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Catholic Record.
 LONDON, SATURDAY, APR. 5, 1884.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

We heartily endorse the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Ontario Legislature in its recommendation of the appointment of three Judges to enquire into and report on the bribery charges which have so shocked and startled the community. No better means could be employed by the government to secure a thorough investigation of these charges than the appointment of a commission of Judges. A full investigation is demanded by the country and required to secure the promotion of its best interests. The bribing of a private individual is at any time a serious offence, but the bribing the members of parliament in number sufficient to change the whole course and policy of a legislative body is a veritable crime against the public weal. No form of punishment that could be devised were too severe for such an outrage. We trust that the commission will bring home the charges to the parties really guilty.

RENFREW ASSIZES.

In its issue of the 21st ult., the *Almonte Gazette*, in a report of the Renfrew Spring Assizes, says of the case of Charles Larche, charged with criminal assault: "The attitude of Judge Rose in this case is severely criticised. After the judge had exercised himself as disposed to deal severely with the prisoner, the counsel, Mr. M. J. Gorman, handed him a letter from Bishop Lorrain, pleading for clemency on the ground of the prisoner's youth and previous good conduct. The letter had the effect of altering the sentence from two to three years, with flogging, to the nominal one of one year. The interference of a bishop, the unprofessional conduct of the counsel, and the weakness of the judge are all very discreditable."

Anything more discreditable than this very commentary of the *Gazette* we have not for some time read. Our contemporary speaks of "the interference of a bishop." Bishop Lorrain did not in any way seek to interfere with the judgment of the Court. In his letter, a document worthy His Lordship's kindly heart and Christian spirit, the bishop simply stated what he knew to be favorable to the character of the prisoner. The letter had an effect on the judge, whereas the Pharisees of Renfrew grew wrathful. Judge Rose is too well known and too highly respected to be injured by statements having no other basis than malevolence and bigotry. The learned judge, in leaning to the side of mercy, did himself and the Bench of which he is one of the brightest ornaments, the highest honor. The *Gazette* calls the sentence "nominal." We fail, we must confess, to see wherein a sentence of one whole year's incarceration is merely nominal. We can employ no language strong enough in reprobation of the *Gazette's* charge of unprofessional conduct against Mr. Gorman. Those who know that gentleman, and who have, as we have had, an opportunity of watching his professional career, know that he is incapable of anything less unprofessional conduct. Mr. Gorman is a gentleman whose industry, tact and sound judgment place him above the resorts of the "unprofessional."

We feel very deep regret to see a journal so respectable as the *Gazette* lending itself to the expression of such sentiments as we have noticed in its comments on the case of the Queen vs. Larche.

THE VOTE ON THE ORANGE BILL.

We gave last week the list in full of the members of the House of Commons who voted on the question of the second reading of the Orange Bill. The vote by Provinces was as follows:

For.	Against.
Ontario.....	45
Quebec.....	34
Nova Scotia.....	1
New Brunswick.....	7
Prince Edward Island.....	7
Manitoba.....	1
British Columbia.....	5
0	2

The political complexion of the vote is thus stated for the second reading:

Conservatives.....	58
Liberals.....	10
Against the second reading.....	58
Conservatives.....	57
Liberals.....	48

FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

It is decidedly cold weather for the advocates of woman franchise. The dominion franchise Bill is shelved for at least another session, and Mr. Mowat's promise to see the light of day for at least a twelve month. It is not likely in any case that the Ontario Premier would have committed the government to an extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, but there is no telling what might have been done by the legislature had the bill been, according to promise, introduced this session. From the *Globe* we learn that early in the present month a discussion took place on a proposed extension of the municipal franchise to widowed unmarried women. The discussion is thus reported:

Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of his bill to enable widows and unmarried women to vote at municipal elections. He took the ground that women who paid taxes had a right to vote. They should not be debarred in saying who should manage the affairs of a municipality. The reason they were so debarred was simply the question of sex. He held that since women were no carriers, if a female teacher was able to conduct a public school satisfactorily she was discharging a great public duty, and it did not require so much talent to exercise the franchise at municipal elections as it did to teach a school successfully.

