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Catholic Record.
 LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1884.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

The progress of religion in the New England States is one of the marvels of a most marvellous history of Church progress. In the city of Lowell, Mass., the Oblate Fathers have now charge of three parishes, two Irish and one French. There are besides in that city three other Irish parishes. The Oblate Fathers have two splendid schools, one with eight rooms; the other having ten. The buildings excel those of any public school in Toronto, and cost about \$50,000 each. They are supplied with all modern appointments. Surely we on this side of the line may put to profit the example of self-sacrifice set us by our American brethren in building and maintaining such schools. How little after all have we in Canada, with the law so favorable to our educational progress, done in comparison with the good Catholics, for instance, of Lowell, who have the law against them in the important matter of educational freedom. The schools just spoken of are in charge of the Grey Nuns from Ottawa, who are, we are happy to state, succeeding admirably. Father McGrath, Provincial of the Oblates, has opened a novitiate for the American Province on a delightful spot not far from the far-famed Tewksbury railway, four miles from Lowell. The grounds are beautifully laid out and the scenery charming. Little doubt that under Father McGrath's management the American province will be one of the most flourishing of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

TWO SISTER CHURCHES.

The marvellous growth of the Church in the United States has deservedly attracted widespread attention. But if the growth of the Church in the United States has been so marvellous as to attract such attention, it is well to bear in mind that the Church in Canada has had in the promotion of that growth. Many of what are now most flourishing dioceses in the United States at one time formed part of the ancient and most illustrious jurisdiction of Quebec. The history of what is now known as the American Church is inseparably bound up with that of Canada, which has given more than a million of its children and many hundreds of its priests to the great sister Church of the republic. Had it not been for the religious in the United States, Catholics in the latter country, now that they have attained prosperity and influence, should not forget the Church which has been their benefactor and friend. We were much impressed with a paragraph in a late issue of the Antigonish Aurora on the relations between the two churches. Our respected contemporary declares:

"The Church of the United States is under many obligations to the Catholics of the Dominion. In a discourse delivered at the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, the Bishop of Montreal stated that about one hundred of his priests were in the States. The Bishop of New York has sixty of his priests in different parts of the States. A couple of weeks ago, fourteen young men left Prince Edward Island to become Christian Brothers in California. In the diocese of this Diocese had given to their diocesan college all the money they have contributed towards erecting and maintaining Father Drummond's palatial residence for 'homeless children' in New York, the college would now be richly endowed. There is little or no disposition to reciprocate, if we are under notice. Recently a few Catholics in a United States town contributed the modest sum of \$28 to the church of their native parish in this Diocese. The collector of that money will not likely try it again. The means taken to prevent a repetition of the offence (?) was extremely harsh. This is in keeping with the general selfishness manifested in the fact mentioned by Dr. Shea in the current Catholic Quarterly, that although in the States of need the Association for the Propagation of the Faith contributed some three millions of dollars to the Church in the United States, not one per cent. of that amount is now, in the days of prosperity, returned annually to the Association for foreign missionary work!"

The incident of harshness here recited by our Nova Scotian contemporary is, in our view of the matter, simply deplorable. With the easy means of communication between the two countries it were not surely difficult to ascertain whether episcopal sanction had been given or not to the collection proposed to be taken up and actually begun, according to the Aurora. Our eastern friend is not, however,

