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Catholic Record.
 LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1884.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The session of the British Parliament opened on the 6th inst. promises to be one of the most lively and eventful that has taken place for years. The Conservative party is more bellicose than at any time since its relinquishment of office. The Marquis of Salisbury, who has become its undisputed leader, has now, as far as we can estimate his purposes, decided on forcing an appeal to the constituencies. The decisive vote of censure in the Lords on the ministerial policy in Egypt is an indication of this purpose, which is likely to be further manifested when the Franchise Bill reaches the upper chamber. In the case of an early appeal to the country, it is very doubtful if Mr. Gladstone's government could command a majority. The Liberals have lost in strength, unity and enthusiasm to an extent almost impossible to calculate except by means of a general election. The government has most assuredly lost influence and prestige with the masses in England on account of its weak and undecided policy in the Sudan. Speaking of the Sudan, the New York Evening Telegram gives us important and valuable information concerning its territory and population. As to territory the Telegram says of the Sudan:

"The country called the Sudan extends from the River Nile westward over three thousand miles to the Senegal River, and to the chain of Kong Mountains, which look down upon Senegambia and Liberia and their lowlands of the Atlantic coast. On the north the boundary of the Sudan is the desert of Sahara, from which this vast Empire of a hundred barbarian emperors extends southward to the northern watershed of the Congo. The area of this, the richest section of the heart of Africa, is about equal to that of the United States east of 'the divide' of the Rocky Mountains.

In regard of population we are informed by the same writer that:

According to the German geographers, Behm and Wagner, the population of the Sudan, excluding the Atlantic coast districts held by the British and Portuguese, exceeds seventy-five millions of souls, such as they are. Between its two main divisions, the Central or Eastern and the Western Sudan, the population is thus divided. There are:

In the Mohammedan countries of Central Sudan.....	38,800,000
In Western Sudan.....	36,807,000
Total.....	75,607,000

This vast fertile and populous Empire of many petty kingdoms of savages and semi-savages, cut off from the civilized world on the north by the great desert of the Sahara; on the south by the still unexplored savage countries, with their cannibal tribes and pigmies; of the Equator; on the west by the pestiferous Atlantic coast and by river cataraets and difficult mountain barriers, and on the east by the warlike tribes and organized bands of Arab slave traders along the Nile—this vast Empire of Sudan remains to-day as it was in the day of Abraham, excepting the elements of its civilization introduced by the Arabs and planted here and there at their trading stations. This civilization embraces the Mussulman's hatred of "Christian dogs" and his systematic extension of the slave trade, together with the arts of the smelting and working of iron and the weaving of various kinds of cloth. Only in those interior districts of Africa where the Arab is unknown are the native tribes ignorant of the process of converting a lump of iron ore into a spear-head or a knife. Over the whole range of the Sudan the Arab slave trader, with his armed occupation, is the lord paramount, and, as will presently appear, he is only using El Mahdi as the cat-paw to draw his chestnuts from the fire.

Western Sudan embraces the famous city of Timbuctoo, the commercial metropolis of the overland desert traders, and this Sudan covers the whole basin of the great river Niger; but as Egypt has nothing to do with this Sudan we will here dismiss it. Central or Eastern Sudan, with its False Prophet and its 38,000,000 fanatical followers of Mohammed, is the Sudan with which General Gordon has to grapple. What are the resources of this country and what are the character and condition of its people for peace or war?

As the whole Sudan, from the river Nile to the Atlantic mountain ranges, lies within the rainy belt of the Equator, this central or eastern division, from which El Mahdi draws his troops and their supplies, could be made, with our implements and modern improvements in agriculture, equal to the subsistence of 100,000,000 people. The people of Sudan are negroes of numerous tribes, naked barbarians, with a mixture of dominating Arabs, fanatics of the Moslem faith.

It will thus at a glance be seen that Britain has before it no easy task in its proposed suppression of the False Prophet's rebellion. And nothing but the conquest of the Sudan will afford any effectual

guarantee for the protection of British and European interests in Egypt. This is the stern reality which the Gladstone government now seems to begin to realize. The undertaking of this conquest will involve Britain in one of the mightiest conflicts in which she has yet engaged. El Mahdi is supported not alone by the fanaticism of the natives; he has the benefit of financial and strategical aid from the slave traders. The latest news received up to the time of this writing informs us that all Yemen in Arabia is likewise in revolt. This revolt is no doubt instigated by the slave traders and is a greater menace to the Suez Canal than that of the Sudan. These events are bringing to light the fact that Britain pursued a mistaken policy in undertaking alone the regulation of the Egyptian problem. That is a problem in which all Europe as well as Britain is interested. If the other powers now hold aloof from the struggle with El Mahdi, there is certainly in store for England a great waste of blood and treasure, with the possibility of grave consequences to her pre-eminence in the East.