Mr. FRASER had not changed his views since a similar bill was introduced at a former session. He could not see where they would draw the line. If they gave women the franchise, as suggested, he could not see why women should not become municipal councillors. Was there any just ground for complaint? Would the affairs of any municipalities be better managed if women were given the franchise? He was not prepared to admit it. There were men with property in municipalities who were not entitled to vote at municipal elections. Once they crossed the threshold he did not know where they would take their stand. He intended to take his stand just where he was. (Hear, hear.) If they brought women into the municipal councils they would go upon the platform. The disadvantages would be greater than the advantages. He counted the petitions from the municipal councils with reference to this question as nothing at all. The women did not petition for this, but it was an easy matter to get printed petitions signed by councils. He did not think but an emphatic "no" for the bill.

Mr. CREIGHTON had introduced a similar bill eight years ago. He was in accord with the hon. member from North Middlesex. He was decidedly opposed to giving a married woman a vote.

Mr. BALFOUR hoped the hon. member for North Middlesex would not withdraw his bill. He felt convinced that it would carry some day in the near future.

Mr. MERRICK did not intend to follow in the same course which he followed eight years ago. He was opposed to the principles involved in the bill.

Mr. DRURY thought the question was one of right or wrong. They could not deny the women their right to vote on the property tax at municipal elections. It was a well known fact that ladies exercised the franchise, and voted on money by-laws.

Mr. MERRIDITH was inclined to think that parties in the House had been dissolved. He was opposed to the principles of the bill. He hoped Mr. Waters would withdraw his bill.

Mr. SILLIS thought the courtesy should be extended to the hon. gentleman, and the bill should pass its second reading.

Mr. ROSS (Huron) did not agree with the hon. the Commissioner of Public Works. He thought they could draw the line. They should give widows and unmarried the right to vote at municipal elections without the Parliamentary franchise. Women had the right to vote when they paid taxes on property. He believed that this was one of the principal reasons why women had not before been admitted to the university. They had been without the franchise.

Mr. FRENCH moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. WHITE, that the bill be read this day three months hence.

Mr. MITCHELL favoured the bill.

Mr. FRENCH consented to withdraw his amendment and the division was taken on the bill ("shall the bill be read a second time?") as follows:—

YEAS.—Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Bythe, Dretton, Caldwell, Carnegie, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Drury, Ermatinger, Fell, Freeman, Gillies, Graham, Gray, Hagar, Hammett, Hart, Hudson, Kearns, Kerr, Lees, McCraney, McKay, McKenney, McKim, Metcalfe, Morin, Morgan, Mowat, Mulholland, Neelon, O'Connor, Rysdale, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sill, Waters, Wilmot, Wood—42.

NAYS.—Awey, Blezard, Broder, Cascaden, Fraser, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Laidlaw, Lyon, McIntyre, McChes, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Morris, Parlee, Phelps, Prenton, Robillard, Ross (Cornwall), Solder, White—35.

Though the second reading was carried by so large a majority, we do not expect that anything more will be heard of it for at least another year. We have no fear that any such measure, while meeting with opposition from two gentlemen of such influence as the Commissioner of Public Works and the leader of the Opposition, will become law in this Province.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Elections for the House of Assembly, Quebec, were held on the 26th ult. in Three Rivers, Jacques Cartier, Chateauquay and Two Mountains. In Three Rivers, Hon. M. Turcotte secured a victory. In Chateauquay and Jacques Cartier the Liberal candidates were also elected. In Two Mountains M. Beauchamp, independent conservative, was re-elected by a large majority. At the opening of the Legislature, on the 27th ult., the Hon. Mr. Wurtelle was chosen speaker of the Legislative assembly.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN CANADA.

