The Marquis of Ripon on Their Position.

Glowing Tributes to Daniel O'Connell and Cardinal Mauning.

[English Churchman.]

At the annual reunion of the Roman Catho-At the annual reunion of the Koman Cabholiss of Nottingham, held in that town last week, the Marquis of Ripon, who was one of the speakers, said he thought that looking at the condition of Catholic affairs of the present time, speaking as a Catholic to Catholics, they in Parland at all awants, had much right to con-England, at all events, had much right to congrapulate themselves upon the position in which they stood. (Hesr, hear.) He was not also gether a young man, and he was free to say that getner a young man, and no was tree to tay man during the period of his recollection he had observed, as they had all observed, a very great and happy change in the position in regard to public affairs which Catholics occupied in this country. It was not within his recollection, but within his life that

CATHOLIC EMARGIPATION

was passed. It was little more than sixty years was passed. It was little more than eixty years ago since every Oatholic in England was practically excluded from taking any active part in public affairs, but that time has passed away, and they were now free to take their full part in the public life of their country, and what he appendix at a passibly was to any of late were to rejoiced at especially was to see of late years an increasing readiness, and a increasing tendency, on the part of Catholics to take their proper position in proportion to their numbers in the community in regard to public affairs, and an community to regard to public arrairs, and an increasing willingness on the part of their Protestant fellow-countrymen to welcome them when they did undertake those duties. He did not say that all traces of those bitter and narrow feelings which existed at one time had completely died out. They did occasionally still see some fossilised specimens of persons still see some tosainand apaciments or persons holding those antiquated opinions, but in the main, and with the great bulk of their countrymen they were table, and he rejoiced at it, to say that practically those feelings had passed away. He was speaking, of course, not in reference t religious opinions, but in reference to public life, and in that respect there had been even within his own recollection

A VERY GREAT AND MARKED CHANGE, and he should always esteem it a great honour sembly—that such fire eaters and disturbers of that he happened to be the first Cathulic who the public peace as Dalton McCarthy might be was called to the Cabinet Council of Her taught that they cannot limper it the tranquility Majesty for many years. (Hear, hear.) But of the family circle wishout receiving sooner or when he said that, he could not claim that the liberality of sentice and which had placed him in of all who wantonly excits dangerous passions. that posts on was the exclusive posts son either and prejudices, of the political party to which he belonged, or of the illustricus chief he had the horour to follow, b c.u-e when he ceased to be a Cabine Minister on the last occasion, in the next Government which was formed—the present Government of Lard Salisbury—as other Catholic was placed in the Cannet in the person of Mr. Matthews, the Hone Secretary, so that they saw that the increased liberatey of opinion was not the monophy of any political party, but proved the monophy of any political party, but proved the monophy of the feeling sad friendliness which had been made in the minds of their cut strynt en generally. Now, when they of their cut strynt en generally. spoke of this great change which had taken place within aixiy years in the position of Catholes of this country, it was almost impossible to asko m's se f, to whose labors did they mainly owe the advantages and the equal just rights which they now enjoyed? To many it was a proud sat faction to think that among the statesmen who laboured sixty or seventy years ago for that end his old father took a share but it was not in the main to the elequence of Channing or the oratory of Fox that they owed

ONE GREAT IBISHNAN, to whose elequence, to whose determination,

the rights of free citizens, but it was to one

and to whose devotion to the work the conques of their rights was due- Daniel O'Connell (cheers.) And he at all events, as an English Catholic, when he found himself under no disbattonic, when no tound maker, and parmitted ablement, and enabled to take, and parmitted to take, his full part in public affirs, could not forget the deep debt the Catholics of England owed to O'Connell. (Cheers) He had said that there still might linger in some obscure corners of the country some of those feelings that belonged properly to the pass, and which that belonged properly to the past, and which ought to be buried, as all defauct and noxious objects ought to be. (Cheers.) There were a few disabilities still remaining which were of a very curious kind. One was that the office of Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland chuld not be tilled by a Catholic. There was yet another high effice which Catholics by law could not fill, and office which Catholics by law could not fill, and office which Catholics by law could not fill. that was that of the Lord Chancellor of Ear-land, and they saw now from this curious state of things that

THE MOST EMINENT ADVOCATE OF THE DAY, his honcurable and learned friend Sir Charles Russell—(cheers)—was not at the present momens eligible for the highest position in his profession. But those things had not been set right because nobody as Catholic as themselves to set right because nobody as Catholic as themselves that troubled and interested themselves to set shem right. They only wanted to be taken up and considered by the public, and he had great confidence that they would be reformed. But if they wanted to see a marked proof of the changed feeling that existed among their fellow-countrymen generally to their Catholic fellow-sitizens, he did not think they could have a more remarkable, he was almost going to say more remarkable, he was almost going to say more wonderful, proof of it than that given to them recently by the part which was taked, and taken with such universal approval and applause, by Cardinal Manning (cheers) during the dockers' strik. (Renewed cheers.)

