

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname." — St. Facian, 4th Century.

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Catholic Record

London, Sat., Feb. 21st, 1891.

THE ELECTIONS.

LETTERS OF THE LEADERS.

We give place this week to the two pronouncements of the political chiefs, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Laurier, so that our people may thereby be enabled to form an opinion of the relative merits of the questions before the country.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN—The momentous questions now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a Minister of the Crown for thirty years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of the day.

THE POLICY UNCHANGED.

As in 1878, in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to day what it has been for the past thirteen years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building up on this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

CANADA IN 1878.

When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic coast to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufactures languished, and exports to various countries, Canadians were hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us.

NO SLAVE-MARKET.

No attempt to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remained closed to us." So we inaugurated

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employed at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new found life. The age of deficits was past, and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

BUILD THE C. P. R.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents; nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairie, over the Rocky mountains, to the shores of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present Administration the dream of our public man was accomplished, and I myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky mountains fringing the eastern sky.

BUILDING UP THE COUNTRY.

The Canadian Pacific railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate and forming an imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans—to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the

money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

ATTITUDE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconsistency itself. As regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Thus exposed that fallacy. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported every thing from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to export their prices. Wages there had been proved unfounded, we were assured that over competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Pacific railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay.

THEIR NEW DEPARTURE.

Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be Unrestricted Reciprocity; that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the *North American Review* a few days ago), free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Pembroke on October 21, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (Unrestricted Reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."

ANSWERS TO HIS RESULTS.

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though their friends in the United States urge as the chief reason for its adoption that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

DIRECT TAXATION.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that Unrestricted Reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson—a Radical and Free Trader—to the *Toronto Globe*, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editor. The writer, who, notwithstanding the fact that he is a member of the Liberal party, publishes, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thomson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufactures now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained on, as is very probable, increased on the British article? Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States? and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more.

ITS FULL MEANING.

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for lawship purposes, for county purposes, while to the Provincial Government there is presently given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the Province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the Local Government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, this evil, without your being called on by a Dominion tax authority with a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the Central Government? Gentlemen, this is what Unrestricted Reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes.

THE TAX GATHERER INFERIOR.

Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he is a poor man, he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a larger sum into the coffers of the Government, and he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the tax payer—times may be hard; crops may be failed; sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not our aim seem to be the more equitable plan? Is it the one under which we have lived and thrived, and to which the Government I lead propose to adhere.

STAND BY BRITISH CONNECTION.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party, but they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting wings of the British crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed, by an easy transition, from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects, who gave up everything that men most prize, and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness, rather than forego allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrated to Canada, that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear? Under the

BROAD FIELDS OF THE UNION JACK.

we enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time we participate in the advantages which flow from our association with the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns, but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign countries, and in our relations with the outside world we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind us towers the majesty of England.

THIS QUESTION IS TO BE DETERMINED.

The great question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union? I commend these issues to your determination, and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction of enjoying a free and independent position among the great nations of the world, and to remain loyal and true to our beloved Queen. As for myself, my course is clear.

A BRITISH SUBJECT I WAS BORN—A BRITISH SUBJECT I WILL DIE.

With my utmost, with my latest breath, will I oppose the "veiled treason" which attempts, by sordid means to betray the loyalty of our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rest its destinies for the future, to give me their aid and support in this my last effort for the unity of the Empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Ottawa, 7th February, 1891.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

To the Electors of Canada:

The Parliament elected in 1887, and whose full term was not to expire for a year, has been prematurely dissolved. The electors of Canada are hereby called to elect new representatives to the House of Commons. The questions before the people and upon which they have to pronounce are of vital importance, and upon these questions Her Majesty's Opposition appeals with great confidence to the sober judgment of the country.

QUESTIONS OF DISSOLUTION.

To the issues which separate the Government and the Opposition another consideration is now added in respect to the manner in which Parliament has been dissolved. This premature dissolution deserves the highest censure. It is to be noticed that Sir John Macdonald, in the manifesto just addressed by him to the electors of Canada, makes a strong appeal to the loyalty of the Canadian people, a totally unneeded for appeal; for in the present contest nothing is involved which in one way or another can affect the existing status of Canada.

