THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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OUR INDIANS.

The Indian report for the year 1883 laid on the Commons' table this session. contains the assurance that the relations between the Indians and the government continue to be satisfactory, and that if no very rapid strides towards civilization have been made by the aborigines in the outlying districts and territories, a gradual movement towards civilization is notice able amongst them, and that a general feeling of contentment with their treatment prevails amongst the Indians through out the whole Dominion. On most of the Saskatchewan district reserves from Prince Albert westward and thence to Edmonton, and on the reserves in the southern part of the district of Alberta the progress made by the Indians is said to be very satisfactory. On many of these reserves they appear to take some interest in cultivating the soil with the gratifying result that the department has been able to reduce considerably the rations of flour issued to them, the crops of roots and grain raised by the Indians admitting this wise step. It is expected that a greater reduction in the rations will be annually effected until eventually the government will be relieved of the expense of rationing the Indians on the reserves. We are glad indeed to learn that the department is gradually closing the home farms which were established some years ago in cornection with the Indian reserves. These farms were never of any practical use. What should have been done in the beginning and which it is now proposed to attempt was to place skilled agriculturists amongst the Indians themselves and teach them on the spot how to farm. To send persons who know nothing about agriculture on to farms fully equipped for them was to encourage idleness amongst them and do no good to the Indians. The report conveys the information that three industrial schools for the instruction of Indian children in mechanical arts and in agriculture were last summer established in the North-West, one at Battleford, one at Qu'Appelle and one at High River in the Blackfoot country. The mention of this fact reminds us that the bishops of the North-West have devised a comprehensive scheme for the training of Indian children in industrial schools. We trust that the government will lend every assistance necessary to secure the successful inauguration and operation of this scheme. None are so well acquainted with the character. wants, disposition and capacity of the Indians of the North West as the Oblate missionaries in that country. Let their schools then receive every encouragement and assistance. In regard of the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, the report says that, with the exception of the bands on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, they are self-supporting and those in the Province of Ontario, with the assistance of their annuities and the interest on their invested capital, may be considered on the whole to be in comfortable circumstances. These Indians cost the country nothing, except in the support of schools for a few of the bands who have not funds sufficient in the hands of the Government from which to meet their expenses. The Indians in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are not in so satisfactory a condition as their brethren in Ontario and Quebec. This, says the report, is probably to be accounted for by the fact that they were not treated with the same liberality before these Provinces formed part of the Dominion, their right to ample reserves never having been recognized. Consequently they have no funds at their credit, and the assistance rendered them is from appropriations annually made by Parliament for the re-

the best of order maintained on the ing them and relieving us from the in-The population of the band is 1,485. They own 301 houses and 215 barns and stables; they have 4,800 acres of land under cultivation, 60 acres of which were marked bar bar of the acres 1 250 newly broken last Spring; they own 1,350 farming implements and 985 head of live stock; they raised 10,700 bushels of produce last year, and cut 1,000 tons of hay. The value of the other industries which they engaged in is estimated by the agent

at \$150,000. The report shows that the amount at all moneys held in trust for the benefit of 1853,\$3,150,528, an increase of \$3,257 over that amount for 1882. The expenditure amounted to \$278,571 being \$21,293 more

than the figures of 1882. The following was the expenditure an account of Parliamentary appropriations during the year Manitoba and North-West \$1,027,216 New Brunswick4,627 Nova Scotia..... British Columbia .4.017 Prince Edward Island.1.768

The following are the figures given by the report in the matter of education.

The number of pupils in Indian schools is as follows:—Ontario, 1,919; Quebec, 462; Nova Scotia, 79; New Brunswick, 71; Prince Edward Island, 11; Manitoba and North-West, 1,180; British Columbia, 672—a total of 4,394. The total Indian population of the Dominion is 131,137, of whom 36,483 are in British Columbia, 34,-520 in the North-West, 18,121 in Ontario, 11,930 in Quebec, and 15,000 in the Atha-baska and Mackenzie districts.

We hope to be able next year to chronicle a decisive stride in advance in the Indian policy of the government. We are not, we must confess, satisfied with the present working of the department, especially in so far as the interests of the Catholic Indians are concerned. More encouragement could be given to schools, and the Indians more successfully taught the mechanical and agricultural arts. Many changes for the better might also be made in the personel of the depart ment, some even of its prominent officials being very incompetent, and others intolerant and bigoted men.

THE REGISTRARSHIPS OF ONTA-RIO.

