

The Catholic Record
Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Street,
London, Ontario.

REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor.
THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

Ottawa Agency:
P. J. COFFEY, Gen'l Agent, 71 George St.

RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
Three Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten
Copies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in
advance.

Advertising rates made known on applica-
tion.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and
recommended by the Bishops of Ottawa,
Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-
olic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

All correspondence addressed to the Pub-
lisher will receive prompt attention.

Articles must be paid in full before the
paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address
should invariably send us the name of their
former post office.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1884.

NEW YEAR.

This issue of the Record brings us into
the year 1884. The year just passed was
for Canada one of peace and prosperity,
as will, also, we trust, be the year just
opening. There are, indeed, indications
of the approach of another period of
commercial depression and financial
stringency. But these indications will
not, we hope, be followed by any such
business disasters as some few years ago
visited this country. If, in fact, the
people in days of prosperity would pre-
pare for those regularly recurring
periods of depression, much of the misery
and crime that in these times afflict
society would be obviated. There is,
however, so much improvidence and ab-
solute extravagance amongst all classes,
but especially amongst those who can ill
afford to be either improvident or extrava-
gant, that often no preparation what-
ever is made for hard times. When they
do come there is, consequently, such
acute and widespread suffering as to lead
to results of the most deplorable charac-
ter. We do, indeed, sincerely trust that
with care and prudence on the part of
the people, and the blessings of an abun-
dant harvest, the year 1884 will be one of
unmixed happiness and unbroken pros-
perity for this country.

The Church, during the year 1883, con-
tinued to make steady progress through-
out the Dominion. One of the great
events of the year, from an ecclesiastical
point of view, was the consecration, in
January last, of His Grace the Archbishop
of Halifax. Some few months later
that historic city witnessed the investi-
ture of its newly consecrated prelate
with the pallium. The ceremonies on
both occasions were, needless to say, of
a most impressive character, all the
bishops, and very many of the clergy of
the lower provinces, and a vast concourse
of the laity from the city and diocese of
Halifax, assisting.

Another important event in our eccle-
siastical record for 1883 was the arrival
of His Excellency Dom Henry Smeulders,
charged with a mission of the gravest
importance to the Church in Canada.
His Excellency has, since his arrival, been
the recipient of the warmest manifesta-
tions of respect from the clergy and
people. The celebration of the twenty-
fourth anniversary of the consecration of
His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, in
November last, was attended with special
eclat, several bishops and many clergy
from various dioceses, both in Canada and
the United States, taking part in the cele-
bration. The same month also wit-
nessed the consecration in Rome, under
circumstances of a most auspicious char-
acter, of the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery,
Bishop of Hamilton. His Lordship's
arrival in this country is eagerly awaited
by the faithful clergy and people of Ham-
ilton. In the neighboring republic re-
ligion has made gratifying progress.
The proceedings of the Provincial
Council of New York were fol-
lowed with the deepest interest, and
the conference of American prelates in
Rome excited world-wide notice. In the
old world, we have to note with pleasure
that during the year just passed the
hierarchy was restored in Poland, and
amicable relations established with Prussia.
In France, however, the radical and
infidel elements have lost no occasion what-
ever to harass the Church. Grave mis-
givings for the future are entertained by
good Catholics in regard of France. The
political world was, as usual, during the
course of 1883, from time to time agitated
by events sometimes of a most unlooked
for character. The agitation in Ireland
has been vigorously maintained, and the
national party crowned with repeated
success in various electoral campaigns.
Last month as duly noticed by the Record,
Mr. Parnell was presented with a national
testimonial amounting to £38,000.

In Canada there have been election
contests in the Provinces of Manitoba,
and Ontario for the local legislatures,
and isolated elections throughout the
Dominion for the House of Commons at
various times during the year, that have
attracted a great deal of attention. Mr.
Norquay secured a good working major-
ity in Manitoba. Mr. Mowat still holds
the fort at Toronto, while Sir John Mac-
donald's government commands a large
Parliamentary majority at Ottawa.

No man can tell what changes social
and political are in store for us this year

just begun, but whatever these changes,
however they may affect the world at
large, we do sincerely hope that it will
be for every reader of the Record a
truly HAPPY NEW YEAR.

