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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1884.

ORANGE VIOLENCE IN IRELAND.

To judge by some of the statements made on this side of the Atlantic of the strength of Orangism in Ireland, it should be pronounced something very formidable. True it is, indeed, that under the guidance of an ex-patriated landlord faction, the Irish Orangemen have of late made much noise, but this clamor, the outcome of ignorance and violence, represents no great popular strength. The American very justly states that the notion that Ulster is a Protestant Province to be relied on for the support of British rule in Ireland is rudely dissipated by the figures of the last census. These figures show that there are in the north-province 533,566 Catholics, 457,629 Presbyterians, 379,402 Episcopalians, and 78,277 other sectaries. Of the nine counties in Ulster, in four only have Protestants a majority of the total population, Antrim, Armagh, Down and Derry. In Tyrone and Fermanagh, where they have made such clamorous demonstrations of loyalty, they are in a hopeless minority. Our American contemporary then very justly remarks: "This state of things is not represented in the distribution of political power, because the property qualification exacted everywhere of voters in Ireland keeps the choice of members of Parliament in the hands of a small minority. Neither is it represented in the local government of the counties, which is controlled by the gentry, men who are in the commission of the peace, and who are generally Episcopalians, with a small sprinkling of wealthy Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. A reform bill to equalize the Irish suffrage with that of England must remove the former inequality. Mr. Gladstone's proposal to establish elective boards for the government of the British and Irish counties, will do away with the latter."

We have been long waiting for this latter measure of justice from the Gladstone government. It has not yet come. Nor will it come for some time. The government is now, it appears, determined to bring before Parliament a measure for the extension of the franchise. This measure, if carried into law, will break the power of the Orange party in Ireland. It will prove an enfranchisement not only of Catholics but of the Presbyterians and other dissenting bodies. These are nearly as much aggrieved as the Catholics by the present systems of franchise and of local government. Reform in the system of local government will speedily follow. But it will not be, in our estimation, till after public opinion in Britain shall have been fully educated as to the necessity of these reforms in Ireland, that that country will enjoy either, much less both of them. We greatly fear that the anti-Irish feeling in Britain is now so great that the next session will witness the rejection of the government franchise bill.

Every effort is now being put forth by the upholders of the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland to rouse the bitterest feelings in Britain against the majority of the Irish nation. Inflammatory speeches, illegal and extra-legal public gatherings, all are called into requisition to hinder or delay measures of the simplest justice to Ireland.

Britain is a nation easily led by prejudice, and it may be that with Lord Salisbury in England re-echoing the sentiments of the Gibsons and Plunketts, the King-Harman and Rossmores of Ireland, there will be aroused in the former country such a feeling of antagonism and animosity in regard of the latter as will render the passage of the franchise Bill an impossibility for many years to come. Impunity has made the Irish Orangemen bold and clamorous. He regards himself a necessity to the British Empire, whereas he has been and is to-day, its weakness and danger. That he will spare no effort, stop at no menace, to prevent justice to his fellow-countrymen, no one can doubt. But if he succeed for the moment, his success may be the forerunner of his early discomfiture. The emancipation act of 1829 shook, the disestablishment of the Protestant church in 1871 broke the power of the ascendancy party in Ireland, but it requires the franchise Bill to wipe it altogether out of existence. That will be a glorious day for Ireland, which will witness the disappearance and effacement of the party of narrowness, exclusiveness and despotism. Then Ireland will have her redemption in her own hands. No longer misrepresented by the agents of bigotry and intolerance, her voice will be heard in itself.

assertion, in loud and fearless demand of justice not only for herself, but for every man and every state suffering from oppression.

BRIGHT ON GEORGE.

