THE CATHOLIC RECORD vasion of the conscientious rights and PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT RICHEMOND LONDON, ONTARIO. THOS. COPPEY, W. A., LL D., EDITOR GENERAL AGENTS:
Donat Crowe and Luke King.
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The Bishop of London, and
mended by the Archbishop of St.

tos, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,
and, and Peterboro, and leading Cathergymen throughout the Dominion.

torrespondence addressed to the Puball correspondence addressed to the Pub-lisher will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the saper can be stopped. er can be stopped.

We stopped a change of address the name of their large negatives.

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1856

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Mail clamors for the Bible in the

schools—the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible. The Catholic minority in this Province have not the alightest objection to the use of the Bible in school or out of school by their non-Catholic fellow-citizens. Toey are, on the very contrary, ever pleased to see non Catholics make any endeavor, however small in itself, however impractic able to them it may seem, towards introducing religious instruction and religious influences into the schools of the land. What they object to is that Catholic children should be forced to follow any system of religious instruction or yield to any form of religious influence in schools repellent to their own or their parents consciences. The Mail talks of civil and religious equality, it berates coercion and yet it would brutally coerce Catholic parents and Catholic children into the acceptance of a religious instruction in which they do not believe.

We were and are still as much opposed to the reading of Bible extracts as to the reading of the whole Scripture in schools frequented alike by Catholics and non-Catholics, whether the latter he in minority or majority, unless an amicable and effective arrangement be made to save the conscientious rights and scruples of the Catholic pupils. The Mail should remember that one of the arguments most frequently repeated, most emphatically insisted upon by the opponents of Catholic Separate Schools in the days of the bitter agitation on the school question preceding and immediately following the Separate School Act of 1863, was that the Common Schools of Upper Canada were or would be made free to the children of all, absolutely undenominational and unsectarian, and that the whole burden of the religious training of the child would be left, as they claimed it should, on the pastor and the Brown in his speech on Confederation. Ryerson. Thus again wrote and argued the Christian Guardian during the lat agidirect earnest and particular attention :

"So far as the reading of the Bible in our Public Schools, and the giving of opportunity to the pastors to visit the schools and instruct the children of their congregations is concerned, we would aid in introducing more religious instruction. But as long as the present divisions into different Churches exist, the Public Schools where the children of all these denomina-tions are educated, cannot be made chief agencies in impering religious instruc-tion. That work can be mest effectively done home, the Sunday-school, and the of some one of the Churches will not be accepted as the proper religious instruc-tor of the children of other Churches. It is important that the children be trained in morality and religion, while they are pursuing their literary studies but it is not essential that this instruc-tion in religion and in secular studies should be given by the same person. It is important that the teachers be persons of good moral character, who will not under-mine the Christian faith of the pupils; but it is not vital, nor practicable, that they should be the religious !cacher of the scholars.

"It is the divine plan and purpose that the parents should be the religious teachers of their children; and however parents may avail themselves of the hel offered by Sunday schools or day schools they cannot transfer to any other agency the obligations which God has laid upon them as parents. Any provision that can be made for more religious instruction in our schools, consistently with the rights of conscience of parents and children, we would heartily support; but anything which tended to break up our school system, or promote sectarianism, we would as heartily oppose."

If the Protestant majority in Ontario went the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, for the children attending the public schools, well and good. If they decide on refusing the further use of the Bible extracts, a volumn which, by the way, we have never Seen, and in the preparation of which Catholics as an organization had neither hand, act or part, and the introduction of which into our schools the Catholic Recurs, in the name of prelates, priests and prople, vironcusty opposed, as an in-

ional privileges of the Catholic ninority, we have no objection. But what we oppose and will ever oppose is the forcing of non-Catholic forms of religious instruction upon Catholic children. It is now sought, we know, o deprive us of the rights guarantee by the constitution, now sought to reinreligious antagonism, now sought to set citizen against citizen and divide the country into armed factions in battle array, that the yoke of servitude and the livery of degradation may be placed on the weaker. But this Dominion, and especially this great Province of Outario. will never be the home of despotism never will its virgin soil be polluted with

the accursed presence of slavery 12 any form, refuge or disguise: No, NEVER! One voice, like the sound in the cloud.
When the roar of the storm waxes loud and more loud.
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed.
From Ottawa's marge to the Lake of the West,
On the flerce-going breeze shall deepen and Till the land it sweeps over shall tremble

The voice of a PEOPLE—uprisen awake— Fair Ontario's watchword, with Freedom a Thrilling up from each val'ey, flung down from each height.

