

Written for the Catholic Record. On The Surface.

Light foam and sparkling ripples and the show of pretty, playful creatures, and the tones of sweet and cheerful voices; but below, a waste of waters, rocks and dead men's bones. Gay compliments and smiles and aspect fair, better, it seems, of all the happy souls; But underneath, an ocean of despair. Passionate pain leaves the heart reveals. Flowers and green leaves delighting in the And mayhap, stately cities on the slope; And yet, the boldest might in terror shun That fall, lest the dread volcano should ope. Roses and lilies on a queenly face, With diamonds crowned, less radiant than her eyes. But oh! that soul in an abandoned place, With names strewn, cinders and latent fires. Calm, peaceful corpse dressed in seemly robes. And rest, meath some white, sculptured stone, is near. But whose'er that awful mystery probes, Reveals that which will might make men fear. Warm cloud of sunset on a sleeping lake, And one bright, glorious star amid their bloom. That seemed destined the waters to awake; But no! their dark depths sleep in night's cold gloom. Oh! friend, so near that hand in hand we spoke, And yet so far, immense gulfs lay between, And all beneath the earth remained unbroken, That hour was vain as if it had been dead. Bleak, barren clay and stones; but under, gleaming, precious gold; thus often we may find. Beneath a cold exterior, tender dreams; Despite rough aspect, wealth of heart and mind. A poor, plain peasant at his daily toil, And we might fancy wheedles less attends, Not so, sweet, heavenly joys around him smile. Angels are his helpers and his friends, An humble chapel, bare of ornament, And kneeling people, each with low bowed head. And at the altar in rapt worship bent, A priest, and in his hands, as it seems, bread. But under that appearance is a God, The God of burning sermons, and of men; Who rules unnumbered worlds with slightest nod. To write of this requires an angel's pen. Had we but eyes to pierce the veil between The worlds of sense and spirit, and behold All that beneath the surface lies, a scene of glory and of dread we should unfold. Lowe, P. Q. E. C. M.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

No more glorious period in Canadian history is there than that of our early martyrs. It is the heroic age of our country, the age that the sufferings and death of Brebeuf and Lalemant have made for ever glorious. Is there anything better calculated to inspire us with that true patriotism which must be based not alone on love of country but also on love of God than the recollection of the heroism and self-denial of these saintly men? Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant were the apostles and proto-martyrs of Upper Canada. They labored among the Hurons and suffered when the Iroquois made their terrible and destructive onslaught on that nation—about the middle of the 17th century. The Abbe Ferland, in his history of Canada, gives us a graphic narrative of the martyrdom of these devoted men: "Meanwhile those Indians who had entered Fort St. Ignatius would have the pleasure of torturing the two Jesuits. The latter together apart from the expectation of the torments reserved for the prisoners, Father Brebeuf had even, a little before, announced his death as near at hand. "They were, in the first place, beaten with sticks, then fastened to the stake, and tortured with fire and iron; round the neck of each hung a string of red-hot axes, and round their waist was fastened a strip of lark soaked in burning pitch and resin, while, in derision of Holy Baptism, boiling water is poured on their head. Some recent Hurons show themselves even more cruel than the fierce Iroquois, and add insult to cruelty. "You have told us," say they, "that the more people suffer in this world, the happier they are in the other; well, we are your friends, since we procure you greater happiness in heaven. You ought to thank us for rendering you such good service." "In the height of his torments, Father Gabriel Lalemant raised his eyes to heaven, and clasping his hands, begged of God to assist him. Father de Brebeuf stood like a rock, insensible to fire and iron, without uttering a single cry, not even so much as a sigh or groan. From time to time he lifted his voice to announce the truth to the heathens, and to encourage the Christians whom they were torturing around him. Exasperated by the holy freedom with which he spoke to them, his executioners cut off his nose, then his lips, and thrust a red-hot iron into his mouth. The Christian hero maintained the greatest composure, and his aspect was so firm and resolute that he seemed still to command his tormentors. "They then brought near to Father de Brebeuf his younger companion covered with fire-bark, which they prepared to set on fire. Throwing himself at the feet of the elder missionary, Father Lalemant commended himself to his prayers, and repeated the words of the Apostle St. Paul, 'We are made a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men.' Dragging Father Lalemant back to his stake, they set fire to the bark that covered him; and his tormentors stood still to enjoy the pleasure of seeing him burn slowly, and to hear the groans which he could not repress. "Rendered furious by the smell of blood, the Iroquois now surpassed themselves in refinements of cruelty; they tore out Father Lalemant's eyes, and replaced them by burning coals; they cut pieces of flesh from the thighs of the two missionaries, which they licked on; they hoped that whoever eat of it would obtain a share of their victims' courage. The tormentors then threw themselves upon Father

