OTTAWA RIVER

Mr. Wright (Ottaw

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APR. 26, 1884. THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The Western Catholic says:

"Parnell wants \$200,000 for a Parlia "Parnell wants \$200,000 for a farma-mentary Campaign Fund, but where is the money to come from? The Irish Americans are disgusted at the energies of the home leaders being diverted from the cause of Irish Independence in order to minister to the selfish clamours. order to minister to the selfish clamours of the present occupiers of the consolidated farms from which the fathers of thousands of the Irish exiles had been evicted. It would be a good riddance if England were to forcibly expatriate the whole of these miserable landgrabbers who would not stir a finger for the liberty of their native land unless they were assured they would profit by the change themselves."

We cannot say that we quite understand the allusions of our contemporary to "land-grabbers." But we heartily agree with him when he affirms that the money required for the Parliamentary fund will come from the Irish. And we are happy to state that little doubt now remains of the success of the project at once so just in its provisions and so necessary in Irish interests. A late despatch conveys the pleasing intelligence that the private acceptance of Mr. Parnell's scheme to raise a fund from which to pay a salary to the nationalist members of parliament is making rapid headway, and that the success of the project is becoming assured.

We trust Irishmen both in the United States and Canada, will make it a duty to assist their brethren in the old land in the organization and enlargement of this fund. For the Irish in Canada we may say that if they have not given that assistance to the Irish party in the old land which might be expected from them, it is largely due to the unaccount able neglect with which they have been treated by the envoys and agents in America of the Irish leaders.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

For the first years after the passage of the British North America Act (1867) matters ran smoothly enough between the Dominion and the Provinces. There was for the first five years something like political accord between the federal government and the administrations of government and the administrations of the greater provinces. But time wrought changes. In 1878 came the Quebec coup d'état, and the complications of the Pacific railway. It has no other numbers, she would have had a number which I am almost afraid to present another to free land in 1832, and that if Ireland on the provinces. But time the country may now be fairly considered in 1832, and that if Ireland in 1832, and the Ireland in Ireland arising therefrom did not even momen tarily cease till the fall of the Joly gov ernment late in the autumn of 1879. Nor did the fall of that government settle the difficulties raised by the action of Lieutenant Governor Letellierthe merits or demerits of which it is not now our purpose to discuss. In Ontario. on the other hand, difficulties of a character not less grave have arisen to disturb the relations between the federal and provincial authorities-the boundary question, the license dispute and the disallowance at Ottawa of the Rivers and Streams Bill of the local legislature, have certainly very seriously disturbed the peace and concord upon which it was hoped the union of the Canadas had been founded by the British North America Act. At the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario Mr. Pardee moved and carried a series of very strongly worded resolutions on the subject of federal interference with provincial railway legislation. And now we have the Hon. Mr. Joly in the Quebec legislature moving in favor of amendments to the B. N. A. Act. On Thursday, the 24th, the hon. gentleman moved a series of resolutions setting forth substantially that whereas by an address to the Queen, the imperial parliament was asked to pass, and did pass, the act known as the British North America Act, for the union of the provinces, on the basis of certain accompanying resolutions known as the Quebec Resolutions: that, short as the trial has been to which the new constitution has been subjected, it has already shown that germs of discord already exist between the provinces and the federal power, the origin of which may be traced back to the changes made by the B. N A. Act in the resolutions upon which the said act was to have been based; that clause 43 of said resolutions gives control over licenses without any restriction whatever to the provinces in

the following terms_Section 12-"Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses." while the B. N. A. Act declares that such control may be exercised by the provincial governments in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, legal or municipal purposes; that this radical change made in the conditions of the federal compact is one of the sources of this discord between the provinces an the federal power; that the said resolutions, while setting forth the subject which are under the control of our federal parliament, assign to it "all such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage," while the B. N. A. Act goes much further, and gives to the federal parliament jurisdiction over such works as, although wholly situate within a province, are before or after their execution declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of two or more of the provinces, that the direct result of this change has been to take from the Province of Quebec its control over all the railways built within

its limits with the aid of provincial grants, except over one, whose control t may also lose at any day : that these changes and others whose influence has not yet been practically felt, neutralize the precautions taken to ensure harmony between the provinces and the federal power; that in order to avoid in future any cause for a conflict between the provinces and the federal power, it is expedient to adopt the necessary measures to have the British North America Act modified so as to meet the views of all parties as expressed in the federal compact."

