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Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1885.

GOD AND MAN.

The Bishop of St. Paul, Most Rev. Dr. Ireland, lately delivered in his Cathedral Church a most remarkable discourse on the subject of "religion," This vital theme he treated in the form of a reply to the irreligious tendencies of the age. Bishop Ireland laid it down that the first two principles which every man should acknowledge were, exist," and, "there exists above me Supreme Being, the Creator of myself and all around me." Men might term this Supreme Being the Unknown or the Unknowable, but whoever reflects on his own being, his organization and life, and upon the world around him, must acknowledge the existence of such a Being. From these cardinal, essential, and fundamental principles of the existence of God and man came religion, with its attendant duties, which the learned prelate treated under four heads, viz, adoration, thanksgiving, prayer and obedience. Adoration he defined as an acknowledgment of our dependency on God, and showed that it flows naturally from that dependency which all men must feel. We have not made ourselves, nor the worlds around us; we are, and they were, formed by God, from Him we and they have life and being, and in acknowledging this fact we must necessarily acknowledge His power. After adoration comes thanksgiving, the rendering to God thanks for all the benefits we have received at His hands. This is gratitude, pure and simple, the fulfilment of the duty of acknowledging obligation for favors received, a duty which common custom and a sense of right requires of eyery man even to his fellowman. Prayer, the third duty of religion, results from our own feeling of insuffi ciency, of our dependence on others, especially on God, our Creator, who is all powerful and as willing to help as He is all-powerful. The enemies of religion have put forward the plea that after creation God the Creator ceased to have any influence over His work. But this opinion lacked ground to rest on and was plainly and palpably erroneous from the fact that the laws of creation were established by God, and He certainly could control the laws by Himself established. The fourth duty of religion was obedience. On every soul was stamped by the Creator the necessity of obedience. God has given every man a conscience right and what is wrong. Reason itself teaches us many of the laws of God, and to the aid of reason comes resolution, extending our knowledge of the laws. In the New each Irish province would have its own Testament we have not only the precepts, but the counsels and maxims of Christ Jesus to guide and direct us. It is the duty of every man to seek out this teaching of revelation to see what is true, and to know what is false, and it is by our fulfilment of this duty and our

Sovereign Lord and Supreme Judge. THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

compliance with the dictates of con-

science that we will be judged by the

The counting of the electoral votes took place some days ago in the presence of both Houses of Congress and was a mere matter of form. The result was declared to be 219 for Cleveland and Hendricks, 182 for Blaine and Logan.

The popular vote of the country, as officially announced in each state but Nevada, was as follows : Cleveland.....

There were fusion tickets in Iowa,

Michigan, Missouri and West Virginia. In 1880 the total Greenback vote was 398,578, and the total Prohibition vote

There was little or no excitement attendant on the count of the electoral vote made this year by Congress. In several tormer elections great interest was taken in this proceeding, and many acrimonious discussions took place. It speaks well good pastor of Alliston, because of the ful state of things that permits Earl for the stability of American institutions great loss sustained by him and his Granville to dictate to the Irish people that after all the excitement of the last campaign, the closing act of the electoral burning of the Church of the Immaculate ture before them. We trust that they drama should occasion none of the bitter-

will, on the 4th of March next, enter on will of the American nation has chosen them. Nothing is yet known for certain hand. of the composition of the new President's Cabinet. There is no doubt, however, that Gov. Tilden and himself have decided on the names of the lucky ones. There is ample material in the democratic ranks to draw from in the formation of a Cabinet, and we feel assured that a good one will be formed. Upon the complexion and policy of that Cabinet will depend the future of the democracy.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has been delivering himself of certain views on the Irish question that will, no doubt, receive some attention. He says that Irishmen are to be found, who, in desperation at the present state of their country, cry out for making Ireland independent and separate, with a national Parliament in Dublin, with her own foreign office and diplomacy, her own army and navy, her own tariff, coinage and currency. This, says Mr. Arnold, is manifestly impracticable. All very good, so far as it goes, we answer, but will Mr. Arnold tell us if Ireland, independent and separate, could be any vorse off than she is to-day, linked gainst her will to England, Besides, the earned gentleman does not put the case fairly, as far as the party led by Mr. Parnell is concerned. That party, comprising nine-tenths of all entitled to the name of patriot in Ireland, claims for Ireland the right to legislate for her own local concerns. The Irish party in Parliament or out of Parliament has never made any such proposition as that which Mr. Arnold ascribes to Irishmen in desperation. Mr. Arnold goes on to state :

