

# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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### CATHOLIC PRESS.

#### Catholic Review.

There certainly does seem some reason for the complaint of many Catholic temperance men, that the more prosperous, if not the more edifying Catholic laymen, have given their societies little countenance. Possibly, some of his neglect may have risen from the unwillingness of some who could contain themselves to join a total abstinence society. A society in which the temperate and the abstinent may combine on a combined platform, has been just introduced in Chicago, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, and with the approval of Archbishop Feelan. It is modeled on Cardinal Manning's "League of the Cross."

#### Buffalo Catholic Union.

REMEMBER, it always takes at least two for gossip, slander, and all manner of evil speaking. Blame not, therefore, the frivolous or vicious tongue, unless you blame also the covetous ear. Without most inveterate gossips would at once find their occupation gone. But there are cases where the listener is far more guilty than the speaker. How characterize these base creatures who, to gratify their low curiosity, encourage the innocent garrulity of children; steal into others' households, and sure to misinterpret what, despite all their prying, they cannot wholly understand? Or those who flatter servants into betrayal of the formal or implicit trust of their employers? The poor dupes of these wily news-hunters are generally much more to be pitied than blamed; for they seldom realize the magnitude of the mischief they are doing. Or, if of an age to feel apprehensive, they are easily reassured by the plausible, "it shall go no further"—of their accomplice in sin. Grown-up Christians, for the most part, are to be spiritually under-estimated and are naturally susceptible of anything approaching to catechetical instruction. Yet there are few who might not profitably go back to their days of youthful preparation for life's responsibilities, and recall in how many ways it is possible to be necessary to others' sins. As regards sins of the tongue, particularly, be it always borne in mind that, if the specious Paul Pry, the evil adviser, flatterer, and indulgent or tolerant listener were done away with, the race of calumniators, de-tractors and tale-bearers generally, would soon become extinct.

#### Boston Pilot.

A TALENTED Massachusetts woman relates that she recently sat beside a stranger in a train, a stranger to her, in an Old Colony car. As the train passed Quincy the stranger pointed to the crowded burial place near the track and remarked in a complacent tone: "I've got three of the best husbands living there that ever a woman had." N. Y. Sun. "Well, this was decenter than if she had said, 'I have three husbands who could not be taken to the gallows on this train or in yonder town.' Three dead husbands are a dismal fact; but two or three live ones are more significant.

THE English agent at the other end of the Atlantic cable, who furnishes the Irish news to the American Associated Press, recently startled people by the news that a ship had been seized and taken to Hull, loaded with dynamite, sent by American Fenians to Ireland. It turns out that the ship was destined for Panama, where the explosive was to be employed in the works of the projected canal. The ship, named the *Cato*, was abandoned at sea, and was taken to Hull by salvors. She is badly battered and cannot proceed on her voyage. She is a danger where she lies, and the Hull authorities want to sink her, to which the salvors object. After all, she may yet do as much damage as if she was O'Donovan Rossa's own special contrivance.

#### Freeman's Journal.

WHAT have the secret societies brought to Ireland? Not any recent measures of reform. There were fought for and gained in open Parliament by the representatives of a resolute people,—they have brought only disgrace, treason, and the vilest crimes. They have tried madly to throttle her just as she was beginning to breathe. Read the testimony of Carey, an Evangelist, it is one of the puzzles for the investigator of the secret societies repeats itself. When a man baptized in the Holy Catholic Church takes the oath of one of these societies, he does it in

defiance of God; he swears by a God on whom he turns his back. Of what value, then, can the oath of a recreant Catholic be? He may fear the vengeance of his companions; but his oath is idle, since he binds himself to defy the Church of the God whose sacred name he takes in vain. So long as secret societies exist in Ireland, so long will Carey be produced. There is one danger which the zealous friends of Ireland would do well to avoid,—the danger of permitting their indignation against Carey to lead them into apparent sympathy with the secret associations which are responsible for the outrages that English organs lay at the doors of the Irish people. The prisoners in Dublin may not be convicted of guilt, and the injustice of the evidence. But guilty or not guilty, the crime with which they are charged reflects no more disgrace on the Irish people at large, or the Land League, or Mr. Parnell, than the assassination of Lincoln did on many points of similarity; the American reader inclined to accept the Herald's view of the situation in Ireland can with great profit compare.

Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, who marched in the van of the females clamoring for the right to vote, thinks that the word "liberty" is better than all the words in the psalm "Magnificat." Fortunately, modest Catholic women are not tempted to join the sisterhood to which Mrs. Blake belongs. The words of that sublime and consoling psalm, which holds divine lessons for all women, have sunk too deeply into their hearts for that. It is well to point out that these females calling out for "liberty" refuse to accept that liberty which the Church secured for women, and turn away from the Model of womanhood called blessed by all generations. They want to replace liberty by license—for what is called liberty invariably becomes license when divorced from religion. To the woman who meditates on the life of the Virgin mother, liberty means the knowledge of the truth which makes them free; and the glorious words of the "Magnificat," which these "advanced" females discard are the charter of their liberty. "And His mercy is from generation to generation to them that fear Him!" A canticle of joy, of freedom, of consolation, of her who took from death, and from the victory of hell! And this, Mrs. Blake, who evidently knows not the beginning of wisdom, would exchange for her barren "liberty!"

#### Catholic Columbian.

A VERY sweet and sentimental sight was witnessed in this city last week. It was nothing more than the marriage of a couple before the "Rev. Miss Somebody." Now, was that not too angelic for any use. In the first place, what an improvement it was on the old way, of having a man represent the authority by which the couple are bound. The Rev. Miss or Miss Rev. surely did not believe that she had the authority of a God-ordained church. If she was simply an officer of the State, then, how did she get such authority? It has been decided that women cannot act as Notaries Public. How could this woman, therefore, act as a witness in a more important contract than these Notaries Public acknowledge? The Probate Judge that gave her such license overstepped his authority. But, it seems that the Judge can ordain ministers or certify to their ordination. What absurdities false religions do lead to!

BOB, INKERSOLL, poor, miserable infidel, boasting of nothing save an animal life and an animal inheritance, declared the other day, in the progress of the trial of the Star Route thieves, that if Almighty God should "impose upon him with his judgment," he would oppose him with his puny power. "The power that will crush the knave, crushes for eternity is not to be trifled with, and the infamous infidel will discover that in all its terrible reality. Julian, the Apostle, endeavored to defy God, but in dashing his life towards Heaven, cried out, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean." The same expression will, sooner or later, be forced from the lips of Ingersoll.

The Saturday Gazette asks us to ennobel our people by families and he would do the same, and so we thereby result numerically in favor of Protestantism. Yes, yes, you will find a large number of Protestant families, consisting of husband and wife, and some of a child or two; but it requires the good old Irish and German Catholics with a correct conscience to count up ten or fifteen children in a family. A family is a sacred institution in the Catholic Church, and husband and wife are never allowed more than one family.

#### Baltimore Mirror.

One extraordinary feature of Protestantism is its personality. We find all its sects upon examination to be personal. Methodism is personal. The most vivid form of Protestantism—Lutheranism—is personal. Let us look to it. John Wesley is Methodism, Calvin and John Knox are Presbyterianism, and Luther is Lutheranism. Preaching Protestantism, which is not of these sects, is intensely personal. Congregationalism is Henry Ward Beecher. If there be any diversion from loyalty to him, it is in favor of Mr. Talmage. Without disparaging their intellectual power, these men have a host of lesser mountebanks who emulate their style, and their antics, and their flatulence. This is one of the causes why Protestantism meanders away from Christianity. The teacher substitutes his own opinions for the Gospel, or he substitutes a spurious gospel which contains his opinions in his version of it. He imitates the belief that his interpretation of it is the Gospel. He substitutes his own mind for the mind of the Evangelists, and the people whose pulpit he occupies, unconsciously to themselves, take him for an Evangelist. It is one of the puzzles for the investigator of the secret societies repeats itself. When a man baptized in the Holy Catholic Church takes the oath of one of these societies, he does it in