We had not heard at the time of writing the fate of these resolutions, but, granting that they have been defeated, the fact remains that the relations between the federal and provincial authorities are not as harmonious as they ought in the public interest to be. The time, in our estimation, is at hand when amendments to the constitution of 1867 must be made if confederation is to be anything like a permanent success.

OTTAWA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

We begin this week the publication of the report of a debate in the Canadian Parliament in March, 1870, on the subject of the long-discussed improvement of the Ottawa River. The debate was, as our readers will see, one of very great interest. The speeches of Messrs. Wright, Shanly, Oliver and Grant are specially deserving of attention. There was on all sides a very earnest expression of opinion in favor of removing obstructions to the navigation of the Ottawa. Little doubt can be entertained that had not the annexation of the North-West Territories and British Columbia rendered the construction of a Pacific railway a necessity, some scheme for the improvement of the Ottawa in the sense urged by Mr. Wright, and so ably supported by Mr. Shanly and others, would have been by this time devised and at least partially carried

scheme of national importance just now to undertake, if we except this of the canalling of the Ottawa and the consequent opening of a through Canadian water route from Montreal to Port Arthur.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRE. LAND.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal in a late issue savs :

"We understand there was very near "We understand there was very near being a serious crisis in the Royal University the other day. There were two candidates for the vacant Fellowship, both Catholic elergymen. One, who was elected, was an English Jesuit; the other, the distinguished head of one of our most distinguished Catholic Colleges. The Cardinal Archbishop advocated the election of the latter reverend gentleman. Notwithstanding this he was defeated, and immediately his Eminence sent in his resignation. immediately in a chimence sent in ins re-signation. However, owing to the strong representations made to him from the highest possible quarters and elsewhere, the Cardinal Archbishop was induced to reconsider his determination and withdraw his resignation. The incident, how-ever, is suggestive, and suggests grave doubts as to the permanency of the pre-sent makeshift arrangement for the Uni-versity Education of Catholics in Ire-land."

The fact is that the so-called Royal University is a thorough sham, the invention of the late Lord Beaconsfield to secure the support of the Catholic hierarchy by giving them shadow for substance. The Catholics of Ireland cannot without the very gravest injustice be kept out of a university of their own. But as it is with the Franchise and county government questions, so it is with the university. The government hesitates not at injustice because Ireland and the Irish are in ques

We congratulate our able contemporary, the Buffalo Union and Times, on its greatly improved appearance in a neat new dress, as also on its really excellent exhibit of able original articles from some light unto her soul.

of our best writers. The Union and Times is one of the very best Catholic papers published. While Father Cronin wields the editorial pen and Mr. O'Reilly looks after the management we feel safe in predicting for the paper a long and useful as well as brilliant career.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH REPRE-

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the fran chise bill was certainly one of the great est of his life. With good reason indeed might his friends congratulate themselves on the wonderful vigor and oratorical power of their leader. We have but space for one extract from the liberal chiettain's speech—that dealing with the question of Irish representation. On that point Mr. Gladstone was exceedingly lear and vigorous. His position, as may at once be seen, is irrefragable. He

"I fully admit that at the present moment Ireland has but one seventh of the population, and that upon that basis the population, and that upon that basis of one-seventh of the population instead of 103 members Ireland is entitled only to 93. That is not a very great range of margin. In the first place, in my own mind I am not willing to assume that this continual decline of the Irish population is a permanent and normal factor. (Irish cheers.) It may be that there are great where a great reduction (Irish cheers.) It may be that there are cases where a great reduction of population is necessary to a people's well-being. It may be that Ireland has presented one of those cases, but it is a most painful theory, and that depletion is in itself a subject of regretful reflection (hear, hear), while the consequences produced by the dissemination of the population over the globe, who carry away with them the idea that they have been driven from their homes, are consequences painful their homes, are consequences painful enough for us to bear in mind. I do not abandon a hope that Ireland may recover something of the ground that she has lost. Considering that it has been once

