Ene Cattolic Mecord Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Stre London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., Editor. TEOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor. state of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Banner.

man should follow up his reassuring de-

and Bolton and the complete effacement

of the Castle system. Till this is done

the Irish people will look on all minis-

amongst our Catholic population ! Be-

hold how the lamentable news strikes all

nearts like a thunderbolt. A man

amongst the most eminent of our times,

universal admiration, a man whose repu

tation for sanctity neither oceans nor

continents have limited, towards whom

the river, it is surrounded by gar-

Deaf Mutes, of which he is one of the

principal protectors. There forgotten,

istry because of old age, and five ser-

vants. Although the venerable prelate's

residence is indeed beautiful he has

nopeful.

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General Agents: Mess Donat Crowe and Luke King. Oltawa Agency: P. J. COFFET, Gen'l Agent, 74 George SL. RATES PER ANNUM. -One Copy, \$2.00; three Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$12.50. Paysble in every case in advance. Advertising rates made known on appli-cation.

Aston. Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Bishops of Ottawa, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-olic Ciergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pub-lisher will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the page can be stopped. THE LAST DAYS OF A PATRIARCH. We read in L'Etendard a touching notice Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office. of the illness of the venerable Archbishop Bourget. "Profound emotion," says our esteemed contemporary, "prevails

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1885.

a man whose works have for halt a cen-His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, tury been the object of the varying judg-Bishop of Kingston, will preach in St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday next. ment of men, but which, after some irresistible method, never failed to win

ARCHBISHOP TACHE AND THE RECORD.

daily for many years have had recourse Our readers and frien Is have already so many of the unhappy among men to perused with pleasure the letters of seek relief from sufferings of mind and endorsation received by us from the body-behold now the moment has come Bishops of London, Peterboro' and Hamwhen the venerable and saintly Arch. ilton. They have noticed with satisfaction bishop of Martianopolis, hath, perchance, that leading churchm an of the episcopal reached the term of his illustrious and sacerdotal orders have, at a time career. The Archbishop of Martianopolis when this journal was subjected to the has occupied for about seven years the lowest calumny that vulgar scribes and a residence of St. Janvier, situated in the paper tainted by treason to church and country could heap on us, came church of Sault au Recollet, on the banks forward to endorse our course and en. of that branch of the river dividing the courage us by an expression of their island of Montreal from the island o earnest commendation to renewed Jesus. The residence is, in regard of energy and unceasing fidelity in the dissite, construction and grounds; a habitacharge of the grave duties resting on us tion worthy its venerable occupant. It as a Catholic journalist. is a massive cut stone structure, three

It our readers and friends throughout the Dominion felt proud and happy, as we know they did, at the expressions of confidence and encouragement wherewith the venerable hierarchy and the priesthood of the country have already honoured us, they will feel a pleasure this week that we will not attempt to delineate in perusing the following letter :

Archbishopric, St. Boniface, Manitoba, 29th Dec., 1884.

DEAR SIR,-In enclosing his subscripproperties, as a gift to the Diocese of tion to the CATHOLIC RECORD. His Grac Archbishop Tache desires me to convey to you his highest approbation of your paper, and hopes that the CATHOLIC Record ord may meet with more and more

encouragement and support. I have the honor to be, sir, Your obt. servant, Joseph McCarthy, O. M. I.,

Thomas Coffey, Esq. , CATHOLIC RECORD London, Ont.

with the marvellous growth and ex-

traordinary advancement of that coun-

try, that his endorsation not only fills

us with gratitude but is the most

ceive to continue faithful at our post

in discharge of our duties in defence

incentive we could re-

powerful

as it were, by all, he continues with an We must confess to a feeling of satisadmirable generosity and a total abnegafaction beyond power of speech at tion of self, even to the placing of himthe receipt of His Grace's expression of self in want, to distribute his wealth highest approbation of the RECORD. We amongst a number of the most important have so long known and so long deeply good works of Montreal. revered that illustrious prelate, whose The personnel of the residence of name is inseparably linked as well with Mgr. Bourget consists in all of twelve perthe evangelization of the North-West, as sons-four sisters of Providence, three THE CATHOLIC RECORD