There are four ecclesiastical Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, viz., those of Quebec, Halifax, Toronto, and St. Boniface. The Province of Quebec comprises eight episcopal sees, one Vicariate and one Prefecture Apostolic. The prelates having jurisdiction in this Province are: (1) Mgr. Elzéar Alexandre Tache, who was born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, Feb. 17, 1829, ordained priest Sept. 10, 1842, and consecrated Archbishop of Quebec March 19, 1871. He is the sixteenth successor of Mgr. de Laval, first bishop of Quebec and sixth Archbishop of the same see. (2) Mgr. Edouard Charles Fabre, born in Montreal Feb. 28, 1827, ordained priest Feb. 23, 1850, elected coadjutor of Montreal April 1, 1872, and consecrated bishop of Gratianopolis p. i., on the first of May following. He became bishop of Montreal on the 11th of May, 1876, on the resignation of Mgr. Bourget. (3) Mgr. Louis Francois Lalleche, born at St. Anne de la Perade, Sept. 4th, 1818, ordained priest Jan. 6, 1844, consecrated bishop of Antiochene p. i., Feb. 25, 1867, became bishop of Three Rivers April 30, 1870. (4) Mgr. Louis Zephirin Mercan, born at Beauceville, April 1st, 1824, ordained priest Dec. 10, 1841, and consecrated bishop of St. Hyacinthe, January 16th, 1876. (5) Mgr. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, born at Contrecoeur, Nov. 6, 1841, ordained priest Dec. 19, 1863, and consecrated bishop of Ottawa, Oct. 28th, 1874. (6) Mgr. Jea Pierre Francois Langevin, born at Quebec, Sept. 22, 1821, ordained priest, Sept. 12, 1844, and consecrated bishop of Rimouski, May 1st, 1868. (7) Mgr. Antoine Racine, born at Jeanne Lorette, Jan. 26, 1822, ordained priest, Sept. 12, 1844, and consecrated bishop of Sherbrooke, Oct. 18, 1874. (8) Mgr. Dominique Racine, born at Jeanne Lorette, Jan. 24, 1828, ordained priest, Sept. 24, 1853, and consecrated bishop of Chicoutimi, August 4th, 1878. (9) Mgr. Narcisse Zephirin Lorrain, born at St. Martin, Aug. 4, 1842, ordained Aug. 4, 1867, and consecrated bishop of Cythra, p. i., p. i., Sept. 21, 1882. The next day Mgr. Lorrain took possession of the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, fixing his residence at Pembroke. (10) Mgr. Francois Xavier Bosse, born Sept. 6, 1838, ordained Oct. 4, 1863, and appointed Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the 29th of May, 1882.

The Province of Toronto comprises five dioceses with the following bishops: (1) His Grace the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, born at Clones, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1816, ordained June 9, 1843, consecrated bishop of Achnacina, p. i., Nov. 20, 1859, became bishop of Toronto, April 26, 1860, and Archbishop March 20, 1870. (2) The Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, born Sept. 15, 1828, ordained priest Sept. 29, 1851, consecrated bishop of Kingston, Nov. 21, 1880. (3) Right Rev. James Joseph Carberry of the order of Friars Preachers, preconized bishop August 26, 1883, and consecrated in Rome Nov. 11, 1883. (4) Right Rev. John Walsh, born May 23, 1830, ordained priest Nov. 1st, 1854, consecrated Nov. 10, 1867. (5) Right Rev. John Francis Jamot, born at Chateaufort, France, June 23, 1828, ordained priest Oct. 9, 1853, consecrated bishop of Sarepta, p. i., Feb. 24, 1874, and translated to Peterboro, July 11, 1882.

The Province of Halifax likewise includes five dioceses which, with their bishops, we here enumerate. (1) The Most Rev. C. O'Brien, born at New Glasgow, May 4, 1843, ordained April 8, 1871, consecrated Jan. 21, 1883. (2) Right Rev. Dr. Cameron, born at Antigonish Feb. 16, 1827, ordained July 26, 1853, consecrated bishop of Titopolis p. i., May 22, 1870, became bishop of Arichat, July 17, 1877. (3) Right Rev. John Sweeney, born at Clones, Ireland, in May 1812, ordained Sept. 1, 1844, consecrated bishop of St. John, April 15, 1860. (4) Right Rev. James Rogers born in Ireland, July 11, 1826, ordained at Halifax July 2, 1851, consecrated bishop of Chatham, Aug. 15, 1860. (5) Right Rev. Peter McIntyre, born at St. Peter's (P. E. I.) June 29, 1818, ordained priest Feb. 26, 1843, consecrated bishop August 15, 1860.

