# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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### New Translations of two Old Hymns.

MS RECEPTET SION ILLA.

O might Sion fair and quiet,
David's Sion ope to me!
Stars the Builder stationed by it,
Calvary's wood the porches be;

Peter's faith the lock unlooseth,
Where enrapt the treedmen sing;
Wall on wall in beauty chooseth
None for warden but the King.

There the solemn light is ever,
Peace abiding, youth restored,
In sweet air surcease of fever,
Honey heaped upon the board.

Heavenly stronghold dangers threat not,
Based upon the Rock for aye,
Sion blest and safe! forget not
I salute thee far away.

I salute thee and beseech thee:
Let my love and longing reach thee!

AVE VERUM.

Hail, true Body truly given,
Of the maiden Mary born,
For our sake in silence driven
Once unto the tree of scorn;

Heart that shed, by lances riven
Hope for aye on men forlorn,
Food of love, foretaste of Heaven!
Fail us not, our dying morn.

—*Louise Imogen Guiney.*

## ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

### Fifty Years Ago.

Sunday, May 29, was a red letter day in the history of the Catholic church in Oshawa. On that day was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the building of that church. It was made particularly notable by the presence of Archbishop Walsh.

The Archbishop arrived the previous evening on the local train, and was met at the station by the 34th Battalion Band, and a large number of the adherents of the Church. His Grace was accompanied by Vicars-General Rooney and McCann, and Fathers Moyna and Gearin. A procession was formed, led by James Gibbons on horseback followed by the band, and the two carriages in which rode the distinguished visitors. A large number of men followed on foot to the presbytery.

A large congregation attended the services Sunday morning to witness the celebration of High Mass. The Mass was sung by Vicar-General Rooney. Father Gearin acted as deacon, and Father Moyna as sub-deacon. Father Hand was master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of the Mass Mr. T. F. Leonard read an address to His Grace from the survivors of those who had planted the foundations of the church in Oshawa fifty years ago:

*To His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D, Archbishop of Toronto:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—To receive a few words of greeting from the survivors of those who fifty years ago planted the foundations of the church in Oshawa.

It is not without mingled feelings of joy and sadness that we look back over the half century that has elapsed since the little flock gathered together to erect a monument to their faith and to provide a place for worship of Almighty God.

The mission of Oshawa originally embraced the whole county of Ontario. In course of time parishes were formed, churches erected and pastors appointed to attend the spiritual wants of the growing population of the district. Oshawa may rightly claim the parishes of Brock, Mara, Pickering, Uxbridge and Whitby as her legitimate offspring.

God has blessed this mission with zealous and indefatigable pastors, whose patience was fully tested by a wayward flock. The works of those of them who still live and labor in the diocese do not require any special notice. Of those who have gone to their reward mention may be made of Rev. Father Proulx, who did more than any other to lay the spiritual foundations of the parish. Though his labors were great and his field of toil extensive, he furnished the Catholics of Oshawa with more ample church accommodations and greater educational facilities than they previously possessed. He it was who, thirty years ago, introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph to the parish. Their presence has been a continued blessing ever since to the young and old of the congregation.

Father Shea and Father O'Keefe, who spent the very prime of their priestly life among us, have gone to enjoy their reward. Their memory remains in benediction in our households.

Much has been done to advance the interests of the parish. It only remains, to crown our labors, to erect a new church to take the place of the one that has done service for the past fifty years. We pray that the day may not be far distant when Your Grace may be called upon to lay the corner-stone of the new edifice.

Thanking Your Grace for your presence here to-day at our jubilee service, we subscribe ourselves, Your obedient children.

GARRET FARRELL, PATRICK WALL,
JOHN HART, T. F. LEONARD,
Oshawa, May 29, 1892.

In his sermon Archbishop Walsh thanked the people for their hearty welcome of the previous evening, and said he was glad to share with them the joys, and sorrows also, brought up on the occasion of this celebration. His Grace appropriately spoke of the temples of ancient times, of the magnificent temple of King Solomon, and of the smaller one which succeeded it, which was grander than King Solomon's, because it was there that our Lord was presented as a child. He said that the humblest Catholic church was more blessed than any temple of antiquity, because through the Holy Eucharist it was the dwelling place of the Lord Jesus. He said that every sermon preached by a Catholic priest in a Catholic church were the words of Christ Himself. He gave the reasons why Catholics should take an interest in the celebration of the anniversary of this old church. Here it was that many of you were baptized; here great numbers of you were prepared for your first Communion; here it was that your marriages were solemnized, and here, too, were the ceremonies of the Church performed over the bodies of those who had died. He said that during the last fifty years 3,088 had been baptized, and 383 marriages recorded in the parish register. Before closing the morning services the Archbishop made a strong appeal on behalf of the building fund. In the evening Father Moyna, of Stayner, preached an eloquent sermon.