So loud an outcry is always raised when it is proposed to appoint a Catholic to any important place of trust that we deem it a duty to call attention to a fact of importance and significance, in connection with this matter. There are sixtyone registrarships in Ontario, and how many Catholics do our readers think there are in enjoyment of these coveted places Just six, as the following list will show :

Elgin

Glengarry

stings

Leeds Lennox & Ad

London [C] Middlesex E "W

Muskoka Dis Nipissing Dis Norfolk Northum E R W R

ttawa [C] xford . Sound Dis

Peel Perth N R

Peterboro

Prescott Pr Edward

Thun B Di

Welland Wellg'n N

Wellg'n N R SR Wentworth York E & W

Russell

Ontario

he following list will show: Registrars. C J Bampion, Sault Ste Marie T S Shenston, Brantford D Sthelair, Walkerton W H Waller, Ottawa Wm McKim, Orangeville S S Cook, Morrisburg Geo C Ward, Port Hope R Armour, Bowmanville A McLachlin, St Thomas J W Askin, Sandwich R M Rose, Kingston A McPonald, Alexandria Patrick Mc Jrea, Presott R McMain, St Mingston A McPonald, Alexandria Patrick Mc Jrea, Presott R McMain, St Mingston A P Farrell, Cayuga E Noice, Minden Francis Barclay, Milton J M Williams, Hamilton W H Ponton, Belleville Jas Dickson, Goderich E J Barker, Kingston P D McKellar, Chatham E M Proctor, Sarnia John Menzies, Almonte James Bell, Perth W H Cole, Brockville M P Roblin, Napanee Hon J G 'urrie, St Cath Counties, do th Algoma Dis Brast Bruce Carleton Dufferin Dunfers Frontenac Haldimand Halburton Halton Hamilton [C] ngston [C] Kent Lambton Lanark N R "S R

M r Roblin, Napanee Hon J G · urrie, St Cath W C L Gill, London Jas Ferguson, London S. Blackburn, Glencoe J E Lount, Bracebridge J John Doran, Pembroka F L Walsh, Simcoe

F L Walsh, Simcoe J M Grover, Colborne Wm H Eyre, Cobourg J Ham Perry, Whitby Alex Burritt, Ottawa J Ingersoll, Woodstock A Starkey, P Sound

equality we now labor under. Let us show a true spirit of manhood and patriotic purpose of insisting upon equality with our non-Catholic fellow citizens and we cannot be refused justice in the distribution of the public patronage.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We learn with pleasure that our friend Mr. C. Donovan, of Hamilton, has returned the credit of the Indian fund, consisting of from the West very much improved in health. Mr. Donovan, is one of the most Indian tribes or bands, was on June 30th, able and most deserving of Catholic educationists in this Province. He is, we are glad to hear, a candidate for one of the new Inspectorships of Separate Schools which the government, it is said, have it in contemplation to create. Mr. Donovan is eminently qualified for this or any other position of authority in connection with the Separate Schools of the Province to which the government may see fit to name him. We will feel deeply gratified to learn that Mr. Donovan's long services in connection with the Separate Schools of Ontario have been in some tangible and worthy manner recognized by the government of the Province.

> THE JUDGESHIPS AND SHRIEVAL. TIES OF ONTARIO.

The Superior Court Judges of Ontario are the following : Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, President

of the Court of Judicature and chief Justice of Ontario. Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Presi-dent of the High Court of Justice for Ontario Hon. Adam Wilson, Chief Justice of

the Common Pleas. Hon. John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor

of Ontario. Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Justice of Appeal.

Hon. Thomas Galt, Justice of High urt of Justice, Member of the Common Pleas Division.

Hon. George William Burton, Justice of Appeal. Hon. William Proudfoot, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the

Chancery Division. Hon. Christopher Salmon Patterson, Justice of Appeal.

Hon. John Douglass Armour, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the Queen's Bench Division.

Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, Jus tice of High Court of Justice, Member of

the Queen's Bench Division. Hon. Featherston Osler, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the Common

Heas Division. Hon. Themas Ferguson, Justice of High Court of Justice, Member of the Chancery Division.