unaware of the fact that the collectors for such purposes as he indicates frequently give rise to trouble and inconvenience by not procuring episcopal sanction in the diocese to which they are sent. If this sanction they fail to obtain, its refusal should be considered as setting the matter finally at rest. Wherever that sanction is obtained, the placing of difficulty in the way of collections by persons in subordinate stations is simply an act of wanton tyranny. It is, no doubt, to some such case the Aurora refers. We do not propose to enter into the discussion of the relations of the American Church to the Association of the Propagation of the Faith, feeling confident that, however tardy American Catholics may in the past have been in doing justice to that Association for its sacrifices on its behalf, the day, not alone of justice, but generosity towards the Association in its noble work is at hand. The Church of America will, we feel assured, be found in good time behind none other in its sacrifices for the propagation of Holy Faith.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Irish National Convention held last week in Boston is an event of unmistakable significance. The number of the delegates in attendance, their representative character and personal respectability were all that the best friend of the Irish cause could desire. The visit of Messrs. Sexton and Redmond, M. P.'s, as representatives of the Irish Parliamentary party, was a well-timed and most judicious proceeding. Mr. Sexton is one of the greatest of living orators, and his splendid discourse to the Convention created an enthusiasm unknown outside an Irish gathering. The member for Wexford, if not so eloquent as his colleague from Sligo, was as happy in his enunciation of the plans and purposes of the party. Mr. Alex. Sullivan, the late indefatigable President of the League, displayed his accustomed energy and eloquence during the proceedings of the Convention. Well, indeed, did Mr. Sullivan merit the honor of the unanimous re-election tendered him by the convention. But we can well understand his motives in refusing a second term. It is not that he gave time, and labor, and study to the furtherance of the cause more than a just view of his personal circumstances could permit. No, Mr. Sullivan, as long as the existence and influence of the League demanded his services as president, had never hesitated, no matter what the consequence to himself personally. But having laid the foundations of the League on a sound basis, he desired not to hold any longer a place which he had honored by his noble self-sacrifice and splendid talent. He felt that having done his duty the convention should permit him to retire. With reluctance, indeed, did the convention accede to his wishes. And had not the services of that genuine patriot and distinguished citizen, Patrick Egan, been available, it is not likely that Mr. Sullivan would have had his wishes for his successor to Mr. Egan. Earnest, honest, far-seeing and collected, Patrick Egan is of all men the one best qualified to shine in the council room. With a firm determination, he combines a prudence and moderation that will prove of immense benefit to the Irish cause in America. We bespeak for the National League under his intelligent guidance an extension of prosperity and influence.

CANADIAN AMERICANS.

In the Advertiser of Monday last we read:

"The American census shows that there are 717,516 native born Canadians in the United States—a number equal to the population of all the Maritime Provinces, or to one-sixth of the population remaining. If the United States population birth in Canada; but our own census shows that we have but 77,753—only 10 per cent. of the number we have lost."

These figures speak in strongest terms of an unsatisfactory state of things prevailing in this "Canada of ours." This condition of affairs is not of recent growth. It has existed for years, to the grave detriment of Canada and the greatest profit to the United States. What is wrong with us in this country that we cannot keep our people here? Some, we know, might, under the happiest circumstances, remove to the United States, but that there should be in that country more than 700,000 native born Canadians is something fairly appalling to those who have at heart the building up of a Canadian nationality. This number, great as it is, gives us no idea of the aggregate figure of Canadians in the adjoining republic. The thousands who settled in Canada, and for years lived here, are not included therein; neither are the other thousands of persons of Canadian parentage everywhere

to be found in the adjoining country. The fact of there being more than two millions of people—a modest calculation—in the United States, who may with correctness be called Canadians—is a strong argument against Col. Denison and the U. E. Loyalists who may rail at the neighboring republic, and tell us we have here a true national sentiment. There can be no such sentiment in vigor, vitality, and earnestness when figures such as the Advertiser publishes can be offered us. We are pained by the study of these figures, and trust that the day may come when Canada will be truly the land of Canadians.

THE LIBRARIANSHIP OF PARLIAMENT.

We have seen it stated in one of our French contemporaries that the government has it in contemplation to appoint as joint Librarians of Parliament Messrs. A. D. Decelles and Martin J. Griffin. The former gentleman is now acting Librarian and was for many years the late Mr. Todd's assistant. Mr. Griffin is, as our readers are well aware, now editor of the Mail. Mr. Decelles is an able and painstaking official and could not fail, as joint Librarian, to give general satisfaction. Mr. Griffin is one of the best read of Canadian writers and would fill the place with unmistakable success. We commend his choice to the government of the day. As a writer and scholar he certainly stands second to none in this country. As Librarian of Parliament his varied and extended reading, and his close acquaintance with the politics of the country would be found invaluable.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

In Saturday's Advertiser we read this paragraph:

"From the Paris Gaulois: Several persons tell us that having written to the Pope they receive no reply. As the Holy Father's correspondence is very large, there are secretaries who go through it, classify the Holiness according as they think proper. Mgr. Boccini, the private chamberlain, has charge of this difficult duty. It sometimes happens that a letter to which the writer attaches the greatest importance is in this way thrown into the waste basket. If you reach its destination in three or four envelopes, all three sealed, and each one bearing this superscription: 'To His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., Prefect of the Congregation of the Holy Office at the Vatican, Rome.' The prelate in charge opens the first envelope, then the second, but at the third he is obliged, under penalty of excommunication, not to open it, and to hand it to the Holy Father."

