THE CATEOLIC RECORDIT

THE OATHOLIG REGORD

LOS RICHMOND T. OTTA

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which by the Bishop of London, and since by the Archbishop of #4. by the Bishops of Ottows, Hamilton, the Bishops of Ottows, Hamilton, the Archborg, and leading Cath-my These throughout the Dominion. Sprogeneous Addressed to the Pabat be paid in full before the

the writing for a change of address

Catholic Record. HDOR, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1887. CLERICAL CHANGES AND A PPOINT-

MENTS.

The following clorical changes and appointments have recently taken place in this discuss :--

1: Rev. A. Fauteux has been appointed L. Bauer, who has resigned. 2. Rev. Alfred Bechard, recently or-

ned, has been appointed curate of

West Lorne, Dunwich and Wards tille have now for the first time been ed into a distinct mission with resident pastor. Rev. Michael Cummins, late of Woodslee, is its first pastor.

4 Rev. Charles McManus, late curate Windsor, has been appointed pastor

West Williams has been erected nto an independent mission. Rev. Donald McCrae has been appointed as first pastor. 6. Simcoe has been made an independ.

at mission, Rev. Hubert G. Traher has been appointed its first pastor.

7. Rev. Michael McGrath. late curate at Le Salette, has been appointed curate at

8. Rev. John Cook, late curate at Wawanceb, has been appointed curate at St. Thomas.

9. Rev. John Aylward, recently or dained, has been appointed curate of

Twenty new Perochial missions have of in this discess during the ate of our present bishop. This episcopate of our present bishop. This speaks well for the progress of our holy religion in this western peninsuls, and is a striking evidence of the vast amount of good that has been done for the tiual malfare of our people. Material ples app good and necessary, but the set in each mission means the living church of God with its divine ip and the preaching of the Gospel ad the graces of the sacraments rought within the easy reach of its peoale. In those districts in which the iests appears but at distant intervals to offer up the holy sacrifice and to administer sacraments, religion languishes and sconer or later must die out. If the faith is to be kept alive and operative new contres must be created for priestly seal and activity. The Holy Mass should be celebrated and the Word of God church; children should be catechised, and the faithful should be stirred up into religious fervor and zeal. In this way, and in this way only, can the church hold her own in this country against the strong hostile influences that are working against her divine mission. But the shurch should not be content with merely holding her own, for she has a desion to those also who are not of the output output of the faith. Those other output within heop of Christ should be brought within the one fold and under the care of the one Shepherd. There are multitudes in our midst that are craving and hungering for divine truth, They are restless, uneasy and unhappy, feeling and groping in their darkness after that church which Christ has established on earth for man's salvation. If the claims of the Catholic church and her title deeds as the Church of Christ are brought clearly home to the minds of these people by the ministry of zeal-ous and learned priests and by the propagation of good books, there is every eason to hope that large numbers of them would be converted to that true faith without which it is impossible to please God. May the divine Head of the church bless and prosper her holy mission in this free and happy land, and may He increase and multiply her priests for the promotion of His glory and the salvation of His people. We cannot more appropriately close these remarks than by quoting the following passage from a pastoral published some time ago by our bishop:

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AND.

Revented the

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altar, and the ministry of salvas speak to the hearts of generous you and call them to the ranks of thy pr hood, and finally put it into the he of our faithful people to be noble generous in their contributions, so a help in the holy work of educes the Priesthood. St. Dionysius ju remarks, that it is the most divine all divine works the on operate with and call then bood, and fin of our faithful to God, in the hory once or a sthood; or when, by their generou-ings, they contribute to the advance it of ecclestatical education. There are some parents in this cou who will make any scriftces to enab r some to study law or medicine, or is into commercial business; but wi

proper restrictions, it might be produc-tive of decided good to the community. study for the h study for the h sith and charity

Pristhood. The faith and charity of such parents must be very weak and cold. In the ages of faith, and still, in many European countries, Cath-olic mothers would prefer seeing their sons ministering at God's altar than in the highest positions of worldly honor. Can it be said that it is the dearest wish of the mother's heart, in this country, to see her son a pricet 1 GOSCHEN'S DEFEAT. Mr. Goschen's defeat, in the Exchange Division of Liverpool, is a clear indica-tion that had the electoral battle of last summer to be fought over sgain, Mr. Gladstone would be the winner. Mr. Goethen went to the division endorsed by

tion, instead of one of force."

