou of this pest. It is a disgrace to civilize that these barbarians should be perm to make homes in a Christian land. bing the laborer of his hire, and demo izing the youth of the country by example of vices hitherto unknown so completely held in restraint, as t afraid to show their hideous forms to public gaze. We learn from the that a committee of the supervisor San Francisco lately made a thore investigation of Chinatown, and that report rendered gives a shocking pic of this cancer spot on Californian civi tion. In that portion of the city ther thirty thousand degraded heathens, huddled together in squalid dens, gove by private tribunals of their own, or us en more convenient, those of the and state to enforce their secret decisi practicing the most shameless immora with a hideous system of female slaver defiling and corrupting all with wi they come in contact-constitute a cla population whose very presence is a petual injury to the white laborers, an menace to the entire community. Me cipal statutes are openly violated, greedy white landlord permitting the ants to herd together like cattle. Ev where throughout Chinatown disease vice reign supreme. In answer to question, what is to be done, the Com tee answers :

tee answers:

"Compel the Chinamen, by munic laws which are not only enacted, enforced, to live like our own race; vent them from burrowing and crow together like vermin; enforce cleanli in mode of life; break up opium dens gambling hells; restrict the number of habitants in any given block in the cienforce upon this people, so far as may possible, by every legitimate method can be devised, a cost of living that approach as nearly as possible that of ordinary white laborer; take away full the Chinaman by such methods as the largest possible part of the profit of earnings as they accrue now from present mode of life, and thus exhevery effort to bring him to the lever the such as the content of the profit of every effort to bring him to the leve the, at present, fearfully handicar American laborer, and California, or Francisco, at least—will soon cease trattractive as a place of abode, and a profitable field of labor for the China than it is at present. Scatter them by a policy as this to other States, and other states take home to themselves full measure of the extent of the curs Chinese immigration when they shall I felt the evil as we feel it here."

Rather than submit to such regulat the Chinese would leave the city, as le they must, we believe, eventually. T have friends and even advocates amo the selfish and hard-hearted moneyters and money-grabbers to be found San Francisco as elsewhere, who profi their presence to refuse just pay to white laborer, and to extort from the wretched barbarians exorbitant rents the dens they occupy. Our hearty s pathy is with the white population of Pacific in their struggle for self-protect The first duty of a nation to itself is preservation. The fulfilment of this cannot be attained by either Canad the United States till the Chinese cur effaced. We have room in America all men save such as those who po the sacred soil of our continent by cr and profanations that cry to heaver

SILVER JUBILER.

The silver jubilee of the Rev. Fe Gerard, P.P. of Belle River, in this cese, was worthily celebrated at that on the 2nd inst. His Lordship the Bis Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and a large num of the clergy of the diocese were in a dance to testify their esteem for Fa Gerard and their appreciation of his se dotal virtues. A full report of the bration will appear in our next is Meantime, we wish Father Gerard p happy years in the holy ministry.

Dr. Washington Gladden, a Protes Dr. Washington Gladden, a Protest clergyman of some note, writes in last issue of the New York Independent it is the glory of the Roman Catchurch that it is the church of the mon people; it has always been a Europe as well as in America."