# THE CATHOLIC RECORD THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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LEGAL DECISIONS IN REGARD TO NEWS

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WAY.

On Sunday last the new and beautiful Catholic Church recently erected at Far Rockaway, was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, assisted by the pastor, Rev. H. J. Zimmer, Rev. Fathers Taaffe, Kielly, Healy and of Commons, there was amongst English Wanzal of Bridelyn, Rev. Dr. Kilrov men of all clauses and parties manifested Wenzel, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Kilroy and Rev. M. J. Tiernan, of the diocese of

A solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kilahy, of Far Rockaway Revs. P. McNamara and W. McGuirl acted as deacon and sub-deacon respec-tively. Rev. Father Healy officiated as Master of Ceremonies.

After the Gospel, His Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, preached the dedication sermon, taking his text from the prophecy of Aggeus, chapter ii. verses 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. His Lordship's discourse was a most touching and impressive one. In dedicating this material temple to the worship of God he reminded his hearers that it was not, indeed, necessary so to do, as the whole universe might be truly designa ted His temple, for, in the words of the psalmist, "the heavens proclaim His greatness and the firmament announces the power of His glory." Nevertheless it her always been the custom of manking to set apart some special places wherein the Almighty might be worshipped in a particular manner. In Holy Writ we find that Solomon was commanded to erect a temple to the worship of God, and the Almighty Himself promised that it would be His special dwelling place on earth and that it should be called the house of God and the gate of heaven. The great temple of Solomon was The great temple of Solomon was destroyed. In its place arose another not indeed of such magnificent propor-temple of such magnificent proportemple of such magnificent tions, but vastly superior to it from the fact that within its portals the Desired so large and cumberous a body as of all nations would enter and that His the British Parliament to deal properly glory would fill it, "and hence," said the with such matters. Ireland was, of course, prophet, "great shall be the glory of this last house, more than of the first, saith and is still, the greatest sufferer from the existing state of things, for in addition to the Lord of Hosts ; and in this place ! the inability and incapacity of English legislators to deal with Irish domestic will give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." What was prophesied of the temple of affairs, there has always been on the part old may indeed be applied to every of many of them a decided unwillingness Catholic Church in the world, for the to do aught to Ireland's advantage. Desired of all nations, our Lord The policy of obstruction did, as we say, and Saviour, has not only deigned to enter them, but condescends difficult as that operation must have been, \_open the eyes of Britain to the anomalies to make them the dwelling place and injustices of the existing state of of His Eucharistic presence here on earth. Within our Catholic Churches things. In his famous Scottish campaign in the fall of 1879 Mr. Gladstone laid it are administered those life-giving and down very clearly as his opinion that the life saving sacraments which prepare oncession of some measure of Home Rule and fit us for eternal happiness in heaven. to Ireland had become a necessity. This When the new born babe is brought to enunciation of opinion on the part of the the church Jesus receives into His arms ex.Premier had the effect of winning for this child of wrath, and by the regenerbis party a very large and valuable supating waters of baptism administered by port in the elections of 1880. Once in his priest, makes it the child of God and office, however, Mr. Gladstone, yielding to an heir of heaven. Here, too, the kind the pressure of the Whig element of his and gentle voice of our Saviour whispers party, not only decided on the adoption of words of consolation and comfort to sin. coercive legislation for Ireland, but seemed burdened man, and calls him to come to to forget his declarations in favor of home Him and He will refresh him, by the government for that unfortunate country. The friends of the late government are, excrament of penance, through which His Precious Blood falls upon the sin we know, in the habit of referring to the stained soul and purifies it from all its Phœnix Park outrage as the cause of Mr. guilt. Here, also, does our Divine Gladstone's arrestation in the course of his Saviour feed the hungry and famishing ameliorative legislation for Ireland. This soul with His precious body and blood, is, we hold, a very mistaken view. in the holy sacrament of the Eucharist, We well know the effect that "that bread which giveth life to the world; this abominable outrage had upon and he that shall est of it shall live for- the public mind in Great Britain. ever." Here, as well, is the nuptial tie and that for a time the haters of Ireland consecrated before God's altar, and held high revel, seeking to fasten the crime through the sacrament of matrimony is upon a whole race ever known to be gengiven grace to the newly married couple erous even to its most embittered foes. given grace to the newly married couple to live happily together and to bring up their children in the fear and love of God. The sachament of confirmation is also conferred within the walls of our churches, and Christians, through the

even-fold gifts of the Holy Spirit, are made soldiers of Jesus Christ. His Lordship spoke very feelingly of the sacredness of our Catholic Churches, for within their holy precincts are conse-orated bishops and priests, who are em-powered to do God's work on earth, in teaching all nations and being instrumental in saving souls; and lastly, when the cold hand of death closes forever our mortal eyes to all things earthly, the dead body is brought to the church, and the minister of God prays over it, chants the requism, and blesses it ere it is con-signed to the gloom and silence of the grave,