The musical performances of the day were a revelation to all who heard them. The rendition of Mozart's Twelfth Mass in the morning was beautiful. Mrs. Daley, of Barrie, and Mrs. McKeown (nee Mary O'Regan), of Hamilton, were the principal sopranos. Four members of the Whitby choir gave valuable assistance. A very large part of the credit of the success of the music is due to the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, who trained the choir. The orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. John O'Regan, and was composed entirely of Oshawa musicians. Miss Walsh presided at the organ.

On Monday morning the Archbishop visited the school, where he was received by a welcome song from about one hundred pupils, and presented with an address and a bouquet of flowers. His Grace kindly granted the children a holiday for the remainder of the day.

Afterward he visited the church at Whitby. His Grace visited the Separate school and was received by the members of the School Board. The children sang a song of welcome to their chief pastor. His Grace addressed them in a fatherly and kindly manner, and after much salutary advice granted them a half holiday. The Archbishop retired to the church, where the following address from the School Board was presented by the Chairman, J. H. Long:

*To His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE.—We, the trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate school for the town of Whitby, extend to Your Grace a most cordial and hearty welcome on this, the occasion of your visit to our school.

We are glad to assure Your Grace that though our school is small and does not possess all the advantages of a fully graded school, the pupils are being steadily advanced and the school is making satisfactory progress. Our excellent teacher possesses the confidence of the Board as well as of the pupils, and the best of harmony prevails; the attendance is increasing and the Catholic ratepayers are giving their unanimous support to the school.

We believe this latter excellent result is mainly attributable to the renewed confidence in the school felt by the people since the advent of the Rev. J. L. Hand, whom Your Grace was pleased to appoint priest of this parish, and owing to whose wise administration of the affairs of the parish the people are a unit regarding the management of the school.

We express the hope that Your Grace may be pleased with your visit to our school, and that your stay in Whitby may be as enjoyable to yourself as it is pleasant and profitable to us.

On behalf of the Board,
JAMES LONG, Sec. J. H. LONG, Chairman.

Whitby, May 30, 1892.

In reply the Archbishop praised the efforts of the Catholics of Whitby in behalf of education. He adverted to the interior condition of the church, at the laying of the corner-stone, at which he assisted. He sanctioned the contemplated improvements, and subscribed $25 towards their completion.

According to the facts gathered, Mass was first offered in Oshawa in 1830, in the house of the late Daniel Leonard, who was the first Catholic settler. Fathers Butler, McDonagh, Gibney, and Quinlan in turn attended to the spiritual welfare of the place. Afterwards Oshawa became attached to the parish of Cobourg and was attended by Fathers Kernin and Timlin. In 1841 the first part of the present church was erected under the direction of Father Kernin. J. Hoyt and Stephen Groves were the two builders, but they received great assistance from the congregation, who furnished all the material. The principal benefactors and founders were Patrick Wall, Daniel Leonard, Denis Duella, Michael Curtin, sr., Arthur Santry, Richard Supple Jno. O'Regan, sr., and Captain Dunn. Of these only Mr. Wall still lives. Before the completion of the church McGregor's school-house was used for the occasional services. It was not till 1843 that a resident pastor was appointed. In that year Rev. H. Fitzpatrick took charge, leaving in 1844. He was followed by Fathers Nightingale and Bennet, after whom, in 1845, Father Fitzpatrick was re-appointed, leaving the next year.

