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## Che Catholic Record.

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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Feb. 21st, 1891.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

[OFFICIAL]
The following are the Lenten regulations for the Diocese of London:

1st. All days of Lent, Sanazys excepted, are fast days
2ad. By a special indult from the Holy
See, A. D. 1884 meat is allowed on Sanadys at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday.

3rd. The use of fisch and fish at the

same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted from abstinence, v'z: Calldren under seven years; and from fasting: persons under twenty-one; and from either or

seven years; and from fasting: persons under twenty-one; and from either or both, these who, on account of ill-health, advanced sge, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law.

Laid may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lant, except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstingness thoughout the ways by these whom ence thoughout the year by those who can-no easily procure butter.

" WORK OR BREAD."

We have been accustomed to flatter ourselves that the workingmen of this Province are in much better circumstances than those of other countries where but poor wages are paid for labor, and many are even without employment or the means of support ; but last week the confidence with which we congratulated ourselves was rudely shaken by the sight of a large number of the unemployed who gathered about the Toronto City Hall, clamoring for " bread

There are in all the most important cities charitable institutions which have done and are doing good work in the way of relieving distress, but there is a limit to private generosity, and at the present time these institutions are all very heavily taxed by the amount of distress which they are obliged to relieve, and it is expected that during the winter months that distress will be greatly increased.

It is certainly not creditable to the Province that there should exist such an amount of deep distress in our midst, as we are assured is the case, many of the unemployed having a sad story to tell of the hardships which their families are obliged to endure owing to want of the necessaries of life.

Cardinal Manning recently told the Mayor and Municipal Council of London that it is the undeniable duty of the are able to work, and bread for those who cannot work, and this is certainly the correct basis of charity on which Christian society should rest.

The City Council of Toronto has already many difficulties to meet, yet where there is certainly much which might be done to benefit the city, there ought to be no hesitation to furnish employment to those who are suffering so intensely.

The question of furnishing work to the unemployed is one which has of recent years attracted much attention, and though it has not yet been solved practically, there are very few now who will venture to deny that it is the first duty of the Government of the day to take efficacious measures to relieve a general distress, and the people are convinced that such is their obligation. Those who ere suffering will not be content unless some provision be made; for their relief, and, unless this be done, it is to be feared that violence will be the result, as has been elsewhere so frequently the case.

In an article which recently appeared in the Twentieth Century, a Catholic review published at Marseilles, His Eminence Cardinal Manning takes strong ground that the next century will see those social laws established on which the Caristian society of mankind reposes. He believes that radical changes will be wrought in the relations of capital and labor whereby the rights of the laboring classes to enjoy the results of their work will be recognized to a much greater extent than has hitherto been the case, and that these changes will result in the amelioration of the condition of workingmen. But in the meantime the pressing needs of the people should

not be overlooked. His Eminence save:

"We have been strangled by an ex-

world of labor. Politicians and political economists of the modern school have had their day. The twentieth century will be for the people and for the laws of the Christian commonwealth."

Man is a social being, and society is society should have at least the necessaries of life. Distress is visible in other cities basides Toronto : and it is to be hoped the municipal authorities there and elsewhere will rise to the importance of the occasion by furnishing work to those who need it. There ought to be public spirit enough also among the wealthy citizens to aid the authorities in relieving the distress which is evidently much more widespread than the public generally have been aware of.

We are pleased to notice that some private efforts are being made by benevolent people to relieve the most pressing wants of the sufferers, but unless some public action be taken, the efforts of a few individuals will be inadequate to meet the emergency.

WHO IS SIGNOR CRISPI?

Now that Signor Crispi is no longer in position to insult the Pope, to draft young priests and divisity students into the army, or to make war upon nuns, people are asking, Wao is Crispi? What are his antecedents? And by what means did he arrive at power, so that he could dictate terms to the king of Italy, exchange courtesies with PrinceBismarck, and strike terror into the hearts of the noble and wealthy Catholics of Italy? When first heard of he was known to the police of Scotla d Yard in London as an impecunious Italian lawyer out of employment, who consorted with Mazzini and other revolutionists of the dagger persuasion in batching plots against the life of Napoleon III. Previous to his arrival in London he had acquired celebrity by heading insurrections at Palermo against the established authorities, and at Turin, in Piedmont, against Victor Enmanuel, where he was arrested and bear the barden of his and his lufidel sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. It was here he met Rosslie Montmasson, the niece of the gaoler's wife, assistant to the laundress. It appears that abrupt ending in disgrace and well merand his poetic style of dress, his long hair, striking face and the wretchedness of his condition won upon the poor girl's heart. Os his release from prison he was banished from Sardinia, and sought refuge under the British flag in Malta. Thither Rosalie followed him, and shared in all his poverty and misfortunes, working very hard sometimes to procure him food Taey were duly married by a Jesuit