The Province of St. Boniface includes the dioceses of St. Boniface and St. Albert with the Vicariates Apostolic of Athabaska-Mackenzie and British Columbia. The bishops exercising jurisdiction over these immense territories are six in number. (1) Mgr. Alexandre Antonin Tache, Archbishop of St. Boniface, of the congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, born July 23, 1823, at Riviere du Loup (*en bas*), was ordained priest Oct. 12, 1845, consecrated bishop of Arath, p. i., p. i., and coadjutor of St. Boniface, at Vivers, France, Nov. 23, 1851, became bishop of St. Boniface June 7, 1853, and named first Archbishop of the same see Sept. 22, 1871.

Mgr. Vital Justin Grandin, O. M. I., born Feb. 8, 1829, at Saint Pierre de la Cour, France, consecrated bishop of Satala p. i., p. i., Nov. 30, 1859, translated to St. Albert, Sept. 25, 1871.

Mgr. Henri-Joseph Farrand, O. M. I., born June 17, 1823, at Gigondas, France, ordained priest at St. Boniface in 1846,

he was consecrated bishop of Anemour p. i., p. i., Nov. 30, 1864, at Tours. Mgr. Farrand is Vicar Apostolic of Athabaska-Mackenzie. His coadjutor is Mgr. Edouard Clut, O. M. I., who was born on Feb. 11, 1834, at St. Rambert, France, ordained at St. Boniface Dec. 30, 1857, and consecrated bishop of Erindale and coadjutor of Mgr. Farrand at Our Lady of the Nativity, Lake Athabaska, Aug. 15, 1867.

The Vicariate of British Columbia comprises the entire province of that name with the exception of the Island of Vancouver. The seat of this vicariate is New Westminster. The Vicar Apostolic is Mgr. Louis Joseph d'Herbomez, O. M. I., born January 17, 1822, at Brillon, France, ordained priest Oct. 14, 1849, and consecrated bishop of Melitopolis p. i., p. i., Oct. 9, 1864. His coadjutor is Mgr. Pierre Paul Durieu, O. M. I., who was born Dec. 4, 1830, at St. Pal de Mons, France, ordained March 11, 1854, and consecrated bishop of Marcopolis p. i., p. i., Oct. 24, 1875. The diocese of Vancouver is part of the ecclesiastical province of Oregon City, U. S. This diocese comprises the Island of Vancouver in Canada and the territory of Alaska in the United States. The bishop is the Right Rev. John Baptist Brondel who was born in 1841, ordained priest at Malines, Belgium, in 1863 and consecrated bishop of Vancouver at Victoria, Dec. 14, 1879. Bishop Brondel is also Vicar Apostolic of the territory of Montana in the United States.

Besides the prelates just named there are other bishops resident in Canada but who fill no episcopal see in this country. There are many religious bodies throughout the country possessing flourishing establishments. We need but mention the Jesuits, Dominicans, Oblates, Fathers of the Holy Cross, Trappists, Sulpicians and Christian Brothers. Of female religious, there are in every Province from Vancouver to Prince Edward, congregations and establishments to meet every want of society, aiding by word and work and example in the propagation of the gospel of Christ, through which all men are to be regenerated.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MANITOBA.

The second session of the fifth parliament of Manitoba was officially and with the usual solemnities opened on the 13th ult.