We do not accuse our esteemed city contemporary of any desire to do any injustice to or belittle the papal government. But cursory reading of the above paragraph might lead many persons to think that the papal administration is one of a truly despotic character, and that it is difficult for any of his spiritual subjects to procure access by correspondence to the Supreme Pontiff himself. Nothing, however, could be really further from the truth. There is no government in the world so ready to receive and act upon the petitions and representations of its subjects as the Roman Curia. This is a well known fact to all who know anything of the workings of the papal administration. Nor is there any government wherein the sovereign himself takes so direct a part in the administration of affairs as that of the Vatican. The humblest of his spiritual children may lay his plaint before the Pope, assured that they will be granted a respectful hearing. Ministers of the Crown in this country, for instance, are in some cases more difficult of access than the Supreme Pontiff himself. No administration in the world more attentive, pains-taking or obliging than that of the Papacy. The ministers of the Papal government are all able and educated ecclesiastics, men having at heart the best interests of society and of its individual members. Their offices are not sinecures, but positions to which the gravest responsibility pertains. They are of the personal selection of the Roman Pontiff himself, who, before nominating them to positions of trust, is assured of their fitness therefor, as well as of their energy, zeal and piety in general.

NOT SATISFIED.

Mr. Ald. Cunningham, of Ottawa, is not, we learn, satisfied with our references to him in our discussion of the late infamous gerrymander which he is said to have planned. We did not expect that the worthy alderman would feel satisfied with our view of the case, one so antagonistic to his own. But we spoke not of him from any feeling of personal disregard. We spoke from a sense of public duty and have not a word of what we stated concerning him to withdraw. We regretted to see a gentleman, for whom we so long entertained an honest and profound regard, assume the position Mr. Cunningham saw fit to take on this important question. But considerations of personal regard should not stand in the way of a journalist and his manifest duty. If we did Mr. Cunningham any injustice,

let him point it out and we will gladly make amends. Our columns are open to him. But we fear him before hand that we have no fear of him nor of any other of the abettors of the infamous gerrymander. We are ready for a discussion of the whole subject with him or them in a plain, outspoken fashion, in which no quarter shall be asked and none given.

USELESS TITLES.

While deploring the growing disrespect for authority in many quarters noticeable in this and in the neighboring country, we cannot, we must own it, look with any pleasure on the multiplication of European titles on this side of the Atlantic. This may be, as Col. Denison will have it, a monarchical country, but the spirit of the nation is evidently democratic. It is impossible to plant on this side of the Atlantic the institutions peculiar to European monarchy. We can never, for instance, have in Canada a peerage like the British peerage, and for our part, we want nothing of the kind in this free and favored country. We cannot have here the same system of landed proprietorship or land tenure; nor are the same lines of social demarcation drawn here as they are in the old land. The collation of titles of baronetcy and the like sometimes made in favor of persons residing in Canada has never been by us viewed with favor. We make no objection to the acceptance of such titles by those so favored or honored, as they may think. They are in this matter as free to hold their opinions as we are. But we feel that we voice the sentiments of the vast majority of Canadians, who favor the creation in this land of a thoroughly national sentiment, when we say that the collation and acceptance of such titles are inimical to the growth of such a sentiment. We are in full accord with the Week when it says:

"Again and again the absurdity of the attempt to manufacture a petty aristocracy and a sham court in Canada has been indicated. With all the weight of his distinguished position, Lord Lorne unfortunately discovered how utterly out of tune with the sentiments of the country was his attempt to introduce the forms of old world royalty into a democratic community, where forms and ceremonies, shorn of the historic symbolisms which attach to them in Europe, instead of impressing the people, move them to laughter. It is because of the growth of this spirit that each succeeding announcement of the creation of a Canadian Knight is received with less gravity, and that there is a general tendency to laugh when the fact is made public that some worthy colonial gentleman has been dubbed 'Sir Knight,' decorated with a scarlet-striped Saxon blue ribbon, and is graciously permitted to wear the motto 'Auspicium melioris aevi.' Even in England the value of titles is constantly decreasing in the eyes of the public, whilst modern decorations are at a discount, so much so that many of the best public men refuse them as rewards for political services. It was for this reason that so much disappointment was felt at Tennyson's acceptance of a peerage. Mr. Gladstone, on the one side of politics, has repeatedly declined a title, and Mr. W. H. Smith, on the other side, won not a little admiration by his refusal to be 'elevated.'"

