THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Mecorb

Rev. Jonn F. Correr, M.A., LL.D., Editor London, Ontario.

General Agents: ast Crowe and Luke King. Ottawa Agency: T, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. Depies, ST.50; Ten sopies, \$1(6. Pay-is every case in sovies, \$1(6. Pay-is every case in sovance. ettaing rates made known on appli-

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roam be stopped. rooms writing for a change of address id invariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

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"L Ignatius, Bp. and Conf. Parification of the B. V. M. Candlema

Day, Biaise, Bishop and Mariyr. B. Andrew Corsini, Bp. and Conf. C. Aratha. Virgis and Mariyr. S. Titas, Bishop and Confessor. B Sun. after Eph. St. Bomald, Abbot. John of Matha, Confessor. Cyril of Alexandria. Bp., Cf. St. Appol-nia, V. & M.

Iania, V. & M.
IbAft. Sobolastica. Virgin.
II. Feria. St. Theodors. Empress.
I2. Feria. St. Eulaita, Virgin and Martyr.
I8 Mt. Catherine of Ricci. V.
I4 St. Run. after Epb. St. Valentine, M.
IS Feria. St. Juliana. Virgin and M.
Teris. St. Fintan. Abbot.
IS Feria. St. Fintan. Abbot.
IS Feria. St. Massuetus, Bp., and C. Bl.
Oborad, Conf.
St. St. Schering. R.

ad. Conf. jucherius. Bp. & Conf. Election o Leo. XIII, 1-78. uagesima Eunday. St. Eleonora

Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.

Reter Dataman, Spy, Control of Statistics, Aportion
 Ret Felix, P. and Conf.
 Feria, St. Alexandriz, P. and Conf.
 Off. of Im. Comp. St. Leander, Bp., and

xegetime Sunday, St. Romanus, Abbot.



States; BIOCESE OF LONDON.

GIRCULAR LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON, TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE.

St. Peter's Palace, London, January 25th, 1886. REV. AND DEAR FATHERS,—We here-with send you an approved Eaglish translation of the Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father, proclaiming translation of the Encyclical Letter of Our Holy Father, proclaiming an extraordin-ary jubiles for this current year. This Encyclical needs no commentary, for it expresses in a comprehensive and lucid matner the purpose of the jubiles, the motives that impelled the Holy Father to preclaim it, and the conditions on which its indulgences and other favors may be gained.

You will please read it to your flock on the first Sunday after its reception, and you will do well in this connection to ex-plain the great spiritual advantages of a jubilee and the duty of your people to prefit by them. It would be most advisable and profit-

gained.

able to hold in each parish religious exer-cises during several days as a preparation for the worthy reception of the sacraments and the due performance of the conditions of the jublice, and we require of the Popes and Bishops, in atrocious declamation from the platform and sup

preparation for gaining the indulgence of the Jabilee. Each family in the Diocese could and should give as an average at least fifty cents for this holy and neces-sary object. If the faithful be generous with their alms for the purpose indicated, it will not be necessary for us to order a Diocesan collection therefor during the year, but otherwise we shall be compelled to do so in order to meet our obligations to the Seminary. 5th. In the case of regulars of either sex, and even in the case of persons nor the slanderous misrepresentations begin. Should our Loyal Brethren in-

5th. In the case of regulars of either sex, and even in the case of persons belonging to enclosed orders, and also in the case of all others, whether ecclesiasti-cal or lay, who are prevented either because they are in prison, or through infirmity, or any other good reason, from fulfilling the above conditions, or some of them, the confessor, has power to com-mute for other pious works, and also has power to dispense from communion chil-dren who have not yet made their first Communion.

mmunion. The Jubilee mey be gained as far as the indulgence is concerned as often as the prescribed works are repeated, but the special faculties given for absolution from censures, reserve cases, dispensations, etc., can be used only once. can be used only once. Most earnestly commending the work of this Jabilee to your pastoral zeal and your pricetly piety and charity. I remain, Rev. and Dear Fathers, your devoted and faithful servant in Christ, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

