THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Catholic Record.

P

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LONDON, NATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1885. ORANGE BRUTALITY.

A WHITE SAVAGE REBUKED BY A MOHAWK INDIAN.

The Orange men of London celebrated Guppewder Plot Day in a manner becoming themselves and the order to which they belong. It is many years since London witnessed such a display of violence and blackguardism as it did on the night of Thursday, the 5th inst. There was, of course, a procession-and a torchlight procession at that—the principal feature of which, the Free Press tells us, was a life-size effigy of Riel "borne upon the shoulders of two sturdy young men." Our contemporary further adds that when the processionists had arrived at the Market Square the effigy was propped up, and saturated with oil and fired amid the fiercest yells of the crowd. The Indian warwhoop is not more diabolical than the Orange yell of bate and frei zy. There are between the treacherous redman and the Orangemen some striking points of resemblance, as there are some very marked lines of difference. The Indian delights in incendiarism, assassination and the massacre of women and children. So does the Orangeman. The Indian is brave and boastful in the absence of his foe, so is the Orangeman. But the Indian is, after all, endued with a courage that never can possess the Orange soul. The Indian can bear suffering for his own cause with an equanimity and endurance that are total strangers to the Orangeman. The efficy burned, and the brethren hourse from shouting over the incinerated remains of the suppositious Riel, nearly one hundred representatives o London Orangemen, Young Britons and True Blues adjourned to enjoy a dinner at Mr. James Grant's hotel, Ald. Watson in the chair. The speech of the evening was delivered by Bro. W. W. Fitzgerald, County Master, who is thus reported by the Free Press : "The day and a' wha' honor it" was

drank amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the band rendering an appropriate selec-

tion. In response, Bro. W. W. Fitzgerald, County Master, said he did not feel him-self at all able to respond to the toast on this occasion in the manner which it deserved. He need not tell them as Orangemen and friends of Orangemen, Orangemen and friends of Orangemen, of the origin of the day, for he presumed all knew that. He said some presumed to say that because this happened long sgo they should not observe it, but these people made a mistake. If they looked at the circumstances to-day and com-pared them with those times, they would see a portion of the same element still remained. These people were as ready remained. These people were as ready to blow up a Parliament House as their forefathers. The fact that a few of them The fact that a few of them were discovered and punished a few S hundred years ago, did not prevent their descendants from plotting treason, and there was just as much necessity that Orangeism should be kept up to pre-vent the carrying out of such iniquitous schemes as in the days of the Gun-powder Plot. They had always seen these same people scheming against all countries, governments and powers, simply to bring them under what they were pleased to term "Mother Church." In London they found, only a few weeks ago, a certain clars who boldly advertised that they were going to organize to In London they found, only a few weeks ago, a certain class who boldly advertised that they were going to organize to assist their fellows. To do what? To assist their co-religionists in their schemes of assassination and robbery and murder. A few days ago these men ad-vertised that they would hold a meeting in the City Hall on this night, and no doubt they would have done so but they were afraid of the Orangemen. Now, if good of by moral force preventing these the Order never did any good it did that good of by moral force preventing these men from holding their meeting. He sincerely trusted there was enough of the good, patriotic, loyal element in Lon-don to prevent the holding of such meet-ings, and wished these people to dis-tinctly understand that if they hold such meetings it must be in the dark of St. Peter's school house. The Orange Asso-ciation was formed to secure religious ciation was formed to secure rengious freedom—its organization was for civil and religious liberty; and he hoped they would ever continue ready to prevent such traitorous plots as these land lesguers, from being carried out. One thing he wished to call attention to—in the Old Country they had their netional thing he wished to call attention to—in the Old Country they had their national platform and their national party, but their national party was nothing but rebels. They could see how these men were able by weighing the balance be-tween the two great political parties in the Old Country to get their way much more than they should. Unfortunately, in this country there were two great more than they should. Unfortunately, in this country there were two great political parties, and these people were endeavoring to gain their way between the two. That was a reason why they as Orangemen should be united and see that these neople did not unit to as Orangemen should be united and see that these people did not gain too much power-he was of opinion that they had a little too much now. He would like to find Orangemen united so as to prevent their iniquitous scheme. He feit the time was coming, when these people are organizing their hand leagues throughout the country, that they should do something. He expected to find Orangemen always true, ever ready and willing when required. He called atten-tion to the fact that it was only a few years ago since the Orangemen applied tion to the fact that it was only a few city i years ago since the Orangemen applied for incorporation to the Ontario Legisla-ture. Year after year their request was refued by the great Reform party, as they called themselves, year alter year it was voted out. Then they applied to of vic upper, and some were Catholics from the

