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## Catholic Record. UNDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4. 1885.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.

that serpentine cunning so often required for success in this life. Dr. Sutherland, who is, it would appear, one of the leading lights of the Methodist body in this country, took strong ground against the proposed federation. He said he preferred to stand wherehe was rather than venture out into cloudland. secure. It was urged in favor of federation that Victoria College, Cobourg, could not compete with the stronger and more richly endowed universities abroad, but he reminded the Conference that the most richly endowed universities in the larger cities of the United States had begun under fin incial auspices no more favorable than those of Victoria College. There were, he contended chairs proposed in the confederation scheme which for twenty years to come would not have three students. It was, he thought, one hundred per cent. better that for post gradu ate studies, the students go to German and other foreign universities, where they might mingle with the greatest men of the day. The advocates of federation had laid stress on the soulal advantages of Toronto as a desideratum for University students, but he questioned if fifty families in that city outside of those connected with the University, could tell them the name of had not succeeded they proposed to swallow it "holus-bolus." If they did swallow it, the University would find itself in a tighter place than Jonah in the whale's belly, and would have greater unwise to go into the scheme, giving figures of interest to his denomination to sustain this contention. He advanced the argument that as monopoly in business did grievous injury, so would monopoly in education. He adduced the instance of France where, before the first empire, there were twenty independent Universities, which by Napoleon the First, who aimed at centralization in all things, were suppressed and on their ruins erected the University of France. The testimony of that country was that one of the causes of her great decline and of her rapid and general that their case was different from that

"It was said the only thing they were to give up was the holding in abeyance to give up was the holding in abeyance of their university powers. If they helieved that they would believe anything. In entering the federation scheme they would give up a Christian University under the control of a religious denomination. They had been told by a distinguished minister from the United States whom they had asked what was being done towards higher education on the other side, that the course was to have denominational colleges. cation on the other side, that the was to have denominational colleges was to have denominational university the because in a federated university because in a rederated university the tendency was to teach materialism. They could not help it. If they wanted men in their educational institutions who were in sympathy with their religion they found they must train them themselves. It was better for the higher education of this country to maintain, not a small college, but a Christian Uni-

up. And he very significantly replied,

attention on the part of Catholics, There

are some amongst us who hold that we cannot have a Catholic University becannot have a Catholic University be-cause, forecoth, we are too poor. This is the very argument of the small-hearted, whenever it is proposed to erect a new church or school. The cry of poverty is one quite convenient for those who desire not progress in the good cause. The Catholics of Ontario are not indeed lessly assert it, out of their very poverty and in the face of gigantic obstacles, con-tributed more to the establishment and maintenance of Catholic schools than any like body in the world. They had after a long and bitter struggle suc-ceeded in founding a system of separate schools for the moral and intellectual training of their youth. But that system was not complete, nor could it be enduring, till to the Catholics of Outario were extended in the matter of higher education, the same privileges enjoyed by the non-Catholic majority. It is all well enough to say that the high schools of Ontario and the University of Toronto are non-denominational. Herein, we hold, lies the danger; herein the objection to the scheme of federation. The craven-hearted and time-serving Catholic says to our demand for Catholic high schools and a Catholic university: What is the use of asking what you cannot get? This question is quite familiar to us. It has rung in our ears ever since the separate school agitation was first set on foot. As tenable is this ground as that of a Catholic who refuses to hear mass lest he might wound the susceptibilities of his Protestant neighbors. Who twenty-five years ago would have dreamed of our obtaining all we have since obtained. The majority will not in this Province give us anything we do not ask for. But when we make out a good case, there is, we think, but little, if indeed any, of that to which we are entitled that will be refused us. But then it is by some added: "Why embarrass a liberal and well-meaning administration by advancing claims that cannot be allowed?" We give credit to the provincial government for all it has done for the Catholic body in Ontario, and have no desire, as those who know us best will readily understand, to annoy or harrass that government. But no political or partisan allegiance will force on us a policy of silence, when duty calls on us to speak out. The Catholics of Ontario have not yet received their full were extended in the matter of higher education the same privileges enjoyed We have, we must avow it, followed with no little interest the discussion in the Methodist Conference, Toronto, on Methodists are not blessed with much spiritual keenness, they have much of cal or partisan allegiance will force on us a policy of silence, when duty calls on us to speak out. The Catholics of Ontario have not yet received their full share of educational freedom. We must have in this Province a complete instead of a fragmentary system of Catholic education, a system with our elementary schools for a basis and a Catholic university for a crown.

a student attending Toronto University.