THE ORANGE "TWO HUNDRED" VERSUS THE LORD BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

Our " loyal " brethren are not always consistent. They oppose their Catholic fellow-citizens in every movement that is directed to the remedy of religious or social grievances resulting from the penal laws of by-gone times or the ereditary intolerance of anti-Catholic bigotry. They meet in lodges and pass hostile resolutions, which they flaunt in the face of their peace loving neighbors, and with clamour and swagger they challenge Catholics to the fight. But

when they get the slightest taste of what they richly deserve, they take their punishment badly, and, piping the tune of wail and woe, they proclaim to all mankind how sore they feel. A few weeks ago they would not allow the Irish population of Kingston to meet quietly in the exercise of their right

as citizens, and arrange for the sending of a small measure of help to struggling friends in the old country for the more secure passage of a neces sary Relief Bill through the British Legis lature, without stepping upon the platform and audaciously denouncing this most legitimate proceeding as "treasonable." Foiled in their purpose of creat ing disorder and provoking a quarrel, they made a two weeks' circuit through

the city and by "consulting and canvassing and coaxing and pressing" as the Lord Bishop of Kingston forcibly and accurately wrote, as well as by other less legitimate methods, they procured a decent show of names to an artfully concocted advertisement by which several

honest men were entrapped into signature, and forthwith they convoked an anti-Home Rule meeting. With their wonted ferocity they thundered against Irishmen and Catholics,

that followed, as an appendix to the vocal performance of the Orange comeddulge in any losseness or redundancy of terms, we will dispute their definition, ians, in the shape of anonymous ex-hibits in the local daily papers; nor could we think of defiling our pages with the revolting blasphemies printed and ally convertible. We will accept no published over the name of an ultra-forange ex-reverend maligner of our holy Rule platform was an enigma to all Kings-tion." We know that there are not published over the name of an ultraton until he had vomited his columnful of

impiety and fetid bile at the officedoor of one of the local dailies -the one whose editor, infected by the poisonous exhalations of his visitor, is now panting with what he calls "furore," for an indignation-meet-ing to denounce a beloved Bishop in

his own Episcopal city under the very eyes of five thousand of his devote subjects. At the same time we con fess that those innocent revilers of every thing Irish and Catholic can hardly be blamed for teeling awfully chagrined at the Bishop's brief and cutting criticism upon their proceedings. He gave them indeed a hard nut to crack, harder still to digest, and it is the opin-ion of the medical faculty that the Orange stomach is at present in a dyspeptic condition.

It was cruelty on the part of

His Lordship to insist on their swallowing that heartlessly condensed summary of judgment, "They failed to adduce even one argument deserving the attention of thinking men." What a pity the suggestion of the extremely conistent editor of the local daily that advocated an indignation meeting, has not been adopted. Universal curiosity would have been concentrated upon the personality of that meeting. Perhaps the editor himself, being a distinguished proselyte, might have been found doing it those oughly on the platform and denouncing the Bishop of Kingston with new born zea for the "great, glorious and immortal." As for ourselves, being of an analytic turn of mind, we should have watched with exceeding great interest the logical accuracy of reasoning, with which the speakers would have laid down their big pregnant principles and adroitly applied them to modern historical facts of Kingstonian interest, and drawn out in conclusive form the exact contradictory of His Lordship's simple, matter-of fact thesis. We presume they would have followed the syllogistic style as the most scientific and trenchant method of cornering Bishops. Their dialectic prowess would have found exceptional facility of displaying itself in holding up to view the argumentative scales, and defining the number of literary and logical drachms and scruples that determine the precise weight of each Orange argument against the justice of conceding Home Rale to Ireland. We verily doubt whether even the learned Q. C. himself, who "speaks Anglo-Saxon" as becomes an antiquarian, would have succeeded in demonstrating the dia lectic force of his loosely strung clippings from Yankee village newspapers, as forensic evidence of the capital crime of treason against Mr. Parnell and his co-conspira tors of Kingston. We have heard a very

