The Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885.

CATHOLIC GROWTH.

The growth of the Catholic body in numbers and influence in the Province of Ontario is one of the significant signs of the times. We have before us a table showing the population by religious of this Province as given by the census returns from 1842 till 1881. From it we take the following figures :

that in many counties of the Province the Catholic population has either remained at a standstill or even suffered diminution. In other counties the increase has been truly gratifying. We have had prepared for us a statement showing the number of Catholics in the various cities and counties of Ontario in the lized. After the death of Father Arneau years 1861 and 1881 respectively. It there was some interruption in the chain will, we feel assured, be perused with of missionary activity, brought about by the political troubles that disturbed

Countles—	1861.	1
Essex		
Kent	*****	
Kigin		
Haidimand	0400	
Welland	9000	
Lambion	0000	
Huron	F100	
Bruce	0100	
CITOY	4000	
Simcoe	Octor	,
Middlesex	4045	CLANS.
Oxford	3091	
Brant		
Perth Wellington		
Dufferin	6348	
Lincoln		
II. ALLOH	0104	
Durham. Northumberland.	1624	13 6 11 1
Northumberland	6004	1000
		1
		11
		2
		8
		11
Prescott	. 9621	1.
Carleton	. 3578	8
Renfrew	. 10041	11
Lanark	. 8569	15
		6
		5
		7
		8
	. 11141	
		11
TAT DISSIER		15
really sound		ii
Cities-	1861.	1881
Belleville	0101	21
Dranuord	1198	14
	1170	18
2 diminion	4872	71
	4638	44
London	2171	32
Ottawa. St. Catharines.	8267	1590
	2020	25
Toronto	197	9
	12135	157.

Total..... 258141 We may add by way of explanation that the County of Dufferin had no municipal or political existence in 1861. Its people were then counted in Wellington, Grey and Simooe. The inhabitants of pretentious town, soon to be selected as Halburton were counted in Victoria or capital of Canada. On resuming their Nipissing, and those in what are now jo the same enumeration district.

In many places the increase, as already positive decrease. This condition of things can be accounted for by the bitterness towards the Catholic minority shown in many counties for many years after the census of 1861. In some places it was impossible for Catholics to live in peace and preserve their faith. Hence wholesale exodus of our people from several portions of Upper Canada, an exodus that has not yet unfortunately ceased. For its cessation we may now, however, look. With our increase in numbers in the whole province, and our growing importance as a political factor, tion. there can be no doubt that Catholics will in this Province feel more at home than in times past. Orange savagery and Calvinistic narrowness, while yet potent sources of evil and annoyance, have lost much of their old time strength and influence. They are, at all events, powerless to arrest the onward march of Catho licism in the Premier Province of

We are also enabled in this issue to give the figures of increase in the various ecclesiastical divisions of the Province since 1861.

Toronto 48,071
H amilton 39,565
Kingstos 61,665
Liondon 44,122
Poterbor 23,467
Oltawa 83,288
Pontiac (Vic. apost.) 10,123 1881 52,706 37,246 64,890 62,677 29,483 55,915 17,922

The dioceses of Kingston, Hamilton, and Ottawa in the interval between the years 1861 and 1881 suffered dismemberment to permit the erection of what is now the diocese of Peterboro and the Vicariate of Pontiac. These figures are all of an encouraging character, proving that Catholicism in this new country has before it a bright future, a future augurng prosperity for our people and stability for our institutions.