OUR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY! GOD FOR THE RIGHT.

The demon of religious discord and of all unrighteousness has for many years, we had hoped forever, been rigidly eliminated from our political struggles. Tae wicked spirit has, however, been again summoned from the vasty deep. Upon all good citizens, then, whosoever the pol itical chieftains to whom they one allegi ance, under whatsoever party banners they may in times past have striven and struggled for what they believed to be the right-devolved the duty not alone of repudiating openly and unequivocally the teachings as principles of the Mail, but to close their ranks in defence of a menaced country and an assailed constitution.

THE LEAGUE BELIED.

The Irish National League has been painted in colors of blood to certain sec tions of the Canadian people. For every crime committed by agrarian disturbers the League has been held responsible. Far more than any governmental agency has the league repressed crime and outrage among a wantonly provoked and cruelly oppressed people. But landlord tyranny has been in some cases even too nuch for the League's power of repression, and caused crime to break forth in some awful deed that none more deeply deplored than the Patriot party. Bishop Nulty, whose patriotism none will question, felt some time ago bound, in the interests of Ireland, ever paramount to individual claims and individual suffering, to denounce in the most forcible terms crime and outrage of every character. He condemned in the very strongest manner the acts of savagery perpetrated by the moonlighters, and called them Thus again and again wrote and spoke Dr. the greatest enemies Ireland had to-day, adding that these outrages served to perpetuate landlordism otherwise tation in favor of Scripture reading, doomed to early and total extinction. before the Mail's present attempted on - He called upon the moonlighters to realaught on Catholic rights and privileges. store the arms and other property they atories are filled with criminals, while had stolen to the rightful owners :

"You can," he said, "do this quietly; you can make this restitution through me, it you wish, or you can make it through your parish priest, who will not betray your secrets. . . If the monlighters fail to desist from their mconlighters lall to desist from their outrages I am determined to organize a committee to watch them and bring them to justice. I know many of these men myself. It is impossible for them men myself. It is impossible for them to escape. . . Our country is on her trial. Her prosperity and happiness for centuries depend on the good behavior of her people during the com-ing winter. As soon as Ireland shall have proved herself able to govern her-self we shall have the whole English democracy on our side. Then Home Rule

This surely does not look as if the patriot party had any alliance or sympathy, even the most remote with the perpetrators of outrage. But besides Bishop Nulty's remarkable declaration we have the letter written on Oct. 6th to T. Harrington, M. P. hon, sec. of the Irish National League, enclosing £5 from Mr. John E. Eilis, M. P. for Nottinghamshire. Mr. Ellis writes from Dublin to say.

"No prudent person would hold him self responsible for every action of any political or philanthropic association in Eugland to whose funds he might at any time happen to contribute. But having taken some pains in this city, and at the various places I have visited in Ireland, to investigate the constitution reached. to investigate the constitution, methods of action, and policy of the Irish National League, I have come to the deliberate ision they afford the best security for the utterance of the reasonable de-mand of the Irish people for self govern-ment in a strictly constitutional manner. Any attempt to suppress the League would, in my opinion, be disastrous as playing into the hands of the very small and decreasing minority of persons who have no faith in Parliamentary action or constitutional agitation, but in their folly desire a resort to, and do resort here

fund which, I understand, is sppro-

Mesars. Kane and Smith did everything that maliguity and mendacit, League and its leaders. No language was in the mouths of these "loyalist delegates too vile for the Irish leaders and people. But the people of Canada are too well acquainted with Irish affairs to be misled by even a Kane or a Smith for instance, now visiting this country are not for one mement by any discern ing man as likely to be put down a leaders of a criminal movement as either Kane or Smith. In fact, the latter has been proven an abettor and instigator of crime, outrage and murder of an apalling character in Belfast itself. The lan-guage held by Messrs. McCarthy and Davitt in this country on the one hand, and by Messrs. Kane and Smith on the other, clearly shows where the criminal

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LECTURE.