His Lordship closed his eloquent discourse by a reference to the wonderful progress our holy faith is making in all parts of this new country. In every town and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land, the cross of Christ, the emblem of man's salvation, may be seen glistening in the noon-day sun from the spire of some Catholic emple raised by the devoted faith and

ardent zeal of our people. His Lordship hoped that by worship-ping and serving God faithfully in His s here on earth, we would all one day be united in worshipping Him in the temple of His eternal glory in heaven. In the evening, at Vespers, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, preached a most impressive sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, who is the patroness of the newly dedicated church, the name of which is "Mary, Star of the Sea."

HOME GOVERNMENT FOR IRE-LAND.

It will be remembered that when in 1874, the late Mr. Isaac Butt introduced his Home Rule resolution into the Hous men of all classes and parties manifested a most determined opposition to the pro-posal. The friends of Ireland then felt that little was to be hoped from a British Legislature, especially in the way of so just and so much desired a concession. Mr. Butt's resolution did not even go so far as to affirm Ireland's right to self-gov-ernment—it simply asked for a committee of enquiry on the subject. A propos-ition even so moderate was voted down by an over-whelming majority, and many on both sides of the channel thought the Home Rule movement at an end. Not so, however, for the party, though largely composed of men not to be trustedmen who had climbed into Parliament on professions of a patriotism as alien to them as truth from Satan,-contained some few honest, vigorous and determined advocates of their country's rights. This little band of devoted men, seeing that nothing was to be gained by a policy of cowardice, or even of conciliaof legislation, till Irish measures received

not only as a party, but in respect of each and every one of its members, stood before the world freed from all responsibility for this enormous crime. Did Mr. Gladstone the relax the coercive regime inaugura-ted under Foster, of infamous memory? Did he not rather yield to the clamors of the minority in Ireland, ever eager for the repression and persecution of their fellow-countrymen?

The hour of retribution came. The The hour of retribution came. The government that, despite the pledges of its leader, had not only neglected to in-troduce a measure of home government for Ireland, but had ianugurated the most grinding despotism that that country had known since the troublous days of 1798, was overthrown by the votes of the Irish parts. Since the country of the Glad party. Since the overthrow of the Glad. stone administration some of its members have begun to see things in a light so clear as to give the friends of Ireland just cause for gratification and hopefulness. Addressing a meeting at Islington, just after the fall of the late government, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the hope and pride of ad-vanced English reformers, declared, "The pacification of Ireland at this moment does, I believe, depend upon the concession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business. Now, what is the alternative? Are you content, after eighty years of failure, to renew once more the dreary experience of repressive legislation ? Is it not discreditable to us that even now it is only by unconstitutional means that we are able to secure peace and order in one portion of Her Msjesty's dominions? I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation

system which is founded on the ,bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which was common in Venice under Austrian rule. An Irishman a this moment cannot move a step, he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, munici pal, or educational work without being confronted, interfered with, controlled by an English official appointed by a foreign government, and without the shadow or shade of representative authority. I say the time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle, to sweep away altogether those alien boards of foreign officials, and to substitute for them a genuine Irish administration of purely Irish business. That is the work to which the new Parliament will be called, and I believe that by its successful accomplish. tion, resolved on giving vigorous fight to ment it will do more to secure the the enemy. 'To bring home to the British strength, the character and the influence ment it will do more to secure the Parliament the utter inability of such a of the nation than by the addition of any body to meet Irish needs and redeem Irish amount, however large, to the expendigrievances, a policy of obstruction in a wilfully decided on, not obstruction in a wilfully mischievous spirit, but obstruction in the patriotic sense of preventing the march foreign countries, and that it will go due attention. Then the scales began to further to promote the interests of the fall from the eyes of Englishmen. Then people of the United Kingdom than any suffer because of the inability of enlarge our obligations." This certainly is very plain speaking-such as few Irish members of Parliament some years ago had dared employ. Such language, employed ten years ago by an Irish patriot, had drawn on his devoted head the bitter denunciation, not of British journa's alone, but of many Irish journals and of all the pro-English organs on this side of the Atlantic. Our readers will, we are sure, pardon another citation from Mr. Chamberlain, who as a public speaker is certainly one of the most lucid and forcible feshion in the empire. A few days before the meeting at Islington, the right hon. gentleman said, at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, in the presence of a distinguished and thoroughly representative company, including thirty-five members of the Imperial Parliament, "We have also to recognize and satisfy the national sentiment, which is in itself praiseworthy and a patriotic and inspiring feeling, and which both Ireland and Scotland are now demanding-the control of purely domestic affairs. And these objects can only be ecured, I believe, by some great measure of devolution, by which the Imperial Pariament shall maintain its supremacy, but shall, nevertheless, relegate to subordinate authorities the control and administration of their local business. I believe, gentlemen, that in this way only is there any chance of our being able to remove the deeply rooted discontent which follows as a natural consequence from the attempt of one nation to control and interfere with the domestic and social economy of another, whose genius it does not understand, whose pressing necessities it is not in a position to appreciate, whose business it has not time to attend to, and whose prejudices and preferences it is impossible

to time appear among men, as if to show them to what depths of degradation the human soul can descend. The Irish race as a race, and the Parliamentary party mentous questions, and I believe that in the successful accomplishment of its solu-tion lies the only hope of the pacification of Ireland, and of the maintenance of the strength and integrity of the empire, which are in danger and which are gravely compromised so long as an integral por-tion of Her Majesty's dominions can only be governed by exceptional legislation, so long as it in consequence continues to be discontented and estranged." It is grati. fying to know that these sentiments, so

fying to know that these sentiments, so ably expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, met with the hearty approval of the distin-guished company present at the dinner. We might cite, did space permit, the state-ments of other British statesmen to show that the public mind of England has, to a large extent, at all events, awakened to the long-standing and crying injustice of Ireland's present position. Late as is this awakening, it is satisfactory that it has come at last. Late as it is in this mineteenth century, after the experience of eighty-five years of a legislative union pronounced by all men a failure of the most scandalous character, it is indeed a satisfaction to lovers of justice to see leading Englishmen ready to acknowledge the iniquities perpetrated in Ireland by virtue of that union. Late as it is in the history of the connection of the two countries, it is a pleasure, indeed, to see it acknowlelged by leading statesmen of Britain that the attempts of that country to govern Ireland by force and by repression ave utterly failed-and that the time has come for grave modifications in the relaions between the two countries. Lute as it is to do Ireland justice -the insugura-tion of a reign of justice will be gladly welcomed in that country and approved throughout the world. And while to every one assisting in its insuguration ue praise must be given, the undying attempts to rule a sister country. It is a gratitude of all men of Irish blood and scent, as well as of all lovers of justice and freedom, will be due to the Irish Parliamentary party for its noble struggle on behalf of Ireland-a struggle at last on the eve of being crowned with victory.

THE ROLLER RINK.

As the long cool evenings of autumn will be soon again upon us, the roller rinks, that during the past few months lost some of their popularity, will likely again meet with most liberal patronage from our youth of both sexes. As the roller rinks have engaged the attention of the Catholic clergy and press of the neighboring republic, we think it not inopportune to say a few words on the subject. What we propose to say is, needless to assure our readers, the result of firm and settled conviction. Some months ago that energetic and devoted priest, the Rev. James McGoldrick, of Minneapolis, Minn., felt it his duty to condemn the roller rinks in unmeasured terms. He declared that some sad facts had come under his notice that compelled him to warn parents as to the dangers their children were exposed to by frequenting such of amusement. Father McGold rick does not stand alone in hi

condemnation of roller rinks. Other priests in various parts of the Union have been equally outspoken in their words had the effect of drawing out a very pertinent and forcible article from the North-Western Chronicle, in every word of which we concur. Like our esteemed contemporary, we have not the slightest objection to skating in itself. It is a most innocent and healthful amusement. But like him, also, we have most serious objections to public skating rinks, because of the objectionable as sociations there met with and made. Our North-Western friend proceeds to state his case in the following terse and pungent

tions among Canadian youth to hope that do not end here. The Dominion Churchit may not become a permanent institu-tion here. We know of evil associations formed at these rinks that have given sorrow and pain, not to speak at all of shame and scandal. We know of girls once moving in respectable circles (we speak not of London particularly) who have lost all affection for home, and been led, through evil associations formed at the rink, to disregard the warnings of parents and friends. Some even have, to our knowledge, been irreparably de-stroyed, others are on the highway to