THE MISSIONARIES OF THE WEST. | that far from feeling fear of this life of

The murder of the two devoted priests at Frog Lake has directed attention to the history of the missionary efforts of the Catholic Church in the vast field wherein these two devoted men labored with so much fruit. A hundred and fifty years have passed since the first missionary shed his blood in the North-West. In 1736 Father Arneau, with one of the sons of La Verandyre the famous explorer, was killed at Isle a la Crosse by a party of Sioux. But before Father Arneau's arrival Father Messager, another Jesuit, had visited the North-West. In 1731 he accompanied La Verandyre himself on his first expedition. By a singular coincidence the present Archbishop of St. Boniface is descended on the maternal side from La Verandyre, the discoverer and explorer of the country he has evangethe old and new worlds during the latter years of the last century. In 1818 the Rev. J. N. Provencher, who in 1822 was consecrated bishop of Juliopolis i.p.i. and Vicar Apostolic of the Indian Territories, and some time after became first bishop of St. Boniface, first arrived in the country. He was accompanied by the Rev. S. Dumoulin. His other coadjutors in

the good work were : Father Destroismasons, 1820-1827.
Father Jean Harper, 1822-1832.
Father Boucher, 1827-1833.
Father Belcourt, 1831-1859.
Father Poire, 1832-1839.
Father (Vicar-General) Thibault 1833-1871.

1871. Father Demers (Bishop of Vancouver),

337-1838.
Father Mayrand, 1838-1845.
Father Darveau, 1841-1844.
Father Lafleche (Bishop of Three Rivers) Father Bourassa, 1844-1856.
Of these Father Darveau was drowned

while fording a river. Vicar-General Thibault was one of the commissioners appointed by the Dominion government to effectes settlement of the troubles in 1069 70. In 1845 Mgr. Provencher had the happiness of securing for his vast missionary field the services of the Oblate Fathers. In June of that year Father Guigues, afterwards Bishop of Ottawa, but then Provincial of the OblateCongregation, despatched Father Aubert and with him Alexander Tache, a novice of the order, to St. Boniface. They set out from Lachine in a cance on June 24th, the festival of St. John the Baptist, followed the Ottawa to Bytown, where they made a halt to visit their brethren of the Congregation then commencing their labors in that unpissing, and those in what are now youn as Muskoka and Parry Sound in same enumeration district.

In many places the increase, as already capital of canada. On resulting journey they followed the Ottawa again as far as Mattawa, then directed their steps to Lake Nipissing and French river, to Lake Huron, thence along the shores of pointed out, is slight, in others there is a Lake Superior to the Kaministiquia, and then through lake and river across the country to St. Boniface, where they arrived on the 25th of August, having just taken two months to complete their Voyage. On the first of September, 1845, Alexander Tache was ordained priest, and, in 1850, elected coadjutor to Bishop Provencher, whom he succeeded at the latter's death in 1853. Another celebrated missionary in the North-West is Rev. Father Lacombe, who went there first in 1852, and has since labored in season and out of season for its evangeliza-We have already in these columns spoken of the missionary Bishops of the country, Mgr. Grandin (St. Albert), Mgr. Faraud (Lac la Biche) and Mgr. Clut (Fort Providence, Mackenzie river) These apostolic men have under their direction about fifty priests of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, while in the diocese of St. Boniface

> service, most of them also members of the In L'Etendard we noticed a few days ago a touching reference to the martyred priests of Frog Lake: "Rev. Father Fafard was a true type of the French Canadian. Tall, robust and active, he impressed one by his very appearance. Gifted with a pleasing mien, an ardent heart and no small share of talent, he had been able to exercise in this country a fruitful ministry. But his zeal carried him off to a more sterile field. The faroff missions haunted his school-boy dreams at the College of L'Assomption and led him to find the road which his intelligent directors hastened themselves to indicate. The novitiate at Lachine, on the shores of the St. Lawrence, facing the Iroquois village, was the school wherein he learned the devotedness required of an Indian missionary. Let it be understood at once

there are now about forty priests in active

Orleans.