INTRUSION AND IMPERTINENCE.

Very few of our readers outside the
Dominion Capital know anything of the
Ottawa Citizen. For the information of
those outside that city we beg to state that
the Citizen is the organ of Mr. C. H. Mac-
Intosh, just now one of the members for
the city of Ottawa in the House of
Commons. That gentleman, afraid to
declare himself openly an opponent of
Ald. MacDougal in the pending contest
for the Mayoralty, has recourse to a con-
temptible device to excite religious pre-
judice against Mr. MacDougal's candi-
dature. Our readers no doubt distinctly
remember an article of ours on the sub-
ject of the Mayoralty of Ottawa, wherein
we set forth the special claims of Mr.
MacDougal to the support of the citizens
of the metropolis of Canada. In that
article, we showed, amongst other things,
that so laudable a spirit of liberality
prevailed amongst the Catholics of Ottawa,
that, since 1855, Catholics have been on
nine occasions only chosen to fill the
chief magistracy of that city. And we
further maintained, what we do now main-
tain, Mr. MacIntosh to the contrary not-
withstanding, that the Catholics of Ottawa,
French Canadians and Irish, have not had
their due share of representation in the
Chief Magistracy of the Capital. At this
statement the Citizen waxes wroth:

We do not imagine, says that organ, that
any thinking man, be he Catholic or Pro-
testant, will endorse such sentiments,
for logically applied they mean that our
municipal affairs must be conducted
according to the proportionate religious
opinions and voting power of the rate-
payers, and that never mind whether a
man is qualified or not, if he is a Protes-
tant or a Catholic, when the term comes
around he must be elected and all the
interests of the city committed to his keep-
ing. Surely such a doctrine must prove
suicidal if people were prepared to en-
dorse it. We do not believe this to be
the policy approved of hitherto by Catho-
lics or Protestants in the city of Ottawa.
We hope it never may be.

There is very little logic in this forced
declaration of the Citizen from our state-
ment. We have never yet advocated
and never will advocate the election of
any Catholic unqualified for office. But
we have always protested and
will always protest against such
intolerance and exclusiveness as would
keep Catholics out of office simply be-
cause they are Catholics. Such exclusiv-
ness and intolerance exists at Ottawa,
and will have to be stamped out before
that city can make any real progress.
We are happy to state that very
many of the leading Protestant
citizens of Ottawa are lending ready and
active support to Mr. MacDougal. This
they do despite the efforts of the narrow-
minded and prejudiced who would if they
could disturb the capital city of the
Dominion by a war of creeds.

The Citizen seems to take umbrage at
our calling Ottawa a Catholic city. Well,
we have the figures at hand.

Table with 2 columns: Ward, Catholic pop.
Wellington ward, 8,388
Victoria ward, 2,966
St. George's ward, 4,527
By ward, 4,859
Ottawa ward, 6,572

These figures show (1) that while there
are in Ottawa 15,901 Catholics, there are
but 11,511 of all other religious
beliefs, and of no religious belief,
in that city. The Citizen speaks of Catho-
lics having been on some few occasions
elected for St. George's Ward. We have
noticed the fact with pleasure, but in
Victoria Ward, where there is a Catholic
majority as to population, but a minority
as to voters, the three aldermen
now representing it are Protestants.
The Citizen also speaks of the
inadequate representation of Wellington
Ward. With equal reason might we com-
plain of the inadequate representation of
Ottawa Ward, which has more than twice
the population of Victoria Ward. Let
the latter be enlarged by the addition of
a portion of Wellington Ward, and all
just causes of complaint in this regard
shall be removed. The Citizen tells us
that our advocacy of Ald. MacDougal's
candidature is an intrusion and an impertin-
ence. This is indeed refreshing coming
from a man whose whole life has been
marked by intrusion and impertinence to
an extent unfortunately but too well known.