lower Provinces, and they found by the union of these two elements that they had been twice defeated. But he stated on the very day when the incorporation was defeated the Jesuits were in the House, and a bill was passed incorpora-ting the Holy Fathers of the North-west by a silent vote—not one of those Grits and Catholics standing up to oppose it, although with two exceptions they voted against Orange incorporation. It was a shame on these Protestant Reformers, and they should be ashamed to come back to their constituents after voting as they did. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that they knew their duty, and were ready and willing to do it. So spake Bro. Fitsgerald, whose name betokens Irish descent and should offer some guarantee, however slight, of

offer some guarantee, however slight, of humanity and civilization. The lack of those attributes in the County Master brought out Oronbyatekha-an Iroquois Indian physician of this city, and Orangeman, who thus rebuked his chief .

chief: "Brother Oronhystokha said this was a toast worthy to be responded to by every Orangeman in the manner they had responded to it to night. It em-braced the principles of the Order and the welfare of every member of it through-out the empire. He alluded to the man-ner in which the brethren in Quebec had been treated for simply exercising the rights to which they were entitled under the British flag, and also spoke of the murder of Hackstt. He held that it was their duty to put down such in-tolerance wherever it might be. While he might differ from those who proposed to hold a meeting on Monday evening, he believed that they had a perfect right to assemble together to promote whatever objects they had in view. Some confusion ensued, and after it had sub-sided the speaker said he had simply stated that be disapproved of interfering with any meeting by force if that meet-ing was not contrary to law. He was going to add that they should not inter-fere with any lawful assemblage, and to beg them to abstain, as it would bring discredit on the Order." The confusion alluded to by the Free "Brother Oronhystekha said this wa

The confusion alluded to by the Free Press consisted of cries of "shoot the trai tor," "Put a bullet through him," and similar kindly and fraternal ejaculations from the brethren. But of the Orangemen present who next morning awoke to consciousness, some must have found it hard to think that a lesson of toleration had to be taught them by a descendant of the fierce and bloody Mohawks. A glance at the names of those present readily proves the incorrectness of giving the appellation of Irish to the Orangemen of Canada. There were there Towsers, and Bouells and Pringels, and Chit-

ticks, all as Irish-well, as Oronbyateka himself. The publication even in an imperfect form of Bro: Fitzgerald's speech roused

a deep feeling of indignation amongst the thousands of our law-abiding citizens. This indignation found expression in an able editorial in the Advertiser, from which we take the following :