S. J., the Rev. M. Rochette, cure of Sault iniquitous as have ever blackened the

au Recollet, and his curate, by the four clarations by the removal of Spencer good sisters, his infirmarians, those dear daughters of Providence whose devoted. ness he has for so many years reciprocated, then his faithful servants, and a few relatives, these all whom he had terial statements with distrust, if not summoned around his death-bed melting with disbelief. The outlook, we must, however, confess, does seem to us most into tears-if it be remembered that the communicant was an august prelate

of six and eighty years, a holy archbishop enrolled for nearly fifty years in the

episcopate, a venerated pastor of souls overburdened with labor, who had enriched his diocese with so many and such admirable institutions of charity, education, and well-doing of every description, who had fought the sacred fight of truth so long and with such indefatigable zeal and such absolute devotedness: if it be borne in mind that he who lay on the threshold of eternity and was about to receive for the last time his God from the hands of a Bishop, his own successor, one of the companions of his laborious but fruitful apostolate, one of those dearest to his heart of a bishop, was Mgr. Bourget, some idea of the scene of which the residence of St. Janvier was the witness on the 29th ult., ma be formed. designs of Choiseul, whose purpose it

After the recitation of the prayers and the acts prescribed by the ritual. when Mgr. Fabre presented the Sacred Host to the dying Archbishop, the latter, raising his voice and addressing Our Blessed Lord as if in ecstasy, spoke in these touching terms : immediate neighborhood of the parochial

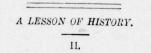
"My God, it is likely that this is the ast time I will receive Thee on earth. I offer myself to Thee, as my creator, and I abandon myself into the hands of Thy Divine Mercy. 1 return my soul into Thy hands. I ask pardon of Thee, O My Lord and My God, for all the indifferent stories in height, simple but imposing in communions I may have made. May this one, which will perhaps be the last, its architectural design, having sixty teet of frontage and forty in depth, repair all the others. Grant me pardon for all the negligences of which I may all surrounded by spacious verandahs have been guilty in the work of sanctify and balconies. Just thirty feet from ing those committed to my care. I ask pardon of all whom I may have offended. dens and grounds adorned with shade I beseech Thee with every faculty of my and fruit trees. The road leading to the house is lined with majestic elms. The soul to bless the diocese of Montreal, to bless the clergy, all the religious comhouse was built by Mgr. Vinet, domestic munities, all the faithful of this diocese prelate of His Holiness the Pope, who made it over, as well as other valuable and all who interest themselves in its welfare.

Montreal. It may here be remarked "Bless Our Holy Father the Pope, and that since his generous sacrifice of an strengthen Thy Holy Church. opulent fortune and a princely residence "I most ardently desire to be freed for the benefit of the diocese of Montreal

from the miseries of this life and to the work of Choiseul, wherein the Gen the donor of all these gifts lives humbly leave this land of exile to enter on my the life of the servants of God in an eternity. modest retreat at the asylum of the

"I hope, O my God, that it will soon be over with me, and that, notwithstanding my unworthiness, you will have pity on movers of the scheme had rightly calme. I hope to meet in Paradise all my dear and faithful diocesans. Yes, all ! I ask Thee, O my God, to unite us all in the bosom of Thy eternal happiness. O my God ! I hope Thou wilt soon grant me mercy that I may be admitted to see Thee face to face." So die the just in

