The Extholic Mecory ublished Weekly at 496 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

P. J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.

RATES PER ARNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; bree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten opies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in tising rates made known on appli-

on.

proved by the Bishop of London, and samended by the Bishops of Ottawa, gaton, and Peterboro, and leading Oath-Clergymen throughout the Dominion. I correspondence addressed to the Pabers will receive prompt attention.

Trears must be paid in full before the grean be stopped. writing for a change of address avariably send us the name of their

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884. THE MEN OF MAYO SPEAK.

There was held on Sunday, the ninth of December last, at Ballina, a great meet-

ing of the people of Mayo to pronounce on the political issues before the Irish nation, and condemn the treason of the county members, Messrs. Nelson and O'Connor Power. The chair was taken by the Very Rev.

The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Donoghue, who said that one of the representatives of the county was to them as a dumb beast, and the other, who had raised himself on the shoulders of the people, had the audacity to go into the alien House of Commons and declare to the enemies of Ireland that he stood there in opposition to the bishop and pricets of Mayo. Now, it gave him the greatest pleasure to declare from that platform that pleasure to declare from that platform that Mr. O'Connor Power shall not long be in a position where he could have an opportunity of making such a statement. The people of Mayo were assembled that day people of Mayo were assembled that day people of Mayo were assembled their dis in their thousands to pronounce their dis tinct and emphatic protest against the misrepresentation of that man. On a for-mer occasion Mr. Power had declined to spend the money sufficient to come there
and raise his voice on behalf of those whom he had been sent to represent, and on this occasion he had been invited, but sent no reply, and he (the chairman) could tell by this that he need never attempt to show his face or raise his voice in that county again. Mayo had been, he might say, boycotted in the House of Commons, but they could no longer tolerate the indignity of occupying such a position.

Mr. Smith, the secretary of the meeting, formally announced that invitations had been issued to the two county members and that the meeting was held under the approval of the Most Rev. Dr. Conway. Bishop of the diocese. Mr. O'Connor Power did not vouchsafe an ack nowledgment of the invitation sent him, and Mr. Nelson sent a most extraordinary reply :

Belfast, Dec. 9, 1883.

MEN OF MAYO—I am not at liberty to speak to you on Sunday next face to face.

You may rest assured that Ireland's righteous claim to manage its own affairs has never been compromised, never been betrayed by us. Our society was making steady progress in convincing Irishmen of all sects that ecclesiastical interests were not included in our programme when the Down election covered us with shame and confusion. Appoint a committee of up-right men to sift this election. I will meet it and convince it that we have not deceived you. Isaac Nelson.
P. S.—I send one of our addresses,

and if you engage to spread it in Mayo I will send as many as you please.—I. N. We are not surprised to learn that the reading of this letter evoked the greatest merriment. The men of Mayo give the world the fullest knowledge of their views in a series of manly and forcible resolutions. These resolutions were moved by the Rev. P. McHale, who delivered a stir ring address. He moved :

That this mass meeting of the electors and non-electors of Mayo declare that Mr. John O'Connor Power, by his backslidings towards the Irish party, and his laudation of the Coercion Government in his recent Manchester speech, has forfeited the con-fidence of this, and proved himself un-worthy of any Irish National constitu-

That we hereby call upon the Rev. Isaac Nelson to resign a trust which he is either unwilling or unable to fulfil in the House of Commons in accordance with the

views and wishes of this constituency.

That this meeting declares its confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party, and pledges itself to support no candidate at the coming general election who will not the coming general election who will not consent to sit and vote with that party and Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons.

That we adopt the programme of the Irish National League, and will endeavor, to the best of our power, to work out its purpose—to win the land for our country, and legislative independence for the Irish

The resolutions met with the unanimous endorsation of the vast multitude present. We are happy to have on record the honest determination of the patriotic men of Mayo. That county will, at the next election, give Mr. Parnell two supporters of unswerving fidelity and un-

native land. Mayo, by its solemn declaration. affirms the endorsation of Mr. Parnell's policy given at the polls by Monaghan. Wexford, Sligo and Limerick.