The church register next shows that he was followed by Father Nightingale for the second time in 1846. After him came Father Smith, and then in 1848 the Rev. J. B. Proulx, uncle of Chief Justice Lacoste in the Province of Quebec. He lived in Oshawa about twelve years and carried out many important improvements. During his time the church was enlarged to its present size, and a Separate school built—a building of one story. He also purchased the lot on which the presbytery now stands, and six lots in Whitby, for church purposes. In 1859 Father Laurent was appointed assistant to Father Proulx, and in 1860 Pickering and Highland Creek were made a parish, and Father Laurent was appointed the first priest. Father Eugene O'Keefe came in 1860 and established a Separate school at Whitby. The Rev. J. J. Shea came in 1862, remaining ten years. He built the present church at Whitby. Rev. J. J. McCann built the present parochial residence at a cost of $4000, and raised the Separate school to its present height. He also purchased the new cemetery and made extensive improvements to the church at Whitby and built the present Separate school there. In 1877 Rev. J. J. McEntee was appointed, and in the following year the church was visited by Archbishop Lynch, who confirmed 70 candidates here and 150 in Whitby. In anticipation of his visit considerable improvements were made to the interior of the church. In 1880 Rev. J. J. Kelly was appointed assistant, remaining one year. In the same year Bishop O'Mahony confirmed 70 candidates in Oshawa and 70 in Whitby. In 1883 the brick stable and driving house attached to the presbytery were erected at a cost of $1,200. In this year the parish was divided, and Whitby made into a separate parish, and Rev. P. J. McColl was appointed priest. On Ascension Thursday, 1886, Archbishop Lynch confirmed 70 candidates, and paid his last official visit to Oshawa. In 1890 Father McEntee was transferred to Port Colborne, and Rev. J. L. Hand, the present priest took charge. In 1890 Archbishop Walsh paid his first episcopal visit to Oshawa. A large sum was spent in furnishing the house in this year, and in the month of May the new building fund was commenced, and now totals something in the neighborhood of $3,000.

Toronto Globe, June 13.

There was a very impressive ceremony at St. Michael's Cathedral last evening. In spite of the hot weather the church was crowded, and His Grace the Archbishop presided at the ceremony. Fifty promoters of the Men's League of the Sacred Heart received diplomas of office and crosses of honor at the hands of Archbishop Walsh. Each of these promoters presides over a band of fifteen members, thus making the Men's League a very strong Catholic organization.

Father Ryan preached the sermon of the evening, and the Archbishop, who had already held two confirmation services in the city during the day, after blessing and conferring the crosses and diplomas, delivered a most impressive and eloquent address to the officers and members of the League. "This is the age of organizations," the Archbishop said; "the various classes, professions and trades combine for their respective ends. All such combinations are legitimate and praiseworthy when their objects and their means are lawful; but even the best of such organizations aim only at things of earth and end with time. This magnificent Catholic organization of the League of the Sacred Heart is united for the greatest cause that can enlist the thoughts and sympathies of men—the salvation of souls and of society. Two great powers contend for the mastership on earth. Satan seeks the ruin of souls and of society, whilst Christ, the King, sets His heart on the resurrection and the salvation of both. United with that Sacred Heart of the Saviour of men this organization of the League, in its glorious apostolate, continues the work that the Master began."

The Archbishop hoped to see this great society of the League established in every city and parish of the diocese.

Vicar-General McCann and Father Ryan assisted the Archbishop at the ceremony of blessing and conferring the diplomas and crosses.

### Catholic Education.

Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo., May 8.

The annual civil service examination for positions in the postal department held here recently, brought into competition several hundred young men from all parts of the city and its suburbs, graduates of Public and Parochial schools. Among the latter were Messrs. Edmund Davis and Andrew Crossmeyer, both pupils of St. Bridget's. The former made an average of 99 per cent., distancing all his competitors. His classmate, Mr. Crossmeyer, closely followed him, being well up in the 80's. As a result of his highly creditable showing, Mr. Davis received his appointment as a postal clerk at the same time with the result of his examination.

With Rev. Bro. Novatian, at the head of St. Bridget's Boys' School, we have always had a high opinion of its standard and efficiency, and the remarkable record made by its representative scholar demonstrates that our opinions were well grounded.

## DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

BISHOP DOWLING'S PASTORAL VISITS.

Hamilton Times, June 13.

Last Friday Bishop Dowling, accompanied by Rev. Father Hinchey, left this city on a pastoral visit to Berlin and surrounding places. In Berlin on Saturday morning His Lordship raised Mr. J. Ferguson, who was made deacon here last Monday morning, to the dignity of the priesthood. Rev. Father Ferguson comes from New Orleans, and has been studying for a long time at the college in Berlin. Yesterday morning Bishop Dowling gave the rite of confirmation in Berlin, and in the afternoon he went to Waterloo to establish a young ladies' Sodality. On Tuesday he goes to Formosa to give confirmation on Wednesday, and he will remain there until Thursday, the Feast of Corpus Christi, and he will take part in the service. It is expected that he will arrive home on Friday, and on Sunday morning next at High Mass in St. Lawrence Church, at 9:30 o'clock he will confirm a large number of candidates who have been preparing, under the guidance of their pastor, Rev. Father Brady.