If the foreign policy of Britain be wiser, the domestic legislation announced for this session is of a commendable character. The ministerial policy in this regard is thus summed up: "Mr. Gladstone announces his programme for the session as containing two great measures. One of these will extend the suffrage throughout the United Kingdom on the basis on which it now stands in the English boroughs. That is, every head of a household, whether having a whole house to his own use or living with several families (but not with his landlord) under the same roof, shall have the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament and of local government bodies. The other will bring London under a single municipal government, and thus displace the parish vestries (which now manage local affairs everywhere but within the limits of the old city) by a mayor and town council whose authority shall extend over the some seventy or eighty square miles now covered by the city. A lesser measure is one which Mr. Chamberlain, as president of the Board of Trade, has prepared for the farther regulation of British shipping, to discourage the practice of insuring rotten ships for more than they are worth, and sending them to sea to perish with crew and cargo. It is proposed to so limit the amount of lawful insurance on a ship as to make her loss at sea a pecuniary fine rather than a gain to her owners. In this way it is hoped to bring the murder of British sailors below the present average of fifteen hundred a year."

These measures would fain hope be passed into law, but we doubt the possibility of their passage for three reasons (1), the recent growth of conservatism and the consolidation of its strength in Britain; (2) the utterly indefensible course of the government in its course towards Ireland; and (3) the utter want of sympathy between the radical and whig elements of the ministerial following.

IS IT ESTHETICISM?

The Ottawa Free Press, of a late date, favors its readers with this paragraph: "A more profoundly disgusting exhibition of human idiocy could not be imagined than the following disclosure of a 'society' item from Philadelphia. 'The first leap year ball of the season in Philadelphia to-night was a grand success. It was given by Mr. Thomas McKean, grandson of the McKean of the first American congress, in his large and beautiful house at Chestnut and Walnut streets. It was a strictly private affair limited to 225 guests—150 ladies and half that number of gentlemen. All of the ladies wore postillion dress coats, vests, elaborate shirt fronts and high standing collars. The men, in many cases, had their hair done up and some wore wigs. They, also, to some extent, appeared in low neck and short sleeves, with earrings and necklaces and corsage bouquets. Those who did not go so far wore sashes and carried bouquets. The ladies as a rule called for the gentlemen at their houses, asked them out to dinner and escorted them to supper."

We heartily subscribe to our contemporary's view of this disgusting exhibition. But we are of opinion that there is more than idiocy at the base of such displays. We can see in them the criminal tendencies of the age towards the unsexing of woman, by robbing her of that delicacy, modesty and refinement—not to say innocence—the highest charms of maiden and womanhood. The one hundred and fifty ladies spoken of move in the highest circles of society in the City of Brotherly Love. They have had the benefit of public schools and ladies' colleges; they have profited by the fast novel and the loose newspaper, and revelled in the pleasures of the modern ball room, and sea side excursion. They are progressive beings, with very indefinite notions as to where virtue ends and sin begins. In fact, of the former they have long since lost almost all knowledge, and could not, without injustice to their "principles," concede it any claim to control over their daily lives. Hence leap year balls, divorces, murder, suicide, and social degradation. These ladies, in their school days, were, no doubt, taught to look on the days of chivalry as the "dark ages." These were the days when woman was respected, treated as man's equal, and loved and honored as the queen of the Christian household. In those days there were none of your modern leap year balls, none of your woman's rights' conventions, none of the divorce courts, and few, indeed, of crimes that now

blacken, disgrace, and decimate mankind. Of the seventy-five so-called gentlemen who attended the Philadelphia leap year ball, all we desire to say is that they are a veritable disgrace to manhood. As their usefulness to mankind—if ever they had any—is gone, we can see no fitting place wherein they could be made to be of some benefit to that society they have outraged and whose morals they have lowered, if not the nearest States prison. Let them be forced to some useful labor and excluded from the association of the honest workman.