We feel it needless to direct our readers attention to the notice of Mr. Justin McCarthy's lecture to be delivered in this city on the 1st of December next, published in another column. Mr. McCarthy's name and merits have preceded him and we feel confident that the eminent Irish wri'er and statesman will be greeted with a crowded house. Our readers, who have not yet secured seats in the Grand Opera for the occasion, should do so with-

A LESSON FROM THE LAWLESS.

It has been too often stated that the American North-West is a lawless region. unfit for habitation by the peaceful, the timid and the god like denizens of the East. The territory of Dakota has often, because of the sometimes rather primitive but effective mode of administering justice resorted to by its people, under peculiarly trying circumstances, been pointed to as a land of disorder, the home of the outlaw. That Dakota is not just so bad as it has been represented, the North-Western Chronicle of Nov. 11th, clearly demonstrates. Says that journal :

'Dakota, though a territory, sets some examples that are worthy of imitation by the older communities in the States. In Bismark, for instance, the chief of police announces that small boys found on the streets alone after 9 p. m. will be locked up. Some chiefs further east could imitate this Bismark example with profit. At all hours of the night amall boys and girls, mere children, can Many of them, we learn on inquiry, have nominal homes, or at least parents liv-ing. These parents should either be made to provide for them, or they should be placed where they will have some chance to grow up respectable men and

that might take a leaf out of Bismark's book, even if Bismarck be in Dakota Deny it who may, the fact is beyond contradiction, that Ontario is year after year raising a numerous class of hardened young criminals for home and foreign supply. Our own jails, provincial prisons, and penitentiaries as well as reform State Prisons of the neighboring republic. Where the fault? With that state of society which permits idle, drunken and vicious parents the nominal care of children, that they will not or cannot train into dutiful law abiding members of the community. Society owes itself pro tection as the clear headed people of the land of the Dakotah understand.

A DISGRACEFUL ACTION.

The Globe of Saturday, Nov. 19th, under the heading "Unusual Proceeding," says : "A streamer announcing the lecture of Justin McCarthy, M. P., on "English Statesmen, Orators, and Parties," on Monday evening, and of Michael Davitt, M. P., in the Adelaide street Rink on Saturday evening, has been stretched across Yonge street just north of King street for several days. To day an order was received from the city authorities day anding the removal of the streamer. denanding the removal of the streamer. It is stated that it will be removed this evening, and stretched in front of the buildings at the west side of the street." Just altogether like Mayor Howland

and Toronto. The latter city is determined, it is clear, to maintain its sinister reputation as the most illiberal civic community in the world. Toronto, but for the prevalence of Orange rule, might have to day a population of 150 or 160,000, but Orange interests must be promoted to the injury of every other claim and concern. The streamer was permitted to remain suspended across Yonge st. for some days, but Mayor Howland, with that nice sense of feeling, that zealous regard for the rights of hospitality, chose the very day of Messrs. Davitt and Mc. Carthy's arrival in Toronto to wound the feelings of their friends, and, if possible. insult these illustrious gentlemen, a visit from whom any other Mayor and any other city in the world would deem an honor. Mr. Howland's glory seems to be the purveying, at second hand, of evangelical slang, slush and slander. He is worthy Toronto—and Canada's Belfast OUR SOHOOLS.

It is the duty and should be the ples sure of all Catholics to contribute in every manner within their reach to the fliciency of the schools supposed to be, or applying for public support, as distinctively Catholic institutions. These insti tutions have done and are doing very great service, but are in many cases weal and inefficient when consideration is given to the pressing wants of our people in this age of intellectual enquiry and rapid naterial development. A system of col legiate training, for instance, admirably adapted to the period of Louis XIV. and to the far distant climes of Italy, Spain or Switzerland, were in very many respects wholly out of place in these time and in this land of America. Not that we advocate the abolition of the old time, wholesome and invigorating studies that gave such great men to church and to state in the days gone by, but that the system of imparting instruction, a well as in great part the subject matter of study, must be adapted to the wants of our times and country-wants peculiar, pressing, imperious—wants without, nany respects, parallel in the countries and times of the past. America is the land of the future, and our Catholic