In all thirteen judges, of whom there are Catholics-how many, reader, do you think ? Well, not one. There are not indeed many Catholic lawyers in Ontario, but there are amongst the few we have men of acknowledged ability, great experience, varied attainments and rare intellectual acumen. All these, however, have been thus far as effectually debarred from promotion to the bench of the Superior Courts, as if a special enactment had been passed excluding Catholics from such honors. Were a similar policy of exclusion pursued towards the Protestant minority of Quebec how soon we should hear of their grievance ? We recommend no man for office because he is a Catholic, but holding that such exclusion as the list just given discloses is undeniable ence that Catholics are excluded from the bench because they are Catholics, we protest against such injustice. The following is a list of the County Judges and Sheriffs of Ontario. Ontario, Judges. Sheriffs. Hn.W.McCrea W H Carney S. J. Jones John Smith J.J. Kingsmill Wm Sutton W.A.Ross J Sweetland T.A.McCarthy Thos Bowies D. J. Hughes Colin Munro C. R. Horne John McEwan C. V. Price Wm Ferguson H.Macpherson C H Moore J.G.Stevenson R H Davis A. Niven (Annexed to Thos. Miller M Clements T. A. Lazier Wm Hope J. F. Toms Robt Globon Arch. Bell John Mercer C. Robinson Jas Filntoft W.S. Senkler Jas Thompson H.S. Schler J A. Woodraff Counties. Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Dufferin Elgin Elsex Frontenac Grey Haldimand Haliburton Halton Hastings Huron Counties. A Starkey, P Sound Samuel Robb, Stratford P W holehan, St Mary's Bernara Jorrow J Higginson, L'Orignal W McKenzle, Pieton A Irving, Fembroke Jas Keays, Duncanville Samuel Lount, Barrie J Copeland, Cornwall W H Laird, P A Landing C Lindsey, Toronto H Dansford, Lindsay D McDougail, Berlin D D'Everardo, Welland J Anderson, Arthur N Higinbotham. Guelph J Williams, Hamilton J J Pearson, Newmarket a pretend that Messrs, Wall Huron Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds and Lennox & Lincoln Middlesex Nipissing Norfolk W.H.Wilkison O T Pruyn E. J. Senkler J A Woodruff Wm. Elliot W Glass John Doran T.B.McMaho on E Deedes Northum. & Durham G. McK. Clark H W Burke No one can pretend that Messrs. Waller, G. JCR. Clark H w Burke Z. Barnham Thos Paxton D. S. McQueen George Perry A. F. Scott Robt Broddy D. H. Lizars John Hossie R. Debnistoun Jas A Hall James Daniell J D Merrick R. P. Jellett Jas Gillespie John Deacon Jas Morris J. A. Ardagh T D McConkey Whelihan, Askin, Doran, McCrea or Morrow are inferior to the other gentlemen above named. All of the six Catholic Prescott & R Pr. Edward Renfrew registrars are gentlemen fully competent to discharge the duties of their office: imcoe tor, D'ndas some of them are men of superior talent J. F. Pringle D E McIntyre a Glengarry J. F. Pribgle DE MCINIVIC A Glengarry J. F. Pribgle DE MCINIVIC Thunder Bay Robert Laird J F Clarke Victoria W. W. Dean George Kempt Wielerlow Wm. Miller's Moses Springer Weilington Geo. A. Drew Hon P Gow Weilington Geo. A. Drew Hon P Gow Weinworth J. S. Sinclair " A M'Kellar York J. Boyd F W Jarvis Of the Forth one County Indoges
and very rare attainments. Instead of six, the Catholics of Ontario are entitled in respect of population to at least ten registrarships. Why then this miserable appeal to fanaticism every time a Catholic Of the forty-one County Judges, but one, Judge Doran, of Nipissing, is a applies for a position such as that of registrar ? It arises simply from the actual Catholic. We speak not here of junior existence in our midst of a very aggressive Judges of Counties, of whom there spirit of bigotry. To such extremes did are, we believe, but two Catholics. certain of the fanatics who opposed Mr. Of the forty Sheriffs, three only Morrow's selection as registrar of Peterare Catholics, Messrs. Merrick, Woodruff boro go that one McLeod, who appears to and Kempt. This list places in the very be a sort of shining light amongst them, clearest light the position of the Catholic minority in Ontario in regard of imporactually made an appeal through the coltant offices such as judgships and shrievalumns of the Toronto Mail to Protestants ties. To say that there are no Catholics not to patronize Catholic men of business in the town of Peterboro. We talk of fitted for these offices is to say that which is untrue. The fact is that their religion is made a barrier to their advancement.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

There was lately held in Toronto : meeting of a few civic officials from certain towns and cities of Ontario. This meeting, which has been dignified by the title of municipal convention, adopted a series of resolutions pointing to municipal reforms of more or less importance.