But his mind could not be at rest unless he was plotting mischief. He had already become a member of the Carbonari, and held a high rank in the Masonic order : but his hopes of future success and aggrandisement lay in the possibility of dethron. ing the King of Naples and driving the Pope out of Rome. He was an intimate revolution'st marched against Naples. Tae Maltese authorities were soon tired

Father, Crispi's political friends supplying

him with the ring, which he was unable

to purchase.

of the complaints made against Crispi by the Italian kings, on account of his writings and inflummatory pamphlets which he com posed and which were printed by revolutionary committees and spread over the country. Banished from Malta, Calapi made his way to London, England where Mazzini awaited him. The latter, at that time, was manufacturing dynamite bombs intended for the destruction of Napoleon III. and his dynasty. It is in the memory of all who lived at that time how narrowly Napoleon and Empress Eugenie escaped with their lives on the evening of Jan 14. 1858. As the Emperor and Empress were approaching the Grand Opera, three bombs were thrown under their carriage and exploded, killing and maim ing a large number of persons, though the intended victims escaped. Orsini, who had just arrived from England, was arrested in the act of casting the missiles of death, and, with three fellow conspirators, was tried and sentenced to death by the guillotine. Rosalie, the conspirator's wife, played an important role in all three parts. She was employed as a faithful messenger to convey news and market. The conspirators were her only petency and independence. purchasers, however. As soon as they

wealthier circles, and, as a true friend of began to tire of the faithful wife who so often had risked her all for his sake. Resalle wept bitterly when told she had bound to see that all the members of to leave her home and make way for a more gifted and more highly accomplished lady who could mix in society and be no discredit to the parvenu statesman. She might have resisted and given trouble, but she was too much devoted to the unprincipled wretch; and after a bard struggle and many tears she finally consented to leave her husband "rather than be a bar to the advancement of the man she loved.' Crispi became successively Vice President and President of the Chamber, Minleter of the Interior, and finally Premier, and to a great extent dictator of all Italy. As an example of Crispi's audacity and want of principle it is related that when first be was appointed Minister,

> and, standing up, said in, a menacing tone "Tell Her M jesty that if by this evening Madam Orispi is not invited like the will be proclaimed in Italy within twenty.

Queen Margaret gave a dinner to the

members of the Cablact and their wives

Crispi was indignant that his lately found

wife was not included in the invitations.

and went straight to the palace to learn

the reason. The queen could not be seen,

but her secretary was profuse in evasive

excuses and sought to dodge the issue.

Finally Crispi got into a towering rage

four hours." A few hours later a special messenger arrived at the Minister's domicile with an invitation for Madam Crispi. If King Humbert had royal pluck or manhood in him, Crispl should have been in the lockup before he had time to reach home and tell his unlawful wife how he could make royalty tremble.

However it may be all the better be was not honored with cheap martyrdom. The people can see now to what ruin he was leading the country. They have been oppressed with excessive taxation to confrere's extravagance and debancheries. They have kicked their idol down and out into private life, and must recognize who was in prison in the capacity of that a career of crime and villainy has an Crispi was emitten with her good looks; Ited punishment. The old pagans had a very true and appropriate saying :

> "The mills of the gods grind slow but sure."

The Marquis Di Rudini, the new Premier, belongs to the Radical school which for the present obtains in Italy, and, no doubt, must subscribe to the revolutionist constitution of keeping the Vicar of Christ an alien and a prisoner in his own city. It is reassuring, however, to know that the Marquis is no parvenu taken from the slums of social. ism, or lifted into position by the dagger or dynamite process. His programme, as cabled last week, includes a reduction of expenses in every department: a revision of the custom duties, so as to protect home industries; reformation of the bank law, and total abstention from

interference in Church matters. Even this much will be heartily welfriend of Garibaldi, and fought in the come. Crispi was never happy except dency. authorities to supply work for those who ranks as a volunteer when this famous while projecting new laws to hamper the educational or the charitable institutions of Italy. Radial promises to leave the Church free and unshackled, or, in other words, to cease the work of persecution. so odlously and tyrannically pursued by his unamiable predecessor.