the Holy Catholic Church. venerable priests retired from the min-



always lived in poverty, having re-But we will be asked why, if Spain nounced all his rights to pension and formerly enjoyed such freedom how it even to the sum due him by ecclesiastiof Catholic rights and the promotion of cal infirm fund, so as to contribute by was she suffered its loss ? Writers such as those of the Guardian never tire tellevery means in his power to diminish ing their readers that the deterioration the diocesan debt. It is by means of of Spain is due to Romanism. Now noththe unceasing devotedness of the Sisters ing can be further from the truth. Spain of Providence, of the good religious of continued great and free so long as she the Sacred Heart, and the gifts from remained true to the teachings and respected the rights of the church. The to say, by charity, that the venerable relaxation of morals brought about by the sudden dissemination of wealth conabdication of episcopal rule. sequent on the discovery of America and On Sunday, Dec. 28th, the revered the acquisition of rich domains in the father Charreux, S. J., Superior of the New World by the Spanish Crown ener-Jesuit noviciate at Sault au Recollet, vated the people and gave the sovereign and confessor of His Grace, was notified an influence paramount over all classes. by Dr. Chopin to inform the Archbishop He had at his disposal vice-rovalties. commanderies and governorships such turn than usual, and that though there as no king had ever before to dazzle the was no immediate danger, it was advisgreat, and lands and mines and titles to tempt the cupidity of the people. In the scramble and struggle for power, for ment the illustrious bishop regold and for fame begotten of the discovery of America, Spaniards lost sight, Father Charreux that he "felt it within to a great extent, of their liberties at home which they may be said to have gave word to have His Lordship the finally lost when that crime of modern Bishop of Montreal requested to adminiswould society, freemasonry, acquired domina. tion in their beautiful country. This was On Monday morning, the 29th, Mgr. under the reign of Charles III, towards Fabre hastened to the bedside of his the middle of last century. The spread of infidelity among the upper classes throughout Europe, the natural result of Protestantism and Jansenism, possessions, and thrown on board ships was put to profit by the agents of the too small to contain them. Young and Masonic body. In Portugal Pombal, and old shared the same fate, all being conin France Choiseul, both of the infidel demned to exile for a crime of which party, practically governed the state. they were not even informed. Their These two unscrupulous ministers had, archives and papers were rifled but not in their enmity to Christianity, detera trace of evil-doing could be found. mined on the destruction of the Jesuits, The day that witnessed the suppres the most powerful religious organization sion of the society of Jesus was the sadin the Church, that they might the more dest that Spain had ever seen. The easily afterwards subvert the Church itaffliction throughout the peninsula self, if such were possible. They were and throughout the Catholic world was able men and their schemes were deeply intense in the extreme. On the laid. They soon saw that without the 16th of April, 1767, Clement XIII. co-operation of Spain, it were impossible wrote the Spanish monarch to beg some inauguration of a completely liberal solitude, by the Rev. Father Charreux, operation they secured by schemes as explanation of his strange course. "Of all the blows that have wounded us dur-

history of mankind. The morality and piety of Charles III. of Spain contrasted very favorably indeed with the characters of the kings of France and Portugal, but his morbid and sensitive disposition rendered him an easy prey to the designs of wicked and ambitious men. He was at first friendly to the Jesuits, appointing a Jesuit to be tator of his son, the Prince of the Asturias, and ordering the infam. ous libels against the society propagated by Pombal to be publicly burned in Madrid. Charles was, however, surrounded by men of irreligious tendencies and sympathies.chief among them D'Aranda, a man of ability but of a taciturn and somewhat eccentric character, open at all times to the most fulsome flattery. Hence it is said of him, that, being "dazzled by the incense which the French philosophers burnt upon his altar, he aspired to no greater glory than to be numbered among the enemies of religion and of the throne.' His fellow-ministers Manuel de Roda, Campomanes, Grimaldi, Monino, and the Duke of Alva were equally hostile to religion. They seconded the

was particularly to bring about the extinction of the Jesuits in countries governed by princes of the house of Bourbon. Various efforts were vainly made to bring Charles into line with the enemies of the society. At length a most complicated but skilfully executed scheme had the desired effect. In that admirable work "the Jesuits, their Foundation and History," we see fully exposed the infamy of the infidel persecutors of the Society of Jesus. Says that writer: "Leopold Ranke in his History of the Popes; Coxe, in Spain under the Bourbons; Sismondi, in Histoire des Francais; Schoell, in the Cours d'Histoire des Etats Europeens; Adam, in his history of Spain, all give the following version, which coincides with the account given by a Spanish Jesuit, Father Casseda, and with the general opinion of Catholic historians and which is confirmed, moreover, by the traditions and documents of the Society of Jesus. The enemies of the order in Spain, who were in league with the infidel party in France, having gradually prejudiced the king against the Jesuits, determined to strike a final

blow. They, therefore, laid before him a letter, supposed to be written by Father Ricci, but which was in reality eral was made to state that he possessed documents proving Charles III. to be an illegitimate child, and therefore the unlawful occupant of the throne. The culated the effect of their manoeuvres on the king's proud and sensitive nature They knew that he would never reveal to the world a charge so offensive to his filial tenderness and royal dignity and that the Jesuits would be condemned without an opportunity of disproving their unknown crime." D'Aranda took immediate advantage of the king's wrath. Accusations were drawn up and on the

29th of January, 1767, laid before the Council of Ministers, where the Society of Jesus had not a friend. No defence was permitted, so that the result may be

ing the nine sorrowful years of our pontisee a regenerating and ennobling power icate, the most painful to our paternal heart is the one which your majesty has just announced to us. And you too, my son, tu quoque fili mi, even the Catholic King Charles III. so dear to us is filling up the chalice of our suffering, saddening our old age, and hurrying us to the grave. We attest before