We, therefore, earnestly invite the attention of Catholic parents to this im-portant matter. Let them in each town and city where a roller rink has been established consult their pastors and, in no case, where the paster sees cause to condemn the rink, permit their daugh-ters to attend it. In these evil days, when children have grown so disobedien and disrespectful to their parents, it behooves the latter to take every means to win the affection of their that these little ones of Christ may grow fond of home and parents. How true in too many cases the words of the Freeman's

"For the great majority of childre "For the great majority of children home has no attractions. It is a place where the eating, drinking and quarrell-ing is done. It is a good place to get out of. Father is tired or cross in the even-ing. Mother is busy. The eldest son dresses himself and rushes out, The rest of the young ones watch their chance and steal out. And who can blame them ? No attempt has been made, within their memory, to make home cheerful. There has never been any pleasant chat, nor reading aloud, nor music: no effort to direct the tastes of cheerful. There has never been any pleasant chat, nor reading aloud, nor music; no effort to direct the tastes of the children. Is it strange that they prefer the lights, the din of the brass band, the violent exercise, the romping and the license of roller skating rinks, or even the cold street corners, to an un-homely home, without interest, without cheerfulness?"

But if parents are bound to make home cheerful, are not also the children ? How many thousands of the lat-ter trained in Catholic schools, not to say a word of those trained in others, are guilty of habitual disrespect and disobedience towards their parents. It is idle in such cases to throw all the blame on the parents. The children know better, from their Christian training, than to disobey or disrespect their father and mother. They could, if they so willed, do much to make home pleasant and happy, and if they do not do their duty in this regard they must bear the responsibility of their actions. All we can say is, woe betide such children, and floor. unhappy must their parents be, whose homes are those of quarrelings and dis-sensions, and for whom the family fire-

side has no attraction. If parents and children did their duty by each other, omes would be cheerful, happy, and Christian, and neither roller rink nor any similar pestiferous rendezvous could draw our youth into their surroundings and bring them under their deadly inflence. and the second second second

## IN AFFLICTION.

Our esteemed contemporary is in trouble. It sorrowfully declares in its issue of the 12th inst., that "at intervals some act is announced in the papers which by the persistent claim that Rhode Island is the Mecca of true popular indicates a surprising growth of semi-popery in the Church of England." The government. The Visitor thinks that its fact which now disturbs the Guardian is city brother must know, if many of his the appearance of the "official Year-Book readers do not, that the early bigots of the Church of England" which, issued, of Rhode Island made an interposays the Guardian, "under the function the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, whatever that may mean, gives a short record of church literature published during the last year." Our pious friend then dolefully remarks that "this list contains many works ot a decidedly Romish character. such as the works of Father Benson, the head of the Cowley Fathers ; the late Dr. Neale, founder and confessor of the East Grinstead Sisterhood, and the Roman Catholic Abbe Duquesne. One of the books mentioned is the "Priests' Prayerbook," which contains forms for blessing holy sait, holy water and holy ashes, in addition to which forms are supplied for blessing crosses, crucifixes, medals, monastic dresses, and many other articles. An examination of many volumes on the list reveals that they teach nearly every false doctrine of the Church of Rome, including 'Auricular Confession,' 'Priestly Absolution,' the 'Real and Ob ective Presence,' the 'Sacrifice of the Mass,' and 'Prayers for the Dead.' Of the 'Guilds,' which are said to be 'one of the modern developments of renewed spiritual activity within the Church,' there is a list, including a Guild of All

man has been wicked enough to say that the spiritual and intellectual life of Wesley was the product of "the Church," that the numerical strength of the Meth. odist body was for many years drawn largely from "the Church," that theo-logically the strength of Methodism has been mainly drawn from "the Church," been mainly drawn from "the Church." The Anglican organ, adding in. sult to injury, then declares: "We could extend this by dwelling upon the spiritual support given by the Church, through the Sacraments, to the Metho-dist body, the members of which, in its palmy days, thankfully received the Eucharist at the altars of the Church, and brought their young to be received into Christ's fold at the Church's font," But as if this were not enough, the But is if this were not enough, the Ohurchman adds: "Finally, we beg leave to add that if any modern Wesleyan were asked to say what spiritual privi.