right of the exercise of it will quote in support of their view of a text what Dr. Hall, of New York, says about it, or what Mr. Beecher, of Brookline, or what Prof. Swing, declare on it. If we enter into conversation with them on such a subject, or rather if we were of them and among them and heard their views, we could recognize how they appeal to the opinions of their own, and make the point strong that private judgment is not exercised by Protestants. They seek in mine cases out of ten to direct their judgment by the judgment of others. The history of the judgment of others, with the written consequence of this condition. There has been no phase of disorder among the minds of men and women willing to believe, to which it has not given rise from the phase of the fanaticism, to that of the wildest fanaticism. It was Protestantism that gave us John of Leyden long ago, and it is Protestantism that near our own day adorned its archives with Johanna Southcote. The forms of that religion between these and Mr. Beecher are varied and manifold, but each and every one of them arises from the personality of the Protestant, indeed, is the origin of Catholicity. Great preachers, great teachers, arise, but they preach as the Church directs. They are not her masters and teachers, but she is their sovereign and their teacher, and she has no personality in the religion that they profess that can influence its congregations outside of their genuine service and fidelity to her. That alone constitutes their power. When they forget this, no matter what may have been their gifts or services, they are excommunicated and degraded. Origin was in the beginning and Pascal's is now. But we have the host who loved and served her in holy memory as if they were not in holy memory. We have Benedict, and Dominic, and Francis, and Thomas of Aquino, and Vincent de Paul, and Alphonsus de Liguori, and all the gorgeous host whose names are so frequent on our lips. These are our glory, not as masters of our minds, but as great servants of God, whose name they carried in eternal benediction. These have lifted us up by their love of His Divine Son, and bear our souls beyond the thorns, and the scourges, and the crosses of the world into the empyrean of our stars. These have loved to be our models, and their eternal, their faith and obedience are eternal, their influence for the magnificence of an immortal life filled with reward and happiness beyond all mortal dreams.

#### Western Watchman.

THE Rev. Mr. Knox-Little, after returning to England from a tour in this country, says—"The Church which has its appeal to the primitive ages, which maintains the deep reverence for the Bible, and which maintains the liberty of conscience, and which, at the same time, has an apostolic mission and true sacraments, and recognizes the solemn rights of authority and the same rights for doctrine of the testimony of the undivided Church—this Communion, if true to herself, must reject the great Teacher Christ of the American people." Whereupon the Independent asks, "Does that describe the Baptists, or the Presbyterians, or the Congregationalists, or the Episcopalians? Who can tell us? We can assure you respected eastern contemporary that neither of the sects enumerated will answer all the conditions, so well set forth above. The only Church which can do so is the Roman Catholic. It has the Apostolic ministry and true sacraments, etc. As to its complete accord with the Doctors of the primitive ages, we recommend the perusal of Thomas Moore's admirable "Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion."

#### MONTREAL NOTES.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. A large number of friends and members of the Literary Academy of the Young Men's Society attended the second monthly conference, Thursday, the 1st inst. The moderator, Rev. James Callaghan, occupied the chair, and proceedings were opened with an address by the President, Mr. J. M. Wickham. A song by Mr. J. Hannuill was well rendered. Mr. J. Parker followed with a reading on "Intellect, Culture and Schools." Mr. J. McCann recited "The Blind Piper" in a touching manner. An essay on True Honor was then read by Mr. Coffey. Rev. M. Callaghan gave a short but very interesting discourse on "Irish Music," and was frequently applauded. Prof. J. A. Fowler rendered a piano solo with his usual taste and brilliancy, and Mr. J. C. McFarrell read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on "Canadian Winter Sports." This gentleman showed by his fine appearance and pleasing voice that he knew by experience the benefits derived from indulging in these sports. Mr. P. M. Wickham's declamation, "The Drury Lane Fire," almost made his auditors believe they were there witnessing the fire. A song, "Killarney," was well rendered by Mr. J. J. Rowan, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. M. Callaghan and Prof. J. A. Fowler for their kindness to the Academy. The Rev. Moderator then closed proceedings by thanking the audience for their attendance and inviting those present to the next conference.

#### St. Anne's Mission.

St. Anne's parish was brought to a close on Sunday evening, the 4th inst. His Lordship Bishop Fabre was present and gave confirmation to about eighty persons. Father Ryan, S. J., who preached the mission, is deserving of great credit for the able manner in which he performed

his arduous task. The priests of St. Anne's did some very effective work. The pastor, Rev. Father Hogan, has reason to feel proud of the success of the mission. Seven thousand three hundred persons, of whom thirty seven hundred were men, received Holy Communion, and the St. Anne's Total Abstinence doubled its ranks during the mission.

