

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

NO. 637

## Catholic Record

London, Sat., Jan. 3rd, 1891.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The boasting of the Liberal journals of Italy that the success of the Government at the recent general elections is a proof that the people are in accord with their anti-Catholic policy has received a sudden and unexpected rebuff. At the Roman municipal elections all the candidates of the Catholic party were elected, though the Liberals will still be in a majority, owing to the number who retain their seats. The result of the general elections, which were favorable to the Government, is owing simply to the abstention of Catholics from the polls in obedience to the wishes of the Pope. The question of the Pope's independence is as dear to them as ever, but they wish this independence to be assured in a manner which will be acceptable to the people of Italy and the Catholic world. The abstention of Catholics from voting must, therefore, be looked upon rather as an extension of the olive branch to the Government, than as an endorsement of their anti-Catholic policy. There is little doubt that this policy of abstention will be only of temporary duration, and the true wishes of the country will at no distant period be made known by a decisive popular vote, which we may safely say will be an unmistakable condemnation of Signor Crispi's course in persecuting the Pope and the Church.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Pilot gives an instance of bigotry which has recently occurred in New Haven, Conn., and which demonstrates how easily a Protestant population can be excited to inflict gross injustice upon Catholics. The incident is in keeping with what has occurred in many other places throughout the United States. A movement was set on foot to furnish the public schools with books out of the general taxes, but there was great opposition to the measure. The members of the Board of Education favorable to the scheme approached the Catholics to obtain their support for it, pledging themselves that if it were carried the parochial Catholic schools would be supplied with books as well as the Public schools, and under those representations the free book proposal was carried. The Board of Education then refused to supply books to the parochial school, as they maintained they had not the power to do so without the authority of a town meeting. A town meeting was accordingly called for the purpose of taking a vote on the matter, but the fanaticism of the people was excited by the parsons from their pulpits on the Sunday preceding the meeting, and the demand of the Catholics was accordingly voted down by a large majority, notwithstanding the fact that besides the tax which Catholics pay for the Public Schools—\$1,950—is the amount paid by the State for the education of the one thousand three hundred Catholic children who attend the parochial schools, and who, on this account, do not receive the benefit of one cent of this money for their education. The State furnishes \$150 for each child within each municipality, and this whole sum is applied for the benefit of the Protestant children at the Public Schools. It would appear that the only remedy which the Catholics have is the partial one of endeavoring to repeal the local law which has been passed to furnish free books. It is probable that if they apply themselves to this object they may succeed.

In an encyclical, which has been addressed to the bishops of the Catholic world, the Holy Father asks that the whole civilized world assist in the destruction of the African slave trade, which is carried on with so much brutality and destruction of human life. He desires that contributions be given on the feast of the Epiphany for this object, and for the aid of Cardinal Lavigne's great work. He also expresses his grateful feelings towards those rulers who have co-operated for the same purpose.

AMONG the morally elevating results of the divorce laws of the United States a new feature which has recently been discovered ought not to be allowed to go into oblivion. A firm was established in New York with the professed object of securing divorces for unhappy couples, and they did a thriving business, but it was recently discovered that the divorces they procured were spurious and the concern was broken up by the police. However, the Montague-Turner are not easily foiled in money-making plans, and we have no doubt the divorce dealers will soon set up shop again.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

Mr. Jos. Chamberlain having declared that he had refused offers to return to the Gladstonian ranks, the special correspondent of the New York Herald states that a leading Gladstonian member of Parliament told him:

"As for Mr. Chamberlain refusing to come back, that's all well. No one asked him unless it was a matter of course. No one has written to him. Mr. Chamberlain would give his ears to get safely back into our party. He knows he is in a false position now, and his protests before anyone has tempted him are like the protestations of virtue which we sometimes hear from old offenders in the police courts. The gentleman is willing enough if the other party will take him, but he is a bad lot, and we do not mean to have him at any price, and he knows it. Lord Hartington we could easily forgive, and James we care nothing about, but we have done with Joe for ever. Mark my words, he and Lord Cairncross can go hang themselves together."

As the Herald correspondent is decidedly of the Balfourian school this is very suggestive that Mr. Chamberlain is regarded by both parties as an outcast. At all events his power is gone.