The members of the legislature this year are the following:

Assiniboia.....	Alex. Murray
Bate St. Paul.....	E. L. Fairbank
Brandon.....	E. P. Leacock
Burnside.....	J. E. Woodworth
Cartier.....	J. Lawhinney
Dauphin.....	J. Leconte
Dufferin, North.....	D. H. Wilson
Dufferin, South.....	Wm. Winram
Emerson.....	C. S. Crawford
High Bluff.....	Wm. Douglas
Kildonan.....	Wm. Wagner
La Verandry.....	A. A. Fruithomme
Minnedosa.....	D. H. Harrison
Montgomery.....	Henry Tennant
Mountain.....	Thos. Greenway
Norfolk.....	Chas. Hay
Portage la Prairie.....	Joseph Martin
Rockwood.....	S. J. Jackson
Springfield.....	J. H. Bell
Agate.....	E. G. Brown
St. Andrew's.....	John Norquay
St. Boniface.....	A. A. C. Lariviere
St. Clement's.....	John Allan
St. Francis Xavier.....	E. F. Gigot
Turtle Mountain.....	E. M. Young
Vanderhoop.....	A. Miller
Wheatland.....	C. P. Brown
Winnipeg, North.....	E. G. Conklin
Winnipeg, South.....	A. C. Killam
Woodlands.....	W. Wagner

The legislature met for the first time in the new building just erected for its accommodation. Of this building the *Manitoba Free Press* says:

The new building in which the Legislative Assembly met for the first time on Thursday is one of a very handsome design, prepared in the office of the Chief Architect, the reputation of Public Works at Ottawa, and will cost, completed, the sum of \$100,000. It is erected on a large reserve in the vicinity of Fort Osborne, adjoining the residence of the Lieut-Governor, and at the corner of Broadway and Kennedy streets. The basement is of solid masonry, the material having been obtained from the native limestone quarries at Stony Mountain and Selkirk. The contractors were Mr. J. E. Gellay & Co., and the expeditious way in which the work has been completed, nine months in advance of the time required by the contract, reflects creditably upon the business energy of those gentlemen. Superintendent Smith, acting on behalf of the Dominion Government, pronounces the material excellent and the workmanship in every line first-class.

The *Manitoba Free Press* says:—
 "We have evidence, which we deeply deplore, that Freemason and Orange Lodges are actively at work in our midst, plotting the extermination of our people, fostering disunion, provoking outrage in a word, undermining the very foundations of social order; and what is most lamentable, those lodges are not only sanctioned but directed in their evil work by public officials, by justices of the peace—nay, even by Ministers of the Protestant Church."

And whether the Irish Executive will have regard to this statement in their conduct of the promised investigation into the Orange Society in Ireland.

The Chief Secretary—The Lenten Pastors of Roman Catholic bishops are not communicated to the Irish Government, nor have they any means of verifying what they may be stated to contain. Any specific statement from a bishop or any documentary evidence which is submitted bearing on the operations of the Orange Society in his diocese, of which he may desire to complain, will receive careful

attention, but the Government cannot undertake to investigate the accuracy of general statements of opinion by any individual, however eminent.

Further on—
 Mr. Sexton—I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if his attention has been drawn to a case of the Queen, at the prosecution of Head Constable John Shannon against Angus Hannan, an Orangeman, for having arms in his possession in a proclaimed district, heard at Omagh, county Tyrone, on Monday last, by the local bench of magistrates; whether the solicitor for the defendant pleaded guilty on his behalf, and said he was drunk at the time the revolver was found upon him; whether the bench on the occasion was composed of six justices, five unpaid, all of whom are Protestants, and the resident stipendiary magistrates; whether the five unpaid magistrates agreed to fine the defendant five-and-twenty shillings, and overruled the resident magistrate, who was of opinion the defendant should be sent to prison, refused the request of the resident magistrate that his objection to the ruling should be entered on the order book, and allowed the solicitor to take the defence to the resident magistrate; whether he had no right to come here and stultify the decision of the majority of the bench; whether under 44 and 45 Vic. c. 5, s. 5, the defendant was liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, or to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; what notice will be taken of the language of the solicitor, and the conduct of the majority of the bench; whether three of the justices concerned, namely, J. C. Buchannan, chairman; Mayor Thomas Archibald, and William James Harvey, had previously attached their names to a public declaration condemning the Government for superseding Lord Rossmore and applauding his conduct as an Orangeman; whether, according to the last census, there are in the county Tyrone, where this case occurred, 108,364 Catholics and 87,669 persons of all other denominations; how many Catholic magistrates are in the county; how many Catholics have been recommended by the Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone, Lord Charlemont, for appointment to the Commission of the Peace during the twenty years of his lieutenancy; and how many of those have been appointed; and how soon the Irish Executive will complete their arrangements to prevent the hearing of cases involving party feeling by the unpaid magistracy, as at present constituted.