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Politics in North Lamark.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. Sir :- There has been but little stir among the political gourmands of Old North Lanark during the past year, but, as the time approaching for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly, the wire-pullers are donning their battle armor, and the more logical and conscieutions politicious are reviewing the matter in a calm and honese manner, having uppermost in their minds the interests of the Province, and the general public weal. Upon such grounds as are taken by the latter class should the elections be conducted, if we wish to pre-serve intact the autonomy of the Province, and promote the interests and well-being of her

Paople.

But in these stirring times, when firebrands of the Dalson McCarthy stamp, are seeking to arouse in our midst a war of races, and to disarouse in our midst a war of races, and to dis-turb the peace and tranquility even of the home circle, otherwise sober-minded politicians are apt to become excited, and the gourmands are only too auxious to grasp at any little spark that might enkindle a firme, the effects of whose ill begotten reflection would be felt ever the whole Province, aye, the whole coun-try. They have began in the North-West, and will carry their bigotry and fanaticism much farther, if not checked in time by the stern hand of justice and fair play.

hand of justice and fair-play.

That notorious bigot, McCarthy, whose career reflects no honor on the ranks of the legal profession, has made the boast that the Catholic Schools in Ontario will be abolished, and the children of Catholic parents, in consequence, obliged to attend the Protestant schools; and it is just notable that when the elections do come on he will be found on the hustings appealing to the lower and baser passions of men, in that depraved manner so congenial to his taste, to rise and oppose with the hondlums and favatics like himself, the encroachments of Rome! If Dalton McCarthy thinks he can tamper at will with the Constitution of our country; as if he is reseased of the bellish de-sire of "emashing Confederation into its original fragments," he may continue his work; but in regard to that portion of his miserable pro-

gramme which is intended as nothing more nor less than a persecution of the French race and the Catholic Church, we may say to Dalton McCarthy, in the language of thuse who are not only ready but auxious to defend their rights, "Thus far and no farther!"

rights, "Thus far and no fartner:

It is reasonable to suppose that since his

notruded into clongated rasal appendage has protruded into the Loss affairs of the fir-way North-West, he will make an attempt to carry out his threat in regard to our Catholic schools in Onterio, and we can assure him before hand that he will meet with a determined opposition to his fanaticism that will not cower or lower before the reflection of his "omniscience."

It will thus be seen that we require men of logical views and calm and sound judgment to manage the approaching elections. Mr. W. C. Caldwell is a good man, and has made a good member, but at the same time there are not a few who think that he should give way to others who are equally strong and popular and have just as many claims upon the fuffrages of the people. If it should occur to those who usually compose the Reform Conventions is election times that they owe something—that they owe a great deal in fact—to the long standing filelity of the Catholic electors of North Lanark, they will find in our ranks men possessed of pre-eminent qualifications for the Government of a province or country-men whose talents would grace the Legislative halls at Toronto, and command the respect of their fellow members and the people at large. When we count in our numbers such men as the polished and refined Dr. Lynch, and the gifted and elequent Patrick C. Dowdall, men who embrace our Faith and partake of our Sacraments-we can assert with the joy and pride of a people enjoying a goodly share of the blessings of Heaven, that even North Lanark, like the grand old province of Quebec, possesses men carrying the symbol of the Catholic faith whom we can send forth to take their stand among the peers of this rising nation.

Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the leading politicians of the riding will recognize the fact that the lamented death, in he bloom of manhood, of a brilliant, though self made, lawyer has not removed the claims of the Catholics to a representative in at least the Local House. Let it be remembered that a worthy son of a noble sire who is the equal of his departed brother in all save the interpretation of law, has risen to reflect credit upon the Faith which God has given him, and to forever honor the family name; and above all let it be constantly borne in mind that we are not wantin in good material for a wise and economical government of the Province or the Dominion. We would fain hope that the next Provincial elections would give to us a member in the As-

She-" I hear poor Charley Gooderough has shot him-elf. Did he lose ble money !' Ho-" No. He married a woman with a missior.

CONNEMARA'S DIVORCE.

pending Connemara divorce suit, but not till to-day, when the petition filed by his wife was accessible, did the enormity of the soundal appear. Lady Connemara has been here six months. She has resisted all the efforts of her husband's relatives to keep the soundal out of the courts. When the exposure became inevitable his Lordship was granted a six months leave, and he is now on his way home.