He pointed out that when the government withdrew their grants from the Methods University they thought they

Methods introduced into the Church, and the gradual effacement of the ministry as a body, independent of the laity, effected without undured but given rise to a bitter controversy in dist methods introduced into the Church, and the gradual effacement of the ministry as a body, independent of the laity, effected without undured but given rise to a bitter controversy in delay. Could any one unacquainted would kill that institution, but as they Anglican circles. In one issue of the Globe, for instance, that of the 19th, there appeared two letters really amusing by reason of the standpoint from which their writers view the Bishop's state ment. The first, written by Richard trouble getting out. On the ground of Harrison, who evidently has the courage expense he thought it would be very of his convictions, states, that one might easily infer from previous letters in the Globe that there is nothing but darkness in the Bishop's picture of his diocese. He, on the contrary, holds that the dark shades are but trifles as compared with the brighter hues so carefully suppressed by some correspondents. He likewise asserts that the episcopal statistics exhibit gratifying and remarkable progress. In drawing attention to that which he terms the most conspicuous department. finances, he states that the falling off there is only momentary, and is almost entirely, according to Mr. Harrison. confined to the Mission Fund. debasement was this centralization of This deficit he attributes to "a quite exhigher education. They could not say ceptional state of things during the past year, culminating in a disastrous want of France. Like causes produced like of confidence in a certain agency emresults the world over. Dr. Sutherland ployed in connection with this fund." then asked what they were, if they He declares it worse than folly to draw entered into this arrangement, giving any inference as to Church retrogression or decay "from the exceptional and transient deficit of one year out of nearly

a decade of increase and prosperity." Mr. Harrison, who is evidently a most ardent and sanguine Churchman, then asks: "What are the other departments of statistics, besides finances, in which a deficit appears?" And he answers : "Average attendance at worship, baptisms, marriages, Sunday School attend. ance, that is all." Well, if that is not enough to indicate decay and retrogression we know not how these may be indicated. Mr. Harrison very easily and complacently accounts for the falling off in these important particulars by the "long and severe winter." He concludes his roseate expression of view by the follow-

ersity."

"Nothing, however, so triumphantly
He concluded by proposing in opposi- disproves the pessimist view of the case

tion to the scheme a resolution which sfler a lengthy discussion was carried by a vote of 66 to 45.

The speech of Dr. Sutherland and the action of the Conference invite close attention on the part of Catholics. There

we will now lay before our readers the letter signed "Erangelical," under the heading "The Bishop and his Charge," in the same issue of the Globe. This writer has evidently satisfied himself as to the cause of the falling off, which he neither denies nor palliates. He says :

In other words "Evangelical" would BISHOP SWEATMAN'S ADDRESS like to see a good deal more of Methowith the vagaries, contradictions and dissensions in the Anglican Church, believe that the two letters from which we have just cited were written by members of the one sect? Yet such is the case. Mr. Harrison is, no doubt, a stiff and satisfied Anglican, "Evangelical" equally staunch, but not so sanguine, a nember of the same body. How good and pleasing for brethren to dwell together in unity!

THE C. P. R RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions in aid of the C. P. R. proposed by Hon. Mr. Pope and supported by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, were met by an amendment proposed by Mr. Cameron (Huron), who moved.

Cameron (Huron), who moved,

That all after the word "that" be left
out, and the following inserted:—
"Canada, in the contract with the Canadian Pacific railway company, gave the
company vast aids, which were declared
to be ample and final; Canada in 1884,
gave the company great additional aids
which were again declared to be ample
and final; the shareholders of the company have already divided among them.
selves about \$7,000,000 in dividends, and
have on deposit with the government have on deposit with the government about \$14,000,000 more, to provide future dividends for themselves for over eight years to come, while they affirm that the railway will be profitable from the day of its opening; in the opinion of this House, the shareholders, if they desire more money for their operations, should propose to utilize their deposit for future dividends instead of asking Canada to impair its existing securities to make large further advances, and to allow the enterprise to be charged with \$15,000,000 additional capital, the interest upon which must be borne by the trade of this country."

There was, of course, a long debate on the whole question, terminating in a division by which Mr. Cameron's motion was rejected. The vote was as follows :

ino of 15,000 new sittings, a score of new churches, and a dozen or so of new parsonages and schoolhouser.

"The men who can 'foul their own insunuate Sacordotalism as the cause, do well to hide their names for shame. 'Fie on them!' The Bishop is satisfied that the real strength of the Church is increasing steadily."

Unwilling to apoil so interesting a quarrel by any interference of our own, ye will now lay before our readers the state of the church is increasing and the readers and the readers and the strength of the Church is increasing steadily."