Mr. John Bright, addressing a large meeting in Birmingham, a few evenings ago, is reported to have said that the most pressing reform, after the franchise measure, would be that of the land laws. He took strong ground, however, against Henry George's land propositions, which he denounced as the most extraordinary, impracticable and the wildest ever imported by an American author. He declared that it would be as great a cruelty, folly and injustice to confiscate the property of the landlords as to attempt again to make the freedmen in America slaves. Mr. Bright, however, significantly added that the system of land tenure must be so altered as to enable the land to come gradually and naturally into the hands of those most desiring it, most able to pay for it, and to work it for the public advantage. This simply means that Mr. Bright is strongly in favor of the abolition of the right of primogeniture, and that this is the question that will, after the franchise shall have been extended, occupy the attention of the public mind in Britain.

MORMONISM.

Our American friends appear to be at a loss in determining the best mode of dealing with Mormonism. There are now two measures before Congress in regard of the abolition of polygamy. One of these, introduced by Gen. Rosecrans, proposes an amendment to the constitution forever prohibiting polygamy. The American combats this proposal after this fashion: "If there were any danger that the Saints might obtain control of California or any other of our States, this proposal would be in place. But so long as the plague is confined substantially to the Territories, and Congress has all the power over it that legislation and courts can exert, an amendment would be superfluous. It might prove a source of serious mischief. It might be used as an excuse for admitting Utah as a State when some hungry party felt the need of its vote and was sure of securing it. It would be argued that such an admission would have no effect on polygamy, as the amendment had given Congress as much power to suppress that offence in a State, as it has over it in a Territory. We do not say that this is General Rosecrans' intention. But it is well known that there are Democrats who are ready to bring Utah in as a State."

We cannot, we must confess, see very much in this argument, which is, after all, rather forced. The position taken by Gen. Rosecrans is a very just and strong one. The passage of such an amendment as he seeks would certainly strengthen the hands of the general government in dealing with this social plague, and enable the non-polygamist populations in the various territories now afflicted with its presence, to bring about their early admission to the Union without fear of having polygamy for a "domestic institution." The suspicion, expressed by the American of partisan intent in the proposal of Gen. Rosecrans' measures, rests, we think, on a very poor foundation. The passage of such an amendment to the constitution were as fair to one party as to another. Amendments to the constitution were made to secure the complete abolition of slavery. Polygamy is at least as great an abuse as slavery and attended by as much social and moral degradation as ever was slavery. Ought it not to be dealt with in the same radical manner? Gen. Rosecrans' plan for the effacement of Mormonism is, in our estimation, in all respects preferable to that proposed by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont. The latter gentleman's measure is intended as a sort of supplement to his previous anti-polygamy legislation and takes the form of a marriage registration law. A certificate of every marriage solemnized in Utah would be required by this bill to be entered with a territorial court before the marriage could be looked on as legal. Mr. Edmunds would also alter the laws of evidence so as to make the testimony of the wife sufficient to prove polygamy or illegal cohabitation. The American raises objection likewise to this plan:

"There are difficulties," says our contemporary, "attending legislation of this kind. It is a hardship which the courts shrink from inflicting, to make the validity of a contract depend upon the compliance, not of the parties to the contract, but of a third party, with the requirements of the law. The minister or magistrate who performs a marriage ceremony is only a third party to the contract, and from him the law would exact the registration. If he should neglect to register the marriages at which he officiates, what court would inflict the penalties of illegitimacy upon children born of the marriage thus imperfectly performed, without direct proof that the pair who supposed themselves husband and wife had been accomplices in the neglect? The strictest license system would fail equally of the purpose in view; for the taking out of a license is not conclusive evidence that a marriage had been performed."

We entirely dissent from the remedy proposed by the journal just cited. "The only remedy," says the Philadelphia journal, "we can think of is to make civil marriage obligatory in legal nuptials, and to confine the power to celebrate civil marriages to the officers appointed by the United States, as in France they are cele-

brated by the *maires* who are appointed from Paris. And we might take another hint from French methods by establishing a registration of civil status throughout the Territory."

Neither civil marriages nor French methods would secure the removal of the evil so justly complained of, and so generally condemned. The matter must be dealt with after a radical manner. Polygamy must be suppressed with a strong hand. We have not yet seen any better mode of dealing with it than that proposed by the Congressman from California. We still, however, adhere to our view that so long as divorce is permitted to work its evil way in older communities in the republic, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to bring about the obliteration of polygamy in Utah and the adjoining territories.

