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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.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

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.

and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, will, on the 4th of March next, enter on the duties of the high offices to which the will of the American nation has chosen them.

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 despatch 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.

But here again let us look at what is done in the United States. The Government of Washington, respecting matters of imperial concern, matters such as those just enumerated, which cannot be relinquished without relinquishing the unity of the empire.

There are four provinces there, forming four natural wholes—or perhaps (if it should seem expedient to put Munster and Connaught together) three. The Parliament of the Empire would still be in London, and Ireland would send members to it.

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 response be made to the appeal of the good pastor of Alliston, because of the great loss sustained by him and his faithful people a few days ago in the burning of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, North Adjla, entailing a loss of \$4000.

notwithstanding the fact that we are passing through a severe period of the year, will aid, according to their means, the noble work Father Gibney has in hand.

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

Comparatively few have any very just 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 interests 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 \$20,000,000.

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.

NARROW AND UNGENEROUS.

The following item of news, sent by its Montreal correspondent, appeared in a late number of the Mail: "Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary of State, has refused an application from John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, to allow him to visit 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.

It is well that Earl Granville should have so fully shown his hand. Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly will suffer nothing in the estimation of the Irish population of Canada by the noble earl's refusal, emphatic though that refusal may have been. Earl Granville must be made to 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 devotedness to Ireland, his sacrifices on her behalf, entitle him to the warmest esteem and reverence of thousands in this country.

claims to be, a truly free country. For our part we cannot look on this claim as anything but the most pretentious while Earl Granville can, from Downing street, forbid the hospitalities of this country to that illustrious patriot and friend of liberty, John Boyle O'Reilly.

When John Boyle O'Reilly received instructions 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 fulfill his engagement to deliver the annual address at St. Patrick's concert on the 17th of March next.

THE PILOT EDITORIAL ROOMS. BOSTON, Feb. 16th, 1885. DEAR SIR,—I am sorry that my judgment leads me to the conclusion that I do not wish to visit Canada, after the letter of the English Home Secretary, written at least the written or publicly expressed guarantee of the Dominion Government, that I should not be interfered with. Any other course would appear like a challenge, or defiance of British authority in a British country, and the public opinion of the country would not endorse or support it.

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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.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated in Ottawa that Ex-Governor Dorsheimer, of New York, has written to Sir John Macdonald offering that he and other capitalists will construct the Canadian Pacific South-Western railway through Manitoba. It is further stated that it is probable that the construction of this line, regarding which so much discussion has been provoked, will be carried to a successful 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 be made up as follows:—Secretary of State, Bayard; Secretary of the Treasury, Manning; Secretary of the Interior, McDonald; Secretary of the Navy, McManis; Secretary of War, Thurman; Postmaster-General, Villars; Attorney-General, Garland. The appointment of Daniel Manning as Secretary of the Treasury is generally looked upon as a certainty.

Mr. Cameron, Huron, will introduce a bill during the present session granting representation to the North West Territories. The bill will provide that there should be two representatives for Assiniboia and one to each of the other districts. The elections should be held in December so as to allow the successful parties taking their seats during the next session of Parliament. In his opinion the Northwest is as populous as British Columbia, which has got six representatives in Parliament, and it ought to be placed on the same footing.

There has been laid before Parliament Lieut. Gordon's report of the cruise 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 early in November, it would seem that as a commercial route Hudson's Bay and Strait are not likely to be used, at least in the present generation's time. Viewing what was said and what has been done in the matter of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it may not be safe to take an unduly pessimistic view of the subject, but if the records and experience of the Hudson's Bay Company are to be regarded as of any value, the navigation is not only difficult, dangerous and uncertain, but enormously expensive, even for the brief portion of the year during which 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 yet went into a strange country on enquiry bent without being told that he had come in an exceptional year?"