We have a perfect right to advise our
friends in Ottawa even in the matter of a
municipal contest, and that right we in-
tend fearlessly to exercise. In this con-
nection we may add that the Record has
in Ottawa a larger number of readers than
the Citizen itself, and that its circulation
in the Ottawa Valley is at least three times
that of this attenuated remnant of journal-
istic feebleness. When the writer in
the Citizen tells us that we
have several times sought to dic-
tate to the Catholics, he simply
prevaricates. Let him proclaim, if he
can, a single instance of this alleged dicta-
tion. We have from time to time advised
our co-religionists on various matters of
public interest, and intend to do so in the

future. Does Mr. C. H. MacIntosh ex-
pect the Catholic body to look to him for
advice in every matter concerning their
special interest and duty? We hope not.
Catholics generally look to others than
political jobbers and adventurers for
counsel and direction. For a man who,
though elected by Catholics, could offend
them by vote and by speech as he did last
session, they can have no other feeling
but distrust, if not reprobation. The Citizen
has done Mr. Bate, who is personally a
most estimable gentleman, very grievous
injury. By raising, after its own small
fashion, the no-popery cry on his behalf,
it seeks to tie him, if elected, to a particular
line of action that must prove distasteful
to himself as well as hurtful to the city.
We may return to Mr. MacIntosh.

JUSTICE.

Our attention was some days ago
called to a paragraph in Le Canada,
a French paper published in Ottawa,
wherein our city contemporary, the
Advertiser, was accused of having
used the most opprobrious language
in regard of the French Canadian
people. Le Canada reproduced
from some paper a supposed citation
from the Advertiser in support of its
charge. In that citation the French
people are amongst other things
charged with being servile, in fact
born serfs, and governed by a bigoted
priesthood. We were completely
taken by surprise when we saw such
sentiments published as having been
given expression to by the Adver-
tiser. We could not remember
having read anything of the kind in
the columns of our city contemporary.
Had anything of that sort
come under our notice, we should
certainly have promptly dealt with
it. We felt it, under the circum-
stances, a duty to draw the attention
of the Advertiser to the charge made
in Le Canada. Our city contemporary
plain and satisfactory:

"We observe," says the Advertiser, "that
Le Canada now publishes an attack on
the French Canadians which it credits to
this journal. Le Canada can hardly have
done this inadvertently. The Advertiser
has never attacked the French race. It
never spoke of them as a servile race, nor
as a nation of serfs. The French Cana-
dian population are a part and parcel of
the people of Canada, and such they must
remain. They have, like the rest of our
population, their merits and their defects.
We have discussed neither, and should we
ever do so we trust it may be done with-
out rancor and in a spirit of perfect fair-
ness. There is nothing to be gained in
political discussion by mean insinuations
and by untruthful allegations. When Le
Canada attributes to the Advertiser senti-
ments which it has never expressed, and
professes to give quotations which have
never found a place in our columns,
either as original matter or as a paragraph
from another journal, it does more to dis-
credit the French Canadian people than
could their enemies, if they have any.
No better evidence of our fairness in dis-
cussion need be given than the fact that
those who are politically opposed to us,
like Le Canada, find it necessary to have
recourse to literary forgery in order to
find a purpose."

We feel pleased with this prompt
denial of the Advertiser. There
are now very few journals in this
Province, none certainly of the
standing and influence of our city
contemporary, conducted on prin-
ciples so narrow and intolerant as to
indulge in senseless attacks on the
French people. Le Canada has now
a duty of justice to perform, to state
its authority for its grave accusation
against the Advertiser, and to publish
the solemn denial of that journal. If
it do not do so, it must stand itself
condemned as a veritable enemy of
the French race.

Since the above writing we learn
that the obnoxious article quoted in
Le Canada appeared in the Toronto
Advertiser. We were not aware of
the existence of any such paper, and
regret that the press of Ontario is
disgraced by such a journal.

YOUNG LIBERALS.

They have in Montreal an association of
Young Liberals known as the Club Na-
tional. This association lately adopted a
platform of a truly radical character,
including universal suffrage, compulsory
education, abolition of capital punish-
ment, poor-laws and other "planks" of a
like character. The speakers at the meet-
ing at which this platform was adopted
are said to have spoken in warm approval
of the course pursued by the radicals in
France, one speaker pronouncing an
enthusiastic eulogy on Gambetta. It is
well to know that we have such men in
our midst. To be fore-warned is to be
fore-armed. All good Catholics will be
ready to meet the proposed reforms of the
Young Liberals of Montreal with the
sternest opposition. There is nothing of
true reform in revolution.