"But here again let us look at what is done by people who in politics think straight and see clear; let us observe what is done in the United States. The Government of Washington reserves matters of imperial concern, matters such as those just enumerated, which cannot be relinquished without relinquishing the unity of the empire. Neither does it allow one great South to be constituted, or one great West, with a Southern Parliament, or Western. Provinces that are too large are broken up, as Virginia has been broken up. But the several states are nevertheless real and important wholes, each with its own Legislature; and to each the control, within its own borders, of all except imperial concerns is freely committed. The United States Government intervenes only to keep order in the last resort,"

We are wholly at a loss to see what analogy the learned gentleman sees between the case of Ireland and that of the Southern or Western states. Every state of the American union is a separate and, in local concerns, an independent commonwealth. Ireland is in no sense independent. There is no demand in the United States for a Southern or a Western legislature. Each state is content with the measure of independence allowed it by the constitution. No comparison of England's treatment of reland, and American treatment of the South or West, can justify the former power's gross misrule of Ireland. But Mr. Arnold has a panacea for Ireland's wrongs. Here it is :

"There are four provinces there, forming four natural wholes—or perhaps (if it should seem expedient to put Munster and Connaught together) three. Legislature, and the control of its own real affairs. The British landlord would no longer determine the dealings with land in an Irish province, nor the British Protestant the dealings with church and education. Apart from imperial concerns, or from disorder such as to render military intervention necessary, the Government in London would leave Ireland to manage itself. Lord Spencer and Mr. Campbell Bannerman yould come back to England. Dublin Castle would be the State House Leinster. Land questions, game laws, police, church, education would be regu-lated by the people and Legislature of Leinster for Leinster, of Ulster for Ulster, of Munster and Connaught for Munster and Connaught. The same with the like matters in England and Scotland. The Local Legislatures would regulate them."

Anything more childish and impracicable it were impossible to conceive. Better a thousand times for the Irish to remain as they are than have themselves burdened with four petty squabbling4,844,252 parliaments that could secure for them none of the real benefits of home rule. but would certainly afflict them with the miseries of sectionalism.

THE ALLISTON BAZAAR.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, the bazaar to be held in the above place has been unavoidably postponed until next fall. We trust that now more than ever will a generous re-Conception, North Adjala, entailing a will not let the matter rest here. The

and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indians, notwithstanding the fact that we are claims to be, a truly free country. For passing through a severe period of the our part we cannot look on this claim as the duties of the high offices to which the year, will aid, according to their means, anything but the merest pretension the noble work Father Gibney bas in while Earl Granville can, from Downing