The Montreal Herald thinks they are waking up in England and finds evidence of the waking up in an article of the London Morning Post urging a closer knitting together of Canada and England to ensure the protection of the latter's increasing commerce in the Chinese seas against possible encroachments by France and Russia. "England," says the Post, "has no territory in the Pacific region, and aspires to none. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will provide England with a new route to Hong Kong, occupying but little more than a month, sixteen days less than the Suez Canal route. The new route would enable England to land troops in China at least ten days in advance of French troops starting at the same time from Marseilles, or Russian troops from Odessa, in the event of the Suez Canal falling into hostile hands. Canada might even send twenty or thirty thousand men, which she could easily spare in any emergency, in twenty-five days. All depends upon the cultivation of a good feeling between Canada and England." The Herald adds: "By and by they will learn in England that it will be more profitable to the Empire, and especially to England, to spend a few millions in Canada than in the Sudan, in helping forward a Canadian-British transcontinental railway rather than in slaughtering Arabs or being slaughtered by them."

Mr. John Bright has dealt a rather rude blow to the proposed scheme of Imperial federation. He asks what it is proposed to do by this new scheme. "Are Canadians and Australians to sit in Parliament to sit in their Parliament? The whole thing is childish and absurd, and will not bear discussion for a moment." Mr. Bright further adversely criticized Lord Grey's proposals for the formation of a Colonial Council to assist the Secretary for the Colonies, and went on to

urge that the true policy of the country was not to seek to enlarge her empire or to bind it more closely in the way proposed by the Federation League, and added: "The way to deal with our Colonies is to deal with them as we do now, to encourage them, to give them freedom as now, to deal justly and fairly with them on all occasions, to cultivate sympathy and good-will towards them; but if we bind or attempt to bind them in 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, 1856, on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira by Pope Pius IX. Soon afterwards he was appointed apostolic nuncio in Bavaria, and 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 200,000,000 Mohammedans in the world, of whom there are 6,000,000 in southeastern Europe, 20,000,000 in Asiatic Turkey, 25,000,000 in Arabia and Central Asia, 7,500,000 in Persia, and 60,000,000 in Hindustan. The remainder are in Africa. The spread of a spirit of revolt among these vast bodies of followers 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 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 first interred in St. Peter's church in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church. His head was exposed on a pole on London bridge but was obtained by strategy by Margaret Lopez, Sir Thomas More's daughter, and is still to be seen in a fleshless skull in a small grated niche in the wall of the Roper vault, St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury. John Fisher, who was bishop of Rochester from 1504 to 1535, was a zealous defender of the Catholic faith against the innovators of his time. He resolutely opposed the royal 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, notwithstanding that Messrs. Landry and Harrington have been on the spot for some time. Mr. Tuck was the Conservative candidate in opposition to Hon. Isaac Durpee at the last general election in St. John city and county, which gives him a strong claim upon the party. At the time of the last vacancy in the New Brunswick bench, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frazer, we were given to understand on eminent authority that the next vacant superior court judgeship in New Brunswick would be filled by the appointment of a Catholic. The government has now an excellent opportunity to render the Catholic minority of New Brunswick, too long denied equality by Puritanical exclusiveness, at least an instalment of justice. How would the nomination of the Hon. P. A. Landry to the Bench, and that of the Hon. M. Adams to the Senate, satisfy the claims of our friends by the sea?

It is not often we can subscribe to the views of journals such as the Christian Union. We can, however, cordially endorse sentiments and opinions expressed in the following paragraph: "Mayor Grace, of New York City, who seems to be honestly purposed to enforce the excise laws, is reported as recommending a change in the Sunday laws so as to allow the open sale of beer and ale on Sunday after church hours. This is allowed in England, and, according to the New York Herald, the suggestion meets with favour in some unexpected quarters. It is not a novel plan, and the experience of other countries does not recommend it. The enlarged facilities for the sale of ale and beer provided some years ago at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, as a means of supplanting the whiskey shops, operated only to increase their patronage; and the grocers' license is reported by careful students of its effects to have operated directly to increase, perceptibly and seriously, drunkenness among women. Some years ago, when a Sunday