very many in the Lodge to whom this designation could truthfully be applied. The gentleman, however, whose identity is the subject of inquiry, is not supposed to be an Orangeman, but only one of the sympathizers with Orangeism on the platform of the anti-Irish meeting. Well, let the case proceed. There are educated and unedu cated gentlemen. A man may be a most worthy citizen, entitled to respect for hi moral virtues, domestic and social, for his industry and skill in trade, his fidelity to all his duties and his success in making money, and withal he may not be a "gentleman of education." It may be, too, that he takes part in the public affairs of the city, and is an active and efficient agitator in municipal and parliamentary politics, and in sundry other ways attracts the attention of his neighbors, and still he may not count, nor claim to count, amongst the select class known as "gentlemen of education." Assuredly the Loyal association whose foremost orator fascinates a public assembly with the classic elegance of such phrases as "him and me was on the same platform," must be eminently qualified to test the superior character of the mental culture, the ennobling gifts of genius and the varied scientific, literary and æsthetic acquirements that distinguish their sixth friend and assure his position as a "gentleman of education." In all fraternity of spirit we ask them to produce the

"sixth gentleman" that graced their platform at the anti Irish meeting, and let all the scholarly experts of Kingston, including, of course, the learned professors of Queen's, be summoned as a jury and let an unbiassed judge be appointed to hear and determine this all moment ous question concerning the educational stat us of the individual whose identity is in dispute. Nothing short of this will satisfy the public mind. The issue is awfully critical, and has too long been enveloped in misty surroundings. The hour has now come for men to learn by the unequivocal decision of an impartial and thoroughly competent tribunal who is, and who is not, to be classed with "gentlemen of education," and be authorized to announce at the next Orange meeting, "them and me is on the same platform." The third qualification to be found in that sixth gentleman, as specified in the Lord Bishop's letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is that, besides being a "gen tleman of education," he must be possessed of "recognized public merit." This is a rigid test demanded by his Lordship. It means merit, public merit, recogni zed public merit. How did His LordRECIPROCITY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Post, very We are more than pleased to note justly complains that in the Parliament that the St. Paul Pioneer Press, one tary Reading Room at Ottawa it is hid of the ablest and most influential jouraway among the weeklies, while papers nals published in the American North with less than one third its circulation are West, takes strong ground in favor of placed on the upper shelf, adding : reciprocity with Canada. Our contem-"The Post is the only paper of its kind porary says it is time that the trade re-"The Past is the only paper of its kind in the Dominion. It represents the aspir-ations and the feelings of a respectable minority of the electors, and it advocates in its daily as well as its weekly issues opinions which have special significance, if only from their differences with other bein compared in the country. We have tions between the two countries were established on a broad and reasonable basis, and that the fisheries question affords an excellent opportunity for if only from their differences with other daily papers in the country. We know that it is in constant demand in the read-ing room, but instead of being easily found among the Montreal dailies, it is put in a place where it has to be found after a search. We know all about it. We know how our friends have complained over and over again. And we know, too, that as the Post is treated so are the Irish Catholics in "the build-ings" ostracized and denied their fair share of the good things that are going. It is an up hill fight here as it is every-where with our people, but we will win in the end, for Right must come into the sunlight and Wrong get into the shade." entering upon a period of reciprocity. mething must be done without delay o settle imminent disputes on this ques tion of the fisheries. For the last six months American fishermen have plied their trade in Canadian waters only on sufferance-by virtue of the agreement concluded etween the governments of the United States and Great Britain. This truce vas agreed upon only till such time as Congress could consider the matter. Congress has now been for two months unlight and Wrong get into the shade." in session, and the people of Canada are We have a small item of corroboration naturally growing impatient. They have to add to our contemporary's contention had the bad end of the bargain, for, as as to the injustice done at Ottawa to the matters now stand, all their claims are Irish Catholic press. It will be found in waived. While Americans may fish in the following : Canadian waters without hindrance and

without compensation, Canadian fisher-Ottawa, 31 December, 1885. SIB,—I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that he does not men cannot dispose of their catch in the narkets of the United States without desire to continue to receive the CATHOLIC RECORD, and I am therefore to request payment of duties in fuil. Stranger still, the New England fishermen, not satisfied that you will be so good as to discontinue sending it to this Department after the 1st with this advantage, clamor for more proximo. I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. WHITE, Secretary. The Publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, protection and a more illiberal treatment of Canada