It is very evident the infidel press is losing its hold on the Italian public. The Revolution has reached its highest limit; the waters of the deluge are sub siding, and soon will all things right themselves when King Humbert will retire to Florence or Turin, and Rome will once again resound with the acclama. tion, "Viva Leone, Papa, 'el Re."

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

There is a wide-spread feeling of disgust at the uncalled for barbarous treatment meted out to these two intreped patriots by the callous and unrelenting Balfour of Coercion fame. Taeir crime is devoted. ness to the cause of humanity, hatred of wrong and unselfish opposition to landlord tyranny and greed. Several times has the undaunted O'Brien been punished with solitary confinement and the plank bed for doing what the British Govern ment has since found it equitable and necessary to do. Laws have been passed be the bearer of communications bat to legalize what he was imprisoned for tween the assassins in London and their openly advocating. Moved by his sufferadepts and dupes on the continent. It ings and his influence with the people, is easid that she disguised herself as a hundreds of landlords have lowered their woman of the humblest class, and rents without an appeal to law, and are entered Paris with an open basket con- now living on the most friendly terms taining fish and poultry that she pre- with their tenents, who pay cheerfully tended to dispose of by sale on the and enjoy with their families both com-

Tae reptile press, that branded Dillon reached their lodgings they opened the and O'Brien with cowardice for having fish and found letters from Crispi and left Ireland to avoid imprisonment, Mazzini directing further operations. must now change its tone of comment After the annexation of Naples and the and praise their pluck and voluntary in matters of faith, every vagary of the an incident in the life of Sherman which

waiting for them, they chose rather to liberty and of revolutionist morality, he give themselves up to the tender mercies of Balfour's gaolers, and undergo the unjust and heavy judgment passed on them at the iniquitous and

one-sided trials in Tipperary. Although neither Mr. O'Brien nor John Dillon has declared his intention publicly, it is presumable they will both side with the Bishops and pricets of Ireland against the continuance of Parnell's lesdership. Mr. Dillon is a personal - aye, even to our own knowledge, a bosom—friend of Dr. they are expressing their regret McCormack, Bishop of Galway, who has that this will be the inevitable lately pronounced himself so unreservedly against even the appearance of Mr. Parnell in the city of Galway; and Mr. O'Brien, so far, has been the most intimate friend of Archbishop Croke, of Cashel.

But whatever friendship may have to do in this momentous difficulty, our knowledge of the purity and the manliness of both characters leads us to the assurance that both John Dillon and Wm. O'Brien will be on the side of public honor and Catholic morality.

RATIONALISTIC THEOLOGI-ANS.

Of the tendency of Presbyterianism towards pure Rationalism we have had recently many incontrovertible evidences, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic. It is not very surprising, therefore, to find that the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary of New York have appointed the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs as the "Elward Robinson Professor of Biblical Theology," an office to which he has been recently installed.

Dr. Briggs, to whom is thus confided the Biblical teaching of the rising generation of Presbyterian ministers in one of the most important seminaries of that denomination on this continent, is the author of a recent work on Messianic Prophecy, in which it is boldly main tained that Christ is not foretold in the Old Testament at all.

If this view be correct, of course the whole Caristian Courch of more than eighteen centuries has been in error in believing that the prophecies of Jacob, Isaias, Aggeus, Daniel, Malachi and the other writers of the Old Testament have their fulfillment in Christ. St. Paul was in error in interpreting these predictions as if they had the Messias in view; the Jewish High priests who informed Herod that in accordance with the words of Micheas, the Christ should be born in Bethlehem, were mistaken. It must even be said that Christ Himself was in error in saying of the Old Testament Scriptures: "The same are they that give testimony of Me."

It is easy to foretell what will be the result of placing Professors like Mr. Briggs in the Professorial chairs of theology in the seminaries. Though the Presbyterians have hitherto been resolute upholders of the truth and inspiration of Holy Scripture, the rising gener ation of Presbyterian ministers will be of a most decidedly Rationalistic ten-

ceremonies of Dr. Briggs still more remarkable is the ease with which the professor in his inauguration address sets aside as of no importance the solemn asseveration which he had just made as part of the inauguration ceremony, that he believed "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, that the Westminster Confession contains the system of Church government and the doctrine taught in the Holy Scripture, and that he would not teach or inculcate anything subversive of said doctrine, or of the principles of said form of govern. ment as long as he should continue to be a professor in the Seminary."