Unwilling to apoil so interesting a quarrel by any interference of our own, ye will now lay before our readers the state of the church is the readers the state of the church is increasing steadily."

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Unwilling to apoil so interesting a quarrel by any interference of our own, ye will now lay before our readers the readers the

selves approve of the terms then made with the company. There was a lack of definiteness in the arrangement injurious alike to the country and to the company. But whatever the faults of that arrangement Canada then pledged itself to sustain that organization in its efforts to complete this great national undertaking. The undertaking was one of risk for the shareholders, and they have done well to see to the protection of their interests. Mr. Van Horne has managed the affairs of the C. P. R. Company with a skill and success that has won for it the general regard of our people. That the aid hitherto extended to the syndicate has nowise injured Canadian credit is quite evident from the success of the recent Canadian loans ocseternal, and in all things of one substance, glory, and perfection. What is arrangement Canada then pledged itself to sustain that organisation in its efforts to complete this great national undertaking. The undertaking was one of risk for the shareholders, and they have done well to see to the protection of their interests. Mr. Van Horne has managed the affairs of the C. P. R. Company with a skill and success that has won for it the general regard of our people. That the aid hitherto extended to the syndicate has nowise injured Canadian credit is quite evident from the British markets. He must, indeed, be blind who does not see that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has won a firm hold on the affections of the people, and that this railway is the people, and that this railway is looked upon as Canada's greatest national enterprise, the binding link between the Pacific Province, North-West and the older provinces. The Liberal Opposition is, indeed, consistent in its hostility to the syndicate, but if consistency is a virtue, persistence in an illadvised course is certainly not one. Reformers as well as Conservatives are tired and sick at heart of the long reign of Grand Trunk monopoly. They see in the speedy completion of the Canadian Pacific an early deliverance from that odious yoke. Hence the willingness

CARDINAL MANNING AT ST. MARV'S

with which the people vote the neces

sary aid to the syndicate to complete its

line from ocean to ocean.

London Universe, May 30.

London Universe, May 33.

On Whit-Sunday his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached at the evening service in the Church of St. Mary, Moorfields. Taking his text from the fourth Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, the Cardinal, after appealing for the support of the mission for which a collection was subsequently taken up, proceeded to say: "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby you are sealed unto the day of redemption." On every one of you there has been set a seal by the Holy Ghost. No man can seeit, but God sees it, for it is stamped on the soul. It is an indelible and eternal mark set on you when you were baptized, and that seal signifies the relation into which you entered towards God, and that relationship was the relation of adoption whereby God made you to be His sons and daughters, and that relationship will abide to all eternity, either in life and glory to be your bliss, or if so it should happen that either you or myself be cast out into the outer darkness, that seal will still abide with us, and for ever it will be the worm that dieth not, the condemnation of the disinherited children, the outcast sons and daughters of the Most High. This is an awful Yeas.—Messrs. Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Catudal, Charlton, Davies, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming,

Ferbes, Geoffion, Gilmor, Guay, Harley, Holton, Ianne, Irrine, King, Kirk, Landrekin, Langelier, Laurier, Lister, Livington, McCarey, McInyre, McIsaac, McMullen, Müls, Mulook, Pateron (Brant), Platt, Ray, Binfret, Somerville (Brant), Brant (Brant), Somerville (Brant

became a living soul united to God by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. The first creation of God was sinless, but by sin death entered and destroyed the per-fection of that first creation, but God in His Infinite Wisdom provided for this wreck of His work. He had ordained a wreck of His work. He had ordained a second creation higher and more perfect than the first; so that sin which had destroyed the perfection of His work became the prelude to something higher and more perfect than the one before. Adam was a man and no more, the second Adam was the Son of God Incarnate. The head of the second is God human the head of the second is God nate. The head of the first creation was human, the head of the second is God Himself. There is an ascending scale in the works of God, which shall go on until death shall be put under the feet of God and all shall be gathered into His kingdom, and God shall be all in all to the blessed for ever. The Ever-Blessed Virgin was made to be the second Eve, as her Son was the second Adam. As the first Adam was a man and no more, and the second Adam was God Incarnate, so there is a proportion which includes also the Mother of the Eternal Son. The first Eve was sinless and in-Son. The first Eve was sinless and in-nocent before she tell. She became the mother of Cain. Is it proportionate that the Mother of the Eternal Son when He took our manhood should have come into this world like to