rem and dos

nonor. Can it be said that it is th dearest wish of the mother's heart, i this country, to see her son a priest 1 is a very bad sign of the spiritual life of a people when they do not supply Priesthood drawn from their own sons The best and most faithful seed mus decay and die if it gets little or no nour unkment from the soil into which it i cast. the Marquis of Hartington, and strength-ened by the prestige of recent appoint-ment to office, and yet at the hands of a gentleman comparatively unknown to public life or fame suffered defeat. The cast. "It can truly be affirmed that th

cast. "It can truly be affirmed that the Church will never be firmly established in this country until it possesses a native Priesthood---until it is interlaced with the feelings, affections, and natural habits of the people---until, in fine, it is made "racy of the soil," like some giant cak that has grown gradually up in our forests, spreading its roots abroad, and driving them deep into the soil and deriving therefrom its sap and nourishment, until it has acquired the sturdy strength and magnificent pro-portions and fadeless durability that bid defines to the fiercest storms. "We, therefore, most earnestly cntreat Christian parents to encourage those of their children whom God may call to the high and holy life of the Priesthood, and to help them according to their means, to reach that cherished object of their bearts. "We exhort the pastors of souls to have special care of the young boys who, in their opinion, give signs of a divine voca-tion to the Holy Ministry; to encourage and befriend them, and lead them on to piety and the love of God."

PROF. G. SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, who-we have his own authority for it-put in such effective work last summer in Britain agains the Irish, has been for some time casting driving a nail in its coffin. longing glances on a seat in the Canadian Parliament. He looked to the West, to the THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. prairie-land, to the magic north country, for a seat. He wooed, bat alse ! for the The opening of the British Parlis ancertainty of human calculations, did ment on Thursday, Jan. 27th, had long not win the constituency of Liegar. been looked forward to with eager This little incident in the life of the great man expectancy in England as well and in has suggested to the Toronto Neura a nest hit off: "The Week amounces very briefly that Prof. Goldwin Smith has Ireland. The resignation of Lord Bandolph Churchill, the accession of Mr. Goechen to the Cabinet, the general declined to contest Lisgar. The real truth feeling of insecurity in Conservative and of doubt and hope in Liberal circles, all of the matter is that Lisgar has declined to have anything to do with Prof. Goldwin combined to centre Eaglish thought and Smith."

We have in our Parliament crank enough. We have in it too many representatives of racial discord, without taking cruel course of oppression of the ten-antry, as illustrated in the Glenbeigh in that prince of political pests, Prof. G. Smith. inet crisis in view of the withdrawal of

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

The Toronto Ners takes, we think, very good ground against assisted immigration as it is at present worked. It says that in Toronto, for instance, apart altogether from the chronic vagrants and loafers, the number of applications for heavy and poorly-paid labor, make it evident that there is a large class of permanent residents who have no steady employment. It, therefore, condemns the practice of the Dominion and Provincial governments in encouraging immigration either by assisted passages or by flooding the old country with delusive and misleading pamphlets picturing Canada as a veritable land of romise, offering work and bread for all. There are many who will agree with the News when it says: "But for the immigration policy of past years-continued in spite of the remonstrances of municipal bodies and the protests of Labor organiza-tions—which has resulted in overcrowd ing the labor market in the larger Cana-dian centres, such undertakings as the Don improvement scheme would not have to be considered with reference to furnish-ing a means of employment, but simply on their own merits. We should not have to be continually devising methods to furnish employment or aid to a large and chronically destitute class of able-bodied workers. Very few of the hundreds who seek such employment are Canadians by birth or by long residence. spite of the remonstrances of municipal Canadiane by birth or by long residence. Their presence here is the result of the locution to announce drastic measures of immigration system, and the longer it is severity towards Ireland-coercion-the continued the more serious the problem facilitation of jury packing-thesuspension of providing work for the unemployed will become. Enough evidence has been adduced ten times over to convince any reasonable person of the folly and injustice of the assisted immigration system, Are our governments going to continue it in the face of the clearest proof of its evil to Thy Divine heart into thy vineyard. This country is already white with an abundant harvest of precious souls; deign in thise infinite mercy to send forth worthy and numerous workmen into this rich harvest; inspire Catholic mothers with the holy resolution of