But loyalty to the Crown of England would also, and in no less a degree, imply loyalty to those institutions which we have received from England, and to which the people of this country have ever clung, as embodying the best principles of government. I submit to the

CONSIDERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

that if to the advisers of His Excellency the word "loyalty" was anything but a thin, they never would have advised His Excellency to dissolve Parliament, for they have thus placed the Crown in the most painful condition of having broken faith with the Commons and the people.

THE ELECTIONS LIST.

By the operations of the Franchise Act the Government have practically taken into their own hands the annual preparation of the lists which are to serve for the election of members to the House of Commons, instead of using the lists prepared by the municipal authorities under provincial laws. It is eminently desirable that the lists should be prepared and revised at least every year, for the obvious reason that thousands of electors are every year coming to manhood and to the rights of citizenship.

During last session the Government introduced a bill providing that the preparation of the lists, which under the law was to take place in the month of June last, should be dispensed with. The result given for this was that no general election was to take place before the revision of the lists in June of the present year. Upon the assurance thus given by the Ministers of the Crown, Parliament agreed to the proposition, and thus the revision did not take place. The consequence is that at this moment, when Parliament is dissolved, thousands of electors who by law are qualified to vote will be denied the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Parliament never did the advisers of His Excellency the injury of supposing that when they made the above proposition they were not discharging a duty which they had solemnly given in the name of the Crown, would be violated, that the electors might be at any moment called upon to vote, Parliament never would have agreed to the proposition of the Government, and would have insisted that the revision take place as usual.

NO SPECIAL REASON FOR DISSOLUTION.

It is manifest that under such circumstances the power of dissolution should not have been advised except upon the most cogent, sudden, and imperative reason. I will not dispute that if some extraordinary event had suddenly taken place which required the immediate judgment of the people, a dissolution might have taken place even though the appeal lay to an imperfect electorate. But has any such event taken place? No, not even in the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, and I charge it upon these men, ever prone to fasten upon their opponents the odium of disloyalty, that they have compelled the Crown to an act which in the Motherland never would be tolerated.

I call the attention of the people of Canada to the fact that in the manifesto of the Prime Minister not a word is uttered, not the slightest attempt is made, to justify the course advised by him to the Crown, thus plainly showing that his position in this regard is absolutely untenable.

The power of dissolution is one of those powers which under the constitution rightly belong to the Crown, but which should be exercised only for adequate cause. Its present exercise is a blow at the Parliamentary system of Government which no Prime Minister would have attempted in England, or which if attempted would certainly be resented by the people.

THE NATIONAL POLICY ARRANGED.

We had been led to suppose by the Ministerial press that the view of dissolution which the Canadian people upon the necessity of sending commissioners to Washington for the purpose of attempting to negotiate a treaty for the reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries. Indeed, we have been informed that overtures in that respect had been made to the Imperial Government; yet, strange to say, the Canadian people upon the necessity of sending commissioners to Washington for the purpose of attempting to negotiate a treaty for the reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries. Indeed, we have been informed that overtures in that respect had been made to the Imperial Government; yet, strange to say, the Canadian people upon the necessity of sending commissioners to Washington for the purpose of attempting to negotiate a treaty for the reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries.

In this manifesto Sir John Macdonald appeals to the people upon the merits of the National Policy and upon nothing else. Her Majesty's Opposition accept the contest on this ground.

Sir John Macdonald asserts, and seems seriously to assert, that the National Policy has made the country prosperous, that "the manufacturing industries in our great centres have revived and multiplied; that the farmer has found a market, and the artisan and laborer employment and good wages." I take issue with the Prime Minister upon such statements. I characterize them as false in every particular. This controversy without any argument I leave to the dispassionate judgment of the electoral body, fully expecting that every artisan, every farmer, who feels in his heart that the National Policy has done for him all that is here claimed, would naturally vote for the continuation of such a blessing; while, on the other hand, every nation who has to work on half time and at reduced wages in those so-called revived centres of industries; every farmer whose farm has been steadily decreasing in value for the last ten years, would naturally be expected to vote for reform.