LETTER TO HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH—A SUGGESTION.

We make place this week for a letter addressed by a writer in the Toronto News to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. That the letter is the production of one outside the Catholic Church its contents would show, even if the writer did not declare the fact himself. For instance, he says amongst other things: "Had the priesthood of past ages been modeled after your pattern, had they been more like you in spirit and deed, there would have been no necessity for a European Reformation, no field for the iconoclastic achievements of the monk that shook the world."

Further on: "Sometimes you have given utterance to sentiments which did not commend themselves to my judgment either as a Protestant or a man of the world. That such should have been the case was, however, inevitable."

And again: "Taking your circumstances and your creed into consideration, the texture of your mind is almost phenomenally liberal."

We publish the letter as an evidence of the high regard in which His Grace is held by those outside the pale of the Church. Few men in Canada exercise the controlling mental and moral power of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. Fewer still know how to exercise their power with the discretion and success that have characterized His Grace's career. As it will be this year that will be celebrated His Grace's silver jubilee in the Christian episcopate, we take the liberty of here suggesting that the Catholics of Ontario should take advantage of the occasion to offer that venerated prelate some testimonial expressive of their regard for his long, laborious and fruitful services in the cause of religion. The Irish Catholics of Ontario, especially, should deem it a duty to mark in some way their appreciation of the efforts of His Grace on their behalf. We recommend the matter to the consideration of our readers, and to the Catholic societies in the Province. We feel confident that Catholic Ontario will do itself honor by showing, in some tangible and expressive form, its high regard for its first illustrious Archbishop. It is, of course, a little early yet to speak of the matter. But there is everything in such matters in taking time by the forelock. The Record will, needless to say, gladly co-operate in any scheme that may be inaugurated to carry out this suggestion.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We make the following excerpt from the Western Catholic: "Now, that the establishment of Catholic parochial schools is engaging the attention of all interested in the future of the Church in this country, we trust that the absolute necessity of providing competent teachers for such schools will be borne in mind by all those responsible for the proper education of Catholic children. The truth is that many Catholic 'Seminaries' and 'Colleges' are gross impositions on the credulity of good-natured but simple-minded parents. We need only instance the fact that boys and girls who 'graduate' in these 'academies' know less of the geography of these United States, or even of their own particular state, than the children attending the primary schools in Ireland. We know that the stereotyped custom is to lavish praise indiscriminately on all these establishments, but we believe that it is our duty to draw attention to this subject, regardless of the censure we may incur by so doing. We hear complaints, almost daily, from many parents that Julia or James, notwithstanding that she or he 'graduated with honors,' in this or that 'College,' could not solve simple arithmetic problems and whose knowledge of spelling would appear to be derived from a careful study of Josh Billings' philosophy. 'If Catholic parents must pay dearly for the education of their children they have right to demand that they will be placed under the care of competent instructors.' There is indeed a good deal of truth and not a small medium of force in our friend and namesake's statements. But does it not occur to our contemporary that in most cases where Catholic schools are inferior, their inferiority is to be ascribed to the narrow and ungenerous support they receive from Catholics. We often indeed hear Catholics complain of the deficiencies of their own schools when for these deficiencies they are themselves responsible. We know of certain wealthy communities of Catholics in the neighboring republic who give very liberally

towards the support of parochial schools. In these communities we have heard men institute comparisons between the public schools and the Catholic schools for the purpose of exposing the inferiority of the latter. This inferiority is, however, more frequently assumed than proved. Very few, if indeed any of those who condemn Catholic schools have a just idea of what education really is. They look upon the moral training of youth as something wholly unworthy attention in the school room, and are led into commendation and praise of public schools, because of their fine structures, rich equipment and high salaried teachers. We are indeed far from denying that there are defects in our Catholic schools which with some slight exertion might be removed. But we do hold and maintain that the Catholic people do not do their full duty in regard of their own schools, and they, and they alone, are in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred responsible for their deficiencies. We in Canada, or to speak more correctly, in most parts of Canada, have legal rights in the matter of education, that we very often fail to put to profit. In failing to do our duty in this regard we incur a very grave responsibility in the sight of God and in regard of a posterity destined to be surrounded by the evil products of godless schools.