Comparatively few have any very just

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

ideas as to the origin and cause of British intervention in Egypt. British interests in that country are of a twofold character: (1) the large pecuniary in terests in the Suez Canal, England's highway to her Indian possessions, the late Lord Beaconsfield having purchased for the government about one-third of the shares of canal stock for \$20,000,000. these shares being now much enhanced in value, and (2) England's heavy claims for loans made by Englishmen to the Egyptian government, now amounting to about \$200,000,000. In 1876, at the instance of Ismail, the former Khedive of Egypt, an English expert was sent to examine the public accounts of Egypt, to see if some means could not be devised to pay the debt. France, at the same time, sent a commissioner to look after her claims for loans made by French citizens. The two agents. Goschen and Jaubert, on behalf of the English and French bondholders, proposed as a result of their investigations a scheme for supervision and settlement to the Khedive, which formed the basis of the arrangement known as the "joint control." Under this scheme the supervision of like a challenge, or defiance of British the entire revenues of Egypt was placed authority in a British country, and the Under this scheme the supervision of in the hands of two comptrollers. These appointees introduced a vast retinue of salaried officials, about 1,400 in number, who drew pay to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 and exempted Europeans from taxation. The Khedive soon wearied of this arrangement, quarreled with the comptrollers and removed them from office. In 1879 Ismail was deposed by France and England, acting, of course, in the name and authority of the Sultan. The joint control was re-established on a distinctively political basis, the comptrollers being political agents of these two powers. The new agents reduced expenditure and cut down the army. Dissatisfaction among the Moslems was the result, culminating in the rebellion under Arabi Bey in 1882. The purpose of Arabi and his followers was to rid Egypt of foreign domination and of foreigners and to place on the Egyptian throne a monarch after their own hearts, a true servant of the prophet. In the embroglio brought about by this rebellion England was left alone to crush Arabi Bey. The latter was completely routed at Telel Kebir. After his crushing victory Britain was left in indisputed possession of Egypt, and has ince been obliged to keep garrisons in the country and manage its finances. Accordingly when, in 1883, the Mahdi of the Soudan appeared as the new champion of Islam, England was obliged to take measures to meet and overcome him. Hence the mission of Gordon to Khartoum, and the despatch of the ex-

pedition under Wolseley for his relief, NARROW AND UNGENEROUS.

The following item of news sent by its Montreal correspondent, appeared in a late number of the Mail:

"Earl Granville British The retary of State, has refused an applica-Parliament of the Empire would still be in London, and Ireland would send the Boston Pilot, to allow him to visit members to it. But at the same time Canada, England, or Ireland. The Irish exile was invited to lecture here by Mr. D. Barry, president of St. Patrick's society, but he has finally declined to come after consenting. A deputation from the National society went to Ottawa and requested the Minister of Justice to guarantee Mr. O'Reilly freedom while here. Sir Alexander Campbell replied that he could only be responsible for his own department, but any outsider could take out a criminal warrant and have the editor arrested. It appears Mr. O'Reilly was tried in Dublin, Ireland, in 865 for high treason, convicted at the assizes, and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Through the connivance of James Stephens and confederates he escaped not long after his incarcera tion and proceeded to America, where he became a citizen. . . . Considerable disappointment has been expressed by the Nationalists, as preparations had been made for the lecture. The British Minister was very emphatic in his refusal.

It is well that Earl Granville should have so fully shown his hand. Mr. John tion dangerous to civil and social liberty; vation of a good feeling between Canada Union. We can, however, cordially en-Boyle O'Reilly will suffer nothing in the if not enforced, will not many follow the and England." The Herald adds: "By dorse sentiments and opinions expressed estimation of the Irish population of estimation of the frish population of example of the ex-prefect, and give the Canada by the noble earl's refusal, world the benefit of their sad experience will be more profitable to the Empire, and of New York City, who seems to be emphatic though that refusal may have been. Earl Granville must be made understand that no Canadian holds Mr. Boyle O'Reilly guilty of any crime against Canada because he was at one time in his life condemned by an Irish judge and jury for high treason to Britain, but that, on the other hand, his de votedness to Ireland, his sacrifices on her behalf, entitle him to the warmest esteem and reverence of thousands in sponse be made to the appeal of the this country. We consider it a disgracefaithful people a few days ago in the of Montreal who shall or shall not lec-

street, forbid the hospitalities of this country to that illustrious patriot and friend of liberty, John Boyle O'Reilly. Since the above was written we have

read the following in the Post, which will, we think, be perused with interest by our

When John Boyle O'Reilly received nstructions from the English Secretary of State that he could not visit British territory without leaving himself open to arrest, he at once wrote to Mr. D. Barry, President of St. Patrick's society, explaining the state of affairs and regretting that he would be unable to fulfil his engagement to deliver the annual address at St. Patrick's concert on the 17th of March next. As soon as Mr. Barry re-ceived this news from Mr. O'Reilly the "Letter received. Don't see why arrangements should be altered in view of my letter to you. Have no fear. Am writing you.