I arraign the National Policy upon every claim made in its behalf. I arraign it, and this especially, that it was, in the language of its authors, to stop the course of emigration and give employment and good wages to every child of Canada, and that it has been in this respect not only a failure but a fraud. It was stated in 1878, by Sir John Macdonald himself, that there were half a million of Canadians in the United States, and now, after eleven years, the National Policy, the number has been swelled from a half million to a full million at the lowest estimate.

ABSOLUTE RECIPROCAL FREEDOM OF TRADE.

Her Majesty's Opposition submit that such a state of things in a country of such immense resources as Canada is intolerable, and that a reform is also loudly required. The reform suggested is absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States. The advantages of this policy we place upon this one consideration, that the producing power of the community is vastly in excess of its consuming power; that as a consequence new markets have to be found abroad, and that our geographical position makes the great neighboring nation of sixty-five million people of kindred origin our best market. Indeed the advantages of this policy are so various that they are not denied nor the treatment of the same contradicted. But three objections are urged against it. It is asserted that this policy would discriminate against England; secondly, it would make direct taxation unavoidable; and, thirdly, that it is "veiled treason," and would lead to annexation.

The charge that unrestricted reciprocity would involve discrimination against England cannot have much weight in the mouths of men whose policy was protection, whose object was to do away with the importation of English manufactured goods—whose object was to destroy British trade to that extent. It is well, however, to meet this charge squarely and earnestly. It cannot be expected, it were folly to expect, that the interests of a colony will always be identical with the interests of the Mother Land. The day must come when from no other cause than the development of national life in a colony there must be a clash of interests with the Mother Land, and in any such case, such as I would regard the necessity, I would stand by my native land. Moreover, the assertion that unrestricted reciprocity means discrimination against England involves the proposition that the Canadian tariff would have to be assimilated to the American tariff. I deny the proposition. Reciprocity can be obtained upon an assimilation of tariffs or upon the retention of its own tariff by each country. Reciprocity is a matter of agreement to be obtained only by mutual concessions between the two countries. Should the concessions demanded from the people of Canada in exchange for the removal of the tariff be such as to be injurious to their sense of honor or duty, either to themselves or the Mother Land, the people of Canada would not have reciprocity at such a price; but to reject the idea of reciprocity in advance, before a treaty has been made, on account of consequences which can spring only from the existence of a treaty, is manifestly as illogical as it is unfeeling.

Then it is stated that unrestricted reciprocity would be followed by such a loss of revenue as to necessitate the imposition of direct taxation. Again, this is a far off, hazy consequence to be pitted against an immediate result. The loss of revenue means a decrease of taxation to the extent of that loss. The equilibrium between revenue and expenditure could be naturally re-established by retrenchment in expenditure and by redistributing taxation under the same methods as now obtain, and without inflicting any greater burden than is now borne by the people.

The charge that unrestricted reciprocity is "veiled treason" is a charge of an unworthy spirit to passion and prejudice. It is an unworthy motive even when presented with the great authority of Sir John Macdonald's name. As to the consequent charge that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation; if it means anything, it means that unrestricted reciprocity would make the people so prosperous that, not satisfied with a commercial alliance, they would forthwith vote for political absorption in the American Republic. If this be not the true meaning implied in the charge, I leave it to every man's judgment that it is unintelligible upon any other ground.

CONCLUDING WORDS.

The premature, unparliamentary, unjustified and unjust dissolution of Parliament will force an imperfect electorate to pronounce upon a question which the Government, if they believe they are in the right, would have deemed it to their advantage to see subjected to the amplest and fullest discussion. It also closes the door upon the investigation of grave charges reflecting severely on the administration of one of the great Departments of State, and as to which any Government careful of its honor or strong in the convictions of its innocence would have courted early and full enquiry in the high court of the nation. The Opposition look upon the trade question as one which in the present contest must take precedence of all others, and to the solution of the same on the basis above indicated they are prepared to give up their devotion until a complete and final triumph is achieved, believing that no other reform can be effectually advocated and carried out so long as the economic condition of the people has not been placed upon the most satisfactory condition.