THE ENGLISH POOR.

The condition of the poor in Eng-
lish cities is indeed lamentable, but
we had always thought that there
was comparatively little misery
amongst those in the country places.
A correspondent of the London
Telegraph completely disabuses our
mind of this notion. Writing of the
hop-pickers and their families in a
Southern English county, that
writer describes the mode of living
of these poor creatures with a min-
uteness of detail leaving no room to
doubt its accuracy, but filling one's
very soul with horror. There is not a
negro family, however indolent and
improvident, in the Carolinas, Miss-
issippi or Arkansas, but is better
provided with the necessaries and
conveniences of life than these poor
English people. That we do not mis-
state the case through exaggeration
will be at once seen from the writer's
own words:

Except through book-reading, I know
nothing, he declares, respecting the haunts,
homes, and habits of the Kaffirs, or the
Zulus, or of the domestic economy of the
kralds of noble savages, but I think if I
had perused anything that disgusted me
more than the sight that now greeted my
eyes, I should have remembered it. I
ought, in fairness, to mention that one of
the most objectionable features of the
tent was due in great part to the unfavor-
able weather. It had been "drizzling"
almost all day, and the night before it had
rained heavily, so that the bunches hang-
ing on the heavily laden vines must have
been as saturated almost as a sponge reek-
ing from a bath. The pickers had worn
the customary sack-cloth aprons, but they
were soaked through and portions of wet
clothing were spread out and hung up all
about the glowing wood fire, undergoing
the drying process. The large number of
garments thus exposed to public view
were quite accounted for by the semi-
nude condition of those to whom they be-
longed. Only one of the three women
seemingly possessed a second gown. The
other two were innocent of covering above
the waist, except for a rag of some kind
pinned across their shoulders. Of the
younger fry there were as many as half a
dozen, four of them girls, whose ages may
have ranged from eleven to fourteen, and
they were worse clad even than the two
women, nor were the growing boys better
covered. As for the little children, whose
skins, poor little wretches, for lack of
washing, were of the color of light
mahogany, several of them were naked as
the air, and there in the midst of an
atmosphere pungent with the odor of
onions and misty with steam of the stew,
they were all huddled higgledy-piggledy
on the ground, some reclining at full
length, others squatted "nose and knees"
together, discussing their supper with an
appetite only to be obtained by a day's
toil in a hop garden.

And this misery, barbarism and
ignorance under the very eyes of a
government so solicitous for suffer-
ing peoples abroad—under the eyes
of societies that annually expend
thousands in attempts to teach the
heathen, not Christianity, but hatred
of Catholicity! Is there not work
at home for the missionary and the
philanthropist when English men
and women live in such degrada-
tion, and English boys and girls are per-
mitted to grow up to manhood and
womanhood in ignorance and depravi-
ty?

The government of Britain is evi-
dently not unjust to the Irish alone.
It is unjust and brutally unjust
towards the toiling masses of the
English nation, both in town and
country. Blind to the sufferings of
these masses, deaf to their cries for
enfranchisement and relief, it devotes
its whole strength and purpose to
the maintenance of an effete and
polluted aristocracy. Verily this is
a paternal government. But the day
of reckoning is coming.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The American House of Represen-
tatives has very wisely refused, by a
decisive vote, to refer the question
of woman suffrage to a committee.
We hope that our House of Com-
mons will deal as summarily with
the question at its next session.
There is no popular demand in this
country for the extension of the
franchise to women, and if there were
itself it could not be held to justify
any such extension. Woman's
sphere and kingdom is the house-
hold. Every Christian woman re-
cognizes this fact and has no desire
whatever to figure at the census, the
convention or the polling booth.
We are told of the refining influ-
ences of women, and that refining in-
fluence, which no one denies, is in-
volved as an argument in favor of
female suffrage. Those who invoke
that influence seem to ignore the
fact that no such influence exists
outside of woman's legitimate sphere.
When woman leaves that sphere she
is always the sufferer, and instead of

exercising influence for good, is her-
self subjected to influences of a most
pernicious character. Our electoral
struggles ruin too many men without
our seeking to bring women within
the range of their destructive tend-
encies.