"Mr. Fitzgerald declares that the Orange "Mr. Fitzgerald declares that the Orange Society was formed to secure religious freedom. Upon this subject we have no controversy with Mr. Fitzgerald; but how does he himself propose to support free-dom? He intimates that those who favor the Federal union between Ireland and England instead of the present leg-islative union are rebels, and ought not to be allowed to speak for the purpose of expressing their opinions. Mr. Fitz-gerald's plan of governing Ireland has been tried for 85 years, and how has it worked? There are 10,000,000 of Irish-men outside of Ireiand. The great majority of these have left the country exists in Belgium, where they have four times the population to the square mile that is in Ireland, and where there is not that is in Ireland, and where there is not one-fourth of the poverty that exists in Ireland. If Mr. Fitzgerald's explanation were satisfactory, it would be found pro-ducing everywhere the same results. We think, and those who have most carefully studied the subject think, that it arises mainly from misgovernment, from radioa defects in the constitution and from the hostility of class to class which these detects have fostered and propagated. Mr. Fitzgerald ought to know the law and he knows that if there is a disturb and he knows that it there is a disturb-ance that he will be held legally respon-sible. We are ourselves in favor of re-ligious and political liberty. We are in favor of rational and free discussion, and we insist that those who do not agree we hast those who do has a set as the set of believe to be in the interest of good government either here or elsewh "We can well understand what a fright ful calamity it would be to any country to be under the control of men as intol to be under the control of men as intol-erant and as unjust as Mr. Fitzgerald shows himself to be. He may think a legislative union preferable to a federal. If he thinks so, he has a right to main-tain these views in public if he thinks proper to do so, but his right is no better than the right of those who take a differ-ent view. Those who believe in home rule have the right to express their views, and it would be a disgrace to the city if any attempt were made to deny them this right. "We hope the friends of free discussion "We hope the friends of free discussion will attend in sufficient numbers to show that they neither countenance. Mr. Fitzgerald's intolerance nor his advocacy Government every member of which supported the petition. We are which proposed the petition. We are presented themselves at the spring in the spring in the debates on the admission of Brit. out that the Federal Legislature was composed of many elements. Some were Protestant Reformers or Grits from the upper, and some were Catholics from the

glad to see that Dr. Oronhyatekha denounced Mr. Fitzgerald's intolerance, and declared that while he might differ from those who advocate home rule, they had a perfect right to assemble together and promote in a constitution way whatever objects they had in view. We bespeak for the home rule meeting a good attendance and a fair hearing, attend will be benefitted by an honest and fair discussion of a most important public question, one well deserving the best consideration of every friend of the Empire." Empire. That the editor of the Advertiser here

spoke the sentiments of all honest citizens, who, however they may differ on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, are strongly in favor of freedom of discussion, and the maintenance of the right of meeting against Orange aggression and violence, is evidenced by the letters addressed him by the public. An "Irish Protestant," alluding to Bro, Fitzgerald's threat of interference with the meeting on Monday night, wrote :

"Whether the advocates of home rule will submit to this taunt and consider themselves squelched remains to be seen. The insult, however, is one that can probably be wiped out without the shedding of blood. Brother Fitzgerald and his "trooly loy"?" associates are not likely to attempt any forcible effort in preventing Monday night's mass meet-ing, but he, at least, would do well to be present. Then he can judge for him-self of the "traitorous plots of these Land Leaguers." He will learn much about the condition of Ireland that he does not know at present. Up to this time his mental vision does not seem to extend beyond the emoluments of "Whether the advocates of home rule time his mental vision does not seem to extend beyond the emoluments of "high places" in the glorious Order and the fees he may succeed in extracting from Orange clients. Is not this the true secret of your zeal, Bro, Fitz?" Then a "Citizen" recalled a very stir-

ring incident in Orange history :

ring incident in Orange history: "Brother Fitzgerald, in his very ex-traordinary speech last night, is reported to have said, "Those people (the Catho-lics) were as ready to blow up a Parlia-ment House as their forefathers." Now, Mr. Editor, it is a matter of history that the Parliament House of Canada was destroyed by a mob not many years ago, and even Brother Fitzgerald will scarcely have the hardihood to say that Catholics bad any part in that infamous act." had any part in that infamous act." Our report of the meeting on Monday.

to be elsewhere found, proves what estimate citizens of London place on Orange menaces.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

The meeting on Monday evening last in the City Hall, to discuss the question of Home Rule for Ireland, was in point of numbers, earnestness and unanimity, one of the most successful ever held i London. Those who came to lend active help to the gool cause had every reason to feel rejoice l, those who came for information, every reason to feel satisfie I, and the few who came for purposes of disorder, and there were a few, every cause to feel discomfited. The meeting was in all respects a grand success. Father Flannery's brilliant and powerful speech was received with the greatest heartiness, while the Hon. David Mills. luminous, exhaustive and statesmanlike in his splendid discourse of over an hour's duration, won the approval of every honest man in the hall. Er