His address, which was delivered immediately after this solemn declaration, is thus summarized as to its chief points by the Christian Intelligencer: " He makes the Bible, the Church, and reason sources of divine authority, and they must be co-ordinate and equal, as he gives Rationalists a place in the company of the faithful. He applies to the great body of Christians the term of oblequy invented by open foes of the gospel in the last generation, 'Bibliolatry.' He finds errors in the Bible. though Paul said of the Old Testament that it is inspired by God, and it is not God's way to inspire errors. He'depreciates the force of miracles as demonstrative of the truth of Caristianity.'

This is just the course followed by such enemies of Christianity as Paine, Voltaire, and Ingersoll. "He affirms a state of second probation after this life, whereby all men shall be at last sanctified and saved." This, of course, does away with

It is to be expected that where private judgment is made the supreme arbiter people of Sarnia must remember

greater and nobler than any individual. This doctrine is founded on the law of nature and Christianity, though it is denounced as socialism by shallow and rash people, as well as by the capitalists and the rich. The future will bring into the light of reason the social state of the whole constitutional Opposition. He now began to move in the higher and political state of the world of labor. Politicians and political He now began to move in the higher and gathered in immense sums of money list as Mr. Briggs should be made the teacher of Biblical Theology in so important an institution as the New York Theological Seminary.

It is evident that Presbyterianism inasmuch as it consists of a system of positive Christian teaching, is moving very rapidly on the down grade into active Infidelity. The young ministers who will begin where Dr. Briggs ends will drift still further down with the current of infidelity than he has dared to go. Tae Protestant press are perfectly aware of this, and result of the present movement. The New York Independent and Observer are especially downcast as regards the prospects, and they attempt in vain to stem the current, which they acknowledge to be too strong for them.

The Independent maintains the truth and inepiration of the Bible, but it acknowledges that the present tendency towards Ritionallem is too strong to be dipped by Riv. R. S. Macarthur, a Baptist successfully resisted. Protestantism naturally tends to unbe-

lief in all Christianity, and the wonder is that the explosion which has been so long threatening dld not come long before

DEATH OF GENERAL SHER-

The greatest General, and by far the most distinguished of all the great cap. tains who, with Grant, Sheridan and Lee, figured in the late American war, was William Tecumseh Sherman, late Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. His daring exploits, magnificent generalship and successful career as commander of an army under canvas ia the tented field are well known to all those who lived in the days when the confederate legions the South and the federal army corps of the North were engaged in deadly conflict, and when the existence of the United States as a great Republic trembled in the balance. The name of General Sherman will be forever associated with those of Washington, Grant and Sheridan as a father and saviour of American independence. In more than one decisive battle, when the union soldiers were exhausted and dispirited, and when division after division had yielded before the advancing batallions of the already triumphant and well-nigh victorious foe, the arrival of Sherman on the battlefield, mounted on his spirited charger, and shouting to his men to "follow on," changed the tide of conflict and won the day for the Unions. At Vicksburg, more than any other General of Division. he contributed to the success and triumph of General Grant, in reducing that almost impregnable fortress. During the battle of Mission Ridge his division bore for a time the whole brunt of the enemies' attack and finally drave them back in confusion. By forced marches he relieved Gan. Burn side, who lav besleged by Longstreet in Knoxville, Tenn., and received the thanks of Congress for his services in the Chata. nooga campaigns. After defeating Gen. Johnson at Dalton, and Gon. Hood at Atlanta, in two important engagements. he marched with ninety-nine thonsand men through Goorgia to the ocean, a distance of over three hundred miles, cut away from his base of supplies and from all communication with Washington, but subsisting on the enemy. Finally he reached Savannah, on the sea coast, to which he laid seige, and after desperate fight. ing captured it by assault. Communi cations were thus opened with the fleet, when General Sherman sent the following message to President Lincoln : "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition and 25,000 bales of cotton." Thus was the back of the Rabellion completely broken, and the war virtually at an end.