Not surprising is it then, that immediately after his leaving college at also directed his steps to a novitiate of missionaries. This was after the expulsion of the religious from France. He was therefore forced at the very commencement of his pilgrim's progress to go into exile, and seek in Holland the bread of religious life which the republic would not permit him to eat at home. He received it in abundance at the hands of the Oblate Fathers. When he had made his vows his superiors did not hesitate to say to him, "ascend to the very summit of the mountain of sacrifice, cross the ocean and bury thyself in the solitudes of the North-West." This order he clearly and the means of salvation open to them, God would deal mercifully with him. While he had not done all that he wished, a great deal had been done. When he was consecrated there was only nine-teen priests in the Province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four. But the number is not large enough and more workers were urgently required. In closing his address His Lordship spoke at a the province of the province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four. But the number is not large enough and more workers were urgently required. In closing his address His Lordship spoke at a the province of the province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four. But the was consecrated there was only nine-teen priests in the Province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four. But the was consecrated there was only nine-teen priests in the Province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four. But the was consecrated there was only nine-teen priests in the Province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four. But the was consecrated there was only nine-teen priests in the Province. Now there are fifty-three or fifty four or large enough and more workers were urgently required. In closing his address His Lordship spoke at a fifty-three or fifty four or large enough and more workers were urgently required. In closing his address His Lordship spoke are fifty-three or fifty fou and bury thyself in the solitudes of the North-West." This order he obeyed with readiness and joy. Civilized Canada,

that far from feeling fear of this life of privation, painted by a veteran and reproduced before his eyes, he found its reflection too sweet, and burned with the desire of giving his life to this work. With what joy, then, did he not leave for the North-West in the spring of 1875. The diocess of St. Albert to him appeared the promised land of devotedness and sacrifice. While in the College of Ottawa pursuing his theological studies, he saw, in thought, Indians to be instructed and redeemed. During his ten years of apostolate his courage never left him an instant. Every trial seemed but to augment his seal. When in July, 1884, he saw Big Bear's band arriving at Frog Lake, he thought only of the souls of these poor Crees, all yet pagans, and in a letter written at this aime he pledged himself to leave no stone unturned to win them from their horrid superstitions. Alas! who could then forease that he was soon to fall beneath their bullets. God has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has a willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the Church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the church, and the edification of our province. If its good has willed it for his glory, the honor of the church, and the edification of our province. If it is good has a state of the leggy, were dead. It was his companion in arms who fell with him was the Rev. Father Marchand, Born in the diocese of Rennes, in that old land of Brittany magna pares virum, to which so many of our families attach the souvenires of their origin Catholics had been obliged to yield to the majority.
CELEBRATION IN THE SACRED HEART

CONVENT.

The exhibition hall in the Sacred Heart

passage through this world, and for that happy eternity which he hoped awaited all of them. His Lordship spoke of the beauty of the flowers which had been presented to him, reminding the children that they should remain as pure and good. He said he did not deserve this manifestation of love and kindness from the pupils and their teachers. It was a great consolation and happiness, continued His Lordship, that the children were under the care of such excellent teachers, all of whose time and labors are devoted to them, with the view of drawing them nearer to God and making them happy with Him in eternity. He was glad to be able to say that every time he visited the school he found that improvement in the children which showed that they applied themselves in the entertainment was very credible to them and to their teachers. It was great consolation, he said, to know that he had the assistance of their prayers. All stand in need of prayer, and he did especially, be-

Cathelies and beau obliged to yield to the recities and juy.

See that the second of the control God is still more excellent. We may form some idea of its value from the pain which was caused to our Blessed Lord by the ingratitude of nine of the ten lepers whom he was pleased to heal, and the high approval which he expressed on the grateful conduct of the one leper who returned to give him thanks. "Where," said he sorrowfully, "are the nine? Was not one found to return and give glory to God besides this foreigner?" Behold how He exalts the gratitude of this foreigner, He speaks of it as giving glory to God. What more could He say? What higher idea could he express of the gratitude we offer in return for His gifts? Our thankfulness glorifies God. What are we that we should own so great a privilege? "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou dost visit him?" (Paslms.) Nothing, as compared to the Infinite One. Nevertheless, "he is made only a little less than the angels, and constituted in honor has a first and another a Chinaman, were received into the Church.