leges he enjoyed as such, which he could not have more abundantly in the Church, he would be speechless. As the Wesleyan body has drifted more and more into independence of the Church, its spiritual prestige and power have delined The Guardian, of course, chafes under such treatment. It tells its readers that Methodism never pretended to be a new creation, owing nothing to the past. The Protestant Church of England it declares indebted to the "unreformed" Papal Church which it succeeded. It cannot admit the claim that John Wesley was in his spiritual life the product of the agencies of the Church of England, and considers that the members which early Methodism received from "the Church" were all neglected and unconverted per. sons whose connection with the state Church was more nominal than real, and "whose condition," says the Guardian. with ill-becoming solemnity, "reflected no special credit on 'the Church.' " The Methodist organ then deals a last blow at the Churchman :

at the Churchman: "The Churchman is sadly mistaken when it suppess that the modern Wes. levan would be 'speechless' when asked what special advantage he has derived from Methodism. The modern Wesleyan would speak of a clearer presentation of practical Christian truth, of a fuller and more explicit exposition of; Christian privilege in Christ, of spiritual fellow-ship and help in Methodist means of grace, and of freedem from priestly and sacramentarian notions of religion, in a way that would upset and confound the fanciful and unreal ideas of the Dominiom Churchman about Methedists and Metho-dism. The 'speechlessness' is a mere dism. The 'speechlessness' is a mere fancy that has no foundation in fact." The Churchman now, of course, has the

#### REPUBLICAN EQUALITY.

Some of our American neighbors are at times very prone to indulge in rather loud talk concerning the liberty and equality enjoyed in their country. It is not long since the Providence, R. I. Journal declared that "Roman Catholics have always enjoyed the same rights in Rhode Island as persons of other religious denominations." The Providence Visitor felt compelled to take its city contemporary to task and did so in terms not likely to be forgotten by the latter. The Visitor, in fact, declared the Journal's

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assuredly has no right to its charges from being permi-exercise their own or the ural guardians' form of faith method of teaching a sort of method of teaching a sort of tive goodness may appear very those who care little or nothing gious belief, but it does not, an will, suit Catholics. We ask only just rights as citizens—the right Catholic children, who have bee fortunate as to n fortunate as to need restraint, ne instruction in the faith in whi were baptized. A denial of this one form of proselytizing, and a ancient Paritanical intolerance. as the Reform School remains a tising institution we must consi *Journal's* assertion that Cathol treated justly in this State as un d restraint, no

Such a state of things con ain in any country truly deser name of free. In this Prov Ontario, for instance, where the population stands to the Prote the ratio of 1 to 6, there is not tution under state control th fully open to the Church and he At this very moment th principal officer of a public in on trial for, amongst other things injustice to Catholic prisoners! sire, of course, to make no invidio parisons, but having many rea the United States, we deem it b to state our opinion plainly, a sway of local bosses and ward po prevails to an extent entirely t amongst our co religionists There should be absolute unity a American Catholics in their stru equality and right. Catholics country have suffered enough fro political partisanship not to und its evil "effects. They can, th with reason, hope to see their no rid themselves of this awful i and doubt not their strength to justice in every state.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The convent of the Congrege Notre Dame, Williamstown, Glen now entering upon its twenty-first It was opened in September, 18 the Reverend Father MacCarthy, t parish priest, now of Brockvill. — Of the hundred suspects wh in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, wi

Parnell three years ago, three hav hanged, seven are dead, ten hav sent to penal servitude for lif thirty are car conductors and dri New York, Brooklyn and Chicago of them had good businesses or sions, but had to leave Ireland in quence of the severity of the crin - Miss Ida Joy, of Tilsonburg, turned home from Paris, France, she has spent eight years in st

painting. She has received many in close competitions and is on not the most talented, America artist at present living. It is no gratification to thus find one of o tario young ladies occupying such tinguished place among the g artists of the world. We exten hearty congratulations to Miss Jo - A Nationalist demonstration