have added greatly to ministerial discom-fort. He is reported to have dealared that he retired because the government's nevel and military estimates exceeded \$31,000,ada, chiefy farmers, farm domestic servants. The aborem and domestic pervants the artian classes should not be encouraged to have Britain to come here. Our large cities are filled with poor mechanics who he retired because the government's mayal and military estimates expeeded \$31,000, 000 without counting large supple-mentary estimates. He had insisted on the cutting down of these estimates, but his colleagues had refused to lend assent to this course-although he (Lord Randolph) had been find it difficult to eke out a semi starved find it difficult to eke out a semi starved existence. Our winters are so long and so severe that many of our skilled workingmen either have to go abroad in quest of employment, or spend fully a quarter of the year in enforced idleness and often heart rend-ing want and misery. Care should be taken in this matter of immigration. Assisted immigration is open to very many objections, but, if worked with proper restrictions, it might be produc-

refused to lend assent to this course-although he (Lord Randolph) had been urging economy ever since August. The noble lord then proceeded to refer to the government's foreign polley, and amid loud opposition cheers said: "I also objected to the Government's policy of needless interforence in the effairs of other nations. The policy of this country should be peaceful everywhere. The Government estimates were too great for a time of peace. It has been said that I resigned in hasts. The fact is that there were difficulties between myself and my cellesques in the Cabinet almost from the beginning of the present Government. As I did not desire to remain wrangling in the Cabinet, I asked to be allowed to retire unless the Government expenses were reduced within absolute peace limits. The Marquis of Salisbury wrote in response to my request, defending the estimates in the face of possible war, as he said. There was no course left open for me but to write my resignation stating that I declined to be a party in the game for the high and desperate stakes other nations were playing for, and I have seen no reason since to regret the step I took." Mr. Gladstone, who was the object of an immense popular ovation, took part in rote stood, for Neville 3,217; for Goache 2,210; as against 2,920 cast at the general immense popular ovation, took part in election for Duncan, Home Ruler; and the debate on the address, sulogizing Lord 2,720 for Baily, Conservative. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer will, of Randolph's sacrifices for a sound economic policy. Referring to the Irish situation the Liberal leader said that although Engcourse, get a seat, but the electors of Liver. pool have in their repudiation of the gov. land and Scotland very justly complained ernment voiced the sound public opinion of England. Mr. Gladstone justly feels of the Irish monopoly of the time of Par-liament, he feared there was small likeli-hood of a remedy being applied to the evil. The Local Government question elated at the defeat in so important a constituency of one of the most able, most bitter, and uncompromising oppon ents of his Home Rule scheme. He would not, he felt certain, be settled this session. It was, he added, gratifying to writes to the electors of Liverpool conhear that crime was rarer in Ireland, but gratulating them on "their struggle against the personal and official influence in regard to the relations between land. lord and tenant, he greatly deplored the of Mr. Goschen, the intervention of the fact that the Queen had not expressed Marquis of Hartington, and the belief of our antagonists that we seek to sever regret at the lamentable evictions in Kerry. the union. "On the contrary," says the These evictions have excited a profound

letter, "we desire to convert the union feeling in Britain, and done a great deal into one of cordial and perpetual affecto open the eyes of honest Englishmen to the innate barbarity of the Irish land sys-tem. This feeling found expression in Par-liament on Friday, the 28th, when exciting The days of the Legislative Union are numbered, and the electors of the Exchange Division of Liverpool may well feel proud of the honor given them of scenes are reported to have taken place. Saturday's despatches inform us that on

Saturday's despatches inform us that on the previous day Mr. Fry (Liberal) asked the Govern-ment in the House of Commons what they had done to prevent the burning of buildings from which tenants had been evicted at Gienbeigh, Ireland. He also asked whether Gen. Baller had tried to obtain concessions on rent for the tenants obtain concessions on rent for the tenants

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Se Bir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secre-tary for Ireland, replied that Gen. Buller had not interfered until some serenty evictions had been excented, when he tried to influence the mortagess toward greater leniency. The Government, Sir Michael said, had no legal right to go further than this. "There is," continued the Chief Secretary, "one real remedy, and that is to remove these poor people from the pov-erty stricken districts."— Crise of "Shame," "Shame," and "No," "No,"—"with their own free will," went on the speaker—crise of "No," "No," "Never," "Shame"—"to some other place in Ireland." A great and prolonged up-roar here ensued. expectation on this opening in a mannet quite unusual. The menace of coercion, the persistence of the landlords in their