Our biographical sketches of dis tinguished Canadian Catholics will. as already announced, begin early this year. These sketches will constitute one of the RECORD's chief features of interest for the current year. We are also promised for an early issue an interesting sketch of the College of Ste. Therese, one of the best known educational establish-

#### IGNORANCE.

The ignorance displayed by non Catholics in matters concerning the Catholic Church is really surprising. This ignorance appears in a very bad light when combined with a settled purpose to misrepresent what little non-Catholics really do know concerning Catholic movements. There is a great deal of ignorance and not a little malevolence exhibited by the writer who declares that "it is said the real business of the Catholic bishops to Baltimore is to devise a system of church government which will allow the priests greater liberties; and this is necessary to prevent rebellion." Refreshing, indeed, were it not too absurd for anything. The priesthood of America requires no greater liberties than it enjoys and is not of the rebellious type. The bishops may at the coming courcil seek to bring about uniformity as to disciplinary legislation throughout the American republic, and also perhaps adopt measures looking to a clearer definition of the relations between bishops, priests and people. But that they will adopt any measure through any fear of rebellion on the part of the clergy is too preposterous for notice.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Irish leader which we elsewhere publish in full is a plain and forcible statement of his policy and purpose. Mr. Parnell has just cause to feel satisfied with his achievements while laboring under the greatest difficulties. With increased Parliamentary strength his success will be still more marked and decisive. It were utterly impossible even for the two English parties combined to offer successful resistance to a solid Irish Parliamentary delegation determined to secure at all hazards and at every sacrifices the legislative independence of their country. We will publish next week the magnificent speech of Mr. Sexton, whose fervid eloquence entitles him to rank with Ireland's greatest oratorical glories.

## THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Things wear a most threatening aspect in Egypt, El Mahdi's real strength and purpose seems at last to be known. The government of the Khedive is at its wit's end, and the British agents in Egypt filled with alarm at the approach of the dread prophet of the desert. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune despatches from London a very accurate view of the situation:

Cairo and the English officials are alike half-paralyzed. The English insist upon reforms to which the Khedive assents, but he does not carry them out. The opinion is daily growing stronger that England will be compelled to accept the direct responsibility for governing Egypt. Intractable radicals like Mr. Cowan sullenly tractable radicals like Mr. Cowan sullenly concede the impossibility of withdrawal; serious politicians believe that the meeting of Parliament will oblige the Ministry to adopt a definite policy, if not before. Another special cable says reports from Egyyt as to the movements of El Mahdi are conflicting; spies who have arrived at Khartoum from El Obeid say that the forces of El Mahdi have divided and that his plan is to make simultaneous attacks nis plan is to make simultaneous attacks on Dongola and Sannaar. Small bodies of his forces are hovering around Khartoum and firing at boats on the river and stragglers from the garrison. Their operations caused a report to spread that Ei Mahdi was closing around the place, and there was great alarm there The arrival of a reinforcement of 1,300 Egyptians from Fashoda has not increased the con-fidence of the English officers. The incapacity of the garrison was shown reincapacity of the garrison was shown re-cently, when a false alarm was given of the approach of El Mahdi. The Khedive and his Ministers maintain a sullen atti-tude towards the English officials at Cairo on account of the refusal of English assistance to the Soudan operations. The Egyptian Government is willing to assent to the proposal of the Porte to despatch a Turkish expedition to Soudan at the expense of the Egyptian treasury, through a loan to be advanced by England. The Khedive favors, as another scheme, to prodoubted devotedness to the cause of their vide for the expense of the expedition, the selling of a concession for a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Sir Evelyn Baring has made a report to Lord Granville, in which he advocates that the southern boundary of Egypt be fixed at about the 15th degree of latitude, and that an arrangement be made with Abyssinia for the maintenance of Massowah sinia for the maintenance of Massowah, Suakim, and other Red Sea ports in pos-session of Egypt. Since the arrival of Baker Pasha at Suakim, the prospects of an advance have become brighter. He will take the offensive as soon as a second Egyptian corps under Hussein Pasha reaches Berber. The total force under Baker Pasha is four thousand Egyptians and four thousand Bedouin auxiliaries, ments in the Diocese of Montreal and being commanded by Zebehr Pasha.