this world like to
THE MOTHER OF THE FIRST MURDERER?
The wisdom of God contrived otherwise
for, seeing the glory of the Divine Son
Incarnate, He ordained that the Mother
that should bear Him should herself be
sinless and like unto Eve before sin entered and she had fallen. What is original sin? Disobedience, and what is the effect of that? The loss of the Holy Ghost, that is, that we are born with a body and a soul, but that which is born of the flesh is flesh and we are born of the soul, but the soul of the children of wrath disinherited of the Holy Ghost, And what is the Immaculate Conception but this, that whereas the first Eve was sauctified and sinless from the first moment of her existence so by a special intervention of the Holy Ghost, and through the merits of her Son who was to redeem the world and herself, that gift of the Holy Ghost was restored, given to the Blessed Virgin in the first manual of her evistance. the first moment of her existence. There never was so much as an instant of time

tors of these times some years ago raised their voices when the Head of the Church defined this mystery, my answer was, "I believe that sinlessness was the least grace that could be bestowed on Mary in view of and in preparation for the great work of the Incarnation of the Son." If any one should say, "I believe your mother was a good woman; I never heard of any sin she committed," would not that grate on your ear and heart as a son, and would you not say, "IS THAT ALL YOU CAN SAY OF THE MOTHER THAT I LOVE?"

If, then, exemption from sin by a special privilege of grace, through the merits of our Redeemer, was bestowed on His Mother that she might be prepared as the temple, the very tabernacle of the Incarnation, I contend that it is the least grace bestowed on her, because from the first moment of her existence she grew in grace, and throughout her life of many sorrows till the hour of the when the Head of the Church

least grace bestowed on her, because from the first moment of her existence ahe grew in grace, and throughout her life of many sorrows till the hour of the crucifixion she grew continually in sanctification, so that the immensity of grace resided in that sinless soul. Though I acknowledge the Immaculate Conception to be a gift of grace which in magnitude is beyond all measure, I would compare it to the first snow flake that falls on the mountain, the forerunner of the snow that shall fall deeply on it until the magnitude of that mountain rises and becomes so that the eye cannot gaze on it. So the grace of the Immaculate Conception was only the first and least grace given to her whose sanctity exceeds that of all the saints of God, and is less only than that of her Son. This is the first work of the Holy Ghost in the new creation. The second is the Incarnation. You say in your Creed you believe in the Son, conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary. It was the power of the Holy Ghost the Creator that formed and fashiomed the body and soul of our Divine Redeemer; that manhood which He placed in His Blessed Mother was the work of the Holy Ghost. He was anointed with the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost teven as we are, for being man, like us, He was sanctitied by the Holy Ghost, though He was also by His own essential and uncreated sanctity of God, and therefore the Incarnation is the work of the Holy Ghost in the second creation. When our Lord ascended He sent down the Holy Ghost to create His mystical body, that is, To Unite And KNIT TOGETHER ALL THE MEMBERS OF CHRIST INTO ONE UNITE AND KNIT TOGETHER ALL THE MEMBERS OF CHRIST INTO ONE

FAMILY, having a head at the right hand of God, Jesus Christ Himself. In that fellowship or family the Holy Ghost Himself dwells, and it is by Him that every member of Christ is born again and united to the Divine Head in Heaven. By the Holy Oivine Head in Heaven. By the Holy Ghost every soul is sealed, as I said in the beginning, with that indelible seal or stamp which shall never be effaced for all eternity. In this world the Church is that visible body of which Christ is the head, and that visible body has a soul more widespread than the body in which it dwells. The body of a man is circumscribed by apace, but his intelliings and Death, His Passion and our Redemption, are the works of the Son, and the creation was the work of the Father. The working of the grace which the Holy Ghoat is now carrying on in you will one day, if you be faithful, be made perfect before the throne of God. Grace is only the seed of glory, the first gleam of the morning, the beginning of that light which will wax more and more hrilliant till the noontide of eternal life. brilliant till the noontide of eternal life, and that is the work of the Holy Ghost. The Cardinal then proceeded to urge upon his hearers to cultivate a more tervent and continued devotion and love to the Holy Ghost, in order that they might obtain His final gift of perseverance, without which no man could be saved.

HE REFUSED TO CLOSE THE BANK.