If the conferring of such titles be meant as a step towards the creation of a Canadian aristocracy, the attempt is already foredoomed to failure. The titled frauds and injustices and inequalities of the old land cannot be established here. Whatever of monarchy subsists in this country will speedily be obliterated by the importation of titles which make their recipients in many cases ridiculous, and in no case render them more worthy of respect. We may here observe that we have noticed a demand, formulated with more or less gravity by correspondents in one or two papers calling for the creation of an "Irish Catholic" knight. We have only to state that we know not of a single Irish Catholic gentleman of eminence or influence in the Dominion on whom a knighthood from the British government would confer honor. And we have yet to be made aware of the fact that the Irish Catholic people of this Dominion look with favor on the practice of conferring honors of this kind on Canadians of any class.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Some idea of the purposes and usefulness of bible societies may be formed from the following:

"For the last 34 years the Bible societies of England and America have printed over 10,000 copies for each business day. And at an outlay of about \$65,000,000, over 145,000,000 copies of the Scriptures have been published by these two societies since their formation in 1804 and 1816, the dates of their respective organizations. If, as has been estimated, the numerous Bible societies and private publishers have issued as many more copies, the number of copies of the Scriptures printed would about equal a copy for every family now living on the globe."

What is the result? Has the world been made better by this wholesale distribution of the Protestant version of the scriptures, or the kingdom of Christ extended thereby? Elaborate statistics are from time to time published to prevent the tightening of purse strings on the part of the godly and zealous, but we know by the falsity of such statistics in regard to Catholic countries that very little, if any reliance, can be placed on them when they deal with pagan coun-

tries. Bibles have been for years spread broadcast in most of the Catholic countries of the world through the agency of Bible Societies. Few, if indeed any, Catholics left the Church on account of this dissemination of the scriptures. Catholics when leaving the Church are not influenced by bible reading, but by other motives.

IS IT MISREPRESENTATION.

"We regret that a journal of the pretensions of the Catholic Record should deliberately misrepresent the remarks of the Free Press upon the ward re-distribution scheme of this city. It can produce no editorial utterance from these columns warranting its reference to our position affecting the legality of the council's action in delegating its powers to the committee. Our only protest was against the discussion of the question from a sectarian standpoint and not upon its merits."

We should be very sorry to misrepresent our respected contemporary in this important matter. We felt that any journal keeping silence in the face of an attempted outrage so glaring as that proposed by the gerrymander committee in Ottawa was not doing its duty. We not only felt this, but said so. Our contemporary's remark in regard to the sectarian standpoint is simply absurd. No one in Ottawa can be deceived by such arrant humbug. The whole scheme was the offspring of sectarian feelings of the lowest character. We defy the Free Press to show that we discussed the matter other than on its merits.

THE PRESIDENCY.

After a careful study of the outlook in so far as we can discern it, we have come to the conclusion that Gov. Cleveland is foredoomed to defeat. His enemies may have slandered him, but injudicious friends have killed him by their defence. If the Governor is the man some of his friends claim him to be, he is of a certainty unfit for the chief magistracy of the American Republic. Unfit were he, if these statements be true, for the first place in the humblest village of the state whose gubernatorial chair he now fills. All very well to say that others of American public men are as bad as, and some even worse, than he. This is no justification whatever for the moral delinquencies of which he stands accused. Better by far admit one's faults, painful as the admission may be, than seek to justify them by the vilification of others. We know something of politics and of political life, and when we see slander or even detraction's tongue let loose on a public man, no matter how much his views differ from our own, feel a profound sympathy for him. When first we read the statements published in a Buffalo journal reflecting on the private character of Governor Cleveland, we felt disposed to pay no heed to charges to all appearances so vile, villainous and unfounded. We were not, however, prepared for such a defence of the Governor of New York as that offered by the New York Nation. That journal says:

"Cleveland's virtues are those which bind human society together, and in which states are founded and maintained. There has been no great benefactor of the human race who has not been truthful, faithful to his trusts, disinterested, self-denying. There have been very few who have been chaste. Cleveland's virtues are those by which governments are overthrown, states brought to naught, and the haunts of commerce turned into dens of thieves. The standard by which some ministers now propose to exclude Cleveland from high place would have prevented Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, not to go further, from taking any prominent part in the foundation of the American Republic. It would have excluded from office in England nearly every great statesman or reformer of the last hundred years, except, perhaps, Bunby, Wilberforce, and Gladstone. It would have visited nearly every prominent politician in the Republican party since 1850 with popular odium. It would, had the Democrats chosen to apply it, have defeated one Republican candidate for the presidency by charges worse by far than Cleveland's, in that they added the sin of broken vows to the sin of incontinence."