mind. The pressing demands of our imes and situation it was that urged the fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore to undertake the oundation of a Catholic university at Washington. They felt that Catholic be put forth in all the vigor of its ational strength, and the activity of its multitudineus forces, to cope with the opposing dangers now threatening Christianity itself. The truths so keenly and orcibly impressed on the minds of the Fathers of Baltimore, are also to be held in view by all Catholics in a position to speak and think with profit on matters ducational. A sad fact in connection with our Catholic collegiate establishments, male and female, is the largehe abnormally large—number of young celings of pleasure and never care to think of, much less visit them again Non-Catholic institutions can easily

chools, particularly those for higher

education, must ever keep this truth in

organize and maintain alumni associa Catholic Colleges in the few instance the attempt has been made can gather but a handful of their old students into such useful, healthful, and, in some measure, necessary institutions. Take our schools for the higher education of Catholic girls. How few of them really reach the standard of efficiency quite within their reach? We have year after year bevies of young lady graduates let loose upon society from these institutions, belecked with many colored ribbons and bespangled with medals more or less clumsy in shape, too idle to be termed useful, too ignorant to be called learned. and too indifferent in many cases, alas to be considered Catholics. The fault, and there is fault. lies as much with the varents themselves as with the defici encies of the system under which these girl graduates are "educated."

Catholic girls-or, rather, to be conventional, "young ladies" "-schools of today is a lack of vigor, individuality and real ambition. How few of their pupils truly love study for its own sake, and pecause of its advantages in a moral and intellectual sense? How few strive for knowledge because knowledge leads to God ! There are gew gaws and medals and books with elaborate covers held up for competition, and there, in too many cases, are the end and aim of the fitfu and foolish girlish struggle for momentary pre-eminence. We are reminded of the Freeman's Journal's most frank and apposite article of Sept. 18th last, the Pernicious Medal." The great metropolitan Journal dealt, as it always does, effectively with this phrase of our educa-

tional weakness: "What medal has been ever gained in any school without malice and uncharitable ness—without su-picion of foul play and hints of partiality? The teachers may nints of partiality; I not teachers may be as pure as ice, but they cannot escape calumny in the medal giving time. A proportion of the defeated aspirants refuse to return to the school, and never forgive the failure of the examiners to reward their efforts. We do not mean to say that girls are more liable to indulge in the petty passions aroused by the medal competitions than boys—but girls are more earnest and more intense in their pursuit of medals than boys. boy is generally glad to lock up his medal with its blue ribbon; but a girl can dis-play it at all times and seasons. It is not an empty honor, but a very real orpa-

an empty honor, but a ment to her.

Judicious teachers ought to consider seriously the tendency of this abuse of the competition medal. There can be no two opinions held by people of experience on the subject. The medal for a medil fo no two opinions held by people of experience on the subject. The medal for special branches defeats—particularly in girls' schools—the first object of education, which is to mould good and charitable women. If the object of study is not to learn, but merely to pass another in an intellectual race, there is no good in it; a school becomes merely a course a little higher in status than the Madison Square Garden when there is a walking match on the bills,

Education is impossible in schools where the vanity of parents is consulted

nstead of those principles of thorough-ness without which schools are, like competition medals, sham symbols of ham progress."

incist upon the advantages of thrift, conomy, frugality and industry? Are prodigality, extravagence, improvidence, idlences, vanity in dress and the like held up as they should to the cdium of the pupils? A regrettable fact to day forces itself on the consideration of Catholics, lay and clerical, viz, the belief that none but the children of the rich, or that strange but too numerous class of persons living on the interest of their debte, can frequent or are welcome to certain so-called Ca holic institutions. This belief it is the duty of all who value Catholic institutions to root out and efface forever from the popular mind. We have spoken of extravagance and prodigality, and this reminds us of an article we read some months ago in the North Western Chronicle, showing that Catholic institu ions are not, whatever their weaknesses r shortcomings in this regard, as blame. ful as leading non Catholic schools. The Chronicle, speaking of a letter to the Boston Herald, setting forth in detail the usual and necessary expenditure of s

usual and necessary expenditure of a Harvard student, says:

"This gentleman, who claims to be a Harvard man himself, places the minimum annual expenditure at \$600 and the maximum at \$5,000. He lays before his readers a table showing three classes of college expenditures which he designates as 'the least' 'the moderate,' and 'the very liberal,' and he supplements these figures with many interesting details of the collegiate's expenses. Some of these last are curious enough and afford an indication of the kind of mental training Harvard offers its students. Thus we have society and sport subscriptions \$300, carriage hire \$50, liquors \$100, gambling as much, and 'aundries' \$300. Clothing figures at the same amount as sundries, and the \$100 appropriated to furniture includes \$50 piano hire. Tuition is only \$150, board \$300 and room \$200. This would make at the same at the \$300 and room \$200. This would make it appear that the actual studying of literature, science or other mental train-ing is entirely subordinate to the acquire-ment of such questionable accomplish-ments as card-playing, rowing and prize-ficating.

further remarked that it was hardly ecessary to say that a university trainng of this kind is far beyond the means of the ordinary student. This in itself is not regrettable, but it suggests the serious thought for the patriotic citizen, what is to become of America and her nstitutions where leading institutions of learning give an "education" thus outlined. Such a training must afflict society with a class of men adepts in every vice, accustomed to every form of debau chery. The fact is that the Christian element in education must be brought more and more into practical prominence in the various institutions of learn. ing in this country. Catholic education alone, in its true sense, can save the youth of our land. Let all, then, lend a helping hand to secure for the rising and saving faith. The commission generation that inestimable boon in its ourest and most unadulterated form.

THE BAZAAR.

We earnestly appeal to our friends throughout the country who have re-ceived books of tickets for the St, Peter's Cathedral Beziar to make early and generous returns to Rev. Father Dunphy. St. Peter's Palace, this city, the worthy priest who has the good work in charge. St. Peter's Cathedral is an edifice of which the Catholics not alone of this city and diocese, but of the whole country, have reason to feel proud. His Lordship the Bishop of London, who in the midst of the most intensely non-Catholic portion of this Province has worked such wonders for religion deserves, we do think, a sustaining hand from our brethren of the older, more populous and wealthier sections of Catholic Canada. Catholic visitors to London are struck with pride and admiration at the magnificence of our great cathedral church. Little, however, do most of them or of even the Catholics of London think of the labors and sacrifices involved in its erection. We, therefore, ask our patrons to do a noble act of Catholic charity by responding readily and generously to the appeal now made them in behalf of the cathedral of London.

C. P. R. FXTENSION.

The town of Goderich, one of the most icturesque places in all Canada, is thus poken of by a correspondent of the ttawa Free Press, under date Oct. 19th. With a little energy it could and should e made a favorite summer resort. If the people here will now come to the front, let loose the long tied string in the old sock, and cease to play the dog in the manger, it is more than probable that this, best managed, finest equipped and popular thoroughfare, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, will run into the town. It will be sure to give it a great and lasting impetus." The writer in the Free Press speaks by the book, as all who know Goderich, its admirable location and magnificent harbor on the one hand, and the C. P. R. system on the other, sulted It is in the highest interest of Goderich he filled the position vacated by the death

and Huron generally that the U. P. R. should tap that town, for, as the writer in the Fres Press says :

Such a move would be sure to inject life into its now effect manufactures and natural industries. True, nature, that good old dame, has in her rough untutored way done much for Goderich. Today, even in the midst of a strong downpour of rain, there was quite a flutter of excitement.

We sincerely hope that the people of the Huron district, which is annually osing so many people by the exodus to he North West and elsewhere, will take every measure in their power to make Goderich what it ought to be, a large, hriving and prosperous place.

PROSELYTISM.