D. BARRY."

To Mr. Barry's communications Mr O'Reilly has sent the subjoined letter, which will be brought before the meet ing of the St. Patrick's Society this even

THE PILOT EDITORIAL ROOMS. Boston, Feb. 16th, 1885.

Dear Siz,—I am sorry that my judgment leads me to the conclusion that I ought not to visit Canada, after the letof the English Home Secretary, without at least the written or publicly ex-pressed guarantee of the Dominion Gov. ernment, that I should not be interfered with. Any other course would appear public opinion of the country would not endorse or support it. I do not think it would be a dignified course to go to Canada, depending on the connivance of the authorities as the means of evading the law. I might have done so had this English letter not reached me, but now I cannot do it with self-respect or the approval of this country.

I thank you personally and your

society for your great kindness, and I deeply regret that I have been the cause of so much trouble to you. I beg that you will present my re-

spects and gratitude to the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, and assure them that I hope some time to have the pleasure of meeting them l am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY D. BARRY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society,

A MASONIC EMBROGLIO.

French Masonic circles are disturbed at the action of ex-prefect of police Andrieux, who has published a partial exposition of the secrets of Masonry. He has, in consequence, it is said, received a communication from the lodge in which he was initiated, charging him with violating his Masonic oaths and obligations, and demanding whether or not he has any explanation to offer concerning the crime of which he stands accused. The letter from the lodge is reported to state that if no reply reached them by the 11th of February the executive committee would pronounce judgment on his dereliction, and declare the penalty he should suffer. The ex-prefect does not seem to be very deeply distressed, much less affrighted, by the menaces of his quandom brethren. Andrieux, in

"You pretend that I have violated my oath, the text of which is as follows : do solemnly swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasonry under the the ebb and flow of the tide. me to observe that an oath, like a confession, is indivisible. If the first part of your formula is serious, the second part is also. If you talk about the ebb and flow of the tide merely to mock and poke fun at Masons, there is no reason that the Position and Russia. "Eagland," says the Post, Brunswick bench, which was filled by the why I should not also poke fun when I talk about your mysteries. I shall not reveal anything, but if I should see fit to reveal anything, you should, if your arrangement is serious, submit me to the torture above described. Are you pre-This is rather plain and, indeed, defi-

ant language, and we are not surprised that the publication of such a reply to the solemn and rather mysterious summons of the lodge should have created a great sensation: It now remains to be seen whether the penalties of which the exbe enforced. If enforced, Masonry will appear in its true light as an organizaas Masons?

new St. Peter's Cathedral in London at transcontinental railway rather than in open sale of beer and ale on Sunday after the present choir should be reorganized, by them." and an invitation is extended to such ladies and gentlemen who have not as yet intimated a desire to become members, to do so at once by sending in their names to the Rev. Father Tiernan or to the organist. It is desirable that practice be begun at once. During Lent it land to sit in their Parliament? The suggestion, as a means of supplanting the diately after devotions in the Cathedral.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. nesses or heart-burnings of times gone by. Grover Clevelard, of New York, generous Catholic people of Ontario,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

written to Sir John Macdonald offering completion.

- We beg to tender an expression of hearty sympathy to Dr. McIntyre, M. P. for King's, P. E. I., who, besides suffering himself from an attack of congestion of the lungs, has lately been sorely tried, first by the death of his father and shortly after by the death of his wife. The death of this estimable lady was no doubt hastened by anxiety for her husband's fate during his exposure in attempting to cross on one of the ice boats to Nova Scotia.