in 50 years that we entertain a question like this. I should certainly not assume the permanence of this continual descent in the numbers of the people of Ireland. Further, I would say this, that those who have been niggardly and unjust in former times must be cautious when they come to plead on their own behalf for the to plead on their own behalf for the strictest application of laws—which they might have claimed if they had never deviated from them themselves. I do not think that it is possible to state the case more temperately and fairly than the hon, member for Cork. It is not a question of very large extent, take it as you will. But look back to the year 1832, and see how we dealt with Ireland on that occasion. On that occasion Ireland had . On that occasion Ireland had and we gave her considerably and we gave her considerably less than one-sixth of the representation (Cheers.) I do not think that, looking back to that proceeding now, we would say it was handsome treatment; and I could not

entirely dismiss from my recollection that fact in coming to consider the Irish question when we deal with redistribu-tion of seats, in prosecution of the plan contemplated by the present Govern-ment. I commit no one—I do not wish ment. I commit no one—I do not wish to commit anyone; but I say it is not a desirable position for a great country to occupy, to claim the most rigid application of numerical laws when they tell in her favour, and to apply a very lax view when they tell against her. (Irish cheers,) I do not argue the point because I have preceded on the point, because I have proceeded on the assumption that it will be allowed that 105 was not a liberal allotment to Irehave been nearer 200 than 100. (Hear, hear.) However, having stated what appears to me right upon this subject, I must claim for myself that the view of the respective which I three out of the proposition which I threw out should be taken, as my noble friend near most justly said, in conjunction with other propositions which I was in-clined to submit to their favourable conclined to submit to their favourable consideration, and that there should be no haste at all events to run, like the hou, gentleman who has just down, to the extreme conclusion that criticisms equitably taken upon that particular point in the outline I endeavoured to draw, amount to or partake of the general con-demnation of the ideas with respect to redistribution which, have ventured to

throw out. The inconsistency of the Tory react onests, who now assert that population is the proper basis of representation, is very apparent when we consider that until 1867 they were the bitterest opponents of that very principle. A bad ne it is, we freely and fully admit. But to force its application to Ireland in the face of the most solemn provisions of the act of union were to add another crime to the many whereby Ireland has been wronged and outraged.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to announce the leath of Mrs. Louis Rayotte, of Pembroke, which occurred in that town some days ago. The deceased lady, who was a sister of the Rev. Father Marion, P. P. Douglas, leaves a husband and six children to mourn her early demise. She was a sincere and devoted Catholic lady, never losing an opportunity to do good. We heartily condole with her relatives and friends in their present trial. We need not say that the example of a good life dieth not, and that therefore the deceased lady will not be forgotten. We join our prayer with that of her many friends for eternal rest and perpetual THE NORTH-WEST.

The settlement of the North-West has justly been for many a fruitful subject of anxiety to the public men of Canada. There is, we are glad to perceive, a movement on foot to induce French Canadian immigration to the North-West. There are thousands of our French Canadian fellow-countrymen now in New England who might find happy homes in our North-West. With pleasure we lately read in the Manitoba Free Press : Rev. Father Malo, missionary of the Catholic Church in the North-West, who

of French Canadian North-West colonization among his fellow countrymen in the
United States, some hundreds of whom
he induced to come to this country, is
engaged in making a tour similar to that
of last year through the New England
States with the same object in view. The
localities visited and to be visited this
month include several towns in New
Hampshire, and Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Salem, New Bedford, Fall River and
others in Massachusetts. Le Monde, of
Montreal, in commenting upon the patriotic work of the Rev. Father, expresses
the conviction that whatever position the the conviction that whatever position the French Canadians may attain by working in factories in the United States, they can never enjoy the prosperity, independence in factories in the United States, they can never enjoy the prosperity, independence and satisfaction which they would have in cultivating the rich and fertile lands of the North-West. These lands, says Le Monde, are exceedingly cheap, fertile and easy to cultivate, and the young man will acquire upon them an honorable position, which will later be envied by his companions who prefer a trade to the plough; while the head of a family will assure to his children a future which will realize their most brilliant hopes.