The Pioneer Press goes on to argue that reedom of trade between Canada and the United States is both natural and desirable.

"We are, geographically, one nation. No state needs protection against the Dominion any more than it needs it against another state. Every argument against another state. Every argument points to a closer connection for the future between the peoples of one race, inhabiting countries divided only by an arbitrary line." hebdomadal doses of Popery by us administered, but we did think, and do think, that the Catholic officials of his department

might be pleased with an occasional Our North western contemporary conperusal of our columns. The despotic cludes :-

bigot who presides over the department "The strength and continental suprem "The strength and continental suprem-acy of the United States cannot be bet-ter advanced than by liberal reciprocity treaties with the peoples of Canada and Mexico. If this congress, like the last, finds its hands tied, as far as any rational reform of the tariff is concerned, it may yet do a great good by assisting to carry has, however, ruled otherwise. Upon us he inflicts no loss, for not upon Sir Alex. Campbell, or other knight, belted or unbelted, does the RECORD depend for support. His "stop my paper" will bring reform of the tariff is concerned, it may yet do a great good by assisting to carry out a great American idea. The Mexi-can treaty still remains inoperative until the House shall appropriate the money necessary to carry out its terms. For a somewhat similar treaty, covering at least staples of commerce with Canada, there is ample room. For such an ar-rangement Canada herself is eager. The revenue reformers of the House will do the country a service second only to the many a name to our list. Exhibitions such as his of deep and uncontrollable bigotry are the very best proof of our fidelity to the Catholic cause. We fear not the "leader of the Senate," but may we not with reason ask if that ancient and venerable body does not in this land of free institutions, this land of boasted revenue reformers of the House will do the country a service second only to the accomplishment of tariff revision if they shall concentrate their forces upon an effort to establish liberal trade reciprocequality and justice, present a singular spectacle, headed as it is by a Campbell and tailed by a Clemow,- deadly bigotry on the one hand, foaming fanaticism or ity with our nearest neighbors.' the other. We can tell the Premier that While it is gratifying to notice such