On the other questions still remaining unsolved, the policy of the Opposition remains on the broad lines laid down in former years, and in the future, as in the past, it will strive to maintain the constitution in the spirit in which it was conceived, to perfect it where perfectable; to give it the widest autonomy, and in every manner to promote harmony, good will, and good fellowship between all races, all creeds, and all classes in the land.

WILFRID LAURIER.

Quebec, Feb. 13.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

We have received from the Boylston Manufacturing Co. of Boston, a crayon portrait of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. It is a beautiful work of art, and we prize it most highly indeed, representing very truthfully as it does a man of whom the Irish race the world over had reason to be proud, and whose manners will be cherished by them as long as the English language exists.

WEDDING CHIMES.

KARNEY—DUNN.

Dundas, February 19, 1891.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

On Monday, 9th February, at St. Augustin's Church, near Toronto, a young man, stock, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Julia, second daughter of Mr. H. D. Dunn, of this town. Rev. Father Heenan officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Dunn, who was also dressed in fair colored cloth trimmed with velvet and to match. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. O'Connell, brother of the bride, and gentleman were very lightly attended, the ceremony was crowded by the friends of the parties to witness the ceremony, and who on this occasion looked more than merely on, as a pulsation of pleasure thrilled through the vast assemblage. After the ceremony a number of close relatives accompanied by Rev. Father Maddigan, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken of. The bride was made the recipient of a great number of costly and beautiful presents. The afternoon the happy couple took their departure for the West on their wedding trip, and amidst the good wishes of their hosts of friends for their future happiness. Mr. Karney's father and mother were from Woodstock to be present at the wedding. The sociality club, of which the young couple were members, instead of sending the bride with a handsome set of dinner dishes as their return.

REATH—FITZGERALD.

In St. Thomas, on the morning of the 10th inst., at the church of the Holy Angels, the organs of the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, when Mr. Edward Reath and Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. John Fitzgerald, Wellington street, walked on the aisle, accompanied with bridesmaids and attendants, to the altar, and received the nuptial blessing from Rev. Father Flannery who sang High Mass and preached a short sermon on the happy occasion. To both of whom the Record sends its heartfelt congratulations.

DIXON—LAMBE.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the church of St. Joseph, in this town, was celebrated the wedding of Miss Mary E. Lamb, eldest daughter of Jas. Lamb, of this town, and Mr. John Dixon, chief engineer of the Detroit Electric Light Works. The bride, who was arrayed in a travelling dress of navy blue, was supported by her sister, Miss E. Dixon, of Detroit, performed a similar duty for the groom. The nuptial Mass was celebrated by Rev. N. Dixon, P. P. of Kingston, brother of the groom, assisted by a number of the bride, Rev. Albert McKee, P. P. of Stratford, and Rev. Father Gannon, P. P. of Toronto, as well as other distinguished clergymen. Rev. Father Gannon, P. P. of Toronto, acted as master of ceremonies and Rev. Father P. P. of Stratford, officiated as officiant. The music on the occasion was of a high order. After the ceremony the happy couple were escorted to the U. F. station, where they started on their wedding trip for Toronto and the U. F. Chatham, Ont., Feb. 9, 1891.

OBITUARY.

Moses Connors, Chatham, N. B.

Moses Connors, Esq., one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chatham, died at his residence here last Sunday forenoon, shortly after 10 o'clock, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a native of Wexford, Ireland, but had lived on the Miramichi fifty-four years. He was one of the original members of the Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the Board of Health, and a member of the Board of Commissioners for Northumberland County, and held the office of Justice of the Peace. The obsequies took place on Tuesday. Funeral Mass was celebrated at 8:30 a. m. by His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, assisted by Rev. H. V. Joiner as assistant priest, Rev. Father Knight, canon and Rev. Father O'Neil, who officiated. The ceremony was held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, to which the other members of the family, absent being Mother Cloughie, at present in Hamilton, her sisters, Prayers were said at the home of deceased by his nephew, Rev. E. J. Shannon, and in character by His Lordship, assisted by Rev. Fathers Joiner and Knight. The pallbearers were Messrs. Daniel Finn, Donald McLaughlin, Bartholomew Stapleton, Robert Wadlan, John Harrington, and R. Flanagan. The funeral was one of the largest that has taken place in Chatham for a good while.—*Chatham Advance*, Feb. 12.

