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## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1885.

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

There seems to be no doubt that after the close of the present session of the British Parliament, adjourned till February, there will be a dissolution, in which the new electorate and the newly formed constituencies will for the first time take part. Col. King-Harman, who now holds, but will soon hold no more, a seat for the County of Dublin, is in actual despair at the sad prospects before him and the miserable landlord faction for which he speaks. He well knows that with a fair field and no favor that faction has no chance of resisting the Irish people in an electoral struggle. We noticed n connection with the subject of redisletter from Mr. Aubrey White in the Globe of the 19th, which deserves some consideration. Mr. White says that Mr. Parnell, who has been for some time leader of the Nationalist party in Ireland, has shown tact, ability and power. besides possessing the confidence and respect of the Home Rule party in as great a degree as it is possible.

"We may safely assume," continues ir. White, "that he will lead the National party in the next House, and it is under these circumstances interesting to enquire what his strength will be as compared with what it is now. The Constitutional Club of Ireland has had a statement prepared and an estimate made, from which I glean the following figures. The voting population of Ireland will be quadrupled. There are in the present House:—Homé Rulers, 63; es. 25: Liberals, 15. In next House (estimated):—Home Rulers, 83; Tories, 15; Liberals, 5. This concedes a gain to Mr. Parnell of 20 seats. It is quite from England and Scotland on the Home Rule question, so that he will lead a perfectly disciplined party of nearly 100, after the next election. If this should be so, we are within a measurable distance of Home Rule. What the result of Home Rule will be it is impossible to if when it does come it is received in

great principle of perfect equality be-Mr Parnell's real gain in the next Parliament will be much greater than tween the two countries, on which the security of one country and the prosperthese figures show. The number of members elected as Home Rulers at the ity of both must depend. This demand last general election was about 65 on the part of Ireland is rejected; and Nearly one-half of them proved traitors that which to England no one was bold to their pledges. Since the election Mr. enough to deny, from Ireland you are determined, and you announce it, to Parnell has made some gains that bring and Tories. Mr. White need not fear for Ireland with Home Rule. We all tude to do us justice. From the day on which Strongbow set his foot on the shore know what is Ireland without Home of Ireland, Englishmen were never Rule. We know that it is a land divided, distracted and distressed. Nearly wanting in protestations of their deep anxiety to do us justice-even Strafford. sixty years ago the Irish orator Shiel, addressing a great meeting of Englishmen, said: "You behold in Ireland a beautiful renegade Wentworth, who gave evidence country, with wonderful advantages. agricultural and commercial-a restingtyranny which predominated in his place for trade on its way to either hemcharacter-even Strafford, while he tramisphere; indented by havens, watered pled upon our rights, and trod by numerous rivers; with a fortunate climate in which fertility is raised on a his solicitude to do justice to Ireland.' rich soil, and inhabited by a bold, intre-So now does Earl Spencer, while enforcpid, and, with all their faults, a generous ing the most infamous of coercion acts. and enthusiastic people. Such is Ireland as God made her-what is Ireland as Eng-Irish prisons with Ireland's noblest sons land made her? This fine country, swarm as "suspects," And the stainless George ing with a population the most misera Bolton is an officer of justice in Ireland, ble in Europe, of whose wretchedness, From the magistracy Catholics are sysif you are the authors, you are tematically excluded, the bench is filled beginning to be the victims. The with hireling politicians, and the jury poisoned chalice is returned in its box carefully packed as of yore. Munijust circulation to your lips. Harvests cipal government is unknown outside is no doubt that the American republic any positive ill-will to England, he the most abundant are reaped by men the few cities and towns. In fact Ireland will have on its hands before many years simply despises Mr. Gladstone and his with starvation in their faces; all the is to-day, as it has been always, the worst the solution of graver social and political modes of securing and controlling Pargreat commercial facilities of the governed portion of Britain's domains. difficulties than it has ever yet had to liamentary and popular majorities—he country are lost—the rivers that should Nothing but the restoration of the right meet. There was much talk during the throws his sword into the French scale in to the ocean without wafting a boat, or turning a wheel-the wave breaks in solitude in the silent magnificence of silent and deserted harbors. In place of being a source of wealth and revenue to the empire, Ireland cannot ruin or total separation from England of her population are alienated and dissociated from the state—the influence of constituted and legitimate authority features in the case of Ireland is the selfis gone; a strange, anomalous, and unexampled kind of government has