Mayor Campbell was vigorous, pointe and unequivocal. His speech was in respects entitled to the applause it

try: "Better adopt any mode of life than sacrifice their self-respect, their in-dependence, their whole future, than to beg hat in hand and play the sycophant for favors, which, like Dead Sea apples, are fair to behold, to the outside, but nothing but ashes within. We have no quarrel with the Civil Service of the country. It is largely composed of good and deserving public servants. But, at the same time, we are free to say that the somer something is done to disillusion-ize on the subject in some radical way the public mind, the better it will be for the Provinces, and the better it will be for the rising generation, for, as things

for the rising generation, for, as tLings are going, the glamor which surrounds the Civil Service in many eyes is proving a national curse." But while heartily concurring in the

statements and counsels of the Telegraph we feel bound to admit that nothing that the journals of this country can say will prove an effective remedy for the evil till a radical change is made in the educational work of the country. Our colleges and high schools turn out year and in the school room and society will after year numbers of young men, and

and in the school room and society will soon have made a great stride in ad-

vance.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway marks a new era in the history of Canada. It was little thought then in 1867 the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were by the British America Act united into our Dominion, that in little more than eighteen years the structure of Canadian nationality, whose foundations were then laid, would embrace half a continent, divided into seven Provinces and five territories, and that this great half continent should within so brief a period be bound together by great inter-oceanic highway uniting Vancouver in the west, with historic Quebec and the far-famed harbor of Halifax in the east. It is not, we confess, Bishop of London celebrated the eigh. without teelings of hearty satisfaction teenth anniversary of his consecration. not unmingled with sentiments of

Among his guests on the occasion were national pride, that we view the comple-His Grace of Torouto, and their Lordships on of the Canadian Pacific Railway. are, we know, honest differences of of Hamilton and Eudocia, i.p.i. Our inclust as to the mode and means readers will, we are sure, join us in wish-

But now that the road is built-as the

great majority of our people desired it

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he considers a work of justice and hu manity. His efforts are ably seconded by Rev. Fathers Conway of Peterboro', O'Connell of South Douro, and Kelley of Ennismore. Irishmen going to Peter-borough should call on host Daly of the Grand Central, and they will find a good patriot and a first class hotel."

Senate, said in his address to that body: "A railway across the continent on British soil was as much an Imperial as a Dominion necessity. There was no doubt that England so regarded it. The leading minds of the Empire had unmis-takeably given their opinion on the high national character of the work. From among a host of others, he would quote Lord Bury, who had given much atten-tion to this subject, and who, some years ago, before the construction of the American Pacific railway, the completion of which had given double force to his language, said : - A correspondent of the Kingston Freeman, signing himself "An old Irishman," speaking of the services of T. H. McGuire, Q. C., in the reorganization of the Irish National League in that city, of which had given double force to his language, said : ""Our trade in the Pacific ocean with China and with India, must ultimately be carried on through our North Ameri-can possessions; at any rate our political and commercial myremacy will have ulterly departed from us if we neglect that very great and important consideration, and if we fail to carry out, to its fullest extent, the principal advantages which the country offers to us, and which we have only to stretch out our hands to take advantage ot." says : "Mr. McGuire has worked hard for the Irish cause, and has suffered no later than last year, when he was a candidate for Mayor, a defeat which still rings in the ears of every Irish Catholic of this city, for being connected with what he thought was for the good of a just cause. But, Mr. Editor, he has the consolation of knowing that he has the confidence of his co-religionists of every stripe, and not since the death of the lamented James O'Rielly, has "Can it be supposed that British States-men are not alive to these considerations, and what has money ever been to Eng-land when her honor, her interests, or her power had been concerned ? That when the time came, that England would do her duty, and do it generously, in this great national enterprise, they might safely believe. The importance of this railway is strongly put in an article published some time ago in the Money Market Review, from which he would read an extract :-there been in our ranks an Irishman fit to lead any movement as Mr. McGuire has proved himself to be. The Irishmen of the old Limestone City will not, I hope, forget their duty, which is now at hand, but will rally around the old flag, with the above gentleman as their leader, and show the Irishmen of Canada that they are equal to the task, and that a meeting