HIS THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Three years ago yesterday Rev. Father McEvay was appointed by Bishop Dowling pastor of St. Mary's cathedral, and the appointment was certainly a good one, because under his guidance many improvements have been made. At all the morning services yesterday in the cathedral a statement was read by him, briefly reviewing the work that has been accomplished during the three years past. The statement was a very creditable one, and in his closing remarks he said that he desired to thank both the clergy and the people, the former for their indefatigable attention to their duties, and the latter for their many expressions of good-will and valuable assistance.

### SEPARATE SCHOOL AFFAIRS IN WALKERTON.

We publish below, from the Walkerton *Telescope*, a statement of the obstacles which were thrown in the way of the establishment of a Separate school in Walkerton, diocese of Hamilton. We are glad to be able to add that in the trial referred to in the article, the Separate school supporters have been sustained.

The Separate school and the difficulties attending its establishment have been the theme of very general discussion in Walkerton during the past week. Though the question is one which in most respects affects Walkerton alone, yet it is one in which most of our readers feel more or less interested, and in order that they may be able to fully comprehend the present situation, we will give a brief review of the succession steps taken to have the school established here. The project has long been talked of, but there seemed from the first to be a good deal of opposition manifested on the part of some of the Catholic ratepayers against it. In fact, a majority of them, we believe, were at first entirely opposed to it, and when in 1886 the parish priest, Father Laussie, made the attempt, it aroused so much opposition among his congregation that for the time it was abandoned. However, in July of last year Bishop Dowling visited Walkerton, and in the course of a sermon announced, that, believing it to be in the best interests of his people that a Separate school should be established here, he had decided that the project should, without any unnecessary delay, be carried into effect. To Father O'Connell was committed the details of the work, and in December last he called a public meeting of the Catholic ratepayers to discuss the question and to decide on what should be done. The meeting was well attended, and by a unanimous vote a resolution was passed in favor of the establishment of a Separate school. At a subsequent meeting six trustees were elected, and on the 4th of January of the present year the school was formally opened. In accordance with the regulations, notice to this effect was given to the mayor on the 6th of the same month, and this notice then forwarded to the Department of Education. An acknowledgment was received on the 8th. The next step was to notify the Clerk of the Corporation that certain specified persons were Catholics and desired to be rated as Separate school supporters. These notices must be given on or before the 1st day of March, and by the persons themselves or their agent. Father O'Connell was duly appointed agent, and, armed with a list of over one hundred names, presented himself at the clerk's office on the afternoon of the 1st of March. The clerk was out of town, and in his absence the notice was served on the mayor. The mayor accepted service for the clerk, but the notice was regarded by the town solicitor as beingin sufficient, and the accessor was instructed to place all persons in the list of Public school supporters. An appeal was then made by Father O'Connell to the Court of Revision, and, at time of writing, it has not been decided whether the appeal shall be allowed or whether it shall be dismissed. If dismissed, it will, of course, be taken before the Judge, and if again dismissed, the result will be that the taxes of the Catholic ratepayers will go for the support of the Public school, whether they send their children there or not.

Looking at it from a Protestant standpoint, we must admit that we cannot see any necessity for a Separate school in Walkerton. We have a Public school here that is a credit to the town and, perhaps, second to none in the Province. Here all classes have been, and are, treated alike. Religious differences are unknown. The children play together, and work together in harmony, and so far as a purely secular education is concerned we believe the results have been most satisfactory. But at the same time our Roman Catholic friends may not see the matter in the same light, and as the law gives them the right to demand a Separate school, no obstacle should be thrown in the way of their securing it. As a matter of fact the school has already been established and is now running in full blast with a staff of three teachers and attendance of over one hundred pupils. The school has been recognized by the Education Department, and will receive its share of the Government grant, and the very most that the whole town could do would be to beat the school out of its proper share of taxes for one year—a sum which only amounts to some three hundred and fifty dollars. Even if by means of a flimsy technicality this could be done, it would be exceedingly unfair. Though the notice may not have been received in time, whose fault was it? It was certainly not the fault of the supporters of the Separate school. They were not responsible for Mr. Gould's absence, and should not be made to suffer by reason of it. It is claimed by some that many of the names on the appeal list were put there by Father O'Connell, contrary to the wish, and without the authority, of the parties themselves. This statement we do not believe to be true, but even if it were true it is no reason why either the town council or any of its officials should take up the quarrel. It may be good and sufficient reason for Edward Kilmer to take a hand in the fray. His compassionate soul is no doubt mightily moved at the condition of the poor priest-ridden Catholics, but it is a question if his interference will do anybody any good. His appeal, if sustained, would save two or three hundred dollars to the Public school, but it would do nothing towards terminating the existence of the Separate school. The teachers of that institution are Sisters from the convent. They are supposed to be paid a salary, but, unlike Protestant teachers, whether paid or not, they go on with their work. If the taxes of the Separate school supporters are cut off these women may have to work for one year for little or nothing, but that should afford little consolation to Mr. Kilmer or anyone else. The whole matter simply amounts to this: a few disgruntled Roman Catholics, from what appears to be purely selfish motives, are endeavoring to thwart the efforts of the Church authorities in establishing the school, and are using Mr. Kilmer as a tool to carry out their designs. But the majority of the Catholic ratepayers want the school; the law gives them the right to have it, and it therefore follows, as a natural consequence, that have it they will. Under these circumstances, it is much better to quietly accept the situation.

### ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

*To the Editor of the Record:*

Saturday last was the occasion of one of the most impressive ceremonies that St. Jerome's has ever witnessed. Rev. J. J. Ferguson, an old student and professor of the college, was raised to the exalted dignity of the priesthood. Rev. Father Ferguson is destined to labor in the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

His Lordship T. J. Dowling arrived by the 6 train, and was escorted to the parochial residence by the Fathers and students, led by St. Jerome's brass band.

At 9 o'clock Saturday morning the Bishop performed the solemn and touching ceremony of ordination, after which he delivered a discourse on the dignity and nobility of the priesthood. He showed the esteem in which it was always held, and which our Lord, in person, sanctified and perpetuated forever. His Lordship spoke with his more than usual eloquence, and congratulated the Fathers and the college for having produced Rev. J. J. Ferguson to the ministry of the new dispensation. He also congratulated the students on their fellowship and relations with the chosen one of God, and the people in having such an institution as St. Jerome's in their midst.

The ceremony being over, His Lordship, the Rev. Fathers and students repaired to the refectory, where a substantial dinner was served, and where the newly ordained priest received a handsome gold chalice as a token of the regard and esteem in which he is held by his colleagues.

Father Ferguson, although somewhat overcome by feelings of friendship, replied in touching words of gratitude. He thanked His Lordship, the Rev. Fathers and fellow-students for their kind donation and tender remembrances.

His Lordship then gave the boys some practical advice, mingled with pleasing anecdotes, which kept them in continual laughter. He then told them that with pleasure he would consecrate the beautiful chalice, in order that Rev. Father Ferguson might use it at his first Mass, which took place at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

His Lordship T. J. Dowling, after confirming the children who were prepared, ascended the pontifical throne for the solemn High Mass. Rev. Father Schweitzer, B. A., C. R., presided as Arch-priest; Very Rev. Father Klopher, D. D., C. R., Master of ceremonies; Rev. Father Weiler, D. D., Ph. D., C. R., as deacon, and W. A. Shannon, eccl., as sub-deacon.

The church was crowded to overflowing. After the gospel His Lordship delivered another beautiful discourse on the Mission of the Priesthood and the Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles. He reminded the people of their duties, the respect due to the ministers of God, and the obligations they are under of preserving their innocent children in the grace of God. He instructed them concerning the privileges they enjoy in having Catholic schools to which they may send their children, and keep them in close communion with the Church.

After Mass all adjourned to the college, where Father Ferguson had a grand repast prepared. Every one seemed to do justice to the edibles.

Dinner being served, W. A. Shannon, on behalf of the boys, expressed his happiness and delight on the present occasion—their sorrow, however, on the early departure of Father Ferguson for his future mission in the South, but resigning themselves to the will of God, who arranges everything for our good, and who, no doubt, will afford the Rev. Father sufficient grace to respond faithfully to the Divine call.

The Rev. Father spoke feelingly in response, and assured the students of his kind remembrances, and that when he offered up the precious Blood of our Saviour in the beautiful chalice they had given him, his mind would wander back to college friends, and a fervent prayer would be offered to God in their behalf.

We wish the Rev. Father God-speed and happiness in his future life. It is our hope that he may ever be an ornament to St. Jeromes, where he made his philosophical and theological course.

We all wish that the college may enjoy a future even brighter than the past, and that it shall long continue to produce zealous and learned men like Father Ferguson, who shall be an honor to their country and their God and a treasure to the community in which their lot may be cast.

### MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

It appears that some Protestant bigots in England and the Belfast Corner of Ireland are trying to revive the movement for Government inspection of Convents. We say revive, because a movement with the same object was in pretty active existence about thirty years ago, but it was killed, most people thought never to re-appear, by the energetic opposition of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, supported by very resolute and stern action on the part of their Irish Catholic constituents. The would-be Convent inspectors of that day were very plainly warned that Catholic Irishmen would not tolerate the proposed outrage, one Catholic M. P. going the length of declaring that only over his dead body would a Government inspector enter the Convent in which his sister was an inmate. After a few years' agitation in and out of Parliament the movement died because no Government could be induced to consent to face the storm which the passage of a Convent Inspection Bill and an attempt to enforce it would certainly have produced in Ireland.

Why the convent haters have now come up with their demand for an inspection bill it is hard to imagine, except it be that they hope such a move may aid in the work of reviving British anti-Catholic prejudice for Tory purposes in the forthcoming election. An anti convent cry, some Tories and Orangemen may fancy, would be a good one against Home Rule. However this may be, it is of course certain that no convent inspection bill will be passed now or at any future time for the very same reason that made it impossible a generation ago, *viz.*, the determination of Catholics to tolerate no such outrage on their private and natural, not to say religious, rights. The idea that Catholics ladies ought not to be permitted to live in communities without being "inspected" by Government officials, as if they were Government servants, is so absurd that the wonder is that any sane man could be induced to present a petition to Parliament in support of such an idiotic proposal, as some such petitions, "numerously signed," have, we notice, been recently presented in the House of Commons. A convent is a private institution with which the State has no more to do than it has with any private household. If there be proper reason for a visit by a State official to a convent in Great Britian or Ireland no special law is necessary to authorize such visit. A convent, as any other private family, may be entered by an officer of Government with legitimate business. All the authority he needs for the purpose is the warrent of a magistrate.

Of course the Protestant anti-Convent fanatics have something to say in support of their demand for inspection, but it is something too contemptible for serious discussion. The old and oft exploded fictions about "dungeons" and other similar fabrications furnish the stock in trade of the inspection agitators. All that need to be said to those impertinent intermeddlers may be summed up in the familiar phrase, "Mind your own business." Catholic Convents are in the hands of Catholics, and Catholics are able and willing to take proper care of them.—*Irish World.*

### A MERE MOCKERY.

"It is absurd to call it self-government if Ulster is governed by Connaught, Leinster and Munster. Is that self-government? Is it self-government if Belfast is governed by Limerick and Cork? Is that self-government? It is a mere mockery to use such words."—*Lord Salisbury.*

Lord Salisbury is quite right. It *would* be a mere mockery to say that Ulster was self-governed if it were governed by Connaught, Leinster and Munster, and it would be a mockery to say that Belfast was self-governed it it were governed by Limerick and Cork. But what have these hypothetical cases to do with the question of Home Rule? Nobody has proposed such a system of Government for Ulster or Belfast. Nobody has asked for or dreamt of such an arrangement as that three of the provinces of Ireland shall govern the fourth, or that the two Southern cities shall govern the Northern city. What is asked for and proposed, and what will very soon be the established fact, is quite a different thing, *viz.*, that Connaught Leinster, Munster and Ulster, with Limerick, Cork and Belfast, shall all be governed by an Irish Parliament in which every province and every city shall be fairly represented by duly elected representatives. This is Home Rule. This is self-government for Ireland, and for every part of Ireland. Under an Irish National Parliament Limerick and Cork would no more govern Belfast than Belfast would govern Cork and Limerick, and the system would therefore be no "mere mockery." It would be an honest and a just system of government of the people of the whole country by the people of the whole country.

But the system that at present exists in Ireland *is* a mere mockery. It is precisely the mockery that Lord Salisbury presents in his supposed case, for it is the fact that at the present time "Ulster," that is, the Protestant Ascendancy party, governs all Ireland. The Protestant minority in Ireland are the rulers of Ireland to-day, and Lord Salisbury not only does not condemn or object to this mockery, but he declares that if it be not continued for ever there ought to be, and there will be, civil war. "It is absurd," says Lord Salisbury, "to call it self-government if Ulster is governed by Connaught, Leinster and Munster." But is it not more absurd that Connaught, Leinster and Munster should be governed by a small corner of Ulster, which is the actual fact to-day? Nobody will have much difficulty in discovering where the mere mockery lies, whether in government of Ireland by a small minority, as at present, or in government of Ireland by a national parliament in which every district shall be fairly represented, which is the proposal of Mr. Gladstone.—*Irish World.*

### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RE-UNITE THE IRISH MEMBERS.