Mrs. Dunn, Kirkcubright.

There died in this place one of the oldest and most respected citizens, in the person of Mrs. Dunn, on Monday, February 9, after a long and lingering illness. She had of late been falling in health, but latterly her condition gave promise to her family that but few more days of her earthly life would be in store for her. She was well and happily prepared, receiving the rites of the holy Church at the hands of her pastor, Rev. Father O'Neil. Her pure Christian soul passed peacefully to her heavenly home, leaving behind her a family who, with sorrow, gazed on the remains of their loved one, who had been so long and so bravely sustained. How awfully solemn, how deeply touching, are the last moments of a beloved mother! Her last parting words, which she uttered with words of wisdom, were: "I am contented with my lot, and I leave my soul to God, and my many kind deeds have doubtless gone before me and for which she will be rewarded in the Kingdom of our Blessed Saviour."

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning in St. Patrick's church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased lady. After Mass the cortege proceeded to St. Patrick's cemetery, where the remains were interred. We extend to the sorrowing members of the family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow. A faithful and good mother, a true friend and an exemplary Catholic lady has gone to her reward; and may our blessed Saviour grant her the privilege of enjoying His presence forever in the eternal home beyond the skies.

Recently the Hon. Mr. Conigan, in response to an appeal, remitted a contribution of five guineas to the Scottish Home Rule Association of Scotland, at Edinburgh. The honorable gentleman received a formal acknowledgment of the same by last mail, and was, also, informed that a special vote of thanks to him had been passed for his subscription, with the assurance that it was all the more valuable coming from an Irish gentleman of his eminence, since it showed an appreciation of the position the Association has taken up, namely, that the true solution of the Home Rule question is a great of Home Rule all round.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

A concert and drawing for gold watch took place recently in Niagara in aid of St. Vincent de Paul church, and netted \$367. The watch was won by ticket 1458, held by Rev. J. A. Kilcullen, of Colgan, Ont.

MOONDYNE.

BOOK THIRD.

ALICE WALMSLEY.

By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

TWO HEADS AGAINST ONE.

Sir Joshua Hobbs sat in his Department Office in Parliament Street, with every sign of perplexity and rage to his face and attitude. His countenance was somewhat as if the unknown and mysterious man had fairly crushed him. In the face of the official whom he had trained to regard his word as the utterance of God itself, never to be questioned nor disobeyed, he had been challenged, commanded, degraded. It was a bitter draught; and what if he had only taken the first sicken- ing mouthful?

He was interrupted in his morose reflections by the entrance of Mr. Haggitt, whose air was almost as dejected as his superior's. Haggitt stood silently at the door, looking at the great man, somewhat as a spaniel might look at its master. The spare curian of his lips was folded into leathery wrinkles round his capacious mouth.

"Haggitt," said Sir Joshua, turning wearily to the fire, "what the devil is this man?"

"He's a rich Australian," began Haggitt, in a confidential voice.

"As?" said the Chief Director, without looking at him.

Mr. Haggitt, returning not even a glance of resentment, accepted the correction and remained silent.

"Haggitt," said Sir Joshua, after a pause during which he had stared into the fire, "when does the convict ship sail?"

"In two weeks, sir."

"I want you to go to West Australia on that ship, Haggitt."

"I, Sir Joshua? Leave London—I shall be ordered this year—I shall—"

"Pshaw! I want you, man. No one else will do. You can attend to private matters on your return. I shall personally assist you with my influence."

"Well, Sir Joshua?"

"No one else can do it, Haggitt."

"What is to be done, sir?"

"I want to know all that is to be known in Western Australia about this Wyville."

"Do you suspect anything, sir?" asked Mr. Haggitt.

"No, I have no reason either for suspicion or belief. I know absolutely nothing about the man, nor can I find any one who does."

"And yet that commission—"

"Yes—that was a disappointment. In one or two cases I have heard of the same high tolerance, given in the same secret manner."