Mr. Balfour has been encouraged by the split in the Nationalist ranks to announce his intention to stamp Ulster, making addresses to the people in favor of his government. It is supposed that his chief efforts will be directed upon the city of Belfast.

### THE IRISH TROUBLE.

The result of the election in Kilkenny was as follows: Hennessy, 2,527; Scully, 1,356. Mr. Scully for Hennessy. 1,171.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S STRONG LANGUAGE

Michael Davitt's paper, the Labor World, renews its onslaughts on Parnell. In a lengthy attack upon the "uncrowned king" the Labor World says if by any compromise Parnell remains leader of the Irish party a number of anti-Parnell members threaten to abandon public life, which would be disastrous to the party at large. The Labor World adds that Parnell is a greater danger to Ireland than any outside enemy ever has been. No foreign force, says the paper, has ever so endangered Ireland's liberty and honor as this pretender, an unmitigated trickster and unscrupulous enemy of liberty and democracy, who attacks Ireland's honor in its most vital part, and who betrays his trust of honor. Parnell should not be permitted to hold power, which would be abused and which would render Ireland's condition under her dictator worse than that of a South American Republic. "By Parnell's honor," says the paper, "is a bye-word. His mendacity is his genius, his vindictiveness and tyranny are infamous and his hypocrisy is calloused, and he will lead Ireland to disgrace. Those seeing him now in his hideous deformity will not rest until they have deprived him of the power to injure the untarnished cause of Irish liberty."

DILLON AND O'CONNOR.

John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor, who are now in New York, have made the following statement: "We learned the result of the Kilkenny election with great pleasure. The majority is greater than we had hoped for. It is a vindication of the patriotism and sagacity of the constituency, because it shows that consideration of the good of the country and safety of the national cause has prevailed with the electors over natural feelings of gratitude and affection for a great leader like Parnell, which have blinded so many to the true issue at stake. The result of the election offers, in our judgment, a chance of reuniting our party, and we earnestly hope that both sides will now co-operate with Mr. O'Brien in bringing about a reunion in the Irish National ranks."

O'BRIEN IN PARIS.

Messrs. O'Brien and Gill, the Irish delegates who left New York on the steamer O'Brien, arrived at Boulogne on the 29th. They were met by Messrs. McCarthy and Sullivan. They said they were overjoyed at the result of the Kilkenny election. Mr. Byrne, editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, had an interview with Mr. O'Brien last night. Mr. Byrne reported his position as a Parnellite and endeavored to prepare a way for the holding of a conference of the leaders of the two sections of the Irish party in Paris. A tug having on board Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton and O'Connell, Father Humphreys and Mr. R. Falvey and his wife, the parents of Mr. William O'Brien, met the O'Briens outside the harbor. The party gave Messrs. O'Brien and Gill a most enthusiastic welcome. During the return trip of the tug to the steamship pier, Mr. O'Brien held an animated conversation with his political friends.

MR. O'BRIEN DECLINES TO TALK.

When interviewed by the reporters he refused to express his opinion on the present situation in Ireland. He said he required time to inform himself of the events which had taken place since he and his companions left Ireland.

THE COMING O'BRIEN CONFERENCE.

The announcement that the formal conference between the Irish leaders will take place on Monday next is officially stated to be untrue. William O'Brien complains of the number of false statements made in newspapers and attributed to Mr. Gill and himself. He especially classes as untrue the assertion that he would recommend that Parnell be retained as leader of the Irish party.

The Freeman's Journal announces that the conference between William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington have resulted in an understanding whereby the funds

of the National League, now in the hands of that organization, are to be devoted to the maintenance of tenants evicted for not paying their rents under the Plan of Campaign inaugurated on the different estates throughout Ireland by the National League. In addition these funds will be used to assist other sufferers who are depending upon the League for support.

William O'Brien has not yet seen Parnell, but it is said he expects to meet him next week.

CAN HE HEAL THE BREACH?

The London Post considers William O'Brien the only man who can do anything toward terminating the deadlock between the Parnell and McCarthy factions. As the funds on deposit in Paris are payable only to Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy jointly, neither section, the Post says, can propose any arrangement which will result in an equitable division thereof. Although Mr. Parnell stands in a more advantageous monetary position than his opponents, and is more deeply pledged than they to render aid to the Smith Barry tenants, therefore it is quite conceivable that he will be ready to make some sacrifices to secure the aims of war.