Irish Protestantism has ever been of a ery aggressive type, and has made very effort that its hatred of Rome enabled it, to win "brands from the burning" as the Protestants of Ireland no doubt look on perverts from the faith of Jesus Christ. A paragraph in the Irish correspondence of the Boston Republic sets forth some recent attempts of Irish Protestantism in this direction :

of Irish Protestantism in this direction:
The Freeman's Journal has this week published a series of special articles entitled "The Ethics of Proselytism," exposing the system of obtaining and perverting Catholic children pursued by the Irish Protestant mission societies, whose headquarters are in Dublin, but as the Journal says, whose ramifications spread into every part of the country where a Bible reader is able to find entrance or a starying peasant can be found willing Bible reader is able to find entrance or a starving peasant can be found willing to sell the faith of himself and children for money or food. The chief workers in Dublin are ladies whom the Freeman's Journal names, and they regularly visit the slums and purchase or barter the children of Catholics or the offspring of mixed marriages; place them in asylums and train them to Peatasiantism. Somemixed marriages; place them in asylums and train them to Protestantism. Someand train them to Protestantism. Some-times parents, stricken with remorse, demand the restoration of the children, but are unable to obtain possession of them without a writ of habeas corpus, which is clumsy, slow and expensive. The newspaper asserts that whenever such claims are made the chilwhenever such claims are made the children demanded are placed in safe hiding in Ireland or England, or even sent abroad. The income of the church missions is chiefly derived from bigots in England and Scotland, and averages £30, 000 a year. Lord Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, is the mission's most ardent supporter, and Catholic Archbishop Walsh has published a letter thanking the Freeman's Journal for its good work. The Journal's articles have created an immerse sensation, and the leaders of both faiths are now in the full swing of a bitter war of words; but as the swing of a bitter war of words; but as the Journal has specified several houses where children are detained, it is not improbable

Catholics could well, we think, both in Ireland and this country, take a leaf out of the enemy's book in the matter of zeal and generosity for the cause they hold dear. If Protestants make such sacrifices for the spread of a barren, heartless religion, what ought Catholics not do for the diffusion of their holy Docete omnes gentes is addressed to all of us, lay and clerica!-and upon us rests the duty of teaching, in so far as our means permit, all men the sacred truths of the religiou of Jesus Christ, How few of us can in truth say that we have done all we could do to further this great purwe call Saviour and Commander, and yet we have not in its promotion either

made any sacrifice or suffered any pain. How few, for instance, of our Catholic blessed with pecuniary means, do what they might, without injury to their fortunes, do, in fact what conscience tells them they should dc-do what the God who favored them with wealth expects of them in the way of helping in the propagation of holy faith, the consolidation and invigorating of the works of charity and religion. Wealthy non Catholics often set us examples of real generosity that more of our number could and should imitate. We trust, meantime, that under the direction of Archbishop Walsh the Catholics of Dublin may put an effectual and final stop to the work of proselytism.

THE OBLATES OF MARY IMMACU.

Those who, like ourselves, take interest in the good works of this excellent congregation, will read with concern the following despatches published in the Ottawa Free Press of Friday, the 19th:

Ottawa Free Press of Friday, the 19th:

Montreal, Nov. 19—Father Prevost, superior of the College of Ottawa, is seriously ill at the institution of the Oblate Fathers on Visitation street in the city, and is not expected to live beyond a few days. In the event of the rev. father's demise Father Balland, O. M. I., D. D., will succeed him as superior of the college, He has held the office of principal of the college in Ottawa since Father Prevost's first illness, and has been for several years prefect of the institution. Father Prevost succeeded the late Father Tabaret, a principal of the college, upon the latter's sudden death on April 17th last.

A chapter of the Oblate order will be held in the latter part of April. Archibishop Tache will attend as the representative of the order in Manitoba, Mgr. Grandin, of the Northwest, Father Antoine, of the previous of Outstand

Grandin, of the Northwest, Father Antoine, of the province of Quebec, and Father Balland of Ontario.

Father Prevost, during the few months

of the lamented Father Taharet, made many friends. His amiability and kindliness made him a fit successor of the beloved priest that went before him. All who knew him will regret that permanent from Irel ill health should sflict him, much more for though that he should be carried off by an early palpable death. Father Balland, whose name is it is all the mentioned in the above despatch, is now, as poignant above stated, actually di-charging the duties gentry of President of the College, conjointly, instances we believe, with Father Paillier.