Lord Connemara was for fifteen years Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Two years ago Lord Satisbury gave him his title and sent him as Governor to Madras, a position which, with salary and perquisites, is worth \$100,000 a year. Connectors took to India with him his own niece, who was married to an officer of the Seventeenth Lancers. Her husband was then kiven a responsible position. In her petition Laty Connemara mention her the women with whom his Lordship has been guilty. Current gossip of the clubs is based on the story of returned army officers from

It is said a few months after the arrival of the niece she assumed the entire direction of the Governor's household, to the almost total sup-pression of Lady Connemars. The general opinion is that her Ladyship will not secure a divorce, because in the petition there are no charges of cruelty or desertion. Mere evidence of adultery is not sufficient grounds for divorce under Euglish law. Charles Russell appears for Lord Connemara, and Lockwood for his wife. A social sensation is expected.

In December 1888 last, it will be remembered, London society was startled by a despatch from Madrae stating that Lady Connemars had left the Government House, refusing to remain under the same roof with her husband. She took her leave suddenly during an cilicial ball and went to a hotel. Capt. Quinn, aide de-camp to the Governor, left the house at the same time and immediately alterwards resigned his office. Madras society was in sympathy

with Lady Connemara. Lord Connemara was known as the Hen. Robert Bourke before he received his title. He is the third son of the Earl of Mayo, was born in 1827 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis in the Conservative interest in 1868. When Disraeli went into power in 1874 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married, in 1863, Lady Susan leorgians, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

The Vatican Copyists.

Autotype machines have just been served out for the first time to some of the copying clerks at the Vaticac; but (according to the Continental correspondent of the Glasgow Berald) they are only to be used for the roughest kind of proof work which has to be done in a hurry.  ${f T}$ he Pope dislikes the innovation, for he is anxious-

school of penmanship which flourishes at the offices of the state, a privilege which, as Mr. The Covernor of Madras Charged With Enddelty.

London, March S.—The English papers have had pare-graphs for weeks past about the impending Connemara divorce suit, but not till to-day, when the petition filed by his wife was there must not be a single erasure on a page The only motive that could give a semblance of which has been issued in the Pope's name. A reason to the cry for union with that republic, misplaced comma causes a whole page to be rewritten.

ABOUT LITANIES.

Origin of the Name and Antiquity of the Devotion. The word "litany" is of Greek origin, mean-

ing in that language an entreaty or supplication The Litany of the Saints is so called because by it we beg the intercession of the blessed inhatitane of beaven, addression of the diessed inhabitane of beaven, addressing them sometimes the collectively, according to their different classes of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, etc., and sometime time individually. Many have attributed the authorship of this Library to Pope Saint Gregory the Great, A.D., 600, but not with sufficient reason, for Councils held before the time of that holy Pontiff mention it. We know from Council history, however that he had a great devotion to the Library of the Saints. had a great devotion to the Litany of the Saints and had is sung with much solemnity in the sacred procession that marched through the sacred pricession cast marched inrough the streets of Rome during the prevalence of the plague, begging God to withdraw His averging haud. The Litany of the Saints, was used in the East in the time of St. Basil the Great, who died in 397, more than two hundred years be fefore the pontificate of St. Gregory. Hence Cardinal Bironius says, in his notes on the Roman Martyrology, that it was impossible for him to determine the origin of the Litany, but

that it was certainly of the greatest antiquity.
The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been recited from the earliest ages, both in public and in private. Ruarti is of opinion that is originated with the twelve Apostles. It is called the Litany of Loretto because it is sung every Saturday with great solemnity in the church of Loretto. This magnificient edifice incloses the Holy House of the Blessed Virgin, which was transported by the Ministry of angels from Eudea to Italy in the end of the thirteen th century. The Litary of the Holy Name o Jesus contains the various attributes and praises of the sacred name. Every knee in beaven, on earth, and in hell must bow at the name of Jesus, because in Him, and in Him only, is salvation and hope of life; and therefore with good reason me cry out, whenever it is mentioned, "Have mercy on us."—Sarred Heart Review.

Journal, of London, Eng., quotes the following passage from a previous number of the Courier: old, and we had consulted several physicians "We very much doubt whether there is in the without avail; the child commenced to loose whole world, a more just government than that control over the muscles of the face and showed of Canada. The Catholics there enjoy the same signs of dullness in the eyes which I cannot reprivileges as citizens of any other denomination. | ally describe, but after we gave him the Nerve They have their denominational schools, which | Todic it grow brighter, has had no return of the end rightly ro-not to break up the admirable (we have not. They are eligible to the highest I fits and is to-day strong and healthy.