General Sherman succumbed to a vio lent attack of erysipelas at the age of seventy-one, and died on last Saturday at his home in New York city. His wife, who was a fervent Catholic, was a sister of General Eving-Shermen's faithful companion in arms. She died a few years ago a saintly death, leaving several noble sons and daughters, all practically pious Catholics. One son, Thomas Ewing, some ten years ago, joined the ranks of the Jesuits. He is now a distinguished member of the Order

Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of this dlocese, was not long in the ministry when he was detailed to act as chaplain in the American army. He was a particular personal friend of the great general and accompanied him in his march through Georgia. Father Kilroy was present at several engagements, and assisted the wounded and the doctrine of everlasting punishment, dying in their death struggles, while the contest raged the fiercest. The aggerated individualism, and the next century will show that human society is two Cicilies with the Duchies of Parma submission to law, however unjust or human intellect will be solemuly as. Will not be told in the American papers.

In 1868, when Dr. Kilroy was pastor of Sarnia, General Sherman paid an official visit to Port Haron, Mich. A'ter having completed the work assigned him as general superintendent, he crossed the St. Clair River, with his suite, and renewed acquaintance with Dr. Kilroy, who entertained him right royally, and conducted him and his officers to the convent, where they were greeted with en address and an exquisite entertainment in music and song.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE question of a union between the Methodists of Wales and the English Presbyterians is being auxiously discussed. The Welsh Methodists are in reality more akin to the Presbyterians than to the Wesleyans of England, as they are Calvinistic in their views, whereas the Wesleyans are Arminian.

It was recently stated that Miss Casack. who was formely known as the " Nan of Kenmare," was about to become the superior of a Methodist convent of deaconesses. It appears that recently she has changed her plans, as she has been minister, and she has joined the Baptist

THE Old Catholic churches in Baden have at last been restored to the Catholic Church, to which they originally belonged. The only remaining Old Catholic parishes of Futzen, Kappel, and Guetenbach have been dissolved, the majority of the people having finally returned to the Church with the exception of sixty, who have become Lutherans in the last named

THE Dake of Norfolk recently made a statement at a public meeting in Birmingham that twenty years ago there were under a bundred different forms of relig. ion in England, but that they have now increased to two hundred and fifty. The United States censes shows that there are between 140 and 150 different sects in the United States, besides local organizations. From such facts as these it is not very easy to draw the inference that Protestautism is likely soon to become one great organization.

THE election to fill the vacancy for Northampton, caused by the death of Mr. Bradlaugh, resulted in the return of Mr. Manfield, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority more than four times greater than that which Mr. Bradlaugh obtained. The result has been received by the Liberals with great rejoicing, and the Tories are dejected to a corresponding degree, as it proves that the imbroglio in Ireland has not stayed the progress of the Home Rule cause among the English electors.

THE German Government has taken another step towards the utter repeal of the unjust May laws, which had for object the destruction of the Catholic religion. It has been determined to restore to the Bishops £ 800,000 of the Church funds which had been seques. trated. Last year the Government proposed to pay the interest on the amount, but the offer was refused by the Catholic Centre party, who insisted upon full justice being done. The capital sum is now to be restored in

THE marriage of a widow of the Pokarna Brahmin caste, which recently took place in the Bombay Presidency, marks a new era in the history of India. The custom of child marriages has been one of the most barbarous customs of the country. In the present case the girl was married at eight, and became a widow at ten; and if the usual custom had been followed, she would be debarred from the right of marrying again. She is now twenty years of age, and her husband, who is an extensive contractor, made a gift of 500 rupses to the bride as a dowry, equal to \$3 546 38 Tae marriage was celebrated under the auspices of an association which has for its object the aboliion of the custom of child marriages, and this is the first time that such a marriage has taken place in the Brahmin

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE has addressed a circular letter to the priests of his diocese of Algiers, in which he advocates the formation of a Catholic party in France based upon a recognition of the established form of Republican Government. He declares that the French priesthood will be more powerful in defending the interests of religion, if they cut themselves loose from all monarchical and imperial associations which would now separate them from the majority of the people of the country. By presenting a united front against the enemies of religion, while recognizing the present form or Government, he is convinced that they will be more powerful to establish Catho. lic influence than by setting themselves in opposition to Republicanism, which may now be regarded as the form of Gov. ment which France has definitely acDIOCESE OF HAMILT ST. MARY'S OXPHAN FEST Spectator, Jan. 10th.