We are glad indeed that Father Malo's

We are glad indeed that Father Malo's work has been attended with such success. Our government annually expends very large amounts to bring Germans, Scandin avians and other foreigners to Canada. With this we find no fault. But we do think that there is at least a little remiss ness in the matter of bringing our own people back to Canada. There cannot be any better indication of national prosper ity than a return of our French fellowcountrymen to the Dominion. We wish Father Malo every success in his good

work.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. After three centuries of turmoil have at last arrived at a critical point in questions which have as yet found no settlement, but a crucial test for all of them has made its appearance. Once before it was given to man to choose bebefore it was given to man to choose be-tween Christ and Cæsar. The like oppor-tunity is again placed before them. They can no longer choose between Roman and Lutheran, between Unitarian and Metho-Lutheran, between Unitarian and Methodist, between prelacy and Presbyterianism. It is now Christ or Cæsar, or better and truer yet, Christ or nothing. The cobwebs spun by such spiders as Calvin, Beza and Melanchthon around those truths which concern the will of man and his destiny are brushed away. There is no issue represented by Protestantism. It is an abstraction, a mere name, and men must turn from it to the left or to the right, to the Nazarene or to nothing. Intelligent men are realizing this slowly. In the United States the minority are Catholics. This is a better way of stating it than to This is a better way of stating it than to say the majority are Protestants, for they are not and never will be. Neither are they more than practical atheists, this vast number which subscribes to no sect, and yet does not accept the Catholic faith. They are on the fence in religious matters. They do not reject the faith their fathers had in Col and Christ, but they see no reason why one sect should claim pre-eminence, and they suspect that Ingersoll may yet prove his case. In the meantime they are waiting for something to turn up. Some day the truth of Christianity or of Ingersollism may be brought home to them with marvellous clearness, and they can die in faith or unfaith with an easy mind; or if this consummation be not devoutly reached, they can trust themselves to follow bravely where other mentrod and endure any fate in store for them. They can see that one day it will be all up with one of these two enemies. Christ and Cæsar. They would like to be present at the struggle and would be prepared to support the victor, but they do not feel called upon to aid in precipitating the struggle or to side as yet with either party.

either party.
Catholic Columbian. If God had left man to determine the acceptable means of serving and honoring Him, why did He give him command-ments and insist on their observance under threats of direct punishment? Let those who would dare assume the privilege answer the question.

He who does violence to himself in this world to rise out of the state of sin, to overcome his passions, and to live according to the commandments, and maxims of the gospel, shall, when this mortal life has ed, rise to the glory of the life ever asting.

The eternal merit and reward of good actions do not arise from any intrinsic value they may possess but from the grace and bounty of God. Of ourselves alone we can do nothing meritorious. Even a good thought is impossible to us in the order of merit unless it be inspired by God order of merit unless it be inspired by God or prompted by the impulse of His holy grace. Without Me, you can do nothing, says the Saviour. He, therefore, that attempts to capture heaven by his mere natural powers and determined heroism, only wastes his energies in battling for the impossible. Defeat is as certain as existence. There is no proportion between the impossible. Defeat is as certain as existence. There is no proportion between the means and the end; the former are human and transitory; the latter is divine and eternal. They can never meet. The infinity of God is between them, and the chasm can only be bridged by Him who stands on the side of eternity, and that is God himself. This His infinitely merciful and compassionate heart has led Him to do. He has stretched His arms across the immeasurable space and His voice is

heard beyond lovingly beseeching the helpless wayfarer to accept the possibili-ties He places within his reach and come to Him. These possibilities are the life-giving sacraments, and God's mercy alone provided him with them. They are, as it

provided him with them. They are, as it were, the pierr and buttresses that sustain the bridge of Divine love, over which the safe shores of eternity alone can be reached. This is the only passage way, and he that essays another will surely be engulfed in the wild waters that rage beneath.

Italy is seriously thinking of abandoning her contemplated robbery of the Propaganda. American protests made the Piedmontese robbers withdraw their hands from the American College, and the several European governments have sent eral European governments strong notes of reclamation.