It is evident that the long deferred general election is near at hand, and, therefore, a statement of the actual situation may be in order. The time is short. Before three more weeks have elapsed it is probable that those boroughs where there are no contests will have elected members to the new Parliament. Contested boroughs will follow close on their heels. Then will come the country divisions. Apparently the whole thing will be over within six weeks from now. Of English boroughs as they stand the Tories and Unionists now hold 161 and the Liberals 70. Of the country divisions in England the Tories and Unionists hold 159 and the Liberals 75; that is to say, the anti-Irish coalition now has a majority of 175 over the Liberals in England's 465 seats. This majority the Gladstonian leaders believe firmly they can pull down to 15, or, at most, 25. This will be, if it is accomplished, one of the most radical of reversals of political supremacy that has occurred since the days of the Reform Bill. But more than this, it is even possible, if London verifies the present omens, that the Liberals may have an absolute majority of the English seats. But this can only be done if the campaign starts off well and the country catches the notion of the flowing tide with Gladstone.

The Liberals will lose nothing in Wales. They will probably gain seven or eight seats in Scotland. In other words, these three countries will be morally certain to return a net majority of members pledged to give Ireland Home Rule. Only one thing can happen to prevent this: that is, if the Irish themselves seem to say their race has lost interest in having Home Rule.

Last week it was stated in a despatch that there was reason to hope that an arrangement could be made between the opposing factions in Ireland. In consonance with this idea General P. A. Collins of Boston spent Wednesday in Dublin at the task of discussing plans for union. John Redmond was confined to his room, but both Collins and T. P. O'Connor had long talks with him. Then Harrington met Dillon, O'Connor and Collins in a friendly conference, and they went over the map of Ireland together. This day's discussion resulted in a mutual definite conclusion that it was hopeless to attempt an arrangement of any sort. The Parnellites have just six seats in Ireland which they are reasonably sure of winning, with a fighting chance of two or three more. In the interest of harmony it has been agreed to offer them twelve seats, and General Collins even went the length of suggesting fifteen.

REDMOND'S ULTIMATUM,

however, was twenty-three seats. He admitted that sounded like an impracticable proposition, but said that he could not handle his party with less. It had been the intention to ask Archbishop Croke and the Lord Mayor of Dublin to join Collins as a board of arbitrators in the matter. The ultimatum rendered arbitration, of course, impossible. Tim Healy had believed from the first that it would be impossible, but assented cordially to General Collins' experiment. General Collins left Dublin on Wednesday night and sailed Saturday for home.

One thing, at least, seems to have resulted from the conference: the leaders of both sides are far less bitterly antagonized than their followers and they are likely to do what they can to limit the area of conflict. There will be contests in some thirty districts if the Parnellites raise the fund for that number of candidates. There will be stormy local scenes, no doubt, but the upshot will not leave such deep scars of division as at one time were feared. In the new House the Parnellites will be a lonesome little handful. The danger threatening in Ireland is of another sort at present. Leaving the university seats out, the Nationalists hold eighty-five, the Tories and Unionists sixteen—all of the latter in Ulster. The probabilities have been that two Nationalist seats will be lost—Sexton's in West Belfast, where there has been a big Tory colonization, and Esmonde's in South Dublin county, for the same reason plus the Parnellite division.

There is just a chance in return that T. W. Russell's Tyrone seat will be captured; but the Tories this time will force a contest in every one of the eighty-three Nationalist divisions as well, simply to create election expenses for their opponents. The sheriff's fixed charges for these average $3000 per district. If only two candidates go to the polls, they share this expense; if there are three, they share it in thirds; so it will actually be cheaper for the Nationalists to have Parnellites running in addition to Tories. But if the successful candidate cannot lodge this money with the sheriff, the votes cast for him are void, and the next highest is declared elected. In other terms, the Nationalists must within the next twenty-five days raise about £26,000 merely to take possession of the seats to which they will be elected of course.

Some of this is forthcoming in Ireland from private pockets, but no one knows where to get it all. The Nationalist coffers are empty, and the Paris funds are locked up tight. This is the situation. There can no longer be confusion of ideas as to who is responsible for it or why attempts at reconciliation have failed. General Collins will be able to tell from personal experience when he lands.

Nor does there remain any longer a shadow of reason why the American friends of Ireland who have been seeing the fight through, should now button up their pockets and let the whole home rule movement collapse when it is on the very brink of victory. They should understand that a mere suspicion that they intend doing so will paralyze Gladstone's chances of securing a majority in England, Scotland and Wales as well.