We are not defending incontinence. Chastity is a great virtue, but every man knows in his heart that it is not the greatest of virtues, that offenses against it have often been consistent with the possession of all the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life and make human progress possible."

Well indeed does the North Western Chronicle stigmatize this infamous attempt at defense in language of intense indignation. "What a political philosophy is this," exclaims our North-western contemporary. "We supposed that if there were any institutions on which the state securely rested more than on any other it was on the family and on marriage. Take away marriage and the family and you have social chaos. It is the family and marriage which distinguish man from the brute, and the basis of the family is chastity." One of the main planks of the democratic platform is a condemnation of Mormonism. But how can Mormonism be honestly condemned according to the principles set forth by the Nation.

"Destroy chastity in a nation," says the

Chronicle, "you destroy the family and with it the state. To be satisfied of this we need only consult the consciousness of every individual man. What would he give for his home or his hearth if he could not trust in the virtue of his wife or daughters. Chastity is the cornerstone of states and of social order. Cleveland's vice of unchastity is the one above all others by which governments are overthrown, states brought to naught, and homes turned into beastly brothels!"

THE CHRONICLE CONTINUES:

"The standard of chastity, we are led to infer by the Nation, would have prevented Washington from taking any part in the foundation of the American Republic. What a gratuitous and brutal slander on the father of his country! The Nation should have headed its article 'An Apology for Unchastity.' And what are we to think of the assertion that there have been very few of the benefactors of the human race who have not been chaste! If this were true it should not be told, but it is a most damnable lie! There are thousands of benefactors of the human race greater than Cleveland and living to-day whose lives are as pure as the driven snow."

Solid and incontrovertible language is this of our Catholic friend in the North-West. The Nation's defence of Grover Cleveland has inflicted on him more grievous injury than the attack on his reputation in the Buffalo Telegraph. We do not pronounce him guilty; still we have heard his defence we believe him innocent. But it were ridiculous to close our eyes to the patent fact that as a politician he is dead. If he remain in the field as a candidate his burial beneath the avalanche of indignant majorities cast against him next November will be one of the saddest in American annals. Grover Cleveland, as the Democrat nominee, must go. The party has yet time to redeem itself. Mr. Cleveland has, it is true, the nomination. But he cannot be elected. He will hardly get a solid south, while in not one of the northern states has he now even a probability of success. Our respected contemporary, the Cleveland Universe, very properly suggests a conference of democratic leaders as the best solution of the difficulty. If the democracy have any wisdom left in its ranks it will surely consent to such a conference, and by its instrumentality, secure the withdrawal of Grover Cleveland from a nomination he should never have received.

AN IRISH INFORMER.

The Ottawa Sun has it after this fashion:

"The confession of the Irish informer Casey that he was forced by crown officials to frame the story of the Maamtrasna murders he told in the witness stand, if true, reveals a terrible state of affairs in Ireland. It is so known as the Cornwall trial that it will be readily believed, although, as a rule, informers' stories should be received with a good many grains of salt. The infamous creature who conducts the real government of Ireland will be held responsible for any infamy, and the forcing of a weak wretch, under threats of a life-long imprisonment, to swear away the life and liberty of the innocent seems small as a crime beside their already detected criminality. The 'Castle' government in Ireland is doomed. It will be known as the instrument of torture of an unfortunate people. It will soon disappear under the curses of outraged humanity, as the cities of the plain went down under the curse of God."

Our contemporary speaks solid truth in every line of this paragraph. We are inclined to believe this last story of the wretch Casey, not that we have any faith in the veracity of informers, but that we can understand the peculiar motives of this wretched man in making the confession he has made before His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. This confession is summed up by the Catholic Citizen:

"Last year Myles Joyce was hanged at Dublin upon the testimony of one Casey for a murder at Maamtrasna. The informer now confesses that he committed perjury. He declares that neither Myles Joyce nor the four men now serving out sentences were present at the Maamtrasna murder. He asserts that he was compelled to swear falsely by Crown Solicitor Bolton. Bolton told him he did not swear as he did he would be tried himself and surely be hanged. A brother-in-law of Casey's, Phillip by name, corroborated Casey's statements and declared that Bolton induced him to perjure himself. Bolton, of course, denied the whole allegation. But unbiased observers will conclude that if Casey's evidence was good enough to hang Joyce it ought to be good enough to hang Bolton."