Gabriel Lalemant, who was tortured without interruption till nine o'clock the following morning. Even then he was indebted for the termination of his misery to the compassion of an Iroquois, who, tired of seeing him languish a day and a night, put an end to his sufferings with a blow of his tomahawk. "Father Gabriel Lalemant, nephew of the two missionaries of that name, had been but six months in the Huron country. Born in Paris of a family distinguished in the profession of the law, he had taught the sciences for several years. Notwithstanding the feebleness of his frame, and the delicacy of his constitution, he had for years solicited the favor of being sent on the perilous Canadian mission. Although one of the last to reach the scene of combat, he had the happiness of being one of the first to secure the crown of martyrdom. He was but thirty-nine years old when he had the glory of dying, announcing the Gospel."

Some time since it entered the mind of Father Laboureau, the worthy pastor of Penetanguishene, that there, on the very scene of their labors and of their glorious death, should be erected a temple worthy, in some measure, at all events, such sublime courage and heroic charity as animated these soldiers of Christ. The people of the neighborhood, irrespective of race or creed, took up the project with alacrity. But the means at their disposal could not, they felt, enable them to raise a truly lasting monument to such glorious memories. The names and memories of these great men are, they justly thought, national property. All Canada should, therefore, be appealed to, to assist in the good work. Impressed with these convictions the Town Council of Penetanguishene last spring addressed to the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario the following memorial:

To His Honor John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The Memorial of the Corporation of the Town of Penetanguishene Humbly sheweth:—

That the people of Penetanguishene and the French Canadian population of the surrounding District have for years expressed a strong desire that in this Province of Ontario, amidst the scenes of the Huron Mission of 1634, a fitting Monument should be erected to commemorate the events of that time, that transpired here, and which form in the opinion of all the writers of Canadian and American History one of the brightest pages in the annals of early Canada.

That this wish has been echoed from many parts of Canada, and strong expressions of sympathy with the project have been received from many and varied sources; that after consideration and after consulting the opinion of many well read in the history of the Mission, it has been admitted that the Bay of Penetanguishene as the birth-place of the Mission was the most fitting and convenient spot upon which the Memorial should be erected. That taking into consideration the object to be commemorated, it has been considered that a church in the style of architecture of the era in which the Mission took place would form the most fitting and appropriate Memorial to the Martyrs of the Mission; and a site has been selected from which the towers of the church will form a most noble and striking monument.

That to erect a monument really worthy of the men and the events is beyond the ability of the residents of this locality—altogether apart from the fact that the recognition of the events to be commemorated should be national and not merely local; it will thus be necessary to appeal to the people of the Dominion, and possibly, to the aid of the Land from which the Missionaries came.

That before doing so, it is essential to the success of such an appeal that the merits of the object should have received the approval of, and have been accepted by the leading men of our Province. We therefore most earnestly ask that your Honor, so far as you are known to be in the early history of this Country, would grant us the benefit of your great personal influence, and would so endorse and accredit the merits of the undertaking, that in approaching the other Dignitaries of the Dominion we might be able to show that we have the approval and sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor of our Province.

W. J. KEATING, Mayor of Penetanguishene. H. JENNINGS, Clerk.

Penetanguishene, March 10th, 1884. Father Laboureau has since sounded public feeling on the subject, as may be learned from the Penetanguishene Herald of Oct. 9th:

"Our Town-Reporter, in a devout mood, went to St. Ann's Church last Sunday, and listened with surprise and pleasure to the account the Rev. Father Laboureau gave to his congregation of the trip he had made in connection with the Memorial Church, to be erected here, to the heroes of the Huron Mission.