The Chief Secretary—The facts with regard to the hearing of the case are stated in the question with substantial accuracy. The chairman of the bench informs me, however, that he did not refuse to allow the resident magistrate's protest to be entered, but that he refused to have it written on the face of the order itself. The Government cannot take any notice of the language of the solicitor. It was for the magistracy to have done so. The statements with regard to the magistrates in the paragraph commencing "Whether three of the justices concerned" are, I believe, accurate, and also the question of figures as to the religious denomination of the inhabitants of Tyrone. According to a return recently presented to the house on the motion of the hon. gentleman the number of Catholic magistrates in Tyrone was six. The Government have no means of ascertaining how many Roman Catholics were recommended by the Lord Chancellor for the commission of the peace during the 20 years of Lord Charlemont's Lord Lieutenancy of the county. I have on a former occasion stated the Government will consider the propriety of issuing proclamations under the Crimes Act with respect to disturbances are likely to occur, so as to secure that cases arising out of them shall be heard in the manner provided by that act—before resident magistrates. The charge in this case was not of a party character. It was for carrying arms, and for disturbing the peace, and for assaulting a sentry. The chairman did not know that the prisoner was an Orangeman, and I understand that a witness examined on his behalf belonged to the opposite side of politics.

Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would ask whether it did not appear from the published reports of the Grand Orange Lodge of Tyrone, that the prisoner was a member of that lodge; and whether he would be allowed to continue to act as *formator* for the petty sessions clerk at Omagh (cheers from the Irish members).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is also, in the same paper, reported as follows:

Mr. T. P. O'Connor—I beg to ask the Chief Secretary whether his attention has been officially called to the language attributed to Mr. Archdale, High Sheriff of Fermanagh, who is alleged to have on the day of his appointment employed the following words—
 "I am appointed Sheriff. I hope I won't have a great deal to do, but if ever I get a farnelle at the end of a rope I will give it a very heavy tug at the other end."

Whether Mr. Archdale will have to perform the duty of summoning juries during his term of office; whether it is not within the authority of the Lord Lieutenant or the Lord Chancellor to remove this gentleman from office, and if not, whether Mr. Archdale is a Justice of the Peace, and if so whether he will be continued in this magistracy?

The Chief Secretary said the Government had not read nor seen the work mentioned in the question. The duty of summoning juries devolved upon Mr. Archdale, as High Sheriff, but he had no share in selecting them, or as to the manner in which they were to be summoned. It was not intended to remove Mr. Archdale from the bench.

Orangeism is certainly the curse of Ireland.

OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.

At a time when the Pacific Hudson's Bay railway, and other projects are before the public, it may not seem inopportune to revive a scheme of grandest importance to the Ottawa valley, the city of Montreal, and to a large portion of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, which, although prominent brought under notice some twenty years ago, has been allowed to sleep, while other works have secured the attention of the public. I allude to the Ottawa Ship Canal, upon which Mr. W. Shanley, Mr. Thos. C. Clarke reported most favorably the years 1858 and 1859. Reports of those gentlemen show conclusively that the project of forming a continuous chain of navigation for large vessels between Montreal and Lake Huron via the river Ottawa, the Mattawan, the Nipissine and French river, is entirely feasible at a moderate cost, considering the long stretch of navigation involved and also of extreme importance, not only to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and notably to the city of Montreal, also to the vast country to the westward and southward of Lake Superior.

The Pacific railway has been now totally carried across the continent at a cost not less than \$100,000,000, and the minds of those who have given thought to the subject of the Ottawa Ship Canal, which, if built, at a moderate cost, would solve the long stretch of navigation involved and also of extreme importance, not only to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and notably to the city of Montreal, also to the vast country to the westward and southward of Lake Superior.