THE ORANGE BILL.

The Orange Bill this year is to be taken charge of by Mr. Hector Cameron. Mr. John White made a very poor hand of the business last year, but feels aggrieved that he has not once more been put in charge of the measure. The bill has not the slightest chance of passing. The Harbor Grace outrages have disgusted all respectable, law-abiding people in Canada with Orangism. So wicked and perverted are certain of the Orangemen in Canada that a body of them actually assembled near Ottawa some time last month under the presidency of a hoary-headed representative of disorder, intolerance and iniquity, and actually drank the health of the murderous wretches who have brought trouble to a peaceful colony! Yes, we must confess it to our shame and sorrow, that there are Orangemen down east wicked enough to do this abominable thing. And these are the mild and benevolent citizens looking for incorporation!

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

The evidence taken in the case of the Harbor Grace riots brings into clearest light the fact that the disturbance was planned with malice prepense by the Orangemen. They came in procession to defy, insult, outrage, and, if opportunity offered, murder their Catholic neighbors. A few Catholics assembled, a mere handful in all, to arrest their progress. These Catholics, with all their knowledge of the bloody and brutal instincts of Orangemen, had not the least apprehension that these murderous instincts would so soon get the better of their small stock of reason. But they reckoned without their hosts, for at a signal given by Head Constable Doyle whom the evidence proves a blood-thirsty villain, they opened a volley upon the handful of Catholics who, of course, defended themselves as best they could under very disadvantageous circumstances. The evidence of Richard MacKay places the conduct of Doyle in a most unenviable light.

"I was present," he says, "at the affray and saw Callahan with a green flag in his left hand; Doyle placed his hand on him and gave him a push backward; Callahan said, 'I stand this flag here; this is our ground.' Doyle then turned round and sang out to the Orange party, 'Come on, come on; now is your time'; he then cried out three times, 'Fire!' at the same time extending his right arm toward Callahan, who was then distant about ten feet; I heard a report and saw the smoke of Doyle's pistol; I did not see the pistol in his hand; voices then exclaimed, 'The truth is shot'; immediately after the pistol shot three guns were discharged by Orangemen; I recognize Butt, one of the prisoners, as one who fired; several revolvers were also fired by the Orange party; bullets were flying like hail, but I cannot say who fired them."

We deeply regret for the sake of Newfoundland that it is afflicted with the terrible curse of Orangism. The people of Canada, especially Ontario, are so well acquainted with the evils attendant upon the presence in their own midst of that murderous and inhuman association that they can readily appreciate the position of their brethren in the far eastern colony. So generally reprobated is Orangism in this country that in Ontario, an overwhelmingly Protestant Province, that organization has been repeatedly and by large legislative majorities refused legal recognition. Orangism has not only been a deterrent to immigration, it has driven thousands of good citizens to the neighboring republic. It has incited to murder, outrage and incendiarism, destroyed the peace of whole communities, and banished harmony from public life. No plague, or famine, or pestilence, or war, or all combined could inflict on this country the evils it has had to bear from this horrible association.

Our friends in Newfoundland have our hearty sympathy in their present affliction. We counsel them to moderation and firmness. Theirs is the right, and the right must triumph.

THE AGNOSTIC EMPIRE.