THE PRESENT PARNELLISM.

There has never been in politics a more grotesque imposture than the thing which is now called Parnellism. It has no votes, it has no money, it has no credit—financial, social, moral or political. Its standing as a political force is comparable only with the value of that other historic Irish party composed of Pigott, Houston and Prof. Maguire. Like that celebrated party, it enjoys the vehement support of the London Times and the more or less perfunctory approval of other Tory and Unionist papers. These latter will presently be as ashamed of themselves as they were when they found themselves lauded in the margin of Pigott's exposure. In truth, it is not difficult to see many of them already abandoned and extremely dubious about the outcome, but in a moment of cowardice they have again committed themselves to follow the London Times, and they must go stumbling on now in the "Lauder's" crazy wake until it once more brings them up in humiliation and disaster.

The victory of the Nationalist over the Parnellite rump at Kilkenny was a foregone conclusion. There never, after the first few days of the canvass, existed the slightest excuse for a pretence that the issue was doubtful. Yet America seems to have been full of this pretence, and still in sundry quarters labor under an impression that Mr. Parnell has a real part to play in the future of Ireland. This was scarcely true last Monday; it is entirely untrue to-day. If a vote could again be taken in North Kilkenny, Mr. Parnell's candidate would be beaten by twice or thrice the majority piled up against him on Monday. In deed, I am told that this candidate himself has weakened in his mind since the election. All over Ireland this week a campaign has been spreading swiftly among those whose first impulse was to stand by Mr. Parnell. It is to-day an open question whether the Freeman's Journal will not next week abandon Parnell, when a pretext is offered by a definite utterance from Mr. O'Brien.

O'BRIEN'S ATTITUDE.

There need be no doubt, I think, as to what this utterance will do for Parnell, upon what always assumed to be an extremely slight provocation, cherished a real personal affection for Mr. Parnell. The spectacle of a defiled and fallen idol has given him a deeper individual pain than it has any of his colleagues, but he is a patriot and a highly intelligent man, and will see his path of duty clear before him. My information is that after he has spoken in Dublin and submitted himself to arrest and imprisonment. Much else of the first importance has been discussed, both in Dublin and Paris, which may not be prematurely disclosed, but which will greatly interest American contributors to the League and Parliamentary funds when it comes out.

AMERICAN REPORTS.

Just as American readers are being misled into supposing that Mr. Parnell now represents anything but the stupid or rowdy residuum of a few Irish towns, so we over here are being seriously misinformed as to the genuine Irish feeling in America. No rural Land League can be too small or obscure to give its name on the cables wire if it passes resolutions favoring Mr. Parnell. One organization in a town of less than 5,000 population adopted such a resolution with only thirty members attending the meeting, and it was carried promptly and printed in every paper of Great Britain. Representative men of Irish blood in America cannot be too active in their efforts to offset the mischief these wild and irresponsible resolutions may do in England, where no information exists as to the relative value of the utterances from America. Irish opinion in Ireland and England is all right. The Parnell trouble is exploded there, but among the English Liberals misconception on this point may easily do harm. They were greatly influenced by the unanimity of American opinion in accepting Home Rule five years ago. Proof that the new National party commands the sympathy and support of representative Americans will have great weight with them.

A Favorite Annual.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1891 has been issued. It has a beautiful frontispiece of the Sacred Heart, in colors. The illustrations are of a very fine order, while the best writers in the country were employed to supply matter that will render the volume a treasure in every Catholic home. The price is twenty-five cents. Orders sent to this office will be promptly filled.