the strongest member of the administration, did, on the other hand, in Ireland, caustic remark from Mr. Fry, that if he was unable to give any opinion or he was unable to give any opinion or suggest any remedy for the Glenbeigh affair, be should do so as Lord Bandolph Churchill had done, declared that he thought Mr. Fry's remarks unfair. He bitterly denounced the 'plan of cam-paign," which, he contended, meant, so the cablegram has it, "a combination to force the landlords to accept what the tenants chose to offer, (that sum to be further reduced next year), or leave the tenants in possession of the land, rent free, and then raise the ory about the hardship of eviction for the purpose of deceiving the country. (Ories of "oh," "oh," and cheers.) The Government was obliged to do its best with the tools in its handa, but with difficulties and delays of the criminal law as it existed, it had not sufficient power to cope with such a proceeding as the Plan of Cam-paign." And so the session has begun with "Irish monopoly" of the time of Plan torisi to almonopoly will continue there is little, if any, room for doub, st least to long as the Salisbury government continues to administer the affairs of the rune remedy for Irish wrongs. The sign of the times point to an unusually lively sitting of Parliament, that may before its measure, and he appealed to the means the seturn of Mc. Gladatone to power, and Mr. Glad-stone's return to power means Home Rule uggest any remedy for the Glenbeigh affair, he should do so as Lord Randolph

<text><text><text><text><text><text> Mr. McGee vigorously opposed this measure during its passage through the Legislative Assembly. He said : "As to Montreal, the Western section would have 5,000 votes, the east 3,800 and the centre 1,000, so that one centre vote would

be equal to four in the East and five in the West. But this was not the worse

Workman, who at the time sat for Centre

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Catholic. He maintained that the Pro-testant vote was paramount in Centre Montreal, referring to the recent muni-cipal elections, regretting however that any religious feeling should then have been invoked, Hon, J. H. CAMERON (Peel) thought

sure (hear, hear) Mr. BOWELL thought the member

TEB. 5, 1867.

Robinson, president of the Habour Com mission; G. A. Drummond, Hugh Mi Lennan, Sir Donald Smith, Thoma Workman, Edward Murphy, and seven others, and a committee was appointe to wait on the general mominated an get their consent to stand, to report to future meeting. The general feeling that no opposition will be given to who ever is nominated by the English speal ing citizens. The retiring mayor, M Beaugrand, has promised his earner support to an English candidate as h successor."

Here we have the French majorit stually begging the English speakin ity to put one of its representativ men into the Mayor's chair for 1887-1 The minority, however, caunot, it is said agree. Why not? We propose, without disrespect to that minority, to give out view of the cause of disagreement. The English-speaking minority consists, as w have said, of about 65,000 souls, 35,00 being Protestants, and 30,000 Uatholic principally of Irish origin. The troub in great part with the minority is that th Protestant portion of Montreal's English speaking population will not take th Irish Catholics into confidence. The are, if possible, more hostile to them that to the French majority. Then there is ruling element in the Protestant minority a sort of Family Compact arrangemen whereby those who politically do not se with it eye to eye and speak with it wor for word are ostracized, eliminated an condemned. Hence, division, disintegre tion and demoralization in the ranks of the tender and petted minority. One o a minority ourselves, we have the very kindliest feeling towards the minority i the Province of Quebec, but that minorit has been in its days too overbearing an intolerant to call for consideration now a-days because of its own fairness in th past. At the present moment we find it frittering away a splendid chauce of putting an English speaking Mayor in the civic chair. Little difficulty would be fel in the matter if an arrangement wer entered into, and observed after bein entered into, whereby the English speak ing Catholics as well as the Englis speaking Protestants might have a shar of the good things going to the minority Till this is done, till the Protestan majority of the minority learn to under stand that there are other uses for Iris Catholics besides fighting the French a their bidding, Montreal will have Frenc rule in abundance and superabundance

PARISH OF WOUDSLEE.

The Rev. Father Cummins, who for such a length of time filled so ably the position of pastor of the parish of Woods lee, preached his valedictory to his parishioners on last Sunday. The rev gentleman goes to take charge of the missions of Bismarck, Dunwich an Wardsville. To those who know the hig place which his reversed held in an Wardsville. To those who know the high place which his reverence held in the estimation of his parishioners it is need less to state that the announcement of his intended departure was received with

Atter Mass a deputation of his forme parishioners waited on him, and preserved to the source of the second se

REV. AND DEAR SIE:-We, the under signed, in behalf of the people of the parish of Woodslee, amongst whom yo have labored so long and so faithfully

"O, Supreme Pastor, the author and finisher of our faith, have pity on thy people and send forth priests according to Thy Divine heart into thy vineyard.