able reaction—the most ferocious pas-Wm. O'Brien should lately have said : sions rage from one end of the country to the other." This description of the Ireland of 1828 might be applied with present moment. There have been many winters before this when it has Ireland of 1828 might be applied with almost literal truth to the Ireland of 1885. Mr. Shiel asked his English hearers if the state of things he had described was to be allowed to continue. Sixty years have wrought but little or no change for the better in Ireland. Famines have since decimated the land, and ceaseless political agitation kept its people in constant turmoil. Ten years later on Mr. Shiel told the British Cammens, what they have the British Commons, what they have been often since told, seemingly without much effect, that the cause of Ireland's difficulties was the absence of self-government. "You took away," he said, our parliament, you took from us that Parliament, which, like the House of Commons of this country, must have been under the control of the great majority of the people of Ireland, and would not, and could not, have withheld what you so long refused us. Is there a man here who doubts that if the Union had not been conceded, we should have extorted emancipation and reform from our own House of Commons? That House of Commons you bought, and paid for your bargain in gold; ay, and paid for it in the most palpable and sordid form in which gold can be paid down. But while this transaction was pending you told us that all distinctions should be abolished between us, and that we should become like unto yourtribution in so far as it affects Ireland, a selves. The great minister of the time. by whom that unexampled sale of our legislature was negociated, held out equality with England as the splendid equivalent for the loss of our national representation; and with clas. sic references, elucidated the nobleness of the compact into which he had persuaded the depositants of the rights of

selected by the people as their represen-

tatives. This important measure having

been carried here, the Irish people

claim an extension of the same advan-

tages, and ground their title on the union.

on emancipation, on reform and on the

fication that we, this week, announce the appointment of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to the Senate of Canada. The learned gentleman occupies so high a position in this Province, as well professionally as politically, that we need not say one word as to his eminent fitness for a place in the highest legislative their countrymen to enter. The chamber in the land. Dr. Sullivan has Act of union was passed, and twentylong held a foremost position among the nine years elapsed before any effectual truly representative Catholics of Ontario. neasure was taken to carry its real and His Catholicity has been firm and sinsubstantial terms into effect. At last cere, never permitting him to sacrifice our enfranchisement was won by our an iota of principle for anything like a own energy and determination; and, temporary advantage, however temptwhen it was in progress, we received ing or brilliant. He has been a staunch assurances that, in every respect, we adherent of the faith of his fathers, and should be placed on a footing with our hence, at an early age, won the respect fellow-citizens; and it was more specially and confidence of his fellow-citizens of announced to us, that to corporations every class and creed. Twice elected and all offices connected with them, Mayor of Kingston, he has always stood we should be at once admissible. Pendvery high in the estimation of those who ing this engagement, a bill is passed for knew him best, the good people of the the reform of the corporations of this Limestone City. country; and in every important muni-We congratulate the government on cipal locality in England councillors are

her people from starving.'

freedom and equality.

Limerick corporation to the infamous

police tax, and the election without op-

HON. DR. SULLIVAN.

this excellent appointment. We discern in it the personal choice and preference of Sir John A. Macdonald him self, a choice and preference that reflect the highest credit on the Premier. We wish Dr. Sullivan many years of usefulness and eminence in the red chamber He is a debater of marked acumen and ability and cannot fail to make his mark in the Parliament of Canada.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

One of the most remarkable features

will be about 65,000,000. Of all the lawfully-constituted authority, not for wrong, you did not profess your solici- Southern States, Texas and Florida are the only ones to which any large white population has gone. In the other States of the South the increase of population depends on the excess of births over deaths. which amounts to about 2 per cent, hostility between Germany and Engthe deserter of the people's cause—the each year. During the twenty years from land. The American remarks that the 1860 to 1880 the United States received rise of Germany to the rank of a first. in Ireland of the spirit of instinctive from abroad 5,114,078 and during the class power was sure, sooner or later, to same period the excess of births over embarrass English politics. England deaths in this population was 894,763, has, as pointed out by that journal, promaking an actual increase from emigra- fited during the fourteen years which upon the heart of the country, protested tion of 6,009,741. If we deduct this have elapsed since the union of the figure from 26,922,537, the total number | country under the Emperor by the disof whites in the country in 1860, we find sensions between France and Germany. that the natural increase of the latter was | England has now taken alarm at the re So did the ignoble Forster, while filling during the twenty years 1,047,692, or a sults which threaten to follow even a little less than 2 per cent, annually. The temporary cessation of the dissensions colored population was in 1860, between the two great continental 4,441,830. In 1880 it had increased rivals, Prince Bismarck, according to by 2,138,963, showing an excess of the American, sees that a time has come births over deaths during the twenty when he may conciliate France by a years of more than 48 per cent. If this seeming support of her foreign policy ratio of increase should continue there against England. Accordingly, without We rejoice to think that the prospects man's country in so far as its government German intrigue the late display of Turkfor Home Rule are so bright. With is concerned. But how long, in the face ish activity in the Egyptian muddle. eighty or one hundred members on the of the figures just cited, will this state Germany has clearly formed the floor of Parliament sincere in its advo- of things continue? May not the time design of founding a colonial emcacy, it will be impossible to long withhold come when the South will be politically this just demand of the Irish nation. as solidly black as it is now solidly plus population. Besides, she has demust go on from bad to worse, till total the white man. The marvellous devel. favor from England. To embarrass the opment of the colored race socially and latter country by complications in be reached. One of the most hopeful intellectually since its emancipation Europe and elsewhere would seem, from proves it capable of bearing its share in present indications, to be Prince Bisreliance that the struggle against land- the administration of public affairs. In marck's settled purpose. Britain once so