The farmers of the British North West and the equally hard-working husbandmen of Dakota and Minnesota, are present borne to the ground by the heavy charges of delivery from the West upon their vital needs such as wheat, the much-vaunted "freedom" of West becomes mere mockery.

Both are now casting longing glances towards the arctic shores of Hudson's Bay as the means of delivering from the thralldom, and both are likely to be disappointed even should the much-talked-of railroad from Manitoba to York Churchville ever be built.

Of late there has been much talk of a Hudson's Bay railway to the Hudson's Bay. The very men who were enthusiastic a dozen years ago respecting the North-West and the railroad, and have since been obliged to come down from their pedestal, are now engaged in similar work in regard to the Hudson's Bay. The money which would be necessary to build the Hudson's Bay railroad would be during several months of the year, as the very problematical four months of navigation in Hudson's Bay and St. Lawrence of spending millions upon a road 500 miles in length through an inhabitable wilderness, and upon necessary buildings to Duluth and other way stations at either York Factory or Churchill, the money would be advanced to the Hudson's Bay outlet, Quebec, would participate in the benefits derived from the Hudson's Bay would be gainers to an incalculable extent.

Were the Hudson's Bay railroad in operation to-day, the great bulk of the West wheat would, owing to the short period between harvest and the season of navigation, require to be held over until the following year. Storage, depreciation, and other unavoidable losses would detract from the advance of the route, and, joined to the high freight and rates of insurance, place the North-Western farmer in a position as he is at present.

With a free port at Thunder Bay free railroad thence to Manitoba competing lines to Duluth and other West states ports, rates would be reduced, and the water transportation lake and canal so low that competition would be impossible.

To any one who will take the trouble to look at this question from a standpoint further discussion by supererogatory.

Moreover, this route via the would meet with the heartiest endorsement from the business men of Chicago and other lake ports, and it is beyond question that the shipping interests of the ports would not suffer the enterprise to fall to the ground for want of subsidy, were Canada to take the scheme seriously in hand.

Let us now review the engineering details of the Ottawa ship canal, this end I shall place before you a brief synopsis of the reports of Mr. Shanley and Clarke, which, for space, I shall reserve for another issue.

Yours,
 Yours,
 Yours,

REAL PALM.
 We have on hand a supply of the real palm, for Palm Sunday. Those desirous of obtaining some will do well to call early.

EASTER CARDS.
 A beautiful assortment of Easter Cards has been just opened out at the CATHOLIC RECORD Bookstore. The designs are all new and the neatest we have yet seen.

THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., is doing good work in the Imperial Commons in bringing into the very fullest light the hideous character of the Orange Association. On the 5th of March he put several questions to the government in relation to this baneful association. We find him in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* reported—

Mr. Sexton—I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will move or assent to a motion for a select committee to enquire into the nature, character, and tendency of the Orange Society, and with power to send for persons, papers, and records?

Mr. Gladstone—Sir, Her Majesty's Government could not, I think, under any circumstance, have assented to a motion of so wide a character, even if they had deemed that an inquiry by select committee was the best course to take, but viewing all the circumstances of the case, they are prepared to do it this—The Executive will in the first place use the best means in its power for ascertaining exactly the facts alleged by the hon. member, and any other facts bearing upon them. When they have done that of course the result will be made known to the house, and hon. members will be able to form a judgment upon the whole subject.

Mr. Sexton—I beg to give notice that if the result of these inquiries is not satisfactory I will call the attention of the house to the facts alleged in my question and move for such a select committee as I have described (hear, hear).

And again:—
 Mr. Sexton—I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether his attention has been drawn to the following passage in the Lenten Pastoral addressed by the Catholic Bishop of Elphin to the clergy of his diocese:—
 "We have evidence, which we deeply deplore, that Freemason and Orange Lodges are actively at work in our midst, plotting the extermination of our people, fostering disunion, provoking outrage in a word, undermining the very foundations of social order; and what is most lamentable, those lodges are not only sanctioned but directed in their evil work by public officials, by justices of the peace—nay, even by Ministers of the Protestant Church."

And whether the Irish Executive will have regard to this statement in their conduct of the promised investigation into the Orange Society in Ireland.