if he proposes to meet the electors again sound and friendly expression of view with Sir Alex. Campbell in the Cabinet, he in the North West, it is, if possible, more will find it hard to cross the stream. so to perceive indications of a like friend. Mr. Wm. White, Secretary of the Deliness and good sense in that citadel of partment, also desires us to stop his paper. protection and exclusive trade. Phila We gladly erase all cent and a half delphia. The American of that city takes ship think of so exactly guaging his man? He must have eyes like a very decided ground in favor of a White may, however, hear from us occasion. men from our list. Mr. Secretary renewal of amicable trade relations with lynx. Here again we insist that ally. nada. In its issue of the 16th of our Loyal Brethren, should they under uary that journal strongly argued in take to prove his identity, shall start POLLING HOURS. from definitions. What is "merit" in a favor of closer commercial relations with this Dominion, and in that of the 23rd of citizen ? And what constitutes "public The Ottawa Free Press of January 20th the same month, we find the following merit?' They may imagine that the published a very pertinent letter from very marked declaration of amity beau ty of the yellow lily renewted from Mr. Ed. Corridan on the subject of the ;owards Canada : the countenance of a Brother, as he extension of polling hours. Mr. Corridan stands behind the footlights of a Loyal "Mr. Townse end, of Illinois, who for argues that while the present hours some time past has been irging the need of a Zollverein for the whole continent platform in grand rhetorical attitude, may be very reasonable for gentlemen and holds aloft the sword of Gideon sees no good reason for a special agree-ment with Canada, and is hi the dark as who work only from nine or ten till four amidst the rapturous applause of the p. m., they are not so for men who go to sympathy with curneighbors of the North, to the exclusion of those on the South. We think that a little reflection work at seven or eight a. m. and continue their labors till six or after six matter of education, so also in regard of public merit, the intense sgitation of men's mirds shall not be calmed except by the honest verdict of an impartial and univers ally respected tribunal. The mayor and aldermen and the whole body p.m. He demands for all the full benefit of the act, and, that all may enjoy its privileges, advocates the extension of polling hours to the limits prevailing in the United States. Reviewing the point raised by its correspondent, the Free Press tinent. An arrangement with Canada would be as binding on her part as on ours. Her people have a well settled holds that there is much and very much to be said in favor of the proposal for the order of government; they have high ideas of the duty of public honesty. These two points are enough to mark the difference. The Canadians, for inextension of polling hours. "At present," says our contemporary, "all polls are supposed to open at nine o'clock in stance, are incapable of treating any for the morning and to close at five stance, are incapable of treating any for-eign investor as the Mexican government has treated the Americans who recently invested their capital in Mexican rail-roads under the guarantees of that republic. What they promise us they will do as faithfully as we will do what we promise them. What our neighbors on the South promise us will be done as long as itsuits them better to keep their promise than to break it, or until the o'clock in the evening. This, in manufacturing towns especially, where work ing men are employed as a rule for stated hours, deprives men of the exercise of their ballots. The prevailing hours of employment are from seven to six, with one hour's intermission for dinner. A promise than to break it, or until the overthrow of the government of to day man frequently is employed at one end of the town, and votes at another. It is imy some successful revolutionist.' possible under these circumstances for When leading exponents of republican him to vote unless he loses his time, or opinion such as the Pioneer Press and the gives himself the seal of being a party American are found in accord on the man by accepting a ride in the carriage of subject of reciprocity, there is little fear one or the other candidate. The grievbut Canada will soon secure that bless. ance is not felt so keenly in the rural dising. To secure it, however, we must be tricts as it is in the towns ; and in Britain, invested at once with a commercial so great did the grievance become that treaty-making power. Our national polthe hours of polling in all boroughs have icy, based on the right of taxing ourselves been extended till eight p. m. ; but even as we see fit, for our own benefit, exists this extension is now found insufficient, tut in name without this right of negoand it is proposed to extend the hours till tiating for ourselves, and without imten o'clock." perial dictation, treaties of reciprocal While agreeing in the main with our trade with other nations. No fogy sencontemporary's view, we would not, we

FEB. 6. 18 6.

FEB. 6, 1446.

BOYCOTTING THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Post Office Department, Canada

We have willingly complied with the Post

MasterGeneral's request, and he is no longer

never did think that this high and mighty

man could defile himself by swallowing the

haunted by the vision of the RECORD.

Loncon, Ont.

the vast majority of t from voting do so ei apathy or through fixe are, however, we know, present delimitation of lose the benefit of the extension till seven p. estimation, amply con remove every just cau this respect.

THE SITUATION

It were impossible to gravity of the pending lord Salisbury, to the the sorrow of his part pointment of royalty The Tory leader in Michael Hicks Beach, rose to announce the p ernment to introduce suppression of the Irisl The words had hardly lips, their echoes still around the old oak Stephen's, when, in a on a motion of Mr. J. demnatory of the Q reason of its omitti the agricultural depr the Salisbury governm a minority of 79-an structure in ruins. deserved no better fate ately decided on the a policy that must have harvest of crime and ally provoked civil a The royal procession speech at the opening all parts of the plo hatred and fanaticism the procession evoked the speech fell flat on the and of the country. evident," says the A Queen has lost much and that her display o has weakened her hol large section of her s to the royal speech, t