TRIBUTE TO A DESERVING PRIEST.

On Christmas Eve a deputation of
ladies from the St. Anne's congregation,
St. Jerome's Society and the Children
of Mary, all attached to the Basilica, Ottawa,
waited on the Rev. Father Sloan, to pre-
sent him with an expression of the respect
entertained for him by these societies, and
also with a testimonial in the shape of a
costly and elaborately engraved watch of
solid gold. The address accompanying the
testimonial read as follows:

REV. FATHER SLOAN:—The occasion that
has assembled us here to-day, is to us one
of very great pleasure, for, we are hereby
permitted to give expression to our appre-
ciation of all you have done for us. We
should, indeed, be either blind or ungrate-
ful did we allow to pass unnoticed your
regular attendance at our meetings; your
kindly words of encouragement; and
above all, (forgive us for telling of it)
your ready sympathy for God's poor,
joined to willing and generous aid.

May the Almighty reward you richly
for your zealous efforts to lighten that
portion of the weight of care,

"That crushes into dumb despair,
One half the human race."

We beg you to accept the accompany-
ing testimonial, together with our most
sincere wishes that dear old Christmas
may be to you joyful, and that the New
Year may bring you consolation and
blessings of every kind.

LADIES OF ST. ANNE'S CONGREGATION,
LADIES OF ST. JEROME'S SOCIETY,
CHILDREN OF MARY.

Father Sloan made a feeling and appro-
priate reply. The rev. gentleman is
deservedly held in the highest esteem, as
well by the congregation attending the
Basilica, as by his many friends of the
other city congregations.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The railway progress of Canada during
the past few years has been really so mar-
vellous, that few have any just idea of its
true extent. There are now under con-
struction several important lines, besides
the C. P. R. and its branches.

Among them we may mention the
Kingston and Pembroke, in Ontario, and
the Great American and European Short
Line, in the Maritime Provinces. The
contractors for both lines recently gave a
representative of the Montreal Star some
valuable information concerning them,
which we gladly place before our readers:

"The work on the first named line is
progressing very favorably and rapidly.
The track is now laid as far as Calabogie
Lake, about 20 miles from Kennebec, and
it is expected to reach that town—where
connection will be made with the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway—during the month
of August next year. With regard to the
great American and European Short
Line, the Nova Scotia division of which is
being undertaken by Messrs. Chisholm,
Macdonald & O'Brien, it may be remem-
bered that work was commenced on this
railway about 18 months ago by a com-
pany headed by Dr. Marvin Green, Presi-
dent of the Western Union Telegraph
Company. They graded about 22 miles,
and put under construction about 80 miles
more on the main line, but after two
months' work this Company suddenly
stopped payment both to their contractors
and to their staff. This naturally threw
the country into a considerable state of
distress, but work was again commenced
on the 1st of June last by the present
contractors, and about 112 miles have
since been completed. The object of this
line is to establish direct communication
between Montreal and Newfoundland, by
railway to Louisbourg, in Nova Scotia,
and thence by steam ferry to Newfound-
land. The cost of the Nova Scotia divi-
sion of the line will be light, probably not
more than \$8,000 per mile, the grading
being easy.

The completion of the Kingston and
Pembroke road will give a new outlet to
the trade of the Upper Ottawa, while
the construction of the great American line
will greatly facilitate communication
with Europe. One of its best results will
be the bringing of Newfoundland into
the Canadian Confederation, of which, we be-
lieve, that colony is now destined to be one
of the leading members.

THE ORANGE BILL.

There is some talk of another
effort being made to secure a Do-
minion charter for the Orangemen
of Canada. There were several
members last year who voted for the
bill, who will this year, in case it be
re-introduced, be found voting
against it. Its promoters have by
their empty menaces and insulting
references to some of the ablest and
most respected members of the Cana-
dian Parliament, disgusted all men
of patriotic instincts. The average
Orange orators would fain have us
all believe that Canada were nothing
without Orangeism, whereas the
country has prospered actually in
spite of Orangeism. That organiza-
tion is the greatest curse that has
ever afflicted this or any other coun-
try. We Canadians can say nothing
either in ridicule or dispraise of El

Mahdi, the false prophet of the Sou-
dan, or his followers, while we have
in our midst a Merrick and his
Orange fanatics.