The Chief Secretary—The Lenten Pastors of Roman Catholic bishops are not communicated to the Irish Government, nor have they any means of verifying what they may be stated to contain. Any specific statement from a bishop or any documentary evidence which is submitted bearing on the operations of the Orange Society in his diocese, of which he may desire to complain, will receive careful

attention, but the Government cannot undertake to investigate the accuracy of general statements of opinion by any individual, however eminent.

Further on—
 Mr. Sexton—I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if his attention has been drawn to a case of the Queen, at the prosecution of Head Constable John Shannon against Angus Hannan, an Orangeman, for having arms in his possession in a proclaimed district, heard at Omagh, county Tyrone, on Monday last, by the local bench of magistrates; whether the solicitor for the defendant pleaded guilty on his behalf, and said he was drunk at the time the revolver was found upon him; whether the bench on the occasion was composed of six justices, five unpaid, all of whom are Protestants, and the resident stipendiary magistrates; whether the five unpaid magistrates agreed to fine the defendant five-and-twenty shillings, and overruled the resident magistrate, who was of opinion the defendant should be sent to prison, refused the request of the resident magistrate that his objection to the ruling should be entered on the order book, and allowed the solicitor to take the defence to the resident magistrate; whether he had no right to come here and stultify the decision of the majority of the bench; whether under 44 and 45 Vic. c. 5, s. 5, the defendant was liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, or to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; what notice will be taken of the language of the solicitor, and the conduct of the majority of the bench; whether three of the justices concerned, namely, J. C. Buchannan, chairman; Mayor Thomas Archibald, and William James Harvey, had previously attached their names to a public declaration condemning the Government for superseding Lord Rossmore and applauding his conduct as an Orangeman; whether, according to the last census, there are in the county Tyrone, where this case occurred, 108,364 Catholics and 87,669 persons of all other denominations; how many Catholic magistrates are in the county; how many Catholics have been recommended by the Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone, Lord Charlemont, for appointment to the Commission of the Peace during the twenty years of his lieutenancy; and how many of those have been appointed; and how soon the Irish Executive will complete their arrangements to prevent the hearing of cases involving party feeling by the unpaid magistracy, as at present constituted.

The Chief Secretary—The facts with regard to the hearing of the case are stated in the question with substantial accuracy. The chairman of the bench informs me, however, that he did not refuse to allow the resident magistrate's protest to be entered, but that he refused to have it written on the face of the order itself. The Government cannot take any notice of the language of the solicitor. It was for the magistracy to have done so. The statements with regard to the magistrates in the paragraph commencing "Whether three of the justices concerned" are, I believe, accurate, and also the question of figures as to the religious denomination of the inhabitants of Tyrone. According to a return recently presented to the house on the motion of the hon. gentleman the number of Catholic magistrates in Tyrone was six. The Government have no means of ascertaining how many Roman Catholics were recommended by the Lord Chancellor for the commission of the peace during the 20 years of Lord Charlemont's Lord Lieutenancy of the county. I have on a former occasion stated the Government will consider the propriety of issuing proclamations under the Crimes Act with respect to disturbances are likely to occur, so as to secure that cases arising out of them shall be heard in the manner provided by that act—before resident magistrates. The charge in this case was not of a party character. It was for carrying arms, and for disturbing the peace, and for assaulting a sentry. The chairman did not know that the prisoner was an Orangeman, and I understand that a witness examined on his behalf belonged to the opposite side of politics.

Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would ask whether it did not appear from the published reports of the Grand Orange Lodge of Tyrone, that the prisoner was a member of that lodge; and whether he would be allowed to continue to act as *formator* for the petty sessions clerk at Omagh (cheers from the Irish members).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is also, in the same paper, reported as follows:

Mr. T. P. O'Connor—I beg to ask the Chief Secretary whether his attention has been officially called to the language attributed to Mr. Archdale, High Sheriff of Fermanagh, who is alleged to have on the day of his appointment employed the following words—
 "I am appointed Sheriff. I hope I won't have a great deal to do, but if ever I get a farnelle at the end of a rope I will give it a very heavy tug at the other end."</