We direct attention to the article elsewhere reproduced from the American with the above title. It is a production that will interest all our readers as well those who have made no special study of China, as those who may have done so.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is the largest of the Provinces of the Canadian Confederation. It contains a total acreage of 218,435,000; Quebec having but 129,764,651; Manitoba, 78,848,000; and Ontario, 65,111,463. In respect of population British Columbia is, however, one of the most sparsely settled Provinces in the Dominion, its total population being given at 49,459. Of this number 10,943 are given as members of the Catholic Church, 7,804 as belonging to the Church of England, while there are 4,035 Presbyterians, and 3,516 Methodists. The number of those whose religion is not given is placed at 19,131, a very large, and we are inclined to think, very inaccurate figure. The number of Catholic Indians in British Columbia is very much larger than the census would have us believe. There are three bishops in the Pacific Province. One, Mgr. Brondal, is titular of, and resides at Victoria, Vancouver Island. Another, Mgr. d'Herbomez, Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, resides at New Westminster on the mainland and has for coadjutor, Mgr. Durien. Bishop Brondal's jurisdiction extends not only over Vancouver Island, but over Alaska. His diocese is probably the most extensive in the world, if we except that of the Archbishop of Mohilew, resident at St. Petersburg, whose jurisdiction extends over all European Russia except Poland, and the whole of Siberia. The Oblate Fathers have many flourishing missions on the mainland. Mgr. d'Herbomez and his saintly coadjutor were both members of that flourishing congregation. British Columbia has of late years made great material progress, which the completion of the Pacific Railway will make all the more marked. The population of Victoria, the capital of the Province, is now estimated at 10,000. Speaking of the port of Victoria a correspondent says:

At the port of Victoria for the year just closed the inward tonnage was 702 vessels with a gross tonnage of 403,093, and 15,164 crew. The departures were about the same. A large number of steam and sailing craft are registered at this port. Many fine steamers ply between the island and mainland. The Yosemite, with a tonnage of 1,200, is a perfect floating palace. This steamer, as well as all the other steamers formerly owned by the Hudson Bay Company and Joseph Spratt and others, are controlled by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. The commerce of the Pacific Province has now assumed very large proportions. From the same writer we learn that "the imports for the year 1883 amounted to \$4,100,000. A very pleasing feature to Eastern Canadians is that in the imports are to be found Canadian goods to the amount of \$630,000; a large gain as compared with former years. In the imports I have already referred to the merchants informed me that Eastern producers were now beginning to know what the market required, and that they were shipping goods to suit it. As an instance I might state that a large consignment of organs and pianos reached here the other day from Bell & Rainor, of Guelph. They were superb instruments, and greatly admired by such as considered themselves judges, and declared to be superior to anything ever brought into the city before. The duties collected at the port for the year just closed were \$768,249.81, or a total up to that date since the Province joined Confederation of \$66,000,000.

"The exports, principally the product of the mine and fisheries, were \$3,100,000. In 1872 they were \$1,792,000. The amount of treasure exported by Messrs. Garesche & Green, through Wells, Fargo, & Co., was \$662,000. The annual yield of the gold mines is put down at \$1,000,000, and the total product since 1860 \$50,000,000. The total value of the fisheries export, \$1,842,675; agricultural products, etc., \$333,000. Mr. C. A. Anderson, the Inspector of Fisheries for the Province, informs me that the entire product of the fisheries for the year, embracing the catch and consumption by the Indians, the canneries, etc., will amount to over \$6,000,000 for the present year."

We are also supplied with figures as to the bank and postoffice returns. The Bank of British North America reports \$2,000,000 as being the sum deposited without bearing interest; bearing interest, \$340,000; deposits on call, \$225,000; deposits on interest after notice, \$861,000; the circulation on Dec. 22 was \$110,000. The deposits in the Bank of British Columbia without interest were \$1,000,295; bearing interest, \$4,900; circulation of Dec. 22, \$770,675. The deposits in this institution for the year on current account and deposit certificates without interest were \$23,125,922.10. The deposits in the Dominion Savings Bank

are upwards of \$1,250,000. With Garesche & Green there are about \$600,000.

The revenue of the post-office is likewise increasing rapidly. The revenue for this office for the year was \$14,600. The gross value of the postoffice orders issued in the Province for '85 was \$60,452; for the year ending 30th November last the amounts were \$875,376.