"The Rev. gentleman stated that he left Penetanguishene furnished with letters of recommendation from his Grace, Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and a memorial from our worthy Mayor to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who cordially endorsed it, and said that 'he trusted that the undertakers of the people of Penetanguishene to have erected a fitting memorial to sublime courage and devotion may meet success,' adding a handsome subscription towards it. This accredited he went to Quebec, where he called on the Lieut.-Gov. of that Province. Gov. Robitaille having perused the document referred to gave his adhesion and support, saying: 'J'approuve fortement le projet,' and showed his earnest sympathy by his subscription. Father Laboureau had the good fortune to meet at Quebec all the Bishops of the Province, assembled at the Council of Public Instruction. He explained to their Lordships his project. They received him with great cordiality and gave him their approbation, encouragement and subscriptions, with the invitation to come again, when help needed. The Pope's Delegate, Dom Henry Smeulders, who is still in Montreal, readily joined with their Lordships, the Bishops of the

Province. He called also at Quebec and at Montreal on a few prominent men in the ecclesiastical and civil world and in the world of letters, who all promised and gave their support. He met with no refusal. The names of Fathers de Brebeuf and Lalemant and their companions seemed to open every heart and every hand.

"He met with the same success in Ottawa. His Excellency the Governor General thought that, though he could not give his name indiscriminately to every undertaking, he saw in this project something particular and special that justified him in giving his name and subscription. The Rev. Father met with the same reception by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and in fact by everyone and all on whom he had time to call in his hurried trip.

"He intended to begin work immediately, clearing and preparing the site, and moving the old Town Hall, in order to be ready in the spring to commence building. He meant also that he had not yet seen all the members of his congregation, and he expected that those not yet called upon will follow the example of those who were already appealed to. It is indeed naturally expected that the people of this locality, who will be specially benefited, will be foremost in their support of the work; and the Rev. Father had to show to the people outside that he received already, and had the hope of receiving, as good and generous local contributions as he could expect from the people allow. We trust that all upon whom Father Laboureau may call will consider it a privilege to contribute to this memorial to the pioneers of Christianity in this country, and that they will respond liberally to the call for assistance."

From the same journal we learn that His Grace the Archbishop has made formal selection of the site. The Herald again speaks in terms of warm and happy commendation of the project. On the 23rd of October that paper said:

"This morning His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, supported by the priests of this district, the Mayor and council of Penetanguishene and by a large number of the citizens, formally selected and appropriated the ground on which is to be erected the national memorial to the mission of 1634.

"The site selected by His Grace is singularly beautiful and appropriate. It is the view of it from the waters of the harbor will be particularly striking, and it will be the first object to attract the attention of any one entering the bay. Its appearance will be equally good from all the other points of approach, and as it is the adjoining lot to that on which the Catholic Presbytery is already built, it will be most convenient for the priest in charge.

"The story of the mission is public history. Writers of all shades of thought, in giving the early history of Canada, outvie with each other in paying tribute and homage to the essentially grand figures of our nation's infancy. All differences of opinion as to the doctrine sought to be inculcated by the missionaries is sunk in admiration of the grand qualities of the men, and in national pride of having such men as these as the pioneers of Upper Canada. "A nation honors itself in honoring its past. In erecting this memorial here, the people of Canada have justly selected the spot. Penetanguishene is the Quebec of Upper Canada. It is the connecting link between the past and present, both civil, military and ecclesiastical. The banks of its harbor have witnessed scenes almost as grand as those of the Heights of Abraham, and it would be a pity indeed if the honorable past were to be altogether lost sight of in the new growth the town has taken."

It is indeed true, as the Herald says, that a nation honors itself by honoring its past. Our past as a Catholic country is a glorious one, and we can take no better means of proving ourselves worthy of the heritage of heroism that is ours, than by seeking to keep green the memory of the apostles and martyrs of Canada. But none among them are more deserving of our unending love and deathless veneration than the heroic Jesuits, Brebeuf and Lalemant, whom Father Laboureau and his parishioners design, with the co-operation of their fellow-citizens from elsewhere, to honor.