We may premise our observations on the doings of the convention by stating that in our belief there was no necessity whatever for such a convention. The legislature of Ontario is the proper body to deal with such matters. It contains men from all parts of the Province well acquainted with the working of the machinery of municipal government in their various localities. These gentle men are more competent than any selfappointed body to deal with the question of municipal reform. This much said, we may observe that in many of the proposals of the convention we fully concur. Mr. Pratt, assessment commis sioner of Ottawa, who was chosen chairman of the meeting, is reported to have stated that in his opinion the law was defective as regards the assessment of personal property and income. Banks and incorporated companies, whose shareholders were assessable on the dividends, should, he thought, be made

assessable on their net income, as were loaning companies and building societies. In Montreal the Gas Company paid \$5,000 and the Street Railway Company \$12 000 of taxes per year. He read a circular prepared at Ottawa, in all of which he did not agree. It proposed to levy a business tax on all banks and companies, which are now exempt save on dividends, and on managers of theatres. On banks, \$400 a year where the paid-up capital does not exceed a million dollars; \$500 up to two millions; and \$600 over that amount. \$100 on insurance companies, \$500 on street railway companies, and \$2,000 on gas companies. He thought the tax on street railway companies should be say \$50 per car. Ottawa lost \$15,000 yearly by the exemption of the salaries of Domin-

ion officials. The convention then dealt with the arious reforms proposed.

Resolutions were passed declaring the xpediency of assessing the incomes of anks and insurance companies; the pipes, mains, poles, etc., of gas, water, telephone, and telephone companies; and the property owned by incorporated companies and not required or used for the purposes of their business. A resolution was passed recommending that the municipal act be amended in such man ner as to place the responsibility of exempting manufactories &c., on the electors and not on the municipal coun-It was further recommended that the board of Police Commissioners consist of the mayor, the police magistrate, the senior county court judge, and two members of the city or town council.

With most of these resolutions we are in accord, and we further hope that the abuse of exempting Dominion and Provincial servants from income taxation will, as the convention desired, be speedily removed. We see no good rea son, however, why any change should be made in the composition of the Boards of Police Commissioners. The less City Councils have to do with the manage ment and control of the Police the etter.

individuals to be permitted to go free of behalf in that country is making comtaxation. In the matter of taxation we are in favor of placing the burden on the shoulders of rich corporations and mono. polists and relieving the already overburdened farmer, mechanic, and laborer.

AN ORANGE CONCERT.

The Orangemen of the Dominion Capital and its vicinity are a very noisy, if very insignificant body. There was a concert given in that city on the evening of the 1st inst., under the auspices of one of their odges, and the occasion seized on to present one Brother Clarke, a local "big chief," who, like all Orange chieftains, big and little, is noted for tall sayings and small doings, with some sort of a testimonial. An address was read to Mr. Clarke, who, on rising to respond was, we are informed, received with loud and long continued cheers "intermingled with Kentish fire." Among those present, besides this lucky Brother Clarke, was one W. H. Lewis, a ubiquitous liliputian, eager to achieve notoriety by every day relieving his little soul of a great amount of no-popery twaddle. Then there was Brother Clemow, of unsavory renown, and Brother John White, M. P., of whom we shall say a word further on. One item of the concert report, as given by the

Free Press, reads thus : "Mr. Frank M. McDougal being again called upon sang "If doughty deeds" which was received with even more enthusiasm than the first selection he gave, and being loudly encored Mr. McDougal apbeing loudly encored Mr. McDougal ap-peared, and explained that he felt fatigued, having already sung three songs besides having taken part in another entertain-ment during the evening; he would, therefore, request the audience to kindly excuse him from any further effort, but there was such a shout went up from the audience for "Love in the kitchen," that Frank was obliged to yield which he did

Frank was obliged to yield, which he did to the great delight of the large audience." Mr. Macdougal is the youth who, last winter, ran as a Protestant candidate for

the local legislature, hoping to secure an election between Messrs. Baskerville and O'Keefe, both Irish gentlemen, who had secured the Conservative and Liberal nominations respectively. Though supported by the extreme Orange and Calvinist elements of the population, Mr. Macdougal did not poll even half as many votes as did Mr. Baskerville, and fell fully two hundred, if not more, behind Mr. O'Keefe's tally. The young gentleman whose inmaturity might be an excuse for a first indiscretion, has since, however, developed a boldness and offensiveness that augur ill for his career. His choice of the recitation "Love in the Kitchen" was made we have much reason to believe, for the special purpose of being offensive towards the Irish Catholic population of the city. But Mr. Macdougal may possess his soul in patience. He is of too little moment to cause, and Orange concerts too little heeded by Irish Catholics, to afford

him an opportunity to cause them any pain. It is well, however, to know that Mr. Macdougal has gone over for good to and the Lewises, the Clemows, and others of the breed.