Surely Oscar Wilde, in his most depraved imaginings, could never have pictured to himself a scene like that of the "leap year" ball.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec government, as completed, is composed as follows: Hon. Dr. Ross, Premier and President of the Legislative Council; Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. L. D. Tallon, Attorney general; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Jean Blanchet, Provincial Secretary; and Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Railways. Messrs. Robertson and Tallon have already gone to their constituents and been returned by acclamation. Mr. Flynn will also, we doubt not, be similarly honored. The policy of the new government includes economy and retrenchment in the Provincial administration, and a demand for better terms from the Dominion government. We have seen it stated that Mr. Robertson declared, on the day of his return for Sherbrooke that one item of administrative retrenchment would be a withdrawal of grants to charities, colleges, convents, and agricultural societies. We would deeply regret the inauguration of such a course by the new government. It is not by means of its liberality in these regards that Quebec became involved in financial difficulty, but by unjustifiable expenditure otherwise. The government cannot have the support of good Catholics in adopting a measure so unwise, un-patriotic and retrogressive.

NO OCCUPATION.

The Current informs its readers that out of "the 37,187 persons arrested in Chicago last year, 18,722 are reported as having 'no occupation.' The figures are formidable and suggestive. Persons with 'no occupation' are not a class very advantageous to the Republic. They are found in large numbers, in all our large cities and every country town has its little group of them. People without occupation fall into mischief and crime. From their ranks are drawn the recruits of the army of criminals. They should properly be treated as vagrants and be subjected to vagrant laws. Each one of the 18,722 persons of 'no occupation' arrested in Chicago last year for crime cost the taxpayers not less than \$15 or \$20. 'No occupation' means idleness, crime and taxation."

These figures are, indeed, as stated by our contemporary, both suggestive and formidable. They prove (1) that industry is a preventative of crime, (2) that as labor ceases to be abundant crime must increase, (3) that either labor has not been placed within the reach of a great many people or it has there are large classes of the population too idle and vicious to work and eager for subsistence by crime. Assuming, for the moment, the latter to be the case, what is the cause of such a truly deplorable state of affairs? We have a very decided opinion on the subject and it is, that the existence of such large classes of idle and criminal persons is due to defective education. Some one, we forget just to whom we should attribute the saying, lately stated that education now-a-days was not as efficient as it was among the Egyptians when Moses was born. We cannot claim any very special knowledge of the status of that wonderful people at that time, but judging them by the monuments they have left, it must be said that these monuments are likely to remain standing witnesses of their culture and civilization when the proudest of ours shall have disappeared. The Egyptians were certainly an industrious people, and to be industrious must have been trained to industry from their youth. Our boys and girls are not, we must sorrowfully admit it, trained to such habits. With many of our boys, industry is the last thing to be thought of. With some the highest ambition is pleasure, with others wealth, and even with some crime itself. In the case of the girls of the present day, there is also a deplorable lack of industry. Work is looked on in too many cases as menial and something to be avoided whenever and wherever it can. There is defect in the home training, defect in the school training. In a word, with most of our young people there is a very serious want of honest purpose, attributable, in our estimation, not only to an inefficient, but positively bad system of education. The public schools profess to give training without God. The Maker of all is coolly set aside as if He were of no concern whatever in this life. What are the results? They are everywhere to be seen.

Seen are they, not only in Chicago, but in all the large towns of the United States and of Canada. "No occupation" is a general complaint with our young men and women. They are not taught to look upon labor as either honorable or necessary, and their desires generally were in the direction of acquiring means to be freed from the obligation of labor.

We cannot say that the figures in the Current surprise us. They are indeed formidable, but the fact exists and the evil loudly calls for removal. If left to remove itself, we betide our boasted institutions and advanced civilization. Let us have good schools, wherein the love of God is inculcated and the beauty and happiness of his service daily pointed out to the young, and labor will come into their eyes honorable, and crime appear in its truly hideous aspect.

NOT PROVEN.

We publish elsewhere a rather interesting paper from the Current, Chicago, written by Mr. John George Bourinot, Clerk of the Commons, Ottawa. Mr. Bourinot is always a pleasing, if not always a convincing writer. We are forced to take exception to, at least, one of Mr. Bourinot's statements, in the paper elsewhere reproduced. Speaking of Le Loure, one of the early French missionaries of Acadia, Mr. Bourinot says: "His enemies describe him—and no man in Acadia had more enemies among the British—as a compound of craft and cruelty, and it is quite certain that he hated the English, and resorted to every means, whether fair or foul, to prevent their successful settlement of Acadia."