We feel that we need not commend to the Catholics of Ontario, or elsewhere in Canada, the furtherance of this worthy project. The very mention will, we are assured, be sufficient to enlist the sympathy and support of our readers. It should and will, we know, be looked on as a singular privilege to assist in rearing a monument and a memorial to the martyred dead of our early history. Now that this work, too long delayed, has been undertaken, it will surely be a disgrace to the Catholics of Canada if, by any indifference of theirs, it should fail of fullest realization. Let there then, be no indifference, but let all be animated with an earnest purpose of having some share, however small, in the erection and completion of the memorial church of Penetanguishene. Let it stand in its completion a tribute of the grateful remembrance in Catholic hearts of days of sublime courage and dauntless zeal for the propagation of holy faith.

Insurance.

Insurance is a good thing whether applied to life or property. No less a blessing is anything that insures good health. Kidney-weak does this. It is nature's great remedy. It is a mild but efficient cathartic, and acting at the same time on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, it relieves all these organs and enables them to perform their duties perfectly. It has wonderful power.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

THE ANNEXATION OF JAMAICA.

As there are two sides to every story, we propose to give in this issue certain of the arguments advanced by the advocates of Jamaica's annexation to the Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Solomon, who, it will be remembered, lately visited Ottawa, unofficially of course, as there is no really representative system of government in Jamaica, on the 6th of Oct. last addressed the Colonial Standard and Jamaica Dispatch a letter on this important subject. He states in this letter that he had been impelled to give notice of motion in the legislative council of that colony, affirming that it was advisable to consider the formation of a political and commercial alliance with the Dominion of Canada by the fact that the principal industry of the island is threatened with immediate extinction and ruin, and the ruin of this industry must extend to the injury of every class of inhabitants of Jamaica. Mr. Solomon declares in significant tones that when the Jamaicans sought from the English government help out of their distress, all they received was a dogmatic chapter on political economy, and instead of assistance, England rejoices in the power she possesses to facilitate their ruin. The hon. gentleman sums up his views on the subject in brief in the following paragraphs: "Confederation—or the admission of Jamaica as a province of Canada would give us an open market for all our products. We in turn would have to take the products of Canada on like terms; there would be a loss to us of the revenue from customs excise, and there would be a loss to Canada of the duties at present imposed by their tariff on what we sent to them. It may be asked how are we to make good the loss of so much revenue, but if any one will refer to the British American Act, 30 Vic, Cap. III he will find that the Dominion Government pays a contribution to each province and also contributes to the expenses of the government. I think I shall at the proper time show to the satisfaction of all parties that the adoption of what I here recommend will not entail one farthing additional taxation on us—on the contrary the economy in the expenditure of the Dominion stands out in very favorable contrast to the extravagance of the Jamaica expenditure."

"Canada can supply almost everything we consume and I believe as cheaply as we can get supplied from any other country. The admission of her products duty free would cheapen them to the consumer, our exports going to Canada duty free would also cheapen them to the consumer there; consumption would increase and a ready market would be found. We should be entitled to a free and representative legislature and would also be entitled to send representatives to the Dominion and to have appointed members of the Senate. I do not think reciprocity with the United States or Canada, would confer so much benefit as confederation."