God and men that the body, the institution, the spirit of the Society of The Montreal Times in its issue of the Jesus, are innocent ; nay, that this society 19th ult. informed its readers that a coris not only innocent, but pious, respondent from the North-West, who useful, and holy in its its laws and its teaching." prefers not to incur the displeasure of the the society were as wicked as its Canadian Pacific, and therefore conceal enemies represented, if it had caused his name, writes in a bewildered state of the political evils attributed to it, if its mind on the subject of the indifference members had been guilty of the infamous displayed by the public press in Ontario and Quebec with respect to the earning charges laid at their door, Spain had surely every reason to feel a light and power of the road. The Times declares happy heart at its suppression. It was its own position not unlike that of its however, far otherwise with the Spancorrespondent, and proceeds to arraign iards, they knew the society to be what the General Manager of the C. P. R. line as guilty of deluding a gullible people the Holy Father had represented it holy and useful. They saw in its extincwith all sorts of "wonderful" storie tion a triumph for the bitterest enemies These stories, he tells us, however captivating they have proved to the people of of the Christian faith and name. They saw in this foul act of injustice a term to Canada, do not seem to be appreciated by Spanish progress and an end of its real cautious British investors.

greatness. The deterioration of Spain The Times asks the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific the favor of giving then commenced. Forty years after, Spain is by Sir Walter Scott described the public a fair estimate of the traffi earnings the road is expected, when comin this manner : "The government of Spain, a worn out despotism lodged in pleted, to make. Any more extraordin the hands of a family of the lowest deary request we must confess we neve heard preferred. It were utterly imgree of intellect, was one of the worst possible for Mr. Van Horne, clever as he in Europe ; and the state of the nobility, certainly is, to give any such statement speaking in general (for there were noble as the Times demands. The Canaexceptions), seemed scarce less degraded." The ruling power in the state at dian Pacific differs entirely, as th that luckless period was Manuel de Times well knows, from roads runnin Godoy, a favorite of Charles IV. Sir Walor projected through old settled and thickly populated districts whose ter says that he was "the uncontrolled minister of Spain. He bore the title of resources and productive capacity are well Prince of the Peace, or of Peace, known. The Canadian Pacific runs as it was termed for brevity's through a country of which, we claim, little is yet known in these important sake, on account of his having completed the pacification of Basle, regards. A great deal, indeed, has been written and a great deal more spoken as which closed the revolutionary war beto the richness of the North-West, but no twixt Spain and France. By the subseadequate idea can, in our estimation, be quent treaty of St. Ildephenso, he had formed of that immense country till the established an alliance, offensive and tide of population shall have been fully defensive, betwixt the two countries, in turned to its vast plains and its various consequence of which Spain had taken avenues of trade placed in connection from time to time, without hesitation, every step which Bonaparte's interested with the Canadian Pacific. How little policy recommended. also is known concerning the wealth and resources of British Columbia ? Its pop-In the state of abasement under which