"The royal speech v place affair, with the which related to Ire avowed her determin avowed her determin proposal to sunder th of the kingdoms, and that she would be s ment in this attitude union as a 'fundame to which Mr. Gladsto

"There is no law England except what coronation oath, and fundamental so long not see fit to change only limit to the Parliament, i. e., of mona

Our contemporat discuss the question Queen would, or wo power to defeat a m n case Parliament thinks that no such from her speech. is in the meantime has been by Irish v Gladstone has not tration nor fo Till his administrat licy definitely to discuss that whi yery distant future come to pass. Th well know", eage Irish question wi settlement. What be attached to his made by his oppon Queen's mouth t. union of 1800 w Mr. Gladstone p terms this misap misinterpretation himself loyal to th the kingdoms, the for six hundre devised by Pitt every stage of by Clare and Ca meaning can be at

of the jubilce, and we require of the pastors of missions to carry out our views in this respect. It will also be the duty of pastors to give to their people on the occasion of the jubilee-exercises an oppor-tunity of confessing to other approved erriests should they think fit to do so. Privets should they think fit to do so. The conditions of the jubilee are as follows

ist. The worthy reception of the Sacraments of Penance, and of the Blessed Encharist. Observe that one confession and one communion will not suffice to fulfil the parchal precept, and gain the Jubilee. But one confession and two communions will be sufficient for both purposes in the case of those who have already complied with the precent of already complied with the precept of acrual confession or who will do so within the year. 2. Strict fast on two days on which

otherwise such a fast is not erjoined by the law or precept of the Church. The fast excludes the use of flesh meat, eggs, milk, butter and cheese, and permits only one full meal and a collation. The black fast of the Jubice may be made during lant in the Discussion of the during Lent in this Diocese, as the faithful are allowed the use of eggs and of milk, butter, cheese, etc, in the Lenten season. 3rd. Six visits to the Parish or District

Church, with at least a short space of time between each visit. In London three visits shall be made to the Cathedral and St. Mary's Church, respectively. During these visits the faithful are to pray ac cording to the intention of the Holy Father for the extirption of heresies, the conversion of the erring, and for peace and good will amongst Christian rulers and peoples. The recital of five "Oar Fathers" and five "Hail Mary's" will suffice at each visit, but, of course, the faithful may with nounce the writer of it." Isn't that funny ? Quis tulerit Gracchos de sedition

great profit say a larger number of prayers, 4th. Alms are to be given by the faith-ful according to their means, and in accordance with the advice of their con-fissore. The Supreme Pontiff expressly and converter sectors. and earnestly recommends for the appli-cation of the Jubilee alms, two objects "not less profitable to the State than the Church," viz, private primary schools and ecclesiastical seminaries. In this Church speak Diocese there are no private primary schools requiring alms, whereas there is a great and pressing need of them for the education of ecclesiastics. Owing to exceptional reasons, we ordered no Dio-cesan collection for ecclesiastical education for the past two years. The consequence is that we are heavily indebted to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Montreal. We therefore carnestly request of our clergy to do their utmost to induce the faithful to give generous alms for this purpose in

ntary tirades through the Press. No language of condemnation was deemed too harsh. The highest guiltiness known to the law was freely imputed. And all this because of Irish encouragement being given to an Irish pet tion for presentation to the Queen, Lords and Commons of the

realm by the most loyal of Her Majesty's ubjects. But now, when the Bishop of Kingston calmly reviews the situation, and preceeds to weigh the arguments of the O:ange orators and count the "gentlemen of education and recognized public merit" who took the place of prominence on the platform as ardent sympathizers with Ireland's enemies, and

carefully ascertains through watchful eye-witnesses that a "large proportion of Protestant gentlemen" in the body of the hall "abstained ostentatiously from anywise signifying approval" of the sentiments uttered by the orators, lo! the sucking-doves of civil and religious liberty are stirred with wrath and indignation, and they tell us, through one of the Kingston papers, that indeed they are "quite excited," and there is a "great furore in the city; and the feeling (that is the Grit editor's sugsested feeling) is spreading, that a public meeting should be called in order to repudiate His Lordship's letter and de-