Mr. Solomon's contentions may be summed up after this fashion: Jamaica is commercially and politically in a bad condition. England will do nothing for the relief of the colony. Jamaicans must, therefore, look to Canada for relief. For Canadians arise, above and before all, the question whether this country is or is not prepared to do that which the Imperial government either will not or cannot do. We have never denied that free trade between Canada and the West Indies would be profitable to both countries, but we do hold that no closer alliance than one merely commercial should be established between Canada and those islands or any one of them. We have already as much territory as we can legislate for. We have fully as many political problems of a most complicated and intricate character to solve as we can deal with, and we have financial burdens heavy enough for our carrying capacity for a generation at least to come, without adding to our territorial, financial, or political difficulties. The annexation of Jamaica would of necessity mean the assumption by Canada of all responsibility for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of tranquillity on the island. The history of the colony is at hand to attest that this is no easy task. That which Britain, with all its power, could not do, this country, poor and struggling, should not attempt. There is a race difficulty in Jamaica that cannot be overcome except by what must be the practical political effacement of the white population of the island. Besides, the annexation of the island would necessarily place us in a position of the most painful stringency in regard to the United States, and render the resumption of reciprocal trade relations with the American republic an utter impossibility. The natural market for Jamaica is, after all, the adjoining republic, though in regard of certain products Canada could with success compete with the American States. The United States government has not lost sight of a long formed design of acquiring a foothold in the West Indies and could not but view with displeasure the pushing forward of Canada by Imperial policy and necessity to dispute its right to ascendancy at that archipelago. We are certainly not in a position to set up claims to a naval or military strength equal to the demands of West Indian extension. In a letter to the London Times Mr. Henry Barkely, Solicitor-General for the Leeward Islands, very plainly advances as an argument in favor of West Indian annexation to Canada their strategic value: "The strategic value," he says, "of the West Indies is undoubted. Antigua, in

the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica, have been described by Captain Colomb, Royal Marine Artillery, as the Malta and Gibraltar of the west. In view of the opening of traffic through the Panama canal the possession of these two points is of great value to any naval or maritime power. The union with Canada which I advocate would, by drawing closer the ties between that great colony and her sister colonies the West Indies, for ever secure them to the Empire. If, on the other hand, through the agency of Mr. Powell, or any other opponent of the federation of these western colonies, the union is prevented, what must be the ultimate result? Either England must allow the West Indies to go out of cultivation, and hold them merely as strategic points, or they must inevitably become absorbed by the United States, and any strategic value they may possess be transferred to that power."

All this may be very true, but if the strategic value of the islands be so great let England keep them. Let her satisfy them by the concession of popular government, and, if necessary, bring about their confederation. But we cannot afford to be dragged into perpetual enmity with a neighboring and friendly state merely to relieve the Downing street people from responsibility and difficulty of right pertaining to them. What Canada now most needs is the consolidation of her present possessions. They are large and in the most urgent need of development. She has taxed her energies to the very utmost to bring them into connection. She has undertaken works of a gigantic character and stands in the face of responsibilities of the gravest import. Her most patriotic citizens are firmly convinced that her steps must be cautious if her future is to be assured. No such leap in the dark as an alliance with the West Indies can in safety be ventured on. We heartily coincide in the views of the Montreal Herald in opposition to the scheme of annexation. That journal clearly shows that Canada has nothing in common with Jamaica: "The great majority of the Jamaicans are," says the Herald, "black—ignorant, degraded, and unable to govern themselves—with no elevating political aspirations, and nothing in common with the people of Canada. The persons who would represent Jamaica in the Federal Parliament would represent a people separated by a wide gulf from the Canadian people—separated by every possible form of difference, whether of color, race, sentiment or political opinion. The distance separating Jamaica from Canada—say 2,500 miles—is not greater than that which separates the two peoples socially and politically. But if this distinction were obliterated, and the two countries stood on the same footing in this respect, Canadians might well ask themselves why they should go to the tropics in search of new territory when they have hundreds of millions of acres at home awaiting development? Why they should assume the responsibility and expense of governing and defending an island lying at the mercy of any navy in the world? Why they should expend their energies and means in developing a country so distant and so strange to us? When there lies at our own doors ample work to keep Canadians and their capital and all the resources of the Government employed for the next hundred years."