"Were the other holders mysterious, too?" asked Haggitt, reflectively, folding and unfolding his facial bagpipe.

"They were all cases in which philanthropic might met with opposition from officials; and this strange but unquestionable power was given as a kind of private commission."

"I strike down all the rules, and—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted Sir Joshua, striking the coal with the tongs; "but there it is. It must be acknowledged without question."

heard in the ranks—short sentences, full of direct meaning, such as are always spoken when formality is absent, and curiously excited.

The male chains having been inspected by the governor, who was accompanied by Mr. Wyville, had marched to the railway station.

Four great wagons or tumbrils rolled into the yard, to carry away the female convicts. Before they entered the wagons, the governor addressed the women, telling them that their good conduct in prison had earned this change; that their life in the new country to which they were going would be one of opportunity; that their past was all behind them, and a fair field before them to work out honest and happy lives.

Many of the prisoners sobbed bitterly as the kind governor spoke. Hope, indeed, was bright before them, but they were parting from all that they ever loved; they would never more see the face of father or mother, brother or sister; they would never more see an English field or an English flower. Their lives had been shattered and shameful; but the moment of parting from every beloved relation of youth was the more embittered, perhaps, by the thought of their unworthiness.

When the governor had spoken, they entered the tumbrils, and the guards fell in. The old governor raised his hat. He was deeply affected at the scene, common though it must have been to him.

"Good-bye, and God bless you all in your new life," he said.

The driver of the front tumbril looked round, to see that all was ready before starting his horses.

"Wait," said a tall man, who was rapidly and eagerly scanning the faces of the women, as he passed from wagon to wagon; "there's a mistake here."

"What is the matter there?" shouted the governor.

"There is one prisoner absent, sir," said the tall man, who was Mr. Haggitt; "one prisoner absent who was ordered for this ship."

"What prisoner?" asked the governor.

"Start up your horses," shouted the governor; and the first tumbril lumbered out of the yard.

The governor was looking at Mr. Haggitt, who stood beside the last wagon, his face a study of rage and disappointment.

"That prisoner was specially ordered for this ship," he repeated. "Sir Joshua Hobbs wrote the order with his own hand."

"He has countermanded it," said the governor curtly.

"When?" asked Haggitt.

"Two hours ago," said the governor. "The prisoner will remain in Millbank."

Mr. Haggitt looked he would have led to the glance Mr. Wyville stood close to him; but Haggitt never met his eye during the scene. As he departed, however, in passing him, he raised his eyes for an instant to Mr. Wyville's face and said:

"I am going to West Australia. I shall soon return."

Mr. Wyville's face might have been of marble, so absolutely unconscious did he seem of the presence or words of Haggitt.

The tumbrils rolled from the yard with their strange freight, and Mr. Haggitt strode from the prison. He stood on the poop of the transport as she sailed from Portland that afternoon.

More than once that day did Haggitt's words repeat themselves like a threat in Mr. Wyville's mind; and when all was silent in sleeping London that night, he arose from the study-table at which he wrote, and paced the room in sombre thought.

His mind was reasoning with itself, and at last the hapless did conquer. He stopped his dreary walk, and smiled; but it was a sad smile.

"Poor children!" he murmured; "what would become of them here? I must instruct Teparati, and—"

He said, looking reverently upward through the night, "It will be done."

the whole sad story, child, and let me see what can be done."

"O, Sister Cecilia, I cannot—I cannot!" sobbed Alice. "O, do not ask me—do not make me think of my sweet little baby—I cannot think of it dead—indeed, I cannot speak of that!"

"Alice," said the nun, "your baby is with God, saved from the stains and sorrows of life. This woman," and the voice of Sister Cecilia grew almost severe, "this terrible woman, who heard that she is a bad and wretched woman, Alice—deserves nothing from you but justice. God demands justice to ourselves as well as to others."

"I cannot accuse her," answered Alice, in a low voice, gradually returning to its old firmness. "She has suffered more than I—God pardon her! And I know that she suffers, even now."

"Well, poor child," said the nun, deeply affected, "we must ask for pardon, then, for you."