- A despatch from Albany indicates that President Cleveland's Cabinet will he was made bishop of Mira by Pope be made up as follows: - Secretary of Pius IX. Soon afterwards he was ap-State, Bayard; Secretary of the Treasury, pointed apostolic nuncio in Bayaria, and Manning; Secretary of the Interior, Mc-Donald; Secretary of the Navy, Gorman; Secretary of War, Thurman; Postmaster-General, Villas; Attorney-General, Garland. The appointment of Daniel Man. ning as Secretary of the Treasury is generally looked upon as a certainty.

- Mr. Cameron, Huron, will introduce bill during the present session granting representation to the North West Terri. 200,000,000 Mohammedans in the world. tories. The bill will provide that there should be two representatives for Assini- eastern Europe, 20,000,000 in Asiatic boia and one to each of the other dis- Turkey, 25,000,000 in Arabia and Centricts. The elections should be held in tral Asia, 7,500,000 in Persia, and 60,000. December so as to allow the successful session of Parliament. In his opinion revolt among these vast bodies of follow-Columbia, which has got six representatives in Parliament, and it ought to be placed on the same footing.

- There has been laid before Parliacruise of the Neptune last year in Hudson's Bay. According to a Montreal journal the report shows that; "up to the middle of August the Hudson straits are not navigable for ordinary iron ships, and that even specially prepared vessels may have great difficulties with the ice. As the new ice begins to make in October, and navigation becomes impracticable as a commercial route Hudson's Bay and ing what was said and what has been done in the matter of the Canadian Pacian unduly pessimist view of the subject, garded as of any value, the navigation is not only difficult, dangerous and uncerwhich it may be said to exist at all. Gordon says that he was informed that 1884 was an exceptional year in the matter of ice difficulty, but who ever vet went into a strange country on enquiry bent without being told that he had 'I come in an exceptional year ?"

penalty of having my head cut off, my tongue torn out and my body cast into dence of the waking up in an article of the time. Mr. Tuck was the Conservative the sea where it will be forever rolled by London Morning Post urging a closer candidate in opposition to Hon. Isaac Permit knitting together of Canada and England Burpee at the last general election in England with a new route to Hong Kong, judgeship in New Brunswick would be prefect speaks in such defiant terms will or thirty thousand men, which she could the claims of our friends by the sea? easily spare in any emergency, in twentyfive days. All depends upon the cultiexample of the ex-prefect, and give the and by they will learn in England that it St. Peter's Choir.—The opening of the in helping forward a Canadian-British in the Sunday laws so as to allow the an early date has made it necessary that slaughtering Arabs or being slaughtered

rude blow to the proposed scheme of unexpected quarters. It is not a novel Imperial federation. He asks what it is plan, and the experience of other countries proposed to do by this new scheme. does not recommend it. The enlarged "Are Canadians and Australians to sit in facilities for the sale of ale and beer proour Parliament? Is anybody from Eng- vided some years ago at Mr. Gladstone's whole thing is childish and absurd, and whiskey shops, operated only to increase will not bear discussion for a moment." Mr. Bright further adversely criticized reported by careful students of its effects Lord Grey's proposals for the formation | to have operated directly to increase, perof a Colonial Council to assist the Secre- ceptibly and seriously, drunkenness among tary for the Colonies, and went on to women. Some years ago, when a Sunday

urge that the true policy of the country was not to seek to enlarge her empire or _ It is stated in Ottawa that Ex-Gov- to bind it more closely in the way proernor Dorsheimer, of New York, has posed by the Federation League, and added: "The way to deal with our Colthat he and other capitalists will con- onies is to deal with them as we do now. struct the Canadian Pacific South-Wes- to encourage them, to give them freedom tern railway through Manitoba. It is as now, to deal justly and fairly with further stated that it is probable that them on all occasions, to cultivate symthe construction of this line, regarding pathy and good-will towards them : but which so much discussion has been pro- if we bind or attempt to bind them in voked, will be carried to a successful a closer tie by meddling with them, by allowing them to give counsel, which perhaps we should not follow, we shall find that instead of their being more our friends they will be less our friends, and that the bond of union will, in all probability, be weakened."