be called at once and set the ball a-rolling. - We read the following paragraph in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, to which we at this moment especially invite general attention : "On the occasion of the departure of the Marquis of Lorne from the Dominion on the expiration of his term of office, both Houses of Parliament presented him with a joint address congratulating him upon the success of his regime. In the Senate, or Upper Chamber, the Hon. Mr. O'Donohue, one of its twelve Irish members, made on that occasion some pungent remarks. "I esteem it a matter of privilege and pleasure," said the Senator, "to accord with the sentiments that have been ex. pressed towards our Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. I trust that he will be able, when he reaches the shores of Great Britain to say to the people there that a very large component part of the population of Canada is of the Irish race, and that none are more contented, more loyal or more true. The Irishmen in Canada will be found a united body whenever the interests of the Empire call for their services, and they will defend it against any power. And so it would be in Ireland, in my judgment, if instead of the present system of restraint and intimidation the people were given a Government similar to our own. All fears would then be allayed. and we should have a solid and united Empire." Mr. Chamberlain and others might peruse this impressive statement

with profit. It had its effect upon the ex Governor-General, who in one of the earliest speeches he delivered on his return to England, boldly declared in favor of the fullest measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P. for North Essex, was prevented from attending the Home Rule meeting here on Monday

ally reported for the Catholic Reco

NOV. 7, 1885.

London's Great Meeting-E thusiasm and Unanimity.

HOME BULE FOR IRELAN

Bishop Walsh Enderses th Movement.

Speeches by Rev. Father Flannes Hon. David Mills and Ex. Mayor Campbell.

A mass meeting of citizens was he on Monday night in the City Hall for purpose of hearing a discussion of question of Home Rule for Ireland. was called under the auspices of Irish National League branch soci established here. The building crowded to the doors and both galler were packed with attentive listen. All classes of the people of the city w represented. There were seated up the platform Messrs. J. J. Gibbons, p sident; Dr. Hanover, secretary; TI Coffey, Hon. D. Mills, Rev. Father Fil mery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coff ery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coff ev. Father Dunphy, ex. Mayor Can sll, J. P. O'Byrne, T. E. O'Callagh mery, and Thos. O'Brien.

and Thos. O'Brien. MR. J. J. GIBBONS, the president, in opening the meeting pressed the great pleasure he felt at immense attendance. He believed th was some misconception of the object the association, and he wished first the association, and he wished first correct that impression. They were meeting there to sow dissension am their fellow.citizens, nor to plot trea against the mother country. Every understood the struggle that was go on to secure Home Rule for Ireland, the local association here was organ. on to secure Home Rule for Ireland, the local association here was organi to do, as almost every other city America had done, aid their fell countrymen in the great constituti struggle for Home Rule in which t were then engaged. He pointed that members of Parliament were paid in the British Parliament, identication if the party were not said paid in the British Parliament, therefore, if the party were not assis financially, many talented and brill Irishmen would be kept out of British House of Commons. So alleged that their objects were to member the Fersien but their alleged that their objects were to member the Empire, but this was no All they sought for Ireland was which Canada enjoyed. (Cheere) was to assist their countrymen fir cially in the struggle that the branches were being organ throughout America. Sympathy all very well, but it should it practical form. He would not fully into the questions at issue, 1 ever, as there were many speaker come before them much better pot than himself, and for them he reque an impartial hearing.

an impartial hearing. The secretary, Dr. Hanover, read eral communications : FROM BISHOP WALSH.