"READ THIS AD. CAREFULLY, IT WILL PAY YOU."

is the advancemen of the material and commer-cial interests of Canada. Waiving the value of the latter claim, we submit that other and more precious interests are at stake. There is more true freedom to-day in the Dominion of Canada than in the United States. Think of the Catholics of this free country being forced to support schools which in conscience they cannot approve. For years have they extiven for the simple right of supporting their own schools with the school taxes paid by themselves— Catholic school taxes for Catholic schools. Yes this demand so swidently just and renounable, is construct as an attack on the public school system Catholic rights are interpreted as Protestant wrongs. One word on the subject throws every puny fanatic in the land into a parox vem. All we ask is what Canada en-

In the question of Home Rule, Ireland agitating for a degree of self government (qual to that of Canada. Doubtlessly such a concession would satisfy the large majority of Ireland's friends. Canadians, however, are not quite contant. Why? Because in this world true contentment is found nowhere. No government need expect to make all its subjects satisfied. Few sensible men are pleased with the way they they manage themselves;—how then expect that a government can satisfactorily rule millions of subjects? True, considerable bigotry exists among the Orangemen of Ontario but their impotency to do much harm, has been demonstrated in the agitation concerning the Jesuits estate bill, as also in the failure of McCarthy's Equal Rights Par'y propagands. It appears to us that England derives very little profit from her political connection with Canada. The Dominion charges customs duty on English imports, as on those of other nations. She can call on England to send armies to her

joys, but our country is too free, to grant such

demands.

defence, yet is herself not obliged to furnish man or a dollar to aid the mother country in time of war. No financial tribute is paid into the exchaquer of Great Britain, the salary of the Governor General being the calv money given for trans Atlantic supervision. We would advise our neighbors to examine other countries well before finding fault with their own.-Ogdensdurg Courier

STRONG AND HEALTHY.
RUTLAND, Va., Nov., '88
Mr. O. F. Cummings writes under the above

Canadian Advantages.

The latest issue of the Imperial Feduration last New Years. My oldest child had been lournal, of London, Eng., quotes the following subject to its of epasms since it was I months

MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH.

Every one knows that this is a name given to the month of Merch Numberless good Catholics now consecrate this month to the glorious Partriarch. This devotion began only a few years ago, and already it is spread everywhere, and bears must happy

The end is evident—having for its object the glory of God and the honor of this great Saint.
The means are easy—at the beginning of the month, we can adopt some prayers, prescribe to ourselves some practices, or creek a shrine to this glorious adopted Father of Christ.

There are many powerful motives for being There are many powerful motives for being devout to Saint Joseph. The principal or the greatest of all motives, as the example of our Lord Hunsall. The whole life of Christ is a diving model proposed for our imitation. He says: "F. r.I have given you the example, that as I have done to you, to you do also." Consider the example He has left us regarding the bonor we should pay St. Joseph. First among men to honor him, was our Divine Lord Himself; for he saw in this holy parisrch the representative of His Heavenly Father, who made him His guarding upon earth.

him His guardic a upon each.

Therefore He always considered him as a father and had He really been his son He could not have shown him greater respect.

All this the inspired St. Luke says some raing the Man-God from His twelfth to Eis thirtieth year he sums in this short contence, "He was subject to them" (i, s, to Mary and Joseph).

Then, has not Christ our Lord, during the long space of eighteen years done nothing great

or mysterious to save usar a lesson?

To affer this would be impious. Was it not at the schools of our Blessed Mother to to speak, that the holy Evangelist learned all that he related? Since therefore St. Luke sums up all that our Lord did during the great part of His life in these few words, "He was subject to them," it follows thence that Christ obeyed them. 'it follows thence that Ohrist obeyed Mary and Joseph so perfectly, that although He performed an infinity of heroic acts of prety and all other virtues, yet He seems nevertheless to have had no other occupation than to do the will of His perents; and for this reason doubless He wished that His obedience should be related in the Holy Gospel, regarding it as an act at once the most noble, most glorious, and most worthy of the Son of God.

ous, and must worthy of the Son of Ged.

End the obedience of Christ presupposes a right in the person who commands Him; therefore, in the words just cited, we find both the abridgement of the life of Christ, and also that of St. Joseph. What, then were the acts of Joseph during the eighteen years he lived with Christ at Nazaroth? All is composed in the three words, He commanded Jesus. He had a performing to do so, since, being the head of a family, it was his duty to govern it. The Blessed Virgin, doubtless ruled over Jesus in her character of mother, but the husband having the principal authority over children Christ, who saw Joseph invested with that authority, practiced special obedience to him. This is the opinion of the prince of theologians, St.