O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite fund will be probably boomed in some quarters by the false report of the discovery of a plot to blow up Mountjoy jail, the wardens of which were to be bribed by Rossa's money. The fact that the reported plot is scouted at in Dublin will not prevent Rossa from claiming that it did exist, nor deter some fools from believing the same thing. Lord George Hamilton is a brilliant student of contemporary history. He recently declared in Westminster that the experience of America, and especially the recent riots in Cincinnati, were a warning against the system of popular election. He doubtless considers the pauperism of Fachard the proral deparative of Fachard

Ireland, the moral depravity of England and the anarchy of Russia testimonials to the beneficial effects of a royal despotism. the beneficial effects of a royal despotism.

Father Lambert of Waterloo, N. Y., speaking of the religion of Hon. James G. Blaine, says: "I, for my part, have never believed him guilty of deliberats, wanton apostasy. I have never even thought of classing him with the people whom we Cathelies call 'perverts.' If Jim Blaine told me, as he doubtless would if I asked him, that he was a Protestant by conviction, I would stake my right arm that he told the truth. And right here, let me mention a little incident which occurred during a visit to his mother long years ago. Said his mother to him: 'James, I know you love me. which occurred during a visit to his mother long years ago. Said his mother to him: 'James, I know you love me. Now tell me this: Would you, a Protestant yourself, have me become one too?' 'No, mother, no. I know what you are; I know what your life has been, how good and beautiful it has been; and if you tell me that this life which you have led is the result of Catholic teachings and influences. I would not. for all that and influences, I would not, for all that thought can compass, say or do aught to alienate you from the faith which has fur-

Buffalo Union. "Eight lady doctors!" exclaims the New York Herald. Young, handsome and accomplished, too. Ah! but they're

so noble an example.

The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot gives account of a public school pupil of that town receiving the works of Shakspeare as a prize. This so stirred up the bile of as a prize. This so stirred up the bile of a certain godly deacon there, that he came out in a wrathful epistle full of vulgar abuse of the great bard. If it chanced to be a priest who thus denounced the master poet of the English tongue, how the Puritan apostles of enlightenment would

Irish American. Newark, N. J., has started on a reform Newark, N. J., has started on a reform movement that could be wisely and profitably initiated in this city and its surrounding municipalities. Superintendent Yatman, of the Newark Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has complained to the Grand Jury that newadealers expose papers containing indecent pictures in their show windows. School children and young women gather in children and young women gather in front of these windows and look at them. Judge Depue has directed the Grand Jury to take active measures to suppress the evil, and Mayor Hayner will enforce the evil, and Mayor Hayner will enforce the city ordinance imposing a fine of \$10 for each and every time the objectionable papers are exposed in windows or offered for sale. Many parents have complained to him that their children are corrupted

It is remarkable that, whenever a political crisis occurs in England, in the issue of which Ireland is in any way concerned, the Government detectives are always prepared with a new dynamite "discovery," or a fresh informer, who with a little careful posting, is warranted to make the usual blood-curdling "revelations." Scotland Yard (like a political pie-man,) appears to keep those things on hand, "hot and hot," for all occasions.

Freeman's Journal.

Some shallow fellow in Rome, heard that the Holy Father, in the Consistory held on March 27th, had named some one Bishop of Philadelphia. The some one was a Portuguese of the renowned family of the da Silvas, and, from his mother's of the da Silvas, and, from his mother's side, his name was Read. And Dom. Henrique Jose Read da Silva was a Canon-Cantor in the Church of Angola,—where the Bishop of Loanda resides, when there is a Bishop there,—in that forsaken Guinea Coast of Western Africa. Rev. Dom. H. J. Read da Silva, was named Bishop of the Titular See of Philadelphia in Asia Minor,—in the Turkish possessions, and "Prelate"—Vicar Apostolic perhaps, of the dreary Mozambique Coast. sions, and "Frelate"—Vicar Apostolic per-haps, of the dreary Mozambique Coast,— on Africa's Eastern side. Thence the guessers tried to dislocate Dr. Ryan, some months' ago named Titular Archbishop of Salamina,—but remaining Coadjutor, with right of Succession, to St. Louis. Boston Pilot.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York Sun draws a dark picture, from the English point of view, of the condition of affairs in the Province of Quebec. His plaintive story is that the French inhabitants have attained political supremacy in the province through their superiorit of numbers, not a remarkable or deplo able fact if the Anglo-Saxon principle of majority rule means anything. But as Anglo-Saxons interpret it, it does not mean anything save when they are the majority. He makes dire but vague threats when he says:—"What the end threats when he says:—"What the end will be no one can foresee. It may be peaceful; it may not. The British Canadian can stand a good deal, but he will not be trampled on, and if he is driven too hard he may turn." "Something will come of it," said Mr. Sim Tappertit, "something will come of it. I hope it mayn't be human gore." The British Canadian Tappertit is a terrible fellow when he can't have his own way,