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

There is to be a grand demonstration here on St. Patrick's Day. The various societies are actively preparing for the due celebration of our National Feast. JEN. C.

#### FROM OTTAWA.

In my last I fell into error in giving the election in addition to Mr. Deroche. It is Mr. Denison, the Conservative candidate, who has been chosen by the electors of that constituency to represent them in the Legislature of Ontario. Much interest is felt in the Muskoka and Algoma elections yet to take place. If these districts return supporters of the government, its position will be fully as strong as at any time from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they elect the opposition candidates, voting strength of the two parties will in the next Legislature be closer than at any time since Confederation.

It is my duty to chronicle for your readers the death of one of the oldest residents of Ottawa—Mr. Charles Rowan—who passed away on Monday, the 5th inst. The Free Press of that date pays a well merited tribute to his memory.

We have, since that journal, to record today the demise of an old and much respected resident, in the person of Mr. Charles Rowan, who passed quietly away this morning, at the good old age of 77. Mr. Rowan was born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, in 1809, and came to Canada, settling in Bytown, in 1833. He had seen the little village emerging from its swaddling clothes, and finally becoming a vigorous young town, and finally becoming the proud Capital of the Dominion. In the stormy days of 1848, Mr. Rowan's assistance was always lent to the cause of law and order, and he identified himself with the inter-ests of the place, gaining honor and respect in business in Lower Town and surrounding property in that section of the city. He ably represented the interests of the Ward at the Council Board for several years after Ottawa became incorporated, and held the position of assessor before that event. He was one of a very few who have resided in Lower Town for over half a century, during which he gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place on Wednesday, the 7th, and notwithstanding the severe storm prevailing, was very largely attended. The following gentlemen, life long friends of the deceased and old residents, were pall-bearers:

Martin O'Gara, William Pittman Lett, George Shoubridge, George Story, Jeremiah Sullivan, Denis McGrath, Richard Stehnen and Bartholomew Gilligan, Gloucester. The funeral service was celebrated at the Basilica by the Rev. Father Bouillon. The remains were then conveyed to Notre Dame cemetery on the Montreal Road, where they were consigned to the grave. The Historical Society, of which I spoke in my last, is now fairly under way. Its organization is complete. The following are the officers who were elected on Monday, the 5th.

His Excellency the Governor General, Patron; the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, President; L'Abbe C. Tanguay, 1st Vice-President; Alonso Wright, M. P., 2nd Vice-President; P. Poirier, Rec. Secy.; James Fletcher and B. Sulte, Corresponding Secretaries; N. V. Noel, Treasurer; Douglas Brynner, Librarian. Council—Col. White, Rev. E. A. Dawson, W. P. Lett, A. D. McCles, A. E. Garneau.

The feast of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor, was celebrated on the 7th, with great solemnity, by the faculty and students of the College of Ottawa. In the morning at eight o'clock a procession was formed at the college, and headed by the College Band, proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, N. W. T. In the sanctuary there were also His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and Mr. Lorrain, Bishop of Cythera, p. i. and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, assisted by their chaplains. There was besides a large attendance of city and diocesan clergy. The musical portion of the solemn service was rendered by the College choir.

In the evening an entertainment was given by the Philosophy Class in the Dramatic Hall of the College. The Hall was beautifully decorated and set off with inscriptions, amongst which the coats of arms of various Canadian bishops deservedly attracted attention. After an overture from the College Band, under Father Gladu, a choral "When weary watchers wait to sleep" was given under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Ballantyne. After an introductory discourse in French by Rev. Father Fillard, D. D., and one in English by Wm. John Lyons, an essay on "The Human Voice" was read by Mr. John Ryan. The discourse was in both languages and the reading of the essay elicited round after round of well-merited applause from the large but select audience present. The orchestra, under Prof. Duquette, rendered in excellent style a very choice selection of classical music, which was followed by an interesting and carefully prepared essay in French by the Rev. C. Paradis, O. M. I. The main feature in the programme may, however, be said to

have been the dialogue on "Truth in Science and Politics," in which Messrs. C. Evans, F. McGovern and T. J. Fitzpatrick, of the class of '83, took part. As a full report of the dialogue is likely to appear in the Record, I need not dwell on its leading characteristics. Suffice it to say that the attention of the audience was closely kept till the end of the dialogue.