The business outlook for 1884 is, we are told, very good and the prospects for a busy year's trade quite encouraging. Building operations promise to be very active in Victoria, while the great public works either in course of construction or to be begun this year will no doubt draw large numbers of working-men to the Province.

We are glad of all these evidences of prosperity shown by our sister Province, and trust that its growth will continue steady and true.

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

Mr. Royal, M. P. for Provencher, Manitoba, proposes to obtain information concerning the practicability of the navigation of Hudson's Bay by means of a House of Commons committee. The question has been for some time very earnestly debated in the North-West, and as might be expected, a great diversity of opinion exists on the subject. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, writing to that paper some weeks ago, discussed the question very moderately and fairly from the standpoint of the pro-navigability party. He cites Mr. Bell as saying:

"The United States Government returns show that from 1871 to 1874 forty-nine voyages direct to Hudson's Bay were made by American whalers, and four vessels were lost. None of these four were lost in the Strait; all were lost in the northern part of the Bay. When it is remembered that by all sailors the scene of danger in the whole passage from England to York is placed in the Strait, it is rather peculiar that no vessels have been lost there, and would lead one to conclude that the ice may delay sailing vessels, but is not actually so dangerous as to destroy them. That some 730 vessels recorded as passing through the Strait into Hudson's Bay should get there without any serious damage is a point that is well worth considering."

From this statement of Mr. Bell, who must be acknowledged an authority on the subject, the Free Press correspondent proceeds to deduce conclusions:

"The foregoing is a fact which cannot be overthrown by mere argument. If this route is not navigable, then by what way could a large number of vessels visit this great inland sea? And if of no importance, why should so many ships go there? It is a peculiar fact that the H. B. C. has for two years utilized these waters most advantageously. After all this, we discover individuals who are ready to back any silly argument that they may have hatched for some particular object in view, it is most deplorable. They evidently are not working for the advancement of the Northwest."

"Survey of Hudson Strait.—There has been some talk of sending a ship to winter in the Strait, which no doubt would be of vast importance, but to make it more so, would it not be well to have a complete survey made of the Strait, taking soundings, currents, etc.; also noting the different points where light-houses and other stations are to be built? Knowledge is power, and if mariners were aided in this way, not half of the reported difficulty would be experienced."

"Fury Strait.—Some years ago a scheme was published proposing a sea wall, to be constructed from Newfoundland to Labrador, for the purpose of keeping out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence the arctic ice, which is forced through the Strait of Belle Isle by the combined arctic currents. If the above scheme be feasible, could not the same be applied to Fury Strait, situated at the northwest end of Fox Channel? There is not much difference, Belle Isle being probably the greatest of the world. Besides, Fury Strait has several islands amid stream, which, no doubt, would be of some importance to such a scheme. A sea wall would prevent the arctic ice passing through Hudson Strait; this ice is said to be more troublesome than any other coming down Fox Channel after the Bay ice has passed through."

These suggestions and views are well worthy public attention, and will, no doubt, come up for consideration before Mr. Royal's committee. Meantime the Winnipeg Times, which does not appear to be quite so enthusiastic as the Free Press on the subject of the navigability of Hudson's Bay, has published the views of Rev. Father Lebert, O. M. I., on the subject. The writer has the privilege of him to be a gentleman of keen observation and sound judgment. Father Lebert says:

"It is several years since I visited the region, but it probably has not changed a great deal. The route taken by the missionaries was up the Ottawa river to Temagami or the height of land, thence across to Lake Abitibi and down the river bearing the same name to Moose Factory. The soil for some distance north of the height of land is very fair in an agricultural sense and all the way to Moose Factory the face of the country is heavily timbered. On the shores of the bay and for a long distance back into the interior the frost never leaves the ground and the summer is very short in duration. A few vegetables such as radishes and onions that grow quickly are successfully raised, but grain and the more important roots seldom arrive at a state of perfection. It is probable that unless great climatic changes occur the whole region north of the height of land will never be susceptible of cultivation. During the short summer violent storms occur at frequent intervals and as the water for miles from the land is very shallow, numerous rocks being very