but North America is hardly the best field in which to display the traditional Anglo-Saxon policy of forcible minority govern-ment. The Canuck must go.

Irish Nation.

The "Kinfauns Castle," on board of which James Carey met his richly deserved fate, has been sold to the Russian Government. Her owners, it is said, could not get a sailor to take service in the vessel, so awful was the feeling of horror created among sea faring men by the story of the informer's crimes and their punishment. The name of the ship is to be changed, her identity having been previously dissimulated lest the Russian sailors, too, might scent the blood on her timbers and give her a wide

TRIDUUM IN INGERSOLL.

Next Sunday Bishop Walsh will inaug-urate a Triduum in Ingersoll parish. This determination of His Lordship will, This determination of His Lordship will, we feel sure, be welcome news to the people of Ingersoll, as many graces and blessings will undoubtedly follow from the exercises of the Triduum. The good pastor Rev. Feth. pastor, Rev. Father Molphy, will also feel assured, be pleased to have people of his parish thus favored.

BISHOP CLEARY.

Waterford Citizen, April 8. Dungaryan, Saturday .- At the meeting of the l'own Commissioners to-day, Mr. A. M. Anthony, (chairman) presid-

ing, The Chairman said that the Most Rev. Dr. The Chairman said that the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, their distinguished and patriotic fellow-townsman, would be amongst them in a few days, and it would be most desirable that some arrangement should be made to give the beloved prelate a fitting reception. When the Bishop resided amongst them as parish priest he endeared himself to them by his great zeal and devotion in the cause of religion, and his untiring efforts for the beautification of God's house. He was never absent when his country required his great talents, and side by side with the people he worked zealously for the cause people he worked zealously for the cause of his country (applause). They could never forget his efforts to arrest famine never forget his efforts to arrest famine in their midst a few years ago, when hunger stalked like a spectre through the land. Neither night nor day did he rest until he had obtained sufficient relief for the poor of the town and dis-trict to enable them to tide over that period of distress. The distinguished period of distress. The distinguished prelate would be amongst them very soon, and they owed it to him as their townsman, as their former P. P., for the good he had done while in their parish and for the honor which his great talents reflected upon their country, that some expression should be given to the joy which they felt at his return to them

(applause.)
Mr. McCarthy moved, and Mr. Scanlan mr. McCartny moved, and mr. Scanian seconded, that an address of welcome be presented to the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, on his arrival in this vicinity, and that Messrs. R. E. Brenan, Ed. Keohan, E. O'Shea, and the Chairman be appointed a committee to draught

Bishop Cleary is at present on a visit with His Grace, Archbishop Croke, and is expected in Dungarvan by the end of next week -- Correspondent.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

The following address, accompanied by a presentation, was tendered Rev. Father Barber, O. M. I., by the Catholics of Smith's Falls on the eve of his departure for Ireland : Very Rev. Dear Father Barber,—The