Mr. John White's speech on the occasion is reported by the Free Press after this fashion The chairman then called upon Brother

John White, M. P., the champion of civil and religious liberty in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. White stated that he had no expectation whatever that he would be called upon to make a speech some footing in this country, and nor would be attempt to do so. He was glad to be present at the meeting, and glad to see the honor that had been done to his trusty and well beloved Brother Clarke. In regard to the Incorporation Bill he might just remark that he had not charge of it this session. The committee in their wisdom had seen fit to place it in the hands of Brother Hector Cameron, M. P. Victoria. Perhaps they had done wisel for Brother Cameron was generally very successful with any Bills he took charge of and so far as lay in his (Mr. White's) power he would assist Bro. Cameron in He couldn't understand why it was that Orangemen should be deprived of the privilege of an Act of Incorporation, every way he could. allowing them to hold a piece of property which, they had bought and paid for. Orangemen are good and true citizens who have never refused such an Act to any other society or how here the the them are the society of other society or church organization, but if they are refused the Act again he would urge upon them to be patient. A day was fast coming when it would be granted, he had just returned from a 7 or 8 weeks' tour through the great North West and as he passed through Toronto on his way home one of the Grand Lodge officers informed him that since he had started on that tour, 7 new warrants had been sent out to that great country. The representatives from that great North-West would yet be a mighty power in this Dominion and ever if the majority of the members of Parlia-ment from the eastern provinces still saw fit to deny us our just rights, let us be patient and true, and, like the noble de t rights, let us be fenders of Derry ever let our motto be "No Surrender," for the day is fast coming when victory will be ours. The idea of coupling John White's

paratively little progress there. We have never yet known Mr. White to speak out of Parliament without that "no surrender" sentence. It is rather old Bro. White, rather old, and very ineffectual, but is well worthy Bro. John White.

THE PARLIAMENTARY WEEK.

FEB. 16, 1884

Last week was the first decidedly lively one of this session of the Dominion Parlia ment. The Pacific Railway resolutions were introduced by Sir Charles Tupper in a long, well-received and attentively listened to discourse. He was followed by Mr. Blake, whose speech also won the plaudits of his friends. The debate was continued by Mr. Ives, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. White, Cardwell, and others. During the week Mr. Laurier also intrcduced a motion implying censure of the government for its action in appointing Mr. Mousseau to the bench. The motion was rejected. Sir Richard Cartwright also introduced resolutions censuring the Finance Minister for his action in regard of the Bank of Exchange. This motion was also negatived by a decisive majority. Mr. Ouimet's dual representative bill was refused a second reading, while Mr. Cameron's (Huron) bill amending the law of evidence was allowed to advance to that

stage. In the Ontario House the first division resulted in a majority of twelve for the government. Mr. Neelon (Lincoln) was absent, while Muskoka is legally, and South Oxford, practically vacant. If both of these constituencies should return sup-

porters of Mr. Mowat that gentleman's majority in the present Parliament will e-not including Mr. Speaker-fiftcen.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

We said a word or two a short time ago in reference to secret societies, and recited the condemnation of them by the fathers of the late Provincial Council of New York, in their joint pastoral letter issued at the close of the Council.

The number of Irish Catholics who join secret societies is comparatively very small. But these societies often acquire an influence over the public mind entirely out of proportion with their numbers and real power. By these means Irishmen, who are not part of them, are often led into deeds of a deplorable character, and the Irish people made responsible for crimes of a most shocking description. The Irish bishops have time and again warned their flocks against these associations. Last year, in his lenten pastoral, the most Rev. Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killala, raised his voice in strong condemnation of secret societies and in earnest exhortation of his people in their regard

"Amid the many evils that endanger our "Amid the many evis that enganger our salvation and threaten our holy religion the principal one is that spirit of infidelity and revolution now so openly promul-gated by men who call themselves different names-such as "Socialists," "Com-munists," "Nihilists" and other plausible numbers and who, though spread over many countries, are closely banded among themselves to overturn religion and civil society. From what we read in the those secret societies have already got

most helpless among them. The report gives some interesting information concerning the St. Regis tribe : The population of the band is 1.119 141 dwellings, and the quantity of land cultivated was 2,282 acres. They own 189 farming implements and 757 head of live stock; they raised last year 16,957 bushels of produce and cut 529 tons of hay; and realized from furs \$401, and from other industries \$3,400. The of land cultivated was 2,282 acres. department is, we are happy to learn, adopting measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic as respects the Indians on this

lief of the necessities of the most aged and

progress and enlightenment and yet the The report also represents the Coughnumber of McLeods amongst us is by no nawaga band as making a very decided means small. A little more self-assertion progress. There are many good houses among Catholics would have the effect, if on the reserve and others building. The not of diminishing the number of such school is in a satisfactory condition and fanatics, at all events of effectually silenc-