THE GLOBE SPEAKS.

The Globe has had a little say on
the school question. In its issue of
the 1st inst. it gives itself away to
the Toronto University on the
ground of its being non-sectarian!
We have never seen our Toronto
contemporary so very weak and il-
logical. Here are its own words:

The Globe has during the whole of its
career stood firmly forth as the advocate
of a national, non-sectarian, and truly lib-
eral system of public instruction, from the
primary schools scattered over the whole
Province, up to the teaching colleges and
the examining university of the Province.
It has seen no reason for changing its
views or for modifying its advocacy. It
did its best in the struggle against the
narrow, contemptuous, and unsatisfactory
sectarianism embodied in the King's Col-
lege system. It has never excused one
pretext abuse or one notoriously incom-
petent official under the present educa-
tional system, and it is to be hoped that it
never will. But all the more on this ac-
count, we shall continue to insist upon
the maintenance in all its essentials of our
present Provincial system of education,
from its lowest foundation to its highest
copestone, as at once as fair to all sections
of the community as any such system can
be made, and on the whole as efficient and
successful as anyone could, in the circum-
stances and for the time, with any show of
reason, expect.

In so far as we can make out they, (the
opponents of additional state aid to Tor-
onto University) have, as we have already
stated, given up, as antiquated and unrea-
sonable, the ideas of State support to educa-
tional institutions under private or denominational
control. What remains, then, is a protest
against the supposed extravagance or in-
judiciousness of some of the expenditures
connected with these Provincial institu-
tions. Surely this narrows the whole con-
troversy down to a point on which there
ought to be practical unanimity. Let the
particulars of extravagance or perversion
be given, and if these are proven beyond
all reasonable doubt we should think no
one would be forced to say a word in their
defence. All these things, however, as we
have stated again and again, are mere
matters of detail, which can easily be
attended to when it is once settled beyond
all controversy that the present system of
Provincial Higher Education is to be
maintained intact, and to be developed
and consolidated as the necessities of the
Province demand and as its resources will
permit.

We have not a word to say against the
promoters of denominational colleges.
Quite the contrary. We admire their
zeal, their liberality, and the work they
are doing, though some may question the
soundness of their judgments as well as
the wisdom of their exertions. There are
those who believe a connection such as
that of Knox College with the Provincial
University gives a maximum of denomina-
tional advantage, in the matter of a godly
and educated ministry, at a minimum of
expenditure. There are those who prefer
other plans. In such matters each de-
nominational must judge for itself.

The Globe tells us that it has stood
firmly by what it terms a national,
non-sectarian and liberal system of
public instruction. We can see
nothing truly liberal nor anything
tending to national development in
a system which authorizes the state
to invade parental and family rights
and liberties and deprive the youth
of the country of moral training.
But the Globe must remember that
notwithstanding its views the prin-
ciple of religious education has been
admitted in this Province, and that
the vast majority of the people are in
favor of it, that in four-fifths of the
public schools themselves, there is
reading of the bible and public rec-
ital of some form of prayer. How
then can a purely irreligious and
godless university be the copestone
of a system that is practically
neither irreligious nor godless. The
advocates of Catholic education,
primary and higher, have not ad-
mitted on any occasion that the state
should not aid all their schools. If
it be right for the state, if it be its
duty to aid Catholic elementary
schools, it is also its right, it is in
fact a bounden duty of the state to
assist Catholic higher institutions of
learning. If the public school sys-
tem needs a copestone in the shape
of a university, so does the separate
school system need a copestone, a
Catholic university.

The various religious bodies of the
Province must feel grateful to the
Globe for its patronizing disposition
in regard of their efforts to further
higher education. There would be
indeed little of the latter in the
Province but for the denominational
colleges of the Province.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S LETTER.

We direct special notice to His Grace
Archbishop Lynch's letter, in another
column. It is certainly one of the cleav-
erest and most exhaustive of His Grace's
many timely contributions to the poli-
tical, social and religious literature of
the times.