In other words, the enemies of this famous missionary accused him of unscrupulousness and cruelty, and Mr. Bourinot endorses the accusation. The learned gentleman, however, advances no proof whatever for this accusation. We deny that there is any historical foundation for such a grave charge against a man whose heroism Mr. Bourinot himself seems to admit when he states that beneath his black robe beat the courageous heart of a soldier. That gentleman well knows that Le Loure's opposition to Britain was based not so much on political, as on religious grounds, and he ought, therefore, to be aware of the fact that the missionary hated heresy but not heretics—that, valuing above all things the salvation of souls, he gave his every energy to the maintenance of French power in Acadia, as with that power was identified the promotion of Catholic interests. The character of Le Loure is one that can stand the test of the closest historical investigation. Mr. Bourinot judges him by the estimate of his enemies. This, we hold, unfair, and in this view, have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Bourinot's charge against the celebrated Acadian missionary is not proven.

THE JEWS.

It is a mistake to believe that the Jews are a homogeneous body. An American writer gives us an insight into their divisions:

"The Jews in our country are far from being a homogeneous body, according to a recent statement in the Jewish Chronicle. It is generally known that there are two important divisions—the 'Orthodox' and the 'Reformed' Jews, the first believing in the Pentateuch and the Talmud to be divine revelation given to Moses on Mount Sinai and binding on every Jew in the world to-day; the latter denying the divine origin of the Talmud and considering that the Ceremonial Law is abrogated. They also use a new liturgy, English service books, and have abandoned many old customs and are to a great extent drifting into rationalism. Beside these there are the *Shomerai Yom Kippur*, who believe that the keeping of the Day of Atonement is a sufficient fulfillment of duty, regardless of the injunctions of the Pentateuch and Talmud, and the *Moschikim*, who believe that all religious obligations are correctly and fully met by burial in a Jewish grave yard, with the proper Jewish ceremonial. They, consequently, are utterly indifferent to Pentateuch and Talmud, and they certainly have a very easy religion. Another sect magnifies the Kcabalah, or mystical religion teaching, above the Pentateuch and Talmud, holding to a belief in the presence of innumerable evil spirits in the atmosphere, whose machinations they are obliged to antagonize in many ways. The 'Penitents' are a sect recognizing the Law of Moses and the Sabbath obligation, but their chief religious exercise appears to be the flagrant violation of the Sabbath law, for which sin they spend the whole of the next day in a penitential and fasting condition. It is evident that the American Jewish church is as divided into variant and antagonistic sects as the Christian church."

The fact is that in very many cases the Jews in America and very probably elsewhere have no religion whatever, while not a few are avowed infidels. The Jewish religion in its original form has nothing of the impressiveness calculated to attract and retain a people's really gift-ed as are the Hebrews. That religion has simply no object, and is therefore essentially faulty. Christianity in its most unattractive form, Calvinism for instance, always exercises an influence over man that the Jewish cannot. The symbols of the latter have lost their meaning, its rites their significance, and its creed its purpose. No wonder, then, that the Jews are divided, that many have no religion and that some reject God altogether.

AN AWAKENING.

We are glad to see our American friends awakening to the evils of divorce. It is late indeed in the day for the awakening, but we are glad to see that its approach is at hand. The American gives us gratifying information in this paragraph:

A Chicago judge has rendered a decision which may tend to restrict the facility with which divorces are obtained in that city. He rules that a woman cannot acquire a legal residence in any place, in the sense required by the law, unless it be at the same time the residence of her husband. This is no more than an application of the old rule of international law, that a wife shares the domicile of her husband. It will make it impossible for women from other States to get divorces in Chicago, but it will present no difficulty to men who come to Chicago on the same errand. This, of course, will be denounced by some quarters as an instance of that subject in which the weaker sex have been held by their masters. But most people will rejoice at any ruling which may help to put a check to the easy dissolution of the marriage-tie in our Western States.

Chicago is just the place for the awakening to begin, but New England should put the example of the Western metropolis to profit. Chicago itself would have comparatively few divorces were it not for the supply of conjugal infidelity it receives from the cultured east. The American, we are happy to perceive, advocates a constitutional amendment vesting marriage legislation in the general government:

We agree with The Evening Post that the shortest and best way to this end is an amendment of the national Constitution so as to place the subject under the jurisdiction of Congress. As the Constitution now stands, the States can come to no agreement with each other on this or any other subject; and even if they could it might be broken up by the withdrawal of some of them for reasons of far less weight than the national necessity which suggested the amendment. But a Constitutional amendment, if adopted by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, would bind not only those three-fourths but all the rest to uniformity of practice.