Province of Quebec.

Britain does not care to assume the responsibility of cruebing out the "false Prophet," and we are not surprised at her reluctance. El Mahdi is at the head of a powerful army and has the earnest sympathy of every devoted Mussulman. He would assuredly prove the most formidable antagonist that England has had to encounter for many a long day. All Europe is of course interested in the protection of the Suez canal, but the powers are not likely to take any joint action in Egypt other than that which may be required for the safety of the canal.

#### THE FRENCH VICTORY AT SONTAY

The capture of Sontay by the French has had an excellent effect both in China and elsewhere. It is now seen that France is in carnest and that she will maintain her rights against all opposition. The N. Y. Herald's Hong Kong correspondent gives interesting details concerning minister's blessing the haggis is quite the taking of Sontay. Under date tender. Dec. 29 he states:

I have just received from Haiphong further particulars of the affair at Sontay. The total French loss was 320, of which 250 were killed. The enemy's loss is not reliably known. My correspondent says: "There was nothing to prevent an attack being made in rear of the citadel, and nothing done to avoid the loss attending a direct assault in front, where succeeding lines mutually protected each other. The Turcos behaved like madmen; one company of 140 men threw thems the entrenchments, despite the orders of their officers, who, seeing the men so im-petuous, rushed in front and led the men petuous, rushed in Front and led the men to destruction. Only twenty men and one officer escaped. After the entrench-ments had been taken the enemy evacua-ted Sontay on the night of the 16th, and the French entered the next morning. Admiral Courbet does not intend to follow up his victory by an attack upon Bacninh until he has received reinforcements, which cannot arrive before the rainy season again approaches. Thus all the advantages of the recent victory will be lost. M. Tricou left Haiphong on the 26th, together with Dr. Harmand and his staff. The latter proceeded directly to 26th, together with Dr. Harmand and his staff. The latter proceeded directly to France. M. Tricou will stop at Hue to secure the ratification of the new king to Dr. Harmand's treaty of the 25th August. In the meantime the poor Tonquereze suffer from all sides. The French Government affords no protection against the robbers who pillage and burn the villages which cannot protect themselves, as they have been disarmed for more then twenty-five years. Each expedition into the country reveals on all sides villages rob'ed and burned, pagodas destroyed and people suffering from the pangs of hunger and terror. If they declare openly for the French they are exterminated by the mandarius imported from Hue; if they are indifferent, their property is destroyed and sacked by French reconnoitering parties. Whatever troops approach them they suffer, and when no soldiers are nighthey are oppressed by the mandarins."

From this statement it will be readily seen that it is the interest of the native population that peace should be restored by an early acknowledgment of the rights of He affirms that the state of Egypt grows steadily worse. El Mahdi is probably approaching Khartoum. The Ministry at Cairo and the English officials are alike sponsibility and that the honor of France is to be maintained with firmness and decision.

## THE CHURCH MILITANT.

A friend sends us a copy of a paper called the Rodney Chronicle, of date Dec. 14, containing a paragraph in reference to a sermon delivered by one of the local preachers. We give the paragraph in full. Our readers have not every day an opportunity of enjoying such reading:

"On Sunday evening last the congregation in one of the churches in Rodney was entertained to a very peculiar serspeaker dia mon, in which the rev. coursed on the Saints in general and St. Andrew in particular. He said he never had had the pleasure of forming the ac-quaintance of St. Andrew, and he had failed to discover if ever such a person existed, giving in a category St. Andrew, St. George, St. David, St. Devil, St. Hell forcibly denouncing all such beings as a delusion and a snare, originated for the shelter of the ungodly and the debauched. Other remarkable ideas were hurled forth, and other saints with godesses attacked not one escaping except St. Patrick, a very peculiar exception for a Protestant minister to observe. The gist of this sermon no doubt was directed towards the late St. Andrew's supper in Rodney and Bismarck and those who attended them, but in the rev. gentleman's remarks he issued his ignorance and became quite irreverent in denouncing great and holy people who lived upon earth and holy people who lived upon earth and devoted their lives for the good of mankind in promoting christianity and godliness. Had he confined his remarks to the abuse Had be confined his remarks to the abuse that arises from the observance of those days he would certainly have had to include Christmas day, which is too often an occasion of debauchery, while all holidays and festive occasions come in the same category. We can and do uphold the general manner in which holy days are observed, but we cannot agree that great and holy men who labored faithfully for the good of the world should be denounced and the sins of the present day nounced and the sins of the present day showered upon their graves. In refer-