they felt their government and royal ulation is as yet so small that of its true capabilities our knowledge is limited family to have fallen, the hopes and affections of the Spaniards were naturally indeed. The Canadian Pacific has thus turned on the heir apparent whose sucfar, though built through a country till its construction a veritable wilderness, cession to the crown they looked forward been a marvellous success. What will it to as a signal for better things, and who be when that country is filled with an inwas well understood to be at open varidustrious population, and all portions of ance with the all-powerful Godov. The Prince of the Asturias, however, does not it made subsidiary to the great national seem to have possessed any portion of highway? Our Montreal contemporary that old heroic pride and love of inde- proceeds : pendence which ought to have marked "As concerns the section of the line from Montreal to Winnipeg, the Blue Books give us the following distances :the future king of Spain. He was not revolted at the sway which Bonaparte held in Europe and in Spain, and far Montreal to Ottawa from desiring to get rid of French influ-Ottawa to Pembroke Pembroke to Callander. ence, he endeavoured to secure Bona-Callander to Port Arthur. parte's favor for his own partial views. Port Arthur to Winnipeg. by an offer to connect his own interests in an indissoluble manner with "Leaving out of the question, for the moment, the travel and business between those of Napoleon and his dynasty Assisted by some of the grandees, who the cities of Montreal and Ottawa, which were most especially tired of Godoy and must always be divided with the easily inferred. After hearing the his administration, the prince wrote line of the Grand Trunk and Canada charges, Charles III. addressed a secret Bonaparte a secret letter, expressing the Atlantic Railway, what business is there highest esteem for his person, intimating the condition to which his father, whose too great goodness of disposition miles, there is not such another section of miles and the miles and the miles another section of miles another section had been misguided by wicked counsellors, had reduced the flourishing such an utterly unproductive sterile dis-trict-for a railway to run through. If kingdom of Spain ; requesting the coun-there is, where is it? For practicall sels and support of the Emperor Napo-one-half of the length of the Canadia leon, to detect the schemes of those perfidious men, and entreating, that, as a pledge of the paternal protection which he solicited, the Emperor would grant him the honor of allying him with one of his relations. Thus was Spain weakened, distracted debased. Its government had ceased to be Catholic, and its kings were the mockery of the world. Hence came revolution and dethronement. That The devoted country was literally bathed in blood. And all for the sake of bringing back to the throne the degenerate House of Bourbon. The restoration of that fallen race did not bring glory or prosperity to Spain. One by one her possessions in America cut themselves adrift from her sway till scarcely anything remained but the Island of Cuba. Revolution has since followed revolution with a marvellous and portentious rapidity. There now sits on the throne a scion of the House of Bourbon, but his throne is not on a solid foundation. No man can tell when the next change may come. But whatever change does come, we have hope for the Spanish race and nation. So great a people cannot be long condemned to inferiority. The Castilian is indeed an imperial race. The great crime of 1767 has been expiated by a series of national misfortunes, the magnitude of which appal the thinking mind. But with all its faults Spain has remained firmly and unalterably Catholic. The late appeals of the bishops and the noble declarations of Senor Pidal in the Cortes show that that Catholic land is as it ever was, loyal to the core to the see of Peter. In this we

JAN. 10, 1885

a vital force of incalculable value, a force that will redeem the Spanish peninsula from the thraldom of Masonry and restore it to the proud position it so long held, of one of Europe's greatest, because Europe's most Catholic powers.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY.

> regions of the United St one side hemmed in by of the West and on th thickly settled manufact the East. When the Tin the price at which grain : never be governed by market it is assuredly m cautious. Whoever tho ago that the Chicago m day be the world's arbit for the surplus produc And who, but the Times, that Chicago is to foreven place ? The Montreal jo contempt of the Pacific se and sneers at the futu the Pacific coast. But. our contemporary's deris thinking men apparent t whether taken apart from road or with it, will be Canada, and of incalculal ially to British Columb should, for its own good those it speaks for, recon fact. (1) that the building Pacific Railway by the charged with that und with the approval of the C (2) that the people have c honesty of purpose of the that the country has am its outlay in lands and mo struction of the line, in stock and other property We have no evidence of the subject of the Canadia the people. When cause arises, we will be amor insist that the terms of ag the government of Canad

regard to personal or poli tions.

pany be rigidly carried

THE MUNICIPAL E.

A great deal of quiet ea acterized the municipal el don on Monday last. In citizens made an excelle Mayor. His record is in a itable, and there can be n the office of Mayor he will the city of London credit. election in Toronto is on look upon with pleasure. convinced that under his the Provincial capital wil strides than ever in advan Mr. Francis MacDougal fa opponent under the larg 713. Mr. Erratt-an insig the very best-was the c fanatical minority. Every to draw out a full vote in his favor. The Pro Dominion metropolis were to be deceived. We hear dit for the public spirit this election. We need n and Ottawa wards upheld cord of adherence to princi purchasable organ, as low as its manager, last yes RECORD of introducing element into the m tion. Mr. Macdougal feated by 96. This year more than quintrupled. last year pulled the wir "was not there at all." there the majority mighth At all events we congratu dougal on his election, an of Ottawa on the choice t of a gentleman who will the traditions of the Scott the Friels, the Wallers, an who have preceded him.

TAN. 10. 1885.

one of the best paying

The Times has somet

say of the Prairie section

Pacific, but thinks that

in the grain and cattle t

tition with the same p

Michigan, Illinois, Iowa

Nebraska. This compet

estimation, but give life

the trade of the North-W

dian North-West has gr

capacity, both in respe

cattle, than the grain and

Catholic interests. To receive from one of the most eminent prelates of the Church-from one of the most illustrious members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, so dear to us by so many titles, a congregation that time to time of certain citizens, that is has given France its De Mazenods and Guiberts, and Canada its Guigues, its hermit of St. Janvier has lived since his Taches, its Grandins, its Farauds, its Lacombes, and its Tabarets, is an honor and a privilege that we feel too deeply to express in cold and feeble speech. We thank His Grace of St. Bonilace for his great kindness. We thank him in our own name and in the name of our that his illness had taken a more serious readers throughout the Dominion for his hearty encouragement. Our purpose it will be-a purpose as earnest as it is sin- able that he should prepare for the cere-to continue to deserve such high great journey of eternity. This announceapproval by allowing no consideration of selfish interest or no machination of ceived with great joy, repeating to party or faction to stand between us and the discharge of our duty to the Church himself that he was going," and at once of which it is our highest privilege to be a member, and the country whose citizenship we so highly prize.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