### The Marching of the Grass.

BY MARY ELIZABETH BLAKE.

O the marching of the grass!
O the joy that comes to pass
When the mighty silent army with green banners overblown
Drags the winter from his throne!
Conquers all his shining valleys, climbs the rampart of the hill,
Steals by homely wayside hedges, fords the river broad and still,
Undermines the fortress forest, overtops the castle wall,
Swift invading wins the cities, and the hamlet brown and small,
Till the whole wide world is captured,
And the soul of man enraptured,
Thrills with passion of delight
Sunny morn and dewy night;
And the joyous rythmic pulsing marketh time in land and lass,
To the marching,
Marching,
Marching,
Of the grass.

O the marching of the grass!
Fairer things may come to pass
In the golden days of summer; roses drunk with wine of June;
Flitting wild birds all attune
With the odorous breathed dawning; wondrous tapestry of flowers;
Balm of incense; rest of shadow; tangled veil of jewelled showers;
Hymning choirs of happy music backward tossed from earth to sky;
The full beauty of completeness in rich chorus lifted high!
But what means its regal splendor
To the love heat sky and tender
With which hope, the blest, doth chime,
In man's pulses marking time
To the haunting spell of gladness that doth come—and go, alas!
With the marching,
Marching,
Marching,
Of the grass.

—*The Independent.*

### ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

We are delighted to be able to state that continued prosperity attends this institution. The number of pupils in attendance during the past year has been very large, and in every regard its future looks bright and promising. The Basilian Fathers have reason to be gratified at this condition of affairs. It is, however, the just reward of their great labors and self-sacrifices in the work of religion and education. Below we print the programme of the twenty second annual distribution of prizes, which will take place on the 20th instant:

PART I.

Overture—"White Queen,".....O Metra
College Orchestra.
Piano duet—"Radieuse,".....Gottschalk
Prof. Racicot and A. Keho.
Chorus—"Jubilate,".....Kreutzer
By the students.
COLUMBIAN:
A Discussion.
*Resolved*: "That it is a duty to God and country to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America."
Introductory. Alex. Keho.
Reason of discussion. Phil. Baillargeon.
Name of America. Vincent Heath.
Piano duet—"Galop de Concert,".....Snow
Messrs. John Cahill and Chs. Pequegnot.
Violin solo.....
By Prof. Masacheh.
Christopher Columbus. Ed. Burns.
Religious character of Columbus. A. Ryan.
Trio—"Military March,".....Behr
Messrs. C. Paquegnot, John Dempsey and Jas. Murphy.
Fellow-workers of Columbus. Thos. Gignac.
Conclusion by the President. A. Keho.

PART II.

Waltz.....
College Orchestra.
Piano duet—"Route en Train,".....Ketterer
Messrs. Chas. and Alex. Keho.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
March—"Washington Post March,".....Sousa
College Orchestra.

### Death of James Davis.

The *British Whig* (Kingston) says: From time to time it has been our melancholy duty to announce the death of many of the oldest residents of this city, and now we are called upon, with profound regret, to add the honored name of James Davis, who, after a short illness, borne with resignation, died at his late residence on Saturday last.

The deceased was until a few days before his demise a staunch member of the Church of England. Realizing, however, that his earthly course was near an end he requested to be received into the Catholic Church. With the acquiescence of the clergy he was received, and died fortified by the most solemn rites of our holy religion. Mr. Davis was born in Enniscorthy, county of Wexford. In 1830 he landed in Quebec, where he remained until 1833, when he came to Kingston where he has been ever since interested in the Kingston foundry, but was forced to seek retirement through failing health. As a private citizen he was esteemed and respected by people of all creeds and nationalities, for his genial, kindly and unassuming manner. He married Miss Macarow, aunt of the late Judge Macarow, who survives him with two children, Rev. Father Davis, of Madoc, and Mrs. McKeon, wife of John McKeon, County Attorney, St. Catharines. Only a few months ago his daughter, Sister Mary Vincent, of St. Joseph's convent, died in Toronto. His Grace Archbishop Cleary visited Mr. Davis on Saturday afternoon, and held a long conversation with him. Mr. Davis responded to all the prayers with great earnestness and devotion. His mind was quite clear until his death, which occurred at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night.

We sympathize with the good widow and with her children in their loss, and pray that God will enable them to bear this sorrow as Christians and as those who know how to bear patiently the crosses God often in His mercy sends us in this life.