but accustomed to authority and infur- depend for success in their struggle, sooner or later acquire political preiated at its loss, and thrown into formid- We are not therefore surprised that Mr. dominance. How will the white minority bear with this revolution? We "The prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better than they are at the know that, after the war, the sudden enfranchisement of the slaves, which, for a time, gave the negro population a quasipredominence, the restlessness and discontent among the white population were of the most intense character. As might well have been expected, the spiritual needs of the vast colored population of the United States engaged the earnest attention of the Fathers of the late Plenary Council. By divine precept the untaught and unbaptised having a prior their children a decent means of support. They are as a rule striving to support themselves properly. The landlords now recognize the fact that the support of the family is the first charge upon the rental of a farm, and their claims upon the farm are gradually slipping away from them. Their interest in the farms is worth but little now, and it is decreasing year by year. claim on the successors of the Apostles, the Indian population held, ot course, the first place in the mind and pastoral concern of the Council. But the pastoral of the Council also dwells with emphasis on the duties of Catholics in regard of the colored population. The

pastoral says:

s decreasing year by year.

"The level of comfort in Irish farmers' "In nearly all European countries there are foreign mission co.leges, and also associations of the faithful for the homes has been distinctly raised within the past few years, and Ireland will never support of the missions by their contri-butions. Hitherto we have had to strain again be compelled to go cap in make ask America or any other power to keep every nerve in order to carry on the missions of our own country, and we The noble resistance offered by the position by the county of Tipperary of make our zeal narrow and uncatholic. There are hundreds of millions of souls Mr. John O'Connor, all bespeak for the in heathen lands to whom the light of the Gospel has not yet been carried, and Irish nation the possession of that determination and self-control which are the their condition appeals to the charity of foundations of success in all struggles for equally look to our charity for mainten-It is with no ordinary teelings of grati-Moreover, out of six millions o Catholic people in more prosperous localities. We have therefore urged the

> propagation of Holy Faith, there cannot reach the poor and lowly thousands, Pastoral. We are ourselves of opinion that it is of the first importance to the American republic that the negro popuand political troubles of the most serious character are to be averted, the negroes of the South must become Catholic. the same salutary influence over a race

GERMANY AND ENGLAND There has been of late a very marked interior of the continent. The position of British sovereignty in South Africa is critical, and a new policy is demanded by the peculiarity of the situation. German acquisition has, no doubt, had its circulate opulence, and turn the machof self-government can prevent anarchy late campaign of the solid South. The the Egyptian dispute. We are not, we the leaders of the Transvaal and the origin in the communications had with South is now indeed solidly a white think, far wrong when we attribute to Orange Free State, and it is not at all improbable that the total discontent in South Africa would lead to the withdrawal of German claims to the country to the north." We can hardly subscribe pire as a receptacle for her surto this last opinion for the reason that defray its cwn expenses; her discontent With Home Rule Ireland will become white? It is all very well that the negro signs on Holland, and possibly on sire to embarrass England, finds it adviscosts millions of money; she debilitates happy and prosperous. Without it, it is ignorant and that he can never rule Belgium, that cannot meet with any able to divert the attention of the German nation from domestic politics. We are certainly on the eve of events of gigantic importance. The vast armies of Europe require occupation, populations must in some way opulations must in some way be paci-ed. Neither of those objects can be atlordism has taught them. It is on this whatever States the black population embarrassed as to render her intervensprung up and exercises a despotic self-reliance of the Irish people that the is now, or may hereafter become, tion against his designs either impossible tained without complications, foreign sway, while the class inferior in numbers, leaders of the nationalist party largely greater than the white, the blacks will or of little account, he might at once pro. ter. and domestic, of a far-reaching charac-