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No fitter choice of a successor to that the Father Prevost could be made than that | them. of Father Balland. Energetic, broad- man ca minded and scholarly to a degree rarely from t met with nowadays, Father Balland is squande just the man for a college presidency. The friends of the College, for whom we from the are privileged to speak, will hear with of the co pleasure of his permanent appointment to that office in connection with the College of Ottawa, which can thrive only by a strict adherence to the principles and the traditions of Father Tabaret's long, useful and prosperous presidency.

THE POPE AND THE JUBILEE.

Le Moniteur de Rome, of Nov. 7th, says : "The Sovereign Pontiff completed, on Friday, the last of the visits of the Jubilee. His Holiness, about noon on that day, came down into the Basilica of St. Peter, whose doors had been previously closed."

AMERICA'S SHAME.

The shame of republican America is, beyond doubt or question, its diplomatic service. That a nation of sixty millions of and his civilized men could, even for one month, permit itself to be represented by such a man as the small and shabby Vermentese attorney, Phelps, is, we must say it candidly, beyond our comprehension. All our readers know, or have heard of Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, perhaps the ablest organ of the democratic border states, if not of the whole party. Mr. Watterson himself is one of the cleverest, and, as such, one of the most unpretentious of men. But he is a thorough American, clear, keen, candid and fearless in the expression of honest American thought. This eminent journalist is now in Paris, striving to recover health, broken by untiring labours, and strength, wasted by unceasing solicitude, for the public weal. He writes of Phelps from the French capi-

tal, saying:
"All Paris is laughing at poor Mr "All Paris is laughing at poor Mr. Phelps' latest exploit in London. It seems inconceivable, but it is. As usual, however, Mr. Bayard, in whose pretended favor this bogus bill of diplomacy has been drawn, will be required by the public and the press to pay it in full, principal, discount and exchange, and at very high rates, too. Mr. Bayard's offense consists in having made an ideal in Mr. Phelps, who is not that kind of thing at a l, but a shoppy little Yankee a torney, interface with his new made greathe s and quite dizzy over an eminence for which he was wholly unprepared. I wrote the Secretary of State to this effect last summer from Switz-rland, though I doubt whether he that ked me for my candor. No man knows Mr. Bayard better than I do, or has a stronger respect and regard mit do, or has a stronger respect and regard for him than I have. I voted for him at Cincinnati after Hancock was nominated, and at Chiergo after Cleveland was nominated. I have followed him in many hard places. But Mr. Phelps is too much hard places. But Mr. Phelps is too much for my loyalty, and I must desert him there. Of the many begars on horseback this Administration has mounted in its purpose to retire the politiciaus for knowing something, and to reward the unrecognized for doing nothing, the Minister to England, after the Secretary of War, is the most conspicuous; and mark the prediction, that such excess of zeal can end only in treachery. One shudders to think what would become of Mr. Phelps if a quarrel should epring up between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. Edmunds should happen to visit London."

Then comes the Boston Advertiser, with the following deadly knock at Phelps and the democracy responsible for his appoint-

"The leaders of the Home Rule party in "The leaders of the Home Rule party in Parliament are protesting bitterly at what they claim is Minister Phelps' unwarrantable action in using his position, which depends entirely upon his official character to make it appear that this country is altogether indifferent to the Irish question. Some of the friends of Ireland in this country are understood to have called the attention of the administration to Mr Phelps' conduct, as not in accord with the evident feeling in this country on the Irish question. This may be, but it is not Irish question. This may be, but it is not likely that either Mr. Bayard or Mr. Phelps will be influenced by any representations which do not entirely agree with the views of the English Cabinet."

If Mr. Bayard has any true regard for American manbood, not to say honor, Phelps will never see the New Year as representative of America at the Court of St. James. In one year this unfortunate man has inflicted more disgrace on America than many years of decent diplomatic representation can repair. He must return, or the Cleveland Bayard combination fall to pieces under the indignation of an injured people.

Rumors, apparently well grounded, say that the Rev. Father Fanning, of Ohio, Bureau Co., Illinois, is to be the first Bishop of Lincoln, Nebraska. Father Fanning was a class-mate of Bishop Spalding of Peoria, and Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, at Louvain. He is a scholar, and well qualified for the position.