was to have been held on Mon Coagh, in County Tyrone, was preby the authorities, but without uble. Nationalists assembled to enter th lage, they were repulsed by a b cers drawn up across the main The Nationalists retired sullen! peacefully, while the Orangen Coagh grinned, danced, and si with delight under the protecting of the British lancers. - The session of the Executive mittee of the National League co ced on Saturday in Chicago. patch from Charles Stewart Parn read advising the meeting to fix date subsequent to the English el for the holding of the next annue vention of the League. An add the Irish people of America was h up for discussion. The needs of I the services of the Irish party, a victories of Mr. Parnell and his in a hostile assembly are eloque forth; the duties of Irish-Am pungently pointed out. Loyalty Irish national organization is m leading feature of the address. - Mr. Van Horne, general m of the C. P. R., received word, 17th, that Shuswah Summit ha reached from the Pacific end, an 36 miles of road were laid in te This leaves a gap of 100 miles h the ends of track, all of which is and the bridges will be finished in two weeks. The line between M and Winnipeg will be opened wi days. Mr. Van Horne speaks in terms of the harvest in the North Over 100,000 bushels of wheat marketed at Moose Jaw Station The Galt road from Dunmore McLeed will be open for traffl end of this week. - The Dublin Municipal Cour resolved to present Dr. Walsh address of welcome as the succ the late Cardinal McCabe in the bishopria of Dublin. Some of t testant members objected to th T. Sullivan explained that the p

fashion : "The worst characters, male and female, resort to the rinks, with wicked designs. Degraded women go thither to spy out and ensnare victims; accom-plished young roues are on hand to feast their lecherous eyes on the fresh charms of innocence. We state facts. The keepers of rinks, of course, will contradict us, and assert their anxiety for respectability and good order. But even with excellent intentions, they cannot control and keep within the bounds of decorum large crowds, and we beg to tell them that as their purses are increased by swelling numbers, and the demands of virtue would be in the way of their purses, as things go now-a days in places of public amusement, we are not at all confident that those demands do not strike upon deaf ears. Let our readers imagine men and women of all sorts twisting and twirling within a narrow space, rushing into one another's arms, lalling to be nicked un hey the recent twisting and twirling within a narrow space, rushing into one another's arms, falling to be picked up by the nearest hand, gyrating and waltzing under sway of sensuous music, and they will under-stand whether or not their pure-minded, guileless sons and daughters are safe amid such surroundings. Most perilous ac-quaintances are formed at those rinks, and—we know whereof we speak-mets are set for positive and complete ruin. The rinks are pit falls to virtue." dead.

go to the lengths of that of our contemporary, for the roller rink is not yet with us in Canada the flourishing institution it is with our republican neighbors. But we have knowledge enough of the roller rink and of its deleterious operaagh of the But our "Christian" contemporary's ous opera- troubles of soul concerning Anglicanism

lation in the state laws which expressly forbade the right of freehold to Catholics and that this law was only dropped (not repealed) when Cathol France sent a contingent here to sustain the sorely pressed continental army in the struggle for American independence. The Visitor invites the Journal to a disinterested and searching enquiry into the manner in which the prohib tion of suffrage to Catholics came to be made, as also, when, where, and under what circumstances the vote can be found which distinctly expunged or repealed this obnoxious provision, the existence of which conflicts somewhat with the claim that Roger Williams and the early Rhode Islanders granted civil and religious liberty to all creeds and denominations. Our respected contem-porary significantly adds : "Fact is fact, and the fiction is not ours."

The Visitor then goes on to cite the ase of the regulations against freedom of worship in the state institutions, closing thus :

"After much ventilation of the previ ous intolerance, the earnestly urged claim of Bishop Hendricken was conce-ded, and the Board of State Charities Souls, which has for its special object the offering of masses and prayers for the We are sorry indeed for the Guardian

ded, and the Board of State Charities and Corrections consented, more as a condescension than a right, to permit Catholic clergymen to exercise all the functions of their sacred calling in the State penal institutions, excepting the Reform School for boys and girls. "We respectfully ask the Board and the Journal why this exception is made ! It is a well-known fact that a large number of the children at the Reform School are of Catholic parentage, and that the fathers and mothers, no matter how un-fortunate they may be, want to have their children brought up in their own faith while being kept under restraint. We cannot conceive, therefore, why the obnoxious exception should have been made by the Board. If the State has but sorrier still for the unfortunately blinded men who can put taith in spurious imitations of the practices and eachings of the true Church, Until they come within the one fold that acknowledges the one Shepherd, they may profess what they please, but are as far from the truth as the Guardian itself.

Our experience does not, we confess