FROM BISHOF WALSH. The Palace, London, Nov. 9, 188 DEAR SIR :— I regret that it will not in my power to assist at the meetir this evening, but it may be of intere you and others to know that I as entire accord and sympathy with purpose of that meeting. I believe be the duty of Irishmen in Canad give practical sympathy to the patr and brave men who are so manfully perseveringly working in Ireland to back, by constitutional efforts, the of self-government for their country a lecture on the state of Ireland, w I delivered in St. Peter's Cathedra November, 1882, I made use of the

lowing words : "What, then, are the present war Ireland ? What the remedy for her

atical ailments ? "I venture to think that Home such as we enjoy here in Canada, is Ireland wants to make her a prosp and contented country. Every people ought to have the right to age their own affairs, and to make laws that govern them. Neither in the source of the s islative matters, nor in county go ment, nor even in municipal institu does Ireland enjoy the right to g herself, and she never will be f without it. As long as English Scotchmen, no matter how well i tioned they may be, insist in m laws for the Government of Irelan laws for the Government of Irelat long Irishmen will chafe against arrangement, and will con to protest and agitate. Irishmen a home legislature for affairs such as we enjoy in Canada, upon them the responsibility of e ing the observance of law and the tenance of order, make them feel t tenance of order, make them lead is their interest as well as their d protect the sanctity of life and the of property—that they have the l the fame and the welfare of their or in their own hands-and, take my for it, that there will not be an civilized nations a more orderly co or a more peace-loving and law-a people." These were my opinions in 1882 are still mine with an increased tion that they are correct and Self.government is, ordinarily, a sary condition of civil liberty, a right of every civilized people. Herein I enclose my mite toward with Deliverent word and L

England did not, as Mr. Miller seemed to anticipate, lend any direct, and gave very little indirect, assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is our particular pleasure to know that this road WAY. is thoroughly Canadian in every sense of the term. But that it will realize Mr.

Miller's expectations, as the world's greatest medium of transportation, we do not for a moment doubt. The speech of the Nova Scotian senator on the occasion referred to was that of a statesman. And it must be for him to-day, as it is for all true Canadians, a matter of hearty self-congratulation that the transcontinental road whose construction was fifteen years ago advocated in a spirit of such genuine patriotism and enlightened statesmanship, is to day an accomplished fact.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ANNIVERSARY. On Tuesday last His Lordship the

It is a just sou to all good citizens to know that the best of order prevailed throughout. Bro. Fitzgerald and his fifth of November lambs were nowhere. A righteous public opinion had frightened them into the recesses of the sheepfold.

To them we commend a careful perusal of Mr. W. R. Meredith's letter published in the daily press. It will prove a veritable salve for their wounds. By the success of Monday's meeting freedom of speech and the sacred right of meeting were fully vindicated. Premier of Canada :

A NATIONAL CURSE.

Under this striking heading the Quebec Telegraph, in its issue of the 2nd inst., denounces the rage for government offices that seems to have spread like a great war or epidemic over the whole country, like a cancer eating into the very vitals of the nation, destroying its manhood, robbing our young men of all ambition but that of eking out a shabbygenteel living at the public expense The Telegraph rightly says that the extent, present and prospective, of the evil is uch that no thoughtful mind can view it without disgust and alarm :

"When," says our contemporary, "our youth are fired with no higher ambition than to feed at the public crib, to join the great army of office seekers and to dawdle away their lives in Government 'sits' in a continuous struggle to make both ends meet, with little benefit to themselves and often less to their fellowmen, it is time, we think, to call a halt and ask all concerned to look very ser-iously into the actual state of affairs, which is deluging the land with a horde of sapless, cringing the land with a horde servers, utterly without self-reliance, constantly waiting Micawber-like for something to turn up, useless both to themselves and others, regular drones in

adopted to bring about this long desired returns of the day. unification of the Canadian Dominion.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

should be built, there can be but one - The death is announced of the Right feeling animating every Canadian heart Rev. Mgr. Sears, Prefect Apostolic of -a feeling of intense pleasure and of Western Newfoundland. patriotic hopefulness in the completion

- We are happy to learn that the Rev. of the gigantic undertaking, which makes Father Twohey of Kingston, who has been us one people from Victoria to Louis. burg. On the 6th of November inst. His seriously ill, is now rapidly approaching Excellency the Governor-General ad- convalescence.