PERSONAL .- Thos. Ryan, Esq., of Port Arthur, who has been visiting in London for the past few weeks, left for home on Monday last.

Among other resolutions adopted by the convention was the followin :

Moved by Ald. G. B. Smith, Toronto James Gordon, of Ottawa, seconding, that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario be petitioned to amend the Assessment Act That all exemptions from assessment re garding real property in the Assessmen Act, or in any Act amending the same or other Act, be abolished, except as to church buildings, not including grounds on which they stand, and public and high schools and collegiate institutes and grounds connected therewith not exceed ing helf an acre, and except universities and colleges, free public libraries and grounds not exceeding four acres, and public hospitals and grounds not exceed. ng five acres, orphan, poor and lunatic asylums with grounds not exceeding one acre, cemetries and municipal property and property vested in or held by Her Majesty as exempted in section 6; sub section 1 and 2.

To this resolution we take exception on the ground of its being too vague and indefinite in certain respects, and in one respect at least absurd. Why, for instance, exempt church buildings and tax the ground on which they are built? What about the grounds of colleges and universities? And what is meant by colleges? Would there be included in that term institutions for the higher education of young ladies, such as convent schools and the like ? These are questions we would like to see answered, and the replies thereto of a very definite character before the changes recommended by the convention are embodied in a legislative enactment. With the following resolution we are in thorough accord :

Ald. Gordon moved, seconded by Dr. McCammon, That all street rail-way companies doing business and running cars and sleighs in any city shall be liable to be assessed and taxed at a rate not exceeding \$50 on each car, coach, or sleigh used by them in their said business.

Street railways, besides having a monopoly of a valuable business, are too

name with civil and religious liberty is too rich for anything. The man actually does not know what liberty of any kind means. He evidently feels sore because of his having been superseded by Bro. Cameron in the management of the Orange Bill this session, and makes a poor effort to take kindly to the rebuff administered to him by the brethren. Mr. White's empty boasts in regard

the North-West will frighten nobody in opoly of a valuable business, are too the East. Orangeism notwithstanding the and wickedness by the snares of secret almost superhuman efforts made on its associations, so mischievous at all times, the East. Orangeism notwithstanding the

inveigle thoughtless persons to join them, and may taint their minds with their bad principles. In the present state of the country precaution becomes very neces-sary, and hence to guard the people against those dangers I again and again beg their attention to the constitution of his Holi their ness Pope Pius the Ninth, dated on the 4th of October, 1860, beginning with the words "Apostolico Sedis," in which those persons are declared "to incur excommunication late sententia, reserved for the Roman Pontiff, who join the sects of the Freemasons or the Carbonari, or other sects of the same kind; which plot openly or secretly against the Church or the law openly ful powers, and also those persons who show any favor whatever to the same sects." All the Popes from Clement XII All the Popes from Clement XII (1738) down to the present have the same excommunications against the like sects. Hence, beloved brethren, in your struggles to prevent the passing of unjust laws, or to repeal or amend those under which you already suffer, you must never throw off that reverence for authority which the Christian religion inculcates. lod is the author of society. Society cannot exist without authority, and th laws are the voice of authority. Avoid all secret societies, all illegal combinations so severely condemned by the Church. Such associations afford, indeed, a fitting shelter to the infidels and revolutionists wherein to hide from the light of day their foul conspiracies against religion and society; but they never yet formed a true champion of justice and liberty. Their efforts have ever been cursed with sterility. The only result secret organisations have anywhere achieved has been the uproot-ing of the faith, the degradation of the national spirit, and the establishment of a tyranny-dark, treacherous, and irresponsible-that pressed on the unhappy members with a weight and cruelty compared to which the evils they were ostensibly created to remove might be considered liberty itself."

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormack, Bishop of Achonry, was not less explicit and decided in his condemnation of these pernicious and pestilential societies:

"We consider it our duty at the present time to repeat our warning to the faith-ful of the diocese about the danger of