uerentes? We see no necessity whatever for justifying His Lordship's position. Probably he is of like opinion himself. The words of his letter to the Lord Mayor of Dablin have been evidently well considered, and, to the plain truth, they diagnosis of character. Let the gentlemust appear to minds untrammelled by man be turned face-wise and side-wise Orange bigotry and rightly acquainted let him be weighed and measured, and with the facts of the case to be rather a scrutinized inwardly and outwardly, moderate expression of the judgment of up and down, and let the microscope impartial men, which he was called upon to voice and to emphasize with the high sanction of his name. We don't care to recall the foul aspersions and bad language of some of the reverend and irreverend

humble man remark upon the extremely unprofessional neglect of the lawyer to establish the authenticity of that bundle of newspaper rags, so solemnly summoned from out his breeches' pock ets. as Mr. Parnell's actual statements truly and fully set forth by the vagaries of conflicting reporters, without omission or curtailment of context, exaggeration of style or crafty interpolation. We will keep our eye upon the Q. C. in his future pleadings before the criminal court, and we think his clients will like. wise have need to watch him closely. A more grievous complaint has been

made in a letter written by the brainscarriers of the L O. L and published in a local daily over the imposing name of a certain eminent Navy captain, to wit, that the Bishop of Kingston, having carefully adjusted his binocular, did scan the platform of the Orange meeting with searching eyes and counted only six-yea, "not as many as six gentlemen of education and recognized public merit" in the vicinity of the chair. Well, to avoid confounding the certain with the uncertain, we must observe how very definitely His Lordship fixes the just number. Had he said "half-a-dozen," the phrase would sound too elastic. But here we have the arithmetical six. It may be assumed that the Bishop's eye rested with more or less complacency upon five of the gentlemen who formed the chairman's body guard. Now, let the sixth be produced. He is the gentleman whose identity is affirmed by the L. O. L., and is denied by the Bishop. The subject is critical, and a little caution is required in the handling weeks ago.

of it, likewise some practical skill in the be scientifically applied for the dis covery of the three attributes specified in His Lordship's letter. 1st, He must be a "gentleman." Let us here have an accurate definition, for with orators at the anti-Home Rule meeting; this, says Aristotle, all argument should

auditory, is an all sufficient proof of "recognized public merit." But, as in the matter of education, so also in regard of of our municipal councillors have a right to sit on the bench in the trial of this supreme issue, which is to dissipate for ever the imaginary claims of several worthy citizens who now bask in the sun. shine of "self constituted public merit." We eagerly await the dawning of the new era of Light when the sun of knowledge shall spread his luminous rays, without intermission of night, over the lovely city of Kingston, and Orange nebulosity being dispelled, each man shall see for himself on all occasions and discern at a glance whether his neighbour be in reality "gentleman"-"of education"-and"re cognized public merit." This is the happy result sure to come of the inquest upor the sixth gentleman, who sate amongst the Orangemen on the platform of the

anti-Irish meeting in the city hall a few Among the gentlemen lately called to the Bar of Ontario is Mr. F. R. Latch. ford, of Ottawa. We congratulate Mr.

Latchford on his success and the Bar of Ontario on its acquisition of a gentleman of such ability and promise. Our young friend is blessed, not alone with much talent, but with that industry and good judgment without which the highest gifts are unprofitable alike to their possessors and to society at large; development.

timentalism must stand in the way must say, favor any prolonged extension between Canada, her progress and her into the night of the hours of voting. Our experience leads to the conviction that

tion when he sai "I wish to say hon. member, I in it, any indice relax the duties and upon other towards the chai in it an acknow and I earnestly I in which the ho may render it relations with gencies than it The veteran his mortal co knows that the able time if B the unacceptab it-when Irela her grievance and her sor knows, too, th

treatment of Mr.

test against Mr.

none that memories and glory than this redemption indeed. can ambition of ing statesme ever its falt. errors, has