- At a late meeting of the Quebec dressed the following letter to the Branch of the Irish National League Mr. J. P. Sutton, speaking of his tour in Western Ontario in behalf of the good cause, is reported by the Quebec Telegraph to have stated : "Messers. Jas. O'Brien, Jeff. Welsh, and Geo. Nelligan, Wm. Macdonald and John Reilly of Hamilton were conspicuous workers in the Ambitious City, introducing Mr. Sutton to the prominent Irish residents. While in London Mr. Sutton visited our old

no doubt, take steps in the steps in the give publicity to Her Majesty's gracious con-gratulations. Let me conclude this note by expressing the hearty satisfaction with which I have learned that this great Father John looks hale and hearty and is national work has been successfully national work has accomplished. "I am, dear Sir John, "Yours sincerely, LANSDOWNE." If the British sovereign evince such interest in this Canadian undertaking, honor of Father John.

- Our friend Mr. J. P. Sutton met and pleasure at its completion, how deep, with great success in Peterborough. how intense, how inexpressible the sen-The Quebec Telegraph says : "In Petertiments of our own people of every class borough Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, a promiand party on knowing and feeling that nent resident of this, the most prosperous the Confederation is at last a living realtown in Ontario, worked like a Trojan to ity? The Canadian Pacific Railway will make Mr. Sutton's visit a success.

not indeed deliver us from the dangers Bishop Jamot is a great six-footer of a which we pointed out in a late issue,

night by his accidentally missing the train. He, however, generously sent on his subscription of \$25 to the Parliamentary fund. The hon. gentleman's heart is in the right place and ever true to Ireland.

> GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN ESSEX CENTRE.

On Sunday morning, November 8th inst., the Rey. John O'Connor, P. P. of Maidstone, celebrated the first of a regu-lar succession of Masses that will be said in the village of Essex Centre twice a month hereafter. The audience, which was entirely composed of Catholics, num-bered about one hundred. A committee of the Catholic men of the village and vicinity, with those of Gesto, had been

of the Catholic men of the village and vicinity, with those of Gesto, had been formed under the direction and chair-manship of the Reverend Pastor, which has completed arrangements for the hold-ing Catholic services and Sunday school in Mr. J. O. Pack's commodiums Hell in Mr. J. O. Peck's commodious Hall until such time as a church can be built

until such time as a church can be built or provided. The large attendance was quite a surprise, as it was not thought that there were so many Catholics in and around the Centre, notwithstanding that all were not present on this occasion. After mass there were two baptisms and at mass a fair number partook of the Holy Socrament. Arrangements were Holy Sacrament. Arrangements were made for catechism classes, to begin after made for catechism classes, to begin are the next celebration of mass. In the meantime the building committee are soliciting subscriptions for the new church, but will not be ready to make their report to the Rt. Rev. Bishop for some weeks yet. The prospects are good, however, and it is expected that a church can be built and paid for inside of two years. I. W. D.

Essex Centre, Nov. 8, 1885.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

Irish Parliamentary fund, and I n dear sir, yours respectfully, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of Lon

+ JOHN WAISH, Sishop of LOT Letters and telegrams were all from Mr: J. C. Patterson, M. P. Walker, W. J. Moncrieff, Esq., Ho Carling and Mr. Wm. R. Mered P.P., explanatory of their absence last named gentleman, amongst things said: things, said :

"I desire to say that while entirely opposed to any change relations between Ireland and the relations between Ireland and the the Empire which would result dismemberment or the destruct Imperial sovereignty as regards I any movement which has for it the securing for Ireland by o tional agitation a system of low government like that which ob Canada, and by which ample for the rights of the minority is p has my hearty sympathy, and judgment deserves that not only has my hearty sympathy, and judgment deserves that not only of Irish blood, but of every wel of the Empire. That somethin kind will be accomplished in t

friend, Father Connelly, of Biddulph.

as enthusiastic as ever in his love for Ireland. He is idolized by his flock, and deservedly so, for he is uncessing in his efforts for their welfare. Even the Orangemen, when passing his church and parochial residence on the 12th of July, invariably play St. Patrick's Day in