ceed to the enlargement of Germany to the northward to such an extent as to make the empire a formidable sea-faring power. We were very much interested in a late article of our city contemporary the Advertiser on the subject of English and German colonization. The article begins by a reference to the feeling existing at present in English circles in the western coast of Africa and in the eastern Archipelago. Lord Derby, writing to Sir Hercules Robinson, gives a full historical narrative of the communications between the governments of Britain and Germany on the subject of English aggrandizement and English claims in

were unable to take any important part in aiding the missions abroad. But we must beware lest our local burdens should every Christian heart. Among our own Indian tribes, for whom we have a special responsibility, there are still many thousands in the same darkness of heathenism, and the missions among our thousands of Catholic Indians must our colored population there is a very large multitude who stand sorely in need of Christian instruction and missionary labor: and it is evident that in the poor dioceses, in which they are mostly found, it is most difficult to bestow on them the care they need, without the generous co-operation of our establishment of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in every parish in which it is not yet erected, and also ordered a collection to be made yearly in all the dioceses for the foreign missions and the missions among our Indians and negroes. We have done this through a deep sense of duty, and we trust that our noble-hearted people will not regard it as a burden imposed on them, but as an opportunity pre-sented to them of co operating in a work which must be specially dear to the Heart of our Divine Saviour." From the zeal already shown by our

American brethren in striving to carry after the fullest information had been out the behests of their bishops for the obtained and the sanction given of the be the least doubt that every Catholic | cerned. The Colonial Secretary also intifamily in the adjoining republic will mates that the course adopted by Gerassist in enabling the Gospel light to many has not been strictly in accord specially referred to in the Concilian February, 1883, the German government lation should be Catholicized. If social Bremen merchant north of the Orange No other form of religion can exercise tion which they gave their subjects in or people as the true faith of Christ, design to establish a footing in of the growth of the American republic No other religion can make men law- South Africa. The dilatoriness of withhold. Is this justice? You will is the rapid aggrandizement of the negro abiding, none other resist revolution Lord Derby and the Cape govhis present voting strength to about 45. withhold. Is this justice? 100 win at the election not only will all the say that it is, and I should be surprised population. It is estimated that in 1890 and crush conspiracy but this divine ernment gave Germany the opportunity funeral took place from the family residence, Talbot street, to St. Peter's Catheman's, but for God's sake.

south-western Africa. Lord Derby claims that the English did not antici pate any intention on the part of Germany to acquire the sovereignty of any portion of Western Africa, and that as soon as any such intention was suspected communication was held with the Cape colony on the subject of further extension of the British dominions northward of the Orange river. The government of the Cape Colony did not, it appears, take any immediate action on the subject, with the result that the German government, after several months' delay, formally annexed the whole western have a lecture from him, but his short coast north of the Orange river to the stay in the city did not permit. German empire. Lord Derby had communicated with the Cape Government on | week from James Ryan, Esq., of Cullothe 6th of February and again on the 7th den. He had undergone a surgical of May. On the 29th of the latter month operation for the removal of a tumor the Cape government informed Lord from the shoulder, which, we are pleased Derby that they had resolved to recommend to the Provincial Legislature the he is once more in the enjoyment of his control of the coast line from Orange old-time health and vigor. river to Walfish bay. On the 16th of July the Cape parliament had decided upon the annexation of the coast from ored us with a visit last week. He acthe Orange river to the Portuguese frontier. But before this resolution had where they resume their studies at the reached Downing street, a German manof-war had proclaimed a protectorate over the coast. The British government saw no other course open under the circumstances but to acquiesce inGermany's action and welcome that power as a neighbor. Lord Derby's despatch is framed with the view of throwing all blame for the loss of this territory on the really indefensible dilatoriness of the is general agent in the Maritime Pro-Cape government. He further maintains that since the year 1867 each successive | Esq. administration has been opposed to the acquisition of territory north of the Orange river, and that no change of policy should have been decided on but British population most nearly con. with its professions. He states that in inquired of the Foreign Office whether British protection could be extended to the house with a serious attack of illness. a factory about to be established by a river, intimating that if this could not be done, they would do their best to extend to it the same measure of protecremote places, and without any contemporary rightly thinks that there is little room to doubt that the action of Germany will compel the British government to decide what territory it will annex to the empire in South Africa. Our contemporary proceeds to say that "the action of the German government indicates ambitious projects on the part of Germany; and should Germany undertake the conquest of Holland, and succeed in that undertaking, an effort possessed. No wonder, then, if an aching will be made to convert Cape Colony into a German possession. The Boers of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free States would prefer German to English sovereignty. They would be less likely to suffer from German interference in promoting slavery. Already there exists in the Cape Legislature a large number of representatives whose sympathies are with the Dutch population to the north. Two new Dutch states have been formed among the Bechuanos, which will serve to cut off the British colonies from the

THE WARDEN OF HURON.