ence to St. Andrew's Suppers we have often met conscientious ministers of the gospel attending, and in asking a blessing over the haggis we believe they were better performing their allotted duty than in entering the pulpit and discoursing upon patron saints being mythical."

The minister alluded to must be a very pronounced opponent of Scotch ascendancy, and may have a weakness for Home Rule, though St. Patrick would hardly take kindly to the good man's attentions.

The episode as detailed by the Chronicle leads us to think that the Scott act is required at Rodney, and that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals may be, in view of the severe editorial denunciations of the Chronicle, a pressing necessity If the Chronicle man would really like to see how a holiday should be spent, we can give him the names of fifty or more Catholic villages in Canada where no religious feast or solemnity, not excepting Christmas day itself, is an occasion of debauch-

The Chronicle's allusion to the

#### SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

We have socialists in America and a great many of them too. At their congress held in Baltimore, at the close of last month, some radical conclusions were arrived at. Resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the offices of president and vice-president of the United States and the Senate, and the substitution therefor of a federal council. They insist upon the wiping out of congressional district lines, demand the submission to the vote of the people of any law which may be demanded by a given number of applicants, and a general war upon corporations which control labor and its price. In discussion the extreme views of Herr Most, the German Socialist, were generally condemned, and a more conservative course, it was declared, would be more effective. The American Socialist is evidently not afflicted to any alarming extent with bashfulness. We are glad however, to see that bad as he is, he is not yet disposed to adopt the sanguinary tenets of Herr Most.

### A NEW VIEW OF MANITOBA.

The American says : The anti-Canadian agitation, by which the people of Manitoba are relieving the monotony of their eight months of winter, still continues. A convention of the agricultural population is in session, and takes very high ground with reference to local rights, demanding of the Dominion more than an American State, to say nothing of an American Territory, can ask under the Constitution. The worst mistake in the management of the province seems to have been the failure to create something like a Territorial Legislature. In the absence of a regular channel for the ven-tilation of local grievances, there is sure to be recourse to extemporized conven-tions of this kind; and these are sure to regard extreme statements and violent proposals as needful to prove the n ecessity for their meeting.

Our readers will no doubt be surprised to find so well informed a journal as the American credited with the above extraordinary statements. There is, we may inform our republican contemporary, no anti-Canadian agitation in Manitoba, and there is nothing known in that Province of an eight months' winter. But Manitoba has a local legislature as efficient as any of the state legislatures across the line. Public meetings and conventions are in this country regular channels for the ventilation of local or other grievances. We fail ourselves to see any thing extreme in the statements made or anything violent in the proposals formulated at the late farmers' convention of Manitoba

## TRADES' CONGRESS.

At the late Trades' Congress held in Toronto resolutions were adopted condemning the holding of large tracts of land by companies and individual speculators, calling upon the working classes to organize and form trade councils, affirming that stipendiary magistrates have jurisdiction in all cases of non-payment of wages and expressing the opinion that the working classes would best obtain parliamentary representation by the constituencies being grouped with cumulative voting. Resolutions were passed against monopolies, and that in no case should any individual hold more than 320 acres of land, and must be an actual settler; for the abolition of all tax exemption; that no further government grants be given to universities or colleges, but that books in the public schools be given to pupils free of charge ; for the appointnent of a board of arbitrators to settle trade disputes : that legislation to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquor meets with the congress' hearty approval,

and for various other reforms, such as condemning piece work, &c.