### DIocese OF HAMILTON.

Every Sunday evening during Advent the Bishop assisted at Vespers at the new church of St. Lawrence and preached a course of sermons. The church, though large, was unable to accommodate all who presented themselves for admission. In the other city churches Advent sermons were also delivered to large congregations and the clergy were kept busy at the confessional preparing for the Christmas festival. On Christmas morning the Bishop celebrated first Mass at Loreto Convent, second Mass at St. Joseph's Convent and pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral. The following account of the celebration in the city churches and the reception and profession of Sisters at St. Joseph's Convent is taken from the Hamilton Times:

The services in the Catholic churches yesterday were of particular interest and were very largely attended, especially the 10:30 Mass, at which in all of the churches there was especially good music. At St. Mary's cathedral the 6 o'clock Mass was a most delightful service, there being present a full children's choir. At 10:30 o'clock His Lordship Bishop Dowling celebrated Mass, being assisted by Fr. McEay, with Fathers Hinchey as deacon, Coyle as sub-deacon and Brady as master of ceremonies. Mozart's first Mass was produced for the first time in this city by the full choir and orchestra. The solo parts were taken by Miss Kelly, Miss Rattray, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Egan. Mr. Geo. Fox played the leading first violin, and Mr. D. J. O'Brien conducted. Bishop Dowling also preached and gave the papal benediction.

At St. Patrick's Church Chancelor Craven officiated. The choir and orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. Fagan produced Haydn's third Mass, which was excellently given.

At St. Lawrence Church Rev. Father O'Sullivan conducted services at 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock. The choir, with orchestra led by Mr. J. B. Nelligan, rendered sweet music.

At St. Joseph's Church the decorations were excellent and the music good. Rev. Father Helm officiated.

On the morning of the 27th an impressive service took place in the chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, the occasion being that of the public reception of candidates for the novitiate of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph and the conferring of the full privileges of Sisterhood on those novices of two years' standing. At 9 a. m. the cosy little chapel was filled to overflowing with the relatives and friends of those joining the Sisterhood.

The clergy present were: Bishop Dowling, Rev. Fathers McEay, Coyle, Hinchey and Brady, of St. Mary's Cathedral; Father Healey, of St. Patrick's Church; Father O'Sullivan, of St. Lawrence Church; and Father Helm, of St. Joseph's Church; also Rev. Father Donnelly, of Arthur, and Rev. Father Keane, of Sandwich. Mass was celebrated by Bishop Dowling, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hinchey and Brady, after which the Bishop gave a short but instructive discourse, urging upon his hearers the necessity of cultivating the several virtues, emphasizing the necessity especially of obedience, humility and charity.

The reception service was then proceeded with. Those receiving the habit or entering the novitiate were called on first. These were Miss Keane, of Alma, now known as Sister M. Raphael; Miss O'Neill, of Hamilton, now Sister M. Louis; Miss Kildare, of Owen Sound, now Sister Margaret Mary; Miss Holman, of Owen Sound, now Sister Louise Bertrand; Miss Wand, of Carleton, now Sister Rita; and Miss Keane, of Bantrock, now Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart. The ceremony was presided over in turn by the Bishop regarding their willingness to enter upon the sacred duties of their novitiate, and satisfactory replies being made, they were given in charge of several of the older sisters and taken into the convent, where they left forever their worldly dress and donned the sable garb of the sisterhood. On their return to the chapel each received the Bishop's blessing and a few words of counsel and advice.

The novices of two years' standing were then admitted to profession, receiving as a token of their profession the bronze crosses usually worn suspended from the girdle. They were as follows: Sister Clementine, formerly Miss Keboon, of Kincaird; Sister Thecla, Miss Padon, Hamilton; Sister Brigida, Miss Keane, Alma; Sister Eucharist, Miss Foley, Morrison; Sister Marcella, Miss Long, Hamilton. Kneeling on the lowest step of the altar each took the vows of chastity, poverty and obedience, and after receiving the Bishop's blessing all knelt while the "Te Deum" was sung by the choir and clergy. Mr. J. B. Nelligan's orchestra was present and furnished the instrumental music for the service.

### HON. M. ADAMS.

We learn from the Oshawa, N. B., World of December 24th, that on the previous day Hon. M. Adams was made the recipient of a splendid bouquet sent by the railway employees of the Northern Division. Mr. Cogan read a very complimentary address, which was replied to by Mr. Adams in fitting terms. After the presentation took place the guests adjourned to the Mitchell House, to the number of one hundred, and sat down to an oyster supper. The chair was ably filled by Trackmaster McLellan. A number of toasts were given and responded to in fitting style by Messrs. John P. Burnett, M. P. P., John O'Brien, Collector Park, R. A. Lawlor, and others. Mr. Adams, before the close of the very pleasant proceedings, made reference to the Christmas season that had come with its hallowed recollections, and

hoped that alienated friends would come together again, shake hands over the bloody chain, forget all their differences and work together in trying to make their lives better and their country more prosperous. He called on the company to sing "Auld Lang Syne" and this was done with a will. Mr. Adams seems to possess in an eminent degree the good will and esteem of the people with whom he is acquainted, hence this manifestation of their feelings in his regard.