selves to their studies. The way in which they had acquitted themselves in the other teathers. It was great can be the their teachers. It was great can be added their teachers. It was great a gift, we may approach with confidence the fountain-head of heavenly and to their teachers. It was great a gift, we may approach with confidence the fountain-head of heavenly and to their teachers. It was great a gift, we may approach with confidence the fountain-head of heavenly and to their teachers. It was great a gift, we may approach with confidence the fountain-head of heavenly and the head of his burdens and responsibilities, and he therefore hoped they would continue to pray for him, that he might receive strength and gnouragement. He find had now, he said, blen a bishop during twenty-five years, and had been a priest in which young, he thought life was long, but he found that it had passed away it ike a shadow; the forty-five years look like nothing. 'You are commencing life,' said His Lordship to the children in conclusion, 'and I hope you will yau pressures for yourselves. I hope blessings will be poured down on you, and they you will merit the grace of which we all stand so much in need.'

Vicar-General Connolly expressed great pleasure at having received the invitation to be present. Twenty-five years ago he was asked to attend the consecration of the brace of the same journey can be made now in six hours. He came then because he was anxious to do honor to a friend jit was the same now; he came to home his oliest and best friend, a sincere, true and tried friend and benefactor. It when the said the first of the same had to make the direct own to a friend jit was the same now; he came the beause he was anxious to do honor to a friend jit was the same now; he came the beause he was anxious to do honor to a friend jit was the same now; he came the beause he was anxious to do honor to a friend jit was the same now; he came to have the same had the confidence will be proposed the would be strange if he did not come progress, for the same journey can be made now in six hours. He came then because he was anxious to do honor to a friend; it was the same now; he came to home his oldest and best friend, a sincere, true and tried friend and benefactor. It would be strange if he did not come to show his respect and reverence for the head of the church—one who in twenty-five years has done so much to build up the church materially and spiritually. He congratulated the ladies of the Sacred Heart on having been the first to honor this Lordship on this anniversary. Of course the other establishments and the people generally will join in honoring one who has worked so long and who is so deserving of honor. Vicar-General Connolly pointed out that the Bishop had allowed his silver jubilee as a priest (which to bught came in 1869) to pass without any celebration, but he felt sure three; would be a grand demonstration on the occasion of his golden jubilee as a priest, and reminding them that their destinies are in their own hands.

His Lordship gave his blessing to all present, and retired. Subsequently, he and the other guests were entertained at dinner by the ladies of the Convent.

Written for the Record.

THE REV. E. McD. DAWSON'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On Sunday last, 19th inst., a mass of thanksgiving was celebrated at the Basilica, the Rev. Mr. Dawson was celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Griffin and applices of those who leve Griffin and and happiness of those who leve Griffin and their call to the holy office of the head of the church—one with the head of the church—one who in the head of the church—one who in the head of the church—one who in the head of th with undoubted faith, the consoling words, that all things, whether prosperous or adverse, tend to promote the wall being and happiness of those who love God. "Diligentibus Deum omnia co operantur in bonum."

To-day in a special manner the Holy Sacrifice is offered as an act of thanks-giving. But there is no reason why it should not be offered at the same time giving. But there is no reason why it should not be offered at the same time as prayer to God. There never was more need. The worst of all calamities, war, has come, and quite unexpectedly, to weigh heavily on our country. Let us have recourse to the God of battes, who deals with war and all things human, as seems to him best. If victory should smile upon our arms, as all men hope it will, let us consider, not so much the skill of our generals and the valor of our soldiers, as the goodness of him who does not always please to give the race to the swift or the battle to the strong. And when, according to his will, we shall have won the palm of peace, may we all join, once more, in the sweet and holy bonds of Christian union, to raise the ever acceptable song of thanksgiving, offering glory to God and to him alone. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to thy name be glory."