DAKOTA CASHIER BOUNCES THE AS-

SIGNEE'S ATTORNEY AND PAYS THE A few days ago the Bank of Mitchell,

A few days ago the Bank of Mitchell, Dakota, closed its doors, and the assignee is now ready to report, but the depositors are figuring with the President for a settlement without the routine of the court. Huyssen, cashier of the White Lake branch, when ordered to close his bank, refused, and said that he had no funds belonging to the Mitchell Bank, but on the contrary the Mitchell Bank owed the White Lake branch, \$11,609. He further said that the money belonging to his White Lake depositors could ing to his White Lake depositors could not and should not be swallowed up in the Mitchell Bank failure. On Saturthe Mitchell Bank failure. On Sautraday Judge Wulfing, attorney for the assignee, went to White Lake to take possession, and was informed that he could not enter the bank. He posted a notice that the bank was closed, but Cashier Huyssen and Assistant Cashier Joe Ryan were on deck with their descritery and tore off the notice Cashier Joe Ryan were on deck with their depositors, and tore off the notice and proceeded to open the bank. They posted guards at the entrance, and began paying off their depositors. Ryan took the cashier's window, and Huyssen opened the vault and began pulling out the money and collaterals, whereupon Judge Wulfing leaped over the counter and ordered a halt. Ryan informed the crowd that a treepasser was inside the gate, and no sooner were the words uttered than the attorney was pitched over the counter and out in the streets.

Mr. Huyssen continued to settle with Mr. Huyssen continued to settle with the depositors until the last one was paid in full. He then locked the bank and is carrying the key in his pocket.

At breakfast Y—— announhad to go off, in his character of and settle one of those never of the settle one of the settle one to join him the occasion might be a novelty. Accordingly they settle of the settle of th

MRS. LUCY C. LILLIE IN CATHOI

out of their ca bins and on either honor's" horse bitterly reviled each magistrate interfering when words was too fiercely waged; a amusing scene, in which each ma "trailed" very low for his oppon heel, the case was finally decided knows how soon the descendants of men may take it up? The laws of and trespass, it appears, in this and trespass, it appears, in this isle, cannot be too clearly defined small courts, and in the great as subjects are perpetually coming uner our host told some piquant as what he had seen in his youth ir how fights began over a few blade growing the wrong side of a hedge carried on from generation to blood-shed not seldom following recriminations. From such in recriminations. From such strife and bitterness it was gratify to another phase of Irish charac hostess laughingly announced to that the ancient Brian had "slipp day. To explain, she told us of of fidelity and gratitude as in any of identy and gratitude as in any try would be remarkable, an unheard of: how for years and y tain man whom their family ha friended came regularly at har to give his help in the fields, refus to give his help in the fields, retus ment, and always seizing an opposition of the seizing and the seizing as the returning, as he came, on foot to a distant county. It is pleasant his benefactor always managed to in one way or another, in spite of

Two of the county magistrates of to-day. When duty calls them t -- they are usually invit at some gentleman's house in the hood. I hardly think that converse have taken a legal turn but for the have taken a legal turn but for the present, who naturally fell to disc differences between American methods of justice. The governmentermely vigilant now, both in Endand; the police force well estal maintained upon an admirable syst district has its police inspector to with the local magistrates, and as the policy benerable one and in many control of the state of the system. is a highly honorable one and in a desirable, it is usually held by best standing and character in t and the same is true of the lesser is the service, no man being accepte very high government standard very high government standard intelligence and moral character a tion, as well as in size and physiqu ous little four-page sheet, called T Cry, is published by the government week in Dublin, and sent all over the contract of the contract to every magistrate and every mer constabulary in Ireland. It conta count of the various offenders a and order who have escaped or a apprehended, and is supposed to a body who reads it or the alert; the I was told, are expected to comm tents to memory, and at stated tin to pass an examination in the back before their inspector: Some of the tions of fugitives are extremely one man, who had stolen a heifer cribed as having, among other mar tification, "a dirty face." In the we observed an announcement of to any person or persons turning of dence in the Leitrim murder case the apprehension of the murderer of one thousand pounds was offered

In our conversation to-day mu about the former methods of ada justice, or rather injustice, in Irela days when a Catholic gentlem was not looked upon as legal evid naturally, after discussing the im in these matters to-day, there can as to the actual march of civilia tolerance; and though our hoste many things to be better than the been, there was some reason for h her head gravely. There was Home Rule needed—indeed,

better, perhaps, than Home Rule Talking after dinner of Irish s an incautious and prejudiced claimed: "But you never can do with the lower classes. What dozen years ago, I should like Scarce a man or woman among read." Here, indeed, was a them ent tongues in the company; and how eager the Irish mind has a for information, how quick to lear to keep ignorant, many enter obscure facts were brought to li that lie on old book-shelves, cobforgotten, were brought out, from the past rose to show what in the middle ages, what she was oppressed, what she was all dreadful period of William III.