Spectator, Jun. 19th.
The thirty-eighth annual fe aid of St. Mary's orghen asy held in the Grand Opera Hous day afternoon and evening, successful are these enterithat the mere aunouncement i ent to suggest to the reader's asked because a excellent over packed house, an excellent pr and everything that goes to occasion of that sort a success fr point of view. The festival of no exception to its predecess both the afternoon matinee and performance the place was from roof to orchestra rails, ar

ing accomodation was at a prenating accomodation was at a prenating and the after the after a prenating and a prenating a preparation of the after a prenating a precially selected to interest the and as such it was a marked succ Driscoll was thrice encored, a managed to work in a strain managed to work in a strain Rooney without fatal result Herald's selections also pleased people mightly. The children schools also assisted in entertain gnests, and their sweet your sounded well in the big auditori entertainment concluded with a entertainment concluded with a dramatic performance of Carlet drama, The Rose of Külarney, Messre. T. Cosgrave, A. Mans Wien, T. Roach, J. Cammings mody. J. Schnier, P. Hagerty, Wand F. Stephens took part.

chorus—The Stars That Above us a The children.
Comic song—Laughing Old Farm J. F. Driscoll.

W. Carroll, J. Wall Murn Chorus The children. Comic song—It's Another Color No. J. F. Driscoll. Reading—The Children at the We Miss Mary Herald. The children.

EVENING PERFORMANCE Bishop Dowling occupied a evening performance with Ald acting mayor. George M. Barton Monaghan, United States on another box were Fathers O Sullivan, Haley, O'Reiliy and Ratreen the naver of the programmer. Between the parts of the progrechildren of the asylum appeared stage according to the custom prevalled for years, and a little lan address. The children about one hundred, and a more vigorous and happy-looking lot sters could scarcely be picked houses of the city. They cor credit to the good sisters and unimpeachable testimony to the manner in which the instituti maner in which the institute ducted. The annual address livered by a very small boy evidently been well trained is and he acquitted himself in a v able manuer. The address humor and pathos and the little justice to the clever composi ddress la as follows :

My Lord, Rev. Fathers, L.
Gentlemen—Are you not tired ittle orphans here upon this pla
after year, and of hearing us repe
ever again the same sad story?
friends, it would be no wonder it
righ forty years, you would be a
but we don't believe you are, an
has said so it must be some p
Toronto and not one of our own
Hamilton benefactors. Why, the
little lady over there looking sog
that I am sure if she could only e
step on this plattice of the could only e
step on the plattice of the could only e
step on the fulness of her heartex
no, dear little orphans, we are
seeing you here, and we hope as
is a board in the Grand to stan
will come to the festival. Why,
dear children, the festival would
val at all." Yes, and I see anoth
there laughing, and another yon
gentlemen, too, are laughing,
look as if they were tired of us?
does not. Oh, how sorry we show
were tired of seeing us here;
what would happen. Then the S
say: "Oh, no, dear children, you
the festival—the people don't
you." Then there would be not
about the whole year long—no
sung, no speeches to be made, an
on sleigh-ride for us little boys,
bright spot in the life of us poor I
would be blotted out. So please
factors, do not get tired of us. '
Yer your own little orphans, y
yer year on the control of us.

The poor own little orphans, y
yer year on the control of us.

The poor own little orphans, y
yer year on the control of us. would be blotted out. So please actors, do not get tired of us. Y are your own little orphans, we remain the control of the sand we know they never tire of they say we are God's own child. He loves us very much, and the loss who are kind to us. dear benefactors, oh! please do of us, and we will always pray the bissoy, un and that at the greatestival in heaven you will all he bishop, priests and people. An anyone here who thinks the legent on better without us, please sisters know, for they would su at home.

After the applause which boyish oratory had subsided

ship Bishop Dowling arose as a short speech. He said: " my sgreeable duty to night to for your presence here, exhibit does, your interest in the welf from whom G d has taken th protectors. You see befo long ago I had occasion to redicese to the exclusion of because it was the youngest, writing in the newspapers, Bishop loves the baby.' We remark in the plural toing The Bishop loves the babies.'
I love them because they are children. The care of the neg fatherless has always been the characteristic of Christianity, no provision made for God's children even in the most ps ancient Greece and Rome, when Christianity dawned or that the Church took children to its bosom to nurture and and bring them up in the fear tion of the Lord. We know we bestow upon the orphan God; we believe it abould to the state that these helple should be trained and educa sides we think it is benefit respects. It is sad to think become of these little childre not been taken care of by us. God, there are men and won deprived themselves of the become the foster- mother ians of these little ones, as how much you d ffer from t ion you cannot fail to honor