A despatch dated August 14th informs us that the "Archbishop of Tuam has written to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland requesting the authorities to make a sworn inquiry into Casey's statements. He says Casey has declared that why he did not speak before was because he was waiting for the visitation of the archbishop when he hoped to receive the Church's pardon. He was willing to suffer in the interest of justice any pain, even death, for swearing away innocent life. The magistrate and inspector are making inquiries at Maamtrasna."

The government may refuse inquiry into the matter. Bolton is an agent after the Castle's own heart and every effort will be made to screen him. In the United Ireland we read on the 23rd of July:

"Mr. Sexton having moved the omission

of Mr. George Bolton's trial in Belfast, was a members, chiefly English and Irish. Only 24 men in Irish National consent with them. If the whole in the right lobby, the vote been 106 for Mr. Sexton's 116 for the Government. The Government in the Bolton and will, there is no doubt, stand by his future, blasted and condemned by public opinion throughout Ireland. Any just order him out of its presence and have him hanged. 1. A member of Britain is not a United Ireland gives the the of the Irish vote on motion:

ON IRISH SIDE.—Kinsale, Corbett; Carlow, Borro; Deasy; Carlow Co., 1, Gray; Harrington; Monaghan, 1, Ennis, Kildare Co., 1, Les; City, 2, Longford Co., 1, M; lone, King's County, 1, M; Co., 1, Nolan; Leitrim, Queen's Co., 1, A. O'Connor; Boro', 1, T. P. O'Connor; Power; Sligo, 1, Sexton; 1, Stuart; Limerick Co., 1 Co., 1, Shel; New Ross. ON ENGLISH SIDE.—Berrington. ANSWER.—Cavan, 2, M; Finlatter; Louth County, 1, Moagher; Wexford, 1, T. D. Sullivan; King's Co., O'Brien; Queen's Co., 1, L; Co., 2; Carlow County, 1, Kildare Co., 1, Melidon; M; Coan; Wexford Co., 2; Kerry, 2; Limerick Co., 2; Clare, 2; Tipperary Co., 2; 1, Blake; Mayo, 1, Nelson; Leitrim, 1, Tottenham; Galway Co., 1, M; Henry; Cork City, 2, Parnell; Limerick, 1, M; Clonmel, Wexford Boro', Drogheda, Dundalk, Gal; Lever, Total, 46.

We publish this summary pleasure. We take steps publishing the infamy of Errington, who voted in d. We are glad to see the agent of British despotism self with the Boltons, & Frenches.

A SINKING ESTABLISHMENT.

In a city contemporary following refreshing item:

"The clergymen of the Church in England are using his device to increase their numbers, reduced to a minimum summer. Among other things latterly been in the habit is that of displaying conspicuous subjects of their subjects being usually of the nature of 'Theives,' 'Suicides,' and But one enterprising clergy sea has stripped his posting the walls with bills reading, 'Hell hell!'"

The Established Church has long lost its hold on public Britain. We had not the idea that it had so deeply disfavor as to necessitate degrading practices as those on the part of its ministers, clergymen of an institution, powerful, have to have recourses as very questionable disreputable, to increase their numbers, there must in truth be rotten in the state of Denmark. Our readers some further this institution, we select such advertisements from Times of July 4, 1884:

"Rector, M. A., 43, much wishes for some locum tenent duty for four to six weeks 13th, Sonside, or good fishing, Devon and Cornwall. House and servants on essential. Three in family, dren.—Rev. R. O. Yearsley, ington Rectory, Loughborough."

The fact of the bishops of lished church having seats of Lords has added nothing strength of that body with the large. A few months ago our prayerful contemporary, the Guardian, opened fire on the erend fathers in God," the of the United Kingdom. T very pointedly said:

"It has always seemed to us arrangement that the Episcopal Church should, office, have seats in one of legislative bodies of the People in England, where of the Established Church advantages, have become us of things which would seem questionable in Canada. We think it very strange religious bodies of this coun- loyal or law-abiding than have representatives in the while all other Churches we Even in England, a strong growing up against this. Recently, while the House expressing itself strongly Gladstone cabinet, as if it was unquestionable, in the Home a resolution against bis seats in the House of Lords near being carried. It is to be certain that this is the beginning of bisheps in the House of L. "It cannot be denied that occasions, when questions privileges of members of other have been under consideration have not shown a liberal ap by their vote defeated in