Amongst the audience assembled in the College Hall were, besides the Bishops of St. Albert, Ottawa and Cythera, a large number of Senators and M. P's. The successful ever given in the College.

In Parliament the week just closed has been the most stirring since the beginning of the session, and presages a lively time for next week.

On Thursday Mr. Dalton McCarthy moved the second reading of his bill to establish a court of Railway Commissioners, one member of which to be a lawyer, one railway man and one other person, none of whom shall hold stock in any railway company. The duties of the commissioners will be, in brief, to settle disputes respecting the crossing of roads and streets and the location of roads and streets across the tracks of such railways, and the manner of such crossing, and the terms and conditions applicable thereto; as to the alignment, arrangement, disposition and limitation of tracks within such municipalities; the compensation payable by railway companies for lands taken or occupied by them, in which such municipalities are interested or in respect of which they claim compensation; also respecting by-laws passed by municipalities in aid of railways and agreements made in relation thereto so as to settle disputes between railway companies themselves as to traffic arrangements, the adjustment of rates for passengers and freight, and crossing of tracks and compensation therefor, including cost of maintenance, the alignment, arrangement, disposition and location of tracks; rights of way over or through lands owned or occupied by railway companies; running powers; haulage; use of tracks; use of station and station grounds; adjustment of tables; transshipment and interchange of freight and other matters relating to "powers, highways and bridges," and "traffic arrangements." These commissioners will have a "Court of Record"; they will have a registry, who will reside in Ottawa and have his office there. Any Municipal Corporation, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange or Agricultural Association, or any number of persons not less than five, being persons whose goods are forwarded or carried by any line of railway against which complaint is made, may file a complaint in respect of any violation or contravention of the Railway Act of this Act; and the municipalities and other bodies corporate or such five persons as aforesaid, shall have a locus standi to be complainants without being required to show any interest in the matter of the said complaint. When any difference between railway companies is or hereafter may be required of authorized to be referred to arbitration, such difference shall, at the instance of any party thereto, and with the consent of at least one of the Commissioners, be referred to arbitration. All the rules and orders of the Commission will not come in force until approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The power conferred on the Governor in Council by the Railway Act in relation to tolls are conferred upon the Commissioners, but certain restrictions are made on the Commission in regard to tolls, rates, &c.

Sir Charles Tupper, while not directly approving the measure, advised the House to move in the Bill with the utmost caution, as the Bill might be so amended as to be a breach of faith and an interference with their just rights, Messrs. Orton and Sprule took strong ground in favor of the Bill, while Mr. Casgrain opposed it. Mr. Cameron (Huron) held that there was need for some legislation of the nature proposed. Mr. Blake believed it best to call upon the representatives of the various railways for their statements of the effect of the Bill, and what legislation was required. Some provinces might be afraid, by this Bill, of frightening away enterprises; but legislation justified, in the interests of the public, would not frighten away any railway enterprises. By taking the evidence of both sides, they would be able to frame a bill not unjust to the railways and giving justice to the public.

Mr. Mackenzie admitted that there were grievances to be redressed, and he was ready to consider any scheme for removing actual grievances, but the present bill was not practicable or workable. It would be an injustice to the general railway system unless the Government system was placed under the same management.

Messrs. Haggart and Mitchell followed in support of the Bill, after which Sir John A. Macdonald advised its reference to the railway committee, a proposition to which Mr. McCarthy gave reluctant assent. It is to be hoped that the hon. gentleman will press his measure through the committee at an early date and have it become law this session; some such measure is certainly needed in the interests of the public generally.

On Friday the House resumed considerations of Mr. Cameron's (Huron) motion in reference to the King's P. E. I., election. Mr. Cameron proposed his motion on the 1st of March, but its discussion was on the time to time afterwards postponed till Friday the 9th. The motion recites the facts concerning the last election, and return of members to serve for King's Co., Prince Edward Island. At the election held there in June last there were four candidates, of whom two were to be elected. The result of the polling showed that P. A. Melatyre received 2,134, S. L.