And in a subsequent issue, our contemporary, returning to the subject, very tersely observes:

"The Divorce Reform League of New England isoriginating a movement which looks to the establishment of uniform legislation on the subject throughout the whole country. The gross inequalities of our State legislation in this matter, and the facilities furnished by many States for dishonest divorce, are certainly a crying and shameful evil. In a petition to the House of Representatives prepared by the League, it is said that—

"These differences have led to many and distressing conflicts of judicial decisions, in cases turning upon the degree of faith and credit to be given to decrees of divorce under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the comity of nations, so that a marriage is often treated at the same time in one State as dissolved, and in another State or country as subsisting, and a man may be convicted of bigamy or adultery in one jurisdiction upon what would be a lawful second marriage in another."

Unfortunately the Constitution gives Congress no power over this subject. While it places the regulation of the final dissolution of business contracts resulting from business failures under Congressional jurisdiction, it does nothing with reference to the much more serious failures and dissolutions in the more important compact of marriage. The League therefore asks no more than a thorough inquiry into the matter above referred to, and the collection of statistics of divorce from the records and authorities of the states as a basis for future legislation. Copies of the petition may be obtained from the secretary, the Rev. S. W. Dike, at Royalton, Vt.

This may serve as a preliminary movement towards an important national reform. But unless it result in a voluntary assimilation of the marriage and divorce laws of the several States it will be found necessary to amend the national constitution so as to bring this important subject within the reach of national legislation. At present the difference in State legislation on these two topics is absurdly great, and reflects nearly every variety of sectarian influence that has prevailed in the earlier years of the Commonwealth. Even the Roman Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage is represented in the legislation of South Carolina, as in that State divorces were granted only during the years which intervened between the rebellion and the restoration of the "whitemen's government." The inconveniences of this restriction are alleviated by the neighborhood of States in which divorces are obtained with moderate ease, and to which the citizens of South Carolina have recourse in case of necessity.

We would gladly hail the adoption of such a constitutional amendment as that spoken of by the American as a very decided step in the direction of true progress. In fact it is our firm conviction that unless some such remedy be found for the horrible and growing evil of divorce the American republic "must go." There might be defects in the legislation of congress on the subject, but the matter were infinitely better in the hands of that body than of the state legislatures, many, if not most of them, composed of men with none of the qualifications required in a legislator.

We have not the slightest doubt that any marriage law devised by congress would be infinitely preferable to any that we know of now in force in the separate states. South Carolina has, according to the American, a good law on the subject, but it is, as pointed out by our contemporary, completely nullified by the wicked and un-Christian legislation of adjoining states. If congress take the matter in hand, deal with it thoroughly and hon-

estly, Mormonism will be found but a trifling difficulty to overcome. In our belief divorce must be effaced before Mormonism can be got rid of.

THE EDUCATION REPORT.

Speaking of the report of the Minister of Education for 1883, the Mail says:

"We next turn to the report of the Separate School Inspector, Mr. White, which has at least the merit of brevity and directness. From this report is needed; that about forty schools were not inspected for want of time, and 'several' (how many is not stated) have been 'hurriedly inspected;' that books are used which have been long ago discarded from Public schools, and that one set of books is very necessary; that with the present multiplicity of books, grading cannot be successfully managed; that too often the school buildings are unsightly without and uncomfortable within, and consequently unhealthy; that little attention is paid to physical training; that a manual of separate school law is badly needed; that reading is badly taught; that spelling is indifferently taught; that in arithmetic the work is often beyond the capacity of the pupils; that the study of geography as conducted is often productive of no real good; that literature is only sometimes taught with commendable success; and that 'in many cases the teaching has not advanced beyond the dull routine of study and recitation, of telling children to learn instead of teaching them.' This is an exact summing-up of the report in the Inspector's own language mainly. It is at once pleasing and astonishing to learn, in spite of all this, however, that there has been 'substantial progress in all the essentials of school work.' The evidence would not lead us to that conclusion."