The Government put into Her Majesty's mouth the following reference to Ireland

in the speech from the throne : "The condition of Ireland still require

evictions, and the expectation of a Cab-

"The condition of Ireland still requires your anzious attention. Grave crimes in that country have happily been rarer in the last few months than during a similar period of the preceding year, but the relations between owners and occu-piers of the land, which in the early autumn exhibited sigus of improvement, have since been seriously disturbed in some districts by organized attempts to incite the latter class to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations. The efforts of the Government to cope with this evil have been seriously impeded by difficulties incident to the method at presentbed by the sta-tute for dealing with such offences." Her Majesty was further pleased to say

Her Majesty was further pleased to say of Irish matters :

We have here a great deal of circum

of the constitution and the refusal of Home Rule. The Irish people did not, however, expect anything of good from the Salisbury government, and will, through their representatives in Parliament, strive very earnestly for its overthrow, which to all

faith or place trust in the latter. From the rather imperfect Parliamentary reports of the time we take the following :

"A large and influential meeting of English-speaking citizens was held in the Windsor hotel to nominate an English-speaking candidate for the mayorality for the ensuing year, in accordance with the proposal of a meeting of leading French Canadian citizens held last week. Mr. F. W. Henshaw occupied the chair, and complimented his fellow citizens of French descent on returning to the former principle of electing French and English representatives alternately. The meeting then nominated Messrs. Andrew stone's return to power means Home Rule ber of subscribers to the petition would

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN thought the hon.

Hoa, Mr. ANGLIN thought the hon, gentleman should have appealed to the justice of both Protestants and Catholics rather than to Protestants only. Had he made out a case he (Mr. Anglin) would have voted for the amendment, as he felt that justice was due to the Minority in all cases. He had listened with atten-tion to the statements of facts, and thought there was no danger of Mon-treal ever being without a Protestant representative. He would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Workman's amendment was voted down by 22 to 95. How false were his predictions, how unfounded his fears will be seen when we say that a Protestant has ever since represented Montreal West in the Dominion Parliament, and that none other but Protestant candidates have ever presented themselves for that seat. If there be any place in the world where the majority has a religious regard for the rights and for the feelings of the minority that place is Montreal. A telegraphic despatch dated Montreal December 19th, conveyed to the people of Ontario intelligence that on the previous night

"A large and influential meeting of

your departure, to thank you most sin cerely, in the name of all, for the kind corely, in the name of all, for the kind self-sacrificing and zealous manner is which you discharged the manifold dutin of your sacred office during the year that you were our parish priest. Indeed rev. and dear sir, the intelligence o last Sunday that the bonds so long exits ing balween parior and prole were about ing between pastor and people were about to be severed, caused to vibrate the tender est cords in the hearts of your man hearers, all feeling that they wou soon number amongst the abset one to whom they were so forcibil drawn by the golden chains which bin the people to a kind and self-sacrificin pastor. But to none did the faelings cratitude make attronue and the faelings pastor. But to none did the faelings of gratitude make stronger appeals that those of your flock who were called, dur-ing your ministration, to mourn the los-of a dear departed friend. They knew best whose sympathetic heart felt for them in their sorrow, whose kind voic taught the poor sufferer on the bed of sickness to hear with Christian fortitud this last and most terrible trus; an whose kind hand administered the las anisman rites of Our Holv Motner th solemn rites of Our Holy Mother th Church, which brought such sweet con solation to the dear departing sou Our children, too, were marked objec of your attention. On them you lavish bestowed attentions, not only instructing them in the sublime truths of our ho them in the sublime truths of our ho religion, but also in teaching them it duties they owe to God, to themselv, and to their neighbors. We trust the with divine assistance the good see sown by your hand has not failen of barren soil, but will fructify and origin forth fruit an hundred fold, and the those children will continue to cherin the fondest recollections of one wi deserves to be remembered by the with hearts overflowing with gratitude Our church property, too, has undergon at your hands improvements which ad much to its beauty and usefulnees, an although these improvements necess tated the expenditure of a larj sum of money, to your credit as financier, it must be said, th all obligations contracted by you were attended to at maturity, and the from funds acquired in ways which from funds acquired in ways which made the burdens exceedingly light on your parishioners. And now, rev. an dear sir, we conclude with expressing hope that your great mantle of charit