### A WORD TO OUR READERS.

Kingston Freeman.

Since His Grace, Dr. Cleary, has found it necessary to officially condemn our sentiments, as expressed in our editorial in the Freeman of the 10th inst., we deem it our duty to make the following brief remarks. As the matter is yet, as we write, as it were, "sub judice," our loyalty to our religion and devotion to its divinely constituted authority, constrain us to silence and to a respectful acceptance of the castigation being administered to us by him whose office it is to correct and reprove when and where their interests are at stake. Next week or the week after, we propose to give an explanation of what we meant and implied in our said editorial—not by any means to vindicate ourselves against the castigation of His Grace, this would be a suicidal and an entirely derogatory to all respect for legitimate authority, but solely an explanatory of our meaning, so as to remove all false impressions, and so that the anti-Catholic press of the province can have no just grounds to include our Freeman among those journals which vilify and misrepresent the Catholic Church in her dealings with individuals. Knowing the noble-minded and the large-hearted Dr. Cleary as we do, we feel convinced he expects nothing less than this of us, and will in no wise feel offended, if then we be found to differ in opinion from him—not on what pertains to Catholic faith or to Catholic teaching, but on what, after all, pertains merely to that large measure of freedom allowed by our Church to her every member, no matter how humble, on just such vital and living questions of the day as is that question treated by us in our editorial. Our fault—at most a material not a formal one—will, we hope, be then found deserving a place in that category referred to by the great and illustrious Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who, when speaking of the Catholic press, says: "Let the Catholic press be free, I say, to do its part for God and country. Men may make mistakes—the best among us will occasionally go beyond the exact bounds of judiciousness; but better, I say, liberty with mistakes, than mistakes with slavery." In the meantime, we dutifully submit to the correction being administered to us by His Grace. We endorse his every word, in his lucid and learned exposition of the trials and triumphs of the Church in her converting and civilizing the world; and we heartily concur in his every word of condemnation of our editorial as understood by him—not as implied or understood by us.

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Pittsburg Catholic.

In the days when Father De Smet and other great Catholic missionaries, had influence over the Indian tribes of the great West, that people were easily managed. Somehow, since the sects have interposed, and sought to thrust aside Catholic faith and Catholic teaching, trouble has kept increasing, until we are threatened with another Indian war.

Archdeacon Smith, of the Episcopal Church, New York City, claims that he perceives clearly how much ground Christianity is actually losing throughout the country. He declares that his brethren of the clergy, owing to "lethargy, selfishness and narrowness of view, have no conception of the conditions existing in New York and other great cities, and no appreciation of the atheism that is found in the rural districts of New York, Vermont and other States." There is no question but that there will soon be, here at home, a large missionary field for some zealous souls.

Church Progress.

This may be true, the Church's membership is very extensive; she follows men by exhortation and entreaty to abandon their evil ways; other denominations have no place for the masses that congregate around the Catholic Church; they strive to be composed of the perfect; the sinner is abandoned, and left out in the cold, or to be converted to the Catholic Church. Her mission is to convert the sinner, the sinner can take care of themselves; but when the criminal statistics are being compiled, little attention is paid to the fact, that thousands born of Catholic parents never attend Catholic teaching, nor abide by the strict laws of the Catholic Church.

It is a pleasure, says a contemporary, to note that many of the traditions and customs that formed for France the distinction of being the most Catholic country of Europe are still carefully preserved. Thus the procession of the Vow of Louis XIII, which commemorates the escape of France to the Blessed Virgin, is held every year on the Feast of the Assumption. On that day the fleets' ship which was so bravely defended with rare wit and valor, which are preserved for distribution among those who bear the same name of Mary. This practice recalls another not less beautiful—that of showing white blossoms from the dome of St. Mary Major, Rome, on the Feast of Our Lady of the Snow.