undermentioned Catholic ladies and gen-

tlemen of Smith's Falls and vicinity, are parishioners to avail themselves of your express to you, very Rev. and Dear Sir the heartfelt pleasure we all conjointly feel, at this propitious visit in this holy season of Lent. We beg leave to say without the semblance of affectation, that we are not, and never will be unmindful of the many blessings and divine favors we received from our divine Lord, through you as his chosen convey-ance, during the mission of November 1883. The elegant and eloquent instruc-tions, fraught with the most excellent principles and precepts of the divine and moral laws, which we, with inexpressible delight, on that happy occasion heard from you, as a distinguished preacher of the sublime truths and mysteries of condelight, on that mappy occasion heart from you, as a distinguished preacher of the sublime truths and mysteries of our holy mother the Catho indelibly impressed on our minds, and the laborious exertions and indomitable zeal which you so signally displayed for the honor of truth and salvation of souls. as an unrivalled missioner in the vine-yard of our Lord, cannot be forgotten That we may not fatigue you by prolixity, we desire simply to say, that in confirma we desire simply to say, that in confirma-tion of our high esteem for you, we most respectfully present you with this hum-ble address, and request you to accept the small present that accompanies it. Very rev. dear sir, we are aware that you will not estimate our sincere appre-ciation of your sacerdotal qualities and rare endowments by the littleness of the gift presented you. You are going the gift presented you. You are going to old, dear Catholic Ireland, so we have recently learned, may Divine Provi have recently learned, may Divine Providence [protect you on your transatlantic voyage and land you safely on her hallowed soil. And may you return in full physical strength to resume with your wonted real, your sacred missions again in our American land. This is the cordial prayer of your many grateful friends. Very rev. dear Father, we most humbly request your prayers for our priest, and all his parishioners. We wish to say, that the sentiments expressed

bries, and an in parisoners. We wish to say, that the sentiments expressed above are positively those of the entire Catholic community of this parish.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, Mrs. M. Carroll, Mrs. D. Woods, Mrs. Mrs. M. Carroll, Mrs. D. Woods, Mrs. John Kelley, Mrs. M. Ward, Mrs. J. Harligan, Mrs. P. Dooher, Miss O'Rilley, Miss Shanks, Mrs. F. Burrows. Messrs. M. Carroll, D. Woods, John Kelley, M. Ware, W. P. Ryan, M. Ryan, E. Dooher, M. Shanks, F. Burrows and many others. Smith's Falls, April 11, 1884.

The Most Reverend Michael Warren, D. D., Lord Bishop of Fergus and Ennis-corthy, Ireland, is dead.

by Mr. Shanly, th Michael McBean and the House will take cause the obstruction of the Ottawa River Mr. Wright said motion before the Is it would take into counstances attending of the interests at stain his opinion, to the Dominion, the gigans terprise, the sense of ency, all induced him that indulgence while the seconded him. A green was the seconded him. accorded him. A graphical writer tells us every territory, nece idea. He says: "Sh country, its configur ductions, its botany mate, its winds, its sical geography, and tell you what men w try, and what place occupy in history."
victor of Arcola and could not be accused in philosophical rev-account to posterity lated designs on th have been dear to h than one, commence tion of the Italian t he deduces the past try, and traces the for its future glory knew of few pages tiful than that. A when, so far as we zation of the Briti America nearly res federation must pro-legitimate results, astrous failure, it representative me America to pause quire what idea th represent—wha twill occupy in his maintained by British race, cheris the Motherland, artions as a sacred his Republican ideas other side of the li

ency. He was aw few individuals—a believe that the tively small one— problem yet remai problem arose as nave obtained th are prepared to u the same patriotis ness and energy in have done in the the problem would character. He w bold policy foresh session in the spe Minister of Finan into effect; a pol which would prev own people, and g to the starving po policy which will Nova Scotia and afford a market for fill up the vacant and give a back policy which we and Quebec great A policy which w of our people, an ant, and not tea shake at every ch Washington. H policy like that solution of the could not be of a on the other han initiated, he be at the map of ou our shores are won the other w Pacific will form a territory alm Europe; we had soil; we had a c ment of vigoro vast forest which inexhaustible su we had great m a people descen pean races, wh ment, in order

most in the m progress; we ha rivers, which civilization and whole length an ther the actors prepared to p the drama of would ask the discard all loca and look at the ion point of the House, ev must be satisfi put our hands possible to loc civilization ne obtained this utely necessar pared to utili up this vast to tented, and in its inhabitant munication, o cisely the sar velope its re natural adva

the present before them;

ments of our

beautiful and jects which of attention of