We will not be surprised to see a scheme of annexation sprung upon Parliament at its next session. But we rely on the firmness and patriotism of the honest men of both parties to repudiate any such proposal. Its endorsement may, perchance, secure a momentary triumph in a party sense, but in matters of this kind every man in Parliament should be above party, and heartily wish the country he has been chosen to serve. Since the above writing news has arrived that the scheme of Jamaican annexation has received a severe set-back by a vote in the Legislature of Jamaica itself, on a proposition in its favor, moved by Mr. Solomon. We are informed that in the Legislative Council of Jamaica, on Oct. 28th, the Hon. Michael Solomon brought forward a motion of which he had previously given notice: "That in the opinion of this Council it will be for the general interests of this Island that steps should be taken for negotiating and concluding arrangements for a political and commercial confederation with the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Solomon spoke at some length in favor of his motion. He was followed by Mr. Farquharson in opposition. That gentleman, among other things, is reported to have said: "For the past 18 years we have been struggling for political liberty. The whole history of this country shows how jealous we have always been of our right to levy and appropriate our own revenue; are we now showing fidelity to our traditions in this latest new departure? Will a small minority in the Canadian Parliament sufficiently represent the interests of the people in this country? Will it be representative in anything but name? Have we in the country to-day twenty men of sufficient ability, and—mark you—of sufficient independence of time and money to be able to spend two or three months of every winter in Canada? And if we have, do we not hereby admit that the doors of the Senate are closed to all but the wealthy? Sir, this fair! I suppose these men were at some future day to betray their trust, have we a large field wherefrom we could replace them? And if not what, in this view of the picture, would be our desperate condition? Again, when this Confederation has taken place, what guarantee have we that the taxes of this country will not be increased, and if they were, how could we possibly prevent it? Canada cannot supply us with all the manufactured

goods we require, for she herself imports very largely from England, and under such an arrangement we should have to pay at least 20 per cent. import duties on goods we would get from England, which is considerably more than we now pay. It is perfectly true that all manufactured goods coming from Canada would come in free of duty, but we must not forget that Canadian manufactures are under a protective tariff that protection means high wages; and high wages means increased cost of production; and it is very necessary to calculate whether under this new departure our duties of 12 1/2 per cent. ad valorem, which we now pay, on imports direct from England, will not be far preferable to any goods we can get from Canada. Again, should the United States, at any time, admit sugar free of duty it would follow as certainly as anything can be that Canada must do likewise. Is it then wise? Is it safe for us to ally ourselves to a country whose very fiscal policy depends upon her wealthy neighbors the United States? But, sir, have the people of this country desired such a change? Have they had an opportunity of expressing any opinion whatever on the subject? Is this legislation for the benefit of the whole country or only for the benefit of a section of the community? Is it indubitably true that the prosperity of the people is entirely dependent upon the prosperity of the sugar estates, or is this not an assertion that has been steadily denied in certain quarters? I express no opinion on the subject, but I think that such an opinion does prevail, and there can be no doubt about it that the assertion has been contradicted and repeatedly contradicted, and if such an opinion prevails it is right that we should favor or advocate such a radical change if even a minority of people is oppressed to it."

Mr. Farquharson's doubts and fears seem to have been partaken of by his fellow-members in the council, for, on a division being called for, Mr. Solomon's was the only name registered in favor of the motion, the remaining eight members voting against it.

It were, however, amiss to suppose that the scheme is killed. The British government has, as far as we can see, decided to get rid of Jamaica, and will bring every pressure to bear to secure its admission into the Canadian confederation. The adverse vote in the legislative council will be a disappointment to the Colonial office, but the attempt to force Jamaica on Canada will not for that reason be abandoned.

RECEIVED INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DIED.

Bay City Chronicle. A respected friend in Port Huron sends us the following:

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 20. The circumstances attending the death of the late Mrs. Ollie Roberts, whose funeral took place here this morning at 9 o'clock, are very remarkable and touching. The deceased, who died on Saturday last from congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness, was only 29 years of age, and was married three years ago to Mr. Albert Roberts, of this city. Mrs. Roberts was rigidly brought up a Baptist, but for some years past manifested a disposition to enter the Catholic Church. When she felt that she was on her dying bed, she sent for Dr. Clancy, and asked would her illness prove fatal. The doctor, in order to cheer her up, told her the truth—that she was a Baptist, but very remarkable and touching. The deceased, who died on Saturday last from congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness, was only 29 years of age, and was married three years ago to Mr. Albert Roberts, of this city. 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