Many of these resolutions will meet with general acceptance. Others, however, affirm principles at variance with right and in violation of individual liberty. The cause of the working men always suffers when its advocacy is assumed by the professional politician and demagogue. This element was evidently fully represented in the Toronto Trades Congress.

#### THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Parnell has called for a conference of the Irish party to meet in Dublin to make arrangements for the coming session. The party has before it a season of arduous and, we would fain believe, fruitful labor The Irish leader must, however, to accomplish anything of permanent benefit for Ireland, have the ready and unanimous support of the party. That support will we trust, be given to the fullest extent throughout the session. We expect to be enabled at the close of the session to chronicle a long series of triumphs for the Irish Parliamentary party, triumphs that will prove the prelude of a sweeping victory at the polls at the next general elect-

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILLION. AIRES.

The British constitution provides for the due representation in the estates of the realm of the landed and aristocratic interest. There are indeed many titles in the British peerage which represent but small fortunes, but others are synonymous with gigantic revenues. Among the wealthier of the British noblemen are reckoned the following with fortunes, as estimated by the Economiste Français: Duke of Norfolk, \$45,000,000 ; Marquis of Bute, \$39-000,000 ; Duke of Bucleugh, \$30,000,000 Duke of Northumberland, \$30,000,000 Duke of Devonshire, \$29,000,000; Earl of Derby, \$28,000,000; Duke of Bedford \$24,000,000; Duke of Hamilton, \$23,-000,000; Duke of Portland, \$23,000,000 Earl Fitzwilliam, \$22,000,000; while the Duke of Sutherland closes the list with a modest \$21,000,000.

The American constitution makes n provisions for the representation of wealth, real or personal, in any form whatever, in the national congress. Yet the power of wealth as a political lever is becoming daily more and more felt in the United States. The American Senate seems in fact to have closed its doors to all but very wealthy men. Time there was when statesmanship, eloquence and public merit were the chief qualifications for admission to that body, but those times have vanished. Seventeen members of the Senate are represented as worth \$55.

350,000, divided as follows: Fair, Nevada, \$18,000,000; Miller, California, \$4,000,000; Sawyer, Wisconsin, \$7,000,000; Brown, Georgia, \$5,000,000; Palmer, Michigan, \$7,000,000; Sabin, Minnesota, \$2,000,000; Bowen, Colorado, \$2,000,000: Hale, Maine, \$1,000,000; Miller, New York, \$3,000,000; Don Cameron. Pennsylvania, \$5,050,000; Plumb, Kansas, \$500,000; Pendleton, Ohio, \$2,000,000 Sherman, Ohio, \$250,000; VanWyck, Nebraska, \$250,000; David Davis, Illinois, \$4,000,000; Bayard, Delaware, \$100,000;

It has been with truth remarked that it will soon be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a poor man to pass within the portals of the American Senate. This is certainly not a nealthy sign.

## CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION.

The Chatham, N. B., World, of the 28th ult., contains a paragraph well calculated to startle many of ou Anglican triends. The World says: The Rev. Mr. Forsythe, Rector of St.

Mary's, created a genuine sensation in his congregation last Sunday evening by preaching in favor of confession and absolution as a doctrine of the Church of England. He quoted from the Scriptures and the Prayer Book in support of his con-tention, and said he, as one of the ambas-sadors of Christ, was bound by his vows to hear confessions and declare absolution in the prescribed terms. The only difference between the Church of England and the between the Church of England and the Church of Rome in regard to this, according to him, is that in the latter confession is compulsory, while in the former it is voluntary. The preacher, after expounding the doctrine, proceeded to endorse and defend the practice of confession as useful for fitting courseling for the higher life. derend the practice of confession as useful for fitting ourselves for the higher life beyond the grave. As the body is to share with the soul in the resurrection, he taught, so it should share with the spirit in humiliation for sin, and it is much more mortifying to confess our sins to man than to God alone. The reverend gentleman preached confession and absolution, and, preached confession and absolution, and, in effect, penance—the mortifying of the body for the purpose of fitting it for the resurrection. Many of the congregation were startled, and some were angered. One left, and the wife of a prominent member held him in the pew by the coattail. The sermon has been the talk of the town, as well as of the congregation, and will probably be referred to in evan-gelical pulpits next Sunday.