Tormas.
Thus all the acts of submission tracticed by Jesus in his obedience to St. Joseph were so many steps of glory for the latter. According to this rule who can understand the dignity of him who saw himself obeyed, respected, and served during so many years by his Lord and

Joshus has been admired by all ages because he once arrested the course of the sun at the moment when that bright luminary was about to see, yet white wise the power of that great min compared with that of St. Joseph; who not only once, but mime r'ess t'mes, could, at his will, control the actions of his God, the Creator of the sun?

Another powerful motive for practicing devotion to Sh. Joseph is the example of the Blessof Virgia Mary is called the mysterious moon, which communicates to the world the lights of which communicates to the world the lights of the sun, as as among all the planets the moon is the most striking image of the sun, so Mary among all the saints, is the most perfect imi-tator of the virtues and actions of the Son of God. Now amongst the many examples she has 1 it us, we find the great respect she showed St. Juseph. He was her spouse, and as such she humbly obeyed him.

The above powerful reasons for practicing de-

votion to the glorious St. Joseph are condensed from the book on this devotion by Father Patriguani; and need we any other motives for being devous to St. Joseph?

FRENOH OATHOLICS.

A Vast Majority of the Voters Belong to the Chuccu. The political year which has just closed for France has been discussed in almost every one

of its more evident aspects; it has been deplered as a monarchical deteat, and rejoiced in as a triumph for liberry; it has been quoted as a proof that the French do not want war; it has proof that the Franch do not want war; it has been pointed out as triumphant widence of the value of a strong hand at the belm; it has been mentioned in a by the way manner as a manife-bation of the evil one. But in all the things that have been said the two supreme facts seem to have been absolutely forgother. Firstly, that France is a Catho ic country. Firstly, that France is a Catholic country, econdly, that every man has a vote. These two facts when considered, evidently lead to a conclusion, that when we are dealing with the votes of Frenchmen, a majority, large or small, are ordinary Catholice, an overwhelming majority are men who desire religious peace. The truth of the conclusions, and with it that of their premises, are best shown by viewing the elections both from without and from within. We mean by standing among the politicans and watching the voters, and by standing among the voters and watching the politicans. We had opportunities last year of taking both these standpoints, and we can come to no other conclusion than Catholic Frenchmen, the men who stay at home and plough and sow and resp, have accepted the Republic, that the forces of monarchy have lost ground while those of the faith have, if anything, pained it. There is monarchy have lost ground while those of the faith have, if anything, gained it. There is nothing in foreign polinics which Englishmen of all classes and religious, not Catholics alone, are so slow to accept as the hold of the Republican idea on the Latin countries. It is neglected in Italian politics, has only just been mentioned for Spain, and is often denied even for France. Many English ctholics are even to this day of the opinion that the Republic is a tyranny on the part of a that the Republic is a tyranny on the part of a min rity; they have not looked at the figures in the paliament to certify the fact, but they continue to declare that the country at heart is "good," a word which means apparently "conservative." Now, there has been one great evidence both of the Catholici-m and of the Repub icanism of France, the Boulangist movement was directed against these puritamentary cliques which gave the anti clericals such power, and above all against the miserable policy of expediency, of yielding to ratio 1 pressure, of waging party war with he Caurch, and of all that fatal lausez faire which took the name of opportunism, and which was headed by Ferry, a man chiefly remarkable for the size of his nose, and for the "Article 7" which laused education in France.

The origin of this strange movement, the ex-planation of which nonplussed even the best of the correspondents at Paris, was not so difficult to understand when one had seen the provinces and their vote. It was the chance of a middle course, between voting for a Monarchist pure and simple, and voting for an anti-clerical Republican; it was the course, therefore, taken by Catholic Republicans, and nothing could give a more precise idea of the state of Provincial France (for in Paris the movement was almost entirely social), than the way in which Boulangism rose and fell with its loyalty to the Republican idea. The very fact that all the Boulangist votes were lost, as the election figures showed, not to the Republicans, but to the Monarchists, is stricking enough. But still more so is the internal history of the movement and of the outward effects which corresponded to its particular phases. to understand when one had seen the provinces

Clerkin Beokstere to Proprietor—" What's the price of this hoak?" Proprietor—" That Bible? Forty cents." Cierk—" It is not a Bible; it is an infidel work." Proprietor—

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