illustrious predecessor. About nine Mr. Bannerman, the new Chief Secreo'clock in the morning Mgr. Bourget tary for Ireland, in an address at Dumreceived Holy Viaticum at the hands of ferline, Scotland, lately said that while it the Bishop of Montreal, with all the might be deemed extravagant to attriprayers and ceremonies prescribed for the bute all the ills of the Irish people to administration of this last sad rite to a English misrule, yet it must be admitbishop. The communicant renews most ted that Ireland had suffered outrageous solemnly his acts of faith, hope, charity wrongs at the hands of the Liberal govand contrition. He recites the Apostles' ernment ever since it had been in creed, and renews his protestations of power. He was vehemently applauded faith, attachment and devotion to Holy when he declared that "those great Church. It is one of the most solemn faults which have marked even the Liband touching ceremonies a Christian eral party's government of Ireland must can be privileged to assist at. be corrected. Their wrongs must be re-When to this is added that paired and Ireland made happy and the aged and dying Archprosperous," This significant statement bishop was surrounded by the of opinion is said to indicate the early three venerable companions of his

ter him Holy Eucharist.

despatch to the government authorities in Spain and in America, to be opened by them on April 2, 1767. It ordered them to proceed immediately to the Jesuit houses within their respective jurisdictions, to take the fathers prisoners, lead them to the nearest port, and place them on board ship within twentyfour hours after the receipt of the royal message. Their archives and papers were to be seized and placed under seal, and they were to take nothing with them but their breviaries and the necessary quantity of linen. The letter closed in these terms : "After the fathers are placed on board ship, if there should remain a single Jesuit within your jurisdiction, even should he be ill or dying, you shall be punished by death." king in his own justification said, 1st, that he had been induced by important considerations to condemn the Jesuits to exile, and to confiscate their possessions; 2nd, that his motives always be kept secret; 3rdly, that other religious orders had deserved his esteem by the fidelity and care with which they abstained from politics. As a result of the royal decree six thousand Jesuits in Spain and the colonies were seized, robbed of their

be expected For practically Pacific between Montreal and the Pacific Ocean-and we assert it without fear of contradiction-there cannot be, during the life of any man now living, anything approaching a business that will give our approximation a particular with give our transcontinental line a paying traffic. The population on this 1,400 miles is to-day to be counted by the thousands only—a give our very few thousands, too-and the boldest speculator will hardly assert that more than a sprinkling of population can or will settle in this 'no man's land.'"

Total

.120

...120

650

.433

We cannot at all subscribe to the Times' statement that there is not such another section of country in the continent of America, such an utterly unproductive sterile district for a railway to run in. The Times seems to overlook the existence of the barren wastes of Colorado. Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico in the neighboring republic. We have not, we contend, in any part of Canada territory so wholly and so hopelessly unproductive as the vast deserts of the American west and south-west. For some just idea of this unproductive region it so sweepingly condemns, we commend the Times to the fyle of the Globe. That journal, when discussing the boundary question, told its readers and gave reason for its contentions, that the territory claimed by Ontario-the very territory now condemned by the Times as unproductive-was rich in timber, rich in minerals, rich in many places in a fertile soil. We have not space at our command to make citations from the Globe in defence of the rights of Ontario, and in promotion of its claims to this territory. If the territory be such as the Globe represents it, and we have no reason to doubt that it is so, it will at once be seen that the very portion of the C. P. R. condemned by the Times must before many years become

EDITORIAL N

A paper called the Ne published monthly in lately announced that " Ford baptized three ch ence, Italy, on Novembe the first time that sacra administered in Italy f This will be extraordina twenty-seven millions that country.

- The Montreal Gaze of 1884. says that the ove about the only importan year in the United State dential election. We h recollection that there Council of Catholic bisho timore in November which, in its way, was an " event. No event in the for years, if our memory excited amongst all class ican public the same with