Mr. Forsythe is here credited with speaking of the doctrine of the Church of England on confession and absolution. That the Anglican body teaches any such doctrine will

be news to many of its professed adherents. In fact, we know of no set of doctrines which that sect really declares to be the sum of its teachings. Clergymen and laymen seem 'to us to believe what they please and reject what they please. In Halifax some of the clergy hold "missions," after the Catholic style, in Kingston another goes over body and bones to the Salvation Army, and now we have the Protestant community of Chatham, N. B., disturbed by Mr. Forsythe's declarations in favor of confession and absolution. Next!

### THE HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

Newfoundland has its curse in Orangeism. That blood-thirsty orranization has just inflicted lasting disgrace and injury on the peaceful town of Harbor Grace. It has had its human sacrifice. It lives on the blood of hapless victories as well in Newfoundland as elsewhere. We are in hearty sympathy with the good Catholic people of Harbor Grace in their sore trial and affliction. We assure them that we speak the sentiments of all Catholic Canada when we say that their fortitude has won an admiration as universal as the condemnation evoked by the savagery of their Orange fees

#### THE BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar General of the Diocese of Hamilton, has received a letter from the Bishop of that diocese. Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, dated from Rome on the 13th Dec., in which His Lordship states that he was well. He was not able to reach Ireland for Christmas, as he expected, being detained by diocesan business in the holy city. He further states that it was his intention to set out for his diocese, accompanied by Mgr. Cleary, of Kingston, and the American prelates now in Rome. He sends his kindest regards to all the clergy of his diocese.

### OUR INDIANS.

The Montreal Star publishes the following:

His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Man., whose labors in the pioneer days of the North-West are well known, is in town and is the guest of the Rev. Abbe Valois, at Hochelaga. The object of the visit of the distinguished prelate to Eastern Canada is in connection with the Eastern Canada is in connection with the introduction of his mighty scheme of establishing industrial schools throughout that new country for the education of In-dian children. From the promised assistance of the government at Ottawa, and ance of the government at Ottawa, and the completeness of the present arrange-ments. His Grace confidently states that his long cherished hopes will shortly be realized. It is proposed to establish schools throughout the whole territory lying between Hudson Bay, British Colum-bia, the United States and the Mackenzie district, under the joint direction of the Archbishop, and his colleagues, Bishops wrote to the Mother House in France of the Oblate order, of which he is a mem-pressions of the scheme that he immediate. ly despatched the Very Rev. Father Souliere to Canada in order to become more ere to Canada in order to become more acquainted with the subject. This reverend gentleman has visited the North-West, with which he is well pleased, and is now on his departure for France on Monday next. To-day he has been closeted with His Grace for several hours, no doubt arranging the details of establishing the proposed school system.

In order to satisfactorily educate the female Indian children, the Archbishop has secured the services of the Grey Nuns for that purpose. The final arrangements will be completed on Thursday next when His Grace will have an interview with the Superior-General of the Order. The

Superior-General of the Order. The Archbishop thinks that one great advantage that will accrue from the establishment of the schools will be, that the Inc. dians will be prevented from making their periodical visits northwards to the hunting grounds. In the course prescribed for the Indian youths, they will be thor-

oughly trained in agricultural pursuits.

Archbishop Tache will remain in Montreal till about the 10th proximo, when he will proceed to Ottawa, to consult with the Government in regard to its promised grant to his scheme. grant to his scheme

We have only to hope that the government will fully enter into the views of the Archbishop. Any other course is certain to do injustice to the Indians themselves and to invite the hearty reprobation of the people of Canada. Canada requires a Christian policy in regard of her Indians.

### Personal.

We were much pleased to notice in London, on a visit, Mr. Joseph Wright, son of John Wright, Esq., King street. His hosts of friends in London, were delighted to see him once more in their midst, looking the very picture of health and manly wing. vigor.

The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up; "for possibly," said they, "the name of God may be on it."