We have to congratulate the County Council of Huron on its selection of Mr. Patrick Kelly, Reeve of Blyth, as Warden of that great and prosperous municipality. No better choice of a presiding officer could have been made. Mr. Kelly is deservedly one of the most popular. regard of recent German acquisitions on as he is certainly one of the most enterprising, citizens of Huron. We congratulate him on the honor done him by his fellow-citizens, feeling assured that they will, as the year advances, have no reason to regret that their choice for the Wardenship for 1855 fell upon the worthy and esteemed Reeve of Blyth.

PERSONALS.

We learn from the Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, that Vicar General Dowling, of Paris, who has been on a visit to his mother's new home, Lincoln Park, Chicago, officiated at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, in that city, on Sunday, the 18th ult., and preached at St. Columbkill's church on the Sunday following, lecturing in the evening for the benefit of the Young Men's Sodality. The St. Vincent de Paul's Society were also anxious to

We had the pleasure of a visit last to announce, was quite successful, and

Bernard Biglin, Esq., chief commissioner of Castle Garden, New York, honcompanied his five daughters to London, Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Jas. Robertson, Esq , M.P. for Shelbourne, N. S., also paid us a visit last week. We were pleased to see him in the enjoyment of excellent health, and quite ready to take his usual share of parliamentary work. He was in London in connection with the business of the London Mutual Insurance Co., for which he vinces, and was the guest of J. B. Vining,

OBITUARIES.

MR. JOHN O'MARA At the residence of his mother, 522 Talbo street, Loudon, on the 2nd instant, John M O'Mara, eldest son of the late Andrew O' Mara, aged 43 years.

it is with feelings of regret and deepes orrow we this week chronicle the death of him whose name appears in the above notice. Mr. John O'Mara came to this country from Ireland some years ago, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in business in London. Some two months since his many friends learned with pain that he was confined to and, notwithstanding the best medical attendance as well as the ever-watchful care of a loving mother and sisters, he peacefully breathed his last at five o'clock on Monday evening. His greatest con-solation during his sickness were the visits paid him by the reverend clergy. He had while in life been a devout and a staurch son of the Church and when passing to his eternal home it was his great consolation to receive from her the last blessing she so fondly bestows on her dral, where a solemn requiem mass was chanted for the repose of his soul. Of him, as well as of all others who die good Catholics, it may truly be said of th Church

We had been intimately acquainted with We had been intimately acquainted with Mr. John O'Mara for many years. His cheerful disposition, his hearty greetings to all, his business integrity, his earnestness in bearing more than his share in every work of charity, were qualities he and of his hosts of friends in this city as well as throughout the country. No truer heart ever left the grand old county of Limerick-none ever beat with a fonder devotion and love for the land of nativity-and none ever sought this home of freedom with a truer desire to become, as he was, one of her best citi zens. On the high road to prosperity, a zens. On the high road to prosperty, a foremost place was his, and where a helping hand was needed by his fellow toilers—the hand of John O'Mara—the hand now cold in the stillness of death—was ever extended with that readiness which betokened the loving nature of a true friend. In their hour of sorrow we extend our heartfelt condolence to his mother, brothers and sisters.

MISS MARGARET LYNCH. Died on the 30th of January, Margaret, he beloved daughter of Mr. John Lynch, the beloved daughter of Mr. Dunwich. She had attained her 21st year of age, and although her death had been expected for many months, on account of a long and very painful disease, which she bore with amazing patience and resignation to God's will, yet the regret has been universal, not only among her own sorrow-ing relatives but amongst all those who knew her, that one so young and so innocent should be taken away in the prime of life and from the midst of hosts of friends who knew her but to love and esteem her many virtues. May her pure innocent soul be forever at rest. Amen.

MRS. ANN GORMAN. Mrs. Ann Gorman, mother of H. Gorman, Esq., of the Sarnia Observer, died in that town on the 31st of January in the 71st year of her age. She had been for many years a resident of London, and highly respected by a large circle of friends. We deeply sympathizs with her friends in the sad loss they have sustained. movement stitutionali movement Ireland fro ing testimo actuating t held aloof the collaps the Home with Isaac seceded as peal" met alists. He Mr. Parne

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