We admit the exactness of the summing-up of Mr. White's report made by the Mail, but can see no reason why our contemporary should seek to establish a *non-sensur* as to the Inspector's statement that there has been during the past year "substantial progress in all the essentials of school work." In making this statement, Mr. White simply expresses an honest conviction that such progress has, in spite of difficulties and discouragements of every character, been really made. The report shows that for the 193 separate schools of the Province there was raised from school rates in 1883 the sum of \$97,251, an increase of \$3,829, and that \$55,105, an increase of \$25,552 was raised during the same period by voluntary subscription and otherwise. The number of pupils on the roll was 26,148; an increase of 1,329. The number of teachers was 396, of whom 98 were males and 292 females. Mr. White's report on the whole clearly shows that the separate schools of the Province are not in a satisfactory condition. And we are deeply impressed with the conviction that, no matter how many inspectors the government may appoint for these schools, their backwardness will continue till some changes in our educational system as we have already in these columns advocated, are carried into effect. Most, if not all of these changes, could be very easily carried out at once; amongst them we may mention, (1) the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Education, charged with the special supervision of Catholic schools, (2) the extension of the system to embrace all schools now supported by Catholics, and the affording of facilities for the establishment of others, (3) an equitable mode of assessment and taxation, and (4) the establishment of township instead of section boards. These are a few of the changes that could be made with little or no difficulty. And if they are not made it will be for the Catholics of Ontario to blame themselves. One feature of the report deserving the attention of Catholics is that of the 5,203 public schools religious exercises were held in 4,627. Is not this clear proof of our contention that these schools are not only non-Catholic but really Protestant? Another point of interest for Catholics in the report is that the total receipts for 1883 from legislative and municipal grants, fees, etc., were \$373,150. Divide this amount according to population and the Catholics of Ontario would be entitled to at least \$60,000 for High Schools of their own!

Now that the Mail seems to have seized on the inequalities of the Separate School system, will it not assist in their removal.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. J. McCauley, banker, of St. Paul, Minn., left Ottawa for home last week. While in the Dominion Capital he was cordially greeted by many friends.

Hon. John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba leaves the seat of government this week, where he has spent some time in furthering the interests of his Province. Mr. Norquay is one of the ablest and most popular gentlemen in the North West to which he has rendered great and signal services. In case of the demand made by the people in that country for representation in the Dominion Cabinet being acceded to, we know of no one better qualified for the position than the present first minister of Manitoba.

Joe A. McConnell, Esq., travelling passenger agent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, paid us a visit this week. He was formerly resident of Stratford,

We give with pleasure an item of news from the far west: "Hon. Chief Justice McEntee, and Hon. A. Attorney-General of British Columbia were recently received in Victoria, Vancouver Island. We have every reason to believe that the apostolic zeal of the Pacific Province has the future in store for the extensive region."

GOOD NEWS.

We are always pleased to be edified by the words of wisdom from our contemporary the Freeman's Journal. We however, felt more generous than in the perusal of a home education which has been in its columns. We are so able to deal with it by nothing, our readers may could have denied us the pressure of other call temporary sets out by laymen incontrovertible proof while universally admitted by repetition:

"In these long winter nights mothers have time to decide will keep their children good and out of mischief or not. 'Cheerful Catholic home' needed. If there were no Hoodlumism would not we fight, disgrace would not we parents and children go feel by good reading, the hearts and the glad people pure and good."

The Freeman's Journal to develop these views in concise, moderate, persuasive:

The progress of the Church in this country by ignorance. Parents are either too ignorant to make cheerful. They like to possibility of their children's very streets. It is not poor homes cheerless; some of call themselves "poor" spend in buying bad books, many shelves of good books year. But their children good book. The most splendid papers, the vulgar flash story paper, are always home is only a sleeping place rush into the streets as soon as the girls follow them. "What is there to keep The glaring streets are pleadin, unclean-for lamp, the querulous mother—the out, too. When at home does not add to the cheer scene. The family is interest. The elder boys corners, interchanging the of the streets; the young out" to their special hour opportunity occurs. The talk and laughter, infers. And, by and by, the old why their children have "The conclusions of our none will of course displease parents will seek to carry t. "Until family intercourses, says the Freeman, occurs, our people, who neglect much more than Protest we be little use in trying them to the real need of education. Schools are meant to homes, and the take the place of the home. "The father or mother or his child of the very talk and laughter, infers. And, by and by, the old why their children have "The conclusions of our none will of course displease parents will seek to carry t.

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MONTREAL.

The Catholic club meeting in the hall of St. on Wednesday evening large attendance. Dr. dent, occupied the chair, condoleance on the death of Cazen, S. J. was passed. The literary academy Young Men's Society conference on Thursday president, Mr. J. A. Mc chair. An interesting thought" was delivered Quinlivan.

Terrible Exp On Tuesday last occurred in London, Ontario, hardware store of Hobbs It is stated that one of stirring the surface of with a match, when an ately followed, tearing burying three men in Smith and Percy H. In Frank Shaw so badly thought he will not reco to property adjacent wa all the glass on the op street, some very exp being shattered. The will in most cases be an-