> - The late Cardinal Chigi, papal nuncio to France, whose death was announced on the 17th, was born in 1810 and, therefore, had passed the allotted three-score and ten years. He did not enter holy orders till late in life. He was present at the coronation of Alexander II. on March 2, 1855, on which occasion in 1861 he succeeded Mgr. Sacconi as nuncio at Paris. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1873.

- The Mail very pertinently observes that "the statement that the possible success of the Mahdi would lead to a general uprising of the Mohammedan races means more than most people think. It is estimated that there are of whom there are 6,000,000 in south-000 in Hindustan. The remainder are parties taking their seats during the next in Africa. The spread of a spirit of the Northwest is as populous as British ers of the Prophet would be fatal to the European powers in Asia and Africa.

- The proposed canonization of Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher, who both died for the faith in the reign of ment Lieut. Gordon's report of the the second Tudor, has given rise to a feeling of glad expectancy among English-speaking Catholics all over the world. Sir Thomas More was Cardinal Wolsey's successor as Lord Chancellor and enjoyed many royal favors, but for refusing to admit the lawfulness of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, he was committed to the Tower, condemned and beheaded in 1535. His body was early in November, it would seem that | first interred in St. Peter's church in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church. Strait are not likely to be used, at least His head was exposed on a pole on in the present generation's time. View London bridge but was obtained by strategy by Margaret Roper, Sir Thomas More's daughter, and is still to be seen, a fic Railway, it may not be safe to take fleshless skull in a small grated niche in the wall of the Roper vault, St. Dunstan's but if the records and experience of the church, Canterbury. John Fisher, who Hudson's Bay Company are to be re. was bishop of Rochester from 1504 to 1535, was a zealous defender of the Catholic faith against the innovators of his tain but enormously expensive, even for time. He resolutely opposed the royal the brief portion of the year during claims to spiritual supremacy and was beheaded in 1535.

- The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe telegraphs that paper that Mr. W. H. Tuck, Q. C., of St. John, N. B., has arrived to press his claims to the vacant New Brunswick judgeship, and is confident of winning the prize, notwith-- The Montreal Herald thinks they standing that Messrs. Landry and Har are waking up in England and finds evi- nington have been on the spot for some to ensure the protection of the latter's in. | St. John city and county, which gives creasing commerce in the Chinese seas him a strong claim upon the party. At "has no territory in the Pacific region, and appointment of Mr. Frazer, we were aspires to none. The completion of the given to understand on eminent author Canadian Pacific Railway will provide ity that the next vacant superior court occupying but little more than a month, filled by the appointment of a Catholic sixteen days less than the Suez Canal The government has now an excellent route. The new route would enable opportunity to render the Catholic England to land troops in China at least | minority of New Brunswick, too long ten days in advance of French troops | denied equality by Puritanical exclusive starting at the same time from Marseilles, ness, at least an instalment of justice or Russian troops from Odessa, in the How would the nomination of the Hon. event of the Suez Canal falling into hostile P. A. Landry to the Bench, and that of hands. Canada might even send twenty | the Hon. M. Adams to the Senate, satisfy

- It is not often we can subscribe to the views of journals such as the Christian in the following paragraph : "Mayor Grace, especially to England, to spend a few honestly purposed to enforce the excise millions in Canada than in the Soudan, - laws, is reported as recommending a change church hours. This is allowed in England, and, according to the New York Herald, _ Mr. John Bright has dealt a rather | the suggestion meets with favour in some their patronage; and the grocers' license is

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