Robertson 2,002, A. C. Macdonald 1,941 and E. B. Muttart 1,854 votes. The returning officer declared Mr. P. A. Melatyre duly elected, but made a special return in the case of Mr. Robertson, who received the next highest number of votes. The returning officer took this action on the ground that Mr. Robertson was, at the time of the election for the House of Commons, a member of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and therefore, disqualified to be elected or returned as member of the House of Commons of Canada. Mr. Cameron's motion closed by a resolve that Dr. Robertson ought to have been returned as one of the members for Kings, and that he has a right to take his seat in the House, giving, however, to all candidates and others the right of contesting the election.

On Friday last Sir John moved, as was expected, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Blake opposed the proposed motion, and a committee, and an acrimonious discussion ensued in which bitter personalities were indulged in. At six o'clock the debate was adjourned. The question will soon be solved, at least for the moment, in all probability by a referendum to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, whose report may not be expected before the close of Session. Sir John's motion in reference to the paragraph in His Excellency's speech in reference to legislation on the important subject. This paragraph reads as follows:

"I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered last June on the appeal of Russell v. The Queen goes to show that in order to prevent the threatened sale of intoxicating liquors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary, your earnest consideration of this important subject is desired."

The motion concludes by referring to a paragraph to a committee composed of Messrs. Blake, Ross of Middlesex, McCarter, Cameron, of North Victoria, Blanchet, Laurier, Desjardins, Casgrain, Hall, Foster, of King's County, New Brunswick, Burpee, of St. John's, Robley, Robertson, of Shelburne, Brecken, Royal, Baker, of Victoria.

Mr. Cadwal gives notice of a Bill to limit the rate of interest throughout Canada to six per cent. This as well as Mr. Shakespeare's promised measure to prohibit Chinese immigration into British Columbia will, no doubt, give rise to interesting discussions. There are many who, like your correspondent, would like to see both measures become law. F. C.

#### WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

FROM REV. J. J. GIBB, ST. CLEMENTS. I always read your paper with great interest, especially because it is altogether impartial in politics and because it is always ready to defend the rights of Catholics.

FROM WM. DALY, ESQ., BEAVERTON. I subscribe for no less than four Catholic papers. Yours is the dearest, but the best of them all.

FROM JOHN REIDAN, ESQ., ST. CATHARINES. I am very much pleased with your paper. The reading matter is well selected and most interesting. I would not be without it in my home.

FROM JOHN McDONALD, ESQ., WOODSTOCK. I think every Catholic family in the country should have the Record.

#### BRANTFORD ITEMS.

Mr. Thomas Cornwall died on Friday last, aged 56 years, and was buried on Sunday afternoon. He leaves a large family who will miss him seriously.

John A. McCauley, of Pontiac, Mich., son of Mr. Michael McCauley, of Brantford Township, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Michigan College of Medicine, Detroit, last week. His many friends here will be pleased to learn of his success.

Miss Keenan, of London, who was buried on Tuesday last week, was known to many here, who heard of her death with sorrow.

The lecture on Ireland on Sunday evening by Father Lennon promises to be a great success. The choir are practising for a musical vespers for the occasion.

#### Decisions of Roman Congregations.

##### INDULGENCE PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH.

By a decree of the 4th of March, 1882, His Holiness, at the request of the Archbishop of Modena, through the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, has granted an Indulgence of 100 days to be gained once each day by all the faithful who, with contrite hearts, shall recite the following prayer—

"Most powerful Patriarch, St. Joseph, Patron of the universal Church, which has at all times invoked thee in her trials and tribulations, deign from the high throne of thy glory to cast a look of pity on the Catholic world. Let thy fatherly heart be moved at beholding the mystical spouse and the Vicar of Christ weighed down with sorrow, and persecuted by powerful enemies. Altho' by the most bitter trials which thou didst suffer on earth, thy tears of the venerated Pontiff, defend and deliver the world, with the Giver of peace, and intercede that every obstacle being removed and every error dissipated, the whole Church may serve God with perfect liberty. (Ut destructis adversitatibus et erroribus, Ecclesia securae Deo serviat libertate.) Amen."