The Gaulois of Paris states that Father Mounabre, of the Dominican order, will be created a Cardinal by the Holy Father at the next Consistory.

### CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

The great feast of Christmas was celebrated in the usual manner in this city. Nine Masses were celebrated in the cathedral, three at St. Mary's church, Hill street, three at the Convent of the Sacred Heart and three at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The first Mass at the cathedral was a pontifical High Mass, celebrated by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, Father Tierman acting as assistant priest, Fathers Brennan and Giban as deacons of the Mass and Father Numan as master of ceremonies. After the Mass His Lordship stepped to the sanctuary railing and addressed the large congregation. He extended to them the happy greetings of the joyous season we were now celebrating, and hoped that the anthem sung by the angels on that morning would be realized by each and every one of them, namely, that peace on earth to men of good will which Christ brought from heaven.

His Lordship also preached at the High Mass, drawing some useful lessons from the gospel of the day.

In the afternoon the Bishop gave benediction at the Sacred Heart and Mount Hope Convents.

The collection in the Cathedral and St. Mary's church was unusually large.

### LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Incessant latest is that "celibacy is the filthiest word in the English language." And we suppose among the lot of lewd liars who haled this filthy lie with laughter and applause there were many who had madon sisters, cousins and aunts.

As an evidence that the Pope intends to take greater interest than he has hitherto done in Italian politics, a cable despatch states that he has appointed a commission consisting of Cardinals Rampolla, Regis and Appollina and three laymen to organize and direct the movements of Catholics in Italy.

The number of Catholics in Australia has increased from 450,000 in 1876 to 750,000, according to a statement recently made by Cardinal Moran. The number of clergy was increased from 350 to 620, and the number of Catholics has doubled during the same period. In 1876 there were 350 schools. There are now 700.

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, ordained the Rev. David Scallan to the priesthood at Eastmore on Sunday, 21st inst. The congregation were deeply interested in the event, as it was the first time they witnessed an ordination in their beautiful church.

The Rev. M. J. Moran, rector of the church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, and the extraordinarily large gift of \$25,000 was presented to him—\$1,000 for each year of his priesthood. In addition he received a handsome gold chalice and many addresses.

In the French Chamber of Deputies a few days ago M. Despres proposed that the Government restore the nuns to their former position as hospital nurses. M. Chastagnier, Minister of the Interior, opposed the proposal and argued in defence of lay nurses. Notwithstanding that the physicians have spoken so strongly of the great loss arising from the discharge of the nuns, the nation was lost by 351 to 176.

The European edition of the New York Herald states that "among the six hundred students at the Leipzig Conservatorium an American girl, Miss Louise Bailey, is considered the coming pianist. Already her playing has created a sensation in musical circles and has attracted the attention of musical critics." Miss Bailey is a Catholic young lady of most modest and unassuming deportment. She is a native of Tennessee, and is only sixteen years of age.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre is expected to return home to Montreal in a few days. His journey to Rome was undertaken chiefly with the object of opposing the division of the diocese in present, and in this he has been successful, though it was considered almost a accomplished fact that the division would be made. To celebrate his return and the success of his mission a Te Deum will be sung in the church of Notre Dame. It is acknowledged that the diocese is excessively large, but the prelates of the Province will take proper steps in due time to procure a subdivision which will meet the wants of the people.

### A DANGEROUS CLASS.

A Protestant Minister, Rev. J. Adams of Brooklyn, has been long some sensible things about a certain class that has grown up in this country in the last generation. They are what are called "society people," whose highest ambition in life is to ape the ways of the British aristocracy. This class is distinctly anti-American in its ways of living and in the view it takes of things in general. From it have been recruited the Anglo-manages who take England as their model in all things. Of them and their fellows the Protestant minister we have already referred to truthfully says that "they are as dead as pagans to all higher aims of living. . . . Without a belief that there is any higher object in living than to go to dinners and eat them; to have parties which will cost fortunes, and build up mushroom aristocracy on the basis of great grandfathers and great dinners."

Among the class that has these standards are found the most ardent admirers of England. They would if they could eliminate all that is distinctly American and make the United States in all things a British Province. Fortunately they are not numerous or influential enough to carry out their wishes. They will, however, bear watching.—Irish World.