Alice rose from her low seat, and stood before the window, looking upward, with her hands clasped before her—an attitude grown familiar to her of late.

My dead mother knows I am innocent of crime," she said slowly, as if speaking to her own heart; "no one else knows it, though some may believe it. I cannot be pardoned for a crime I have not committed. That were to accept the crime. I shall not accuse her, though my own word should set me free. Do not ask me to speak of it any more, Sister Cecilia. I shall remain here—and I shall be happier here."

Sister Cecilia dropped the subject, and never returned to it again. From that day she treated Alice Walmsley in another manner than of old. She spoke with her of all the crosses that came in her path, either to herself or others. By this means the latest sympathies of Alice were touched and exalted. She entered with interest into every story of sorrow or suffering of the unfortunate, related to her by the kind little Sister.

In this communion, which, if not happy, was at least peaceful, the months grew into years, and the years followed each other, until four summers more had passed through Alice's cell.

During these years she had developed out of the prison, the light was by her surroundings. It seemed that youth had been too thoughtful, too unstable, too happy, even to indicate her future. That bright girlhood was the rich, fallow ground. The five dark years of her agony and unselfish were the seasons of ploughing and harrowing the fertile soil and sowing the fruitful seed. The four years of succeeding peace were the springtime and the early summer of her full life, during which the strong shoots grew forward toward the harvest of ripe womanhood.

Toward the end of these four years a word of change came to her cell—she was once more selected among the fifty female prisoners to be sent on the annual convict ship to Western Australia.

It was during the preparation for this voyage that Will Sheridan returned, a rich man, to find the shattered pieces of his love and happiness. It was during one of these quiet days within Alice's cell that he, without, had wandered through London, a heart-stricken man, vainly seeking for interest in the picture-galleries and churches. It was during one of these peaceful nights within the cell that he, without, led by the magnetism of strong love, found himself beneath the gloomy walls of Millbank, round which he wandered through the night, and which he could not leave until he had pressed his feverish lips against the keyhole of the prison.

The night when Will Sheridan at last stood before the door of Alice Walmsley's cell, and read her beloved name on the card, she sat within, patiently sewing the coarse cloth of her transport dress. When the door opened, and his yearning sight was blessed with that which it had longed for, the stood before him, calm, and with a beautiful, wild downcast eyes, according to her own modesty and the prison discipline.

When he passed her door a few weeks later, and saw within the sweet-faced Sister Cecilia, and heard, after so many years, the voice of her beloved, in one short sentence, which sent him away very happy, she dreamt not that a loving heart had struck her cords as a parched field drink the refreshing rain.

Strong and so futile are the out-reachings of the soul. They must be mutual, or they are impotent and vain. Reciprocal, they draw together through the density of a planet. Single, the one reaches for the other weakly, as a shadow touches the precipice, hopelessly as death.

But that which we desire, we may feel; but that which we desire, we cannot think, might just as well be non-existent.

TO BE CONTINUED.

VIII. AFTER NINE YEARS.

So the state of Alice Walmsley was not changed by the death of Mr. Haggitt; indeed no change had resulted from except the increased hatred of the Chief Director for Mr. Wyville, and the sleuth-dog errand on which Haggitt had sailed for Australia.

Alice did not know nor think of the causes that kept her from transportation. One day she was quietly informed by the warden that the ship had sailed. She hardly knew whether to be glad or sorry, for her own sake; but of late she had not been quite one in the world. Her eyes filled with tears, and she clasped her hands before her.

"You are sorry, Number Four," said the warden.

"She was so good—she made me so happy," answered Alice, with streaming eyes.

"Was?"

"Sister Cecilia."

"She has not gone," said the warden, smiling, as she is coming here good day, Sister; somebody was crying for you."

The joy of Alice was unbounded, as she held the serge dress of Sister Cecilia, and looked in her kind and pleasant face. The change in Alice's character was more marked in this case than in any circum- stance since the gleam of the flower had caught her eye in the cell. The strong will seemed to have departed; the self-reliance, born of wrong and anguish, had disappeared; she was a simple and impul- sive girl again.

Between the innocent happiness of her young life and the fresh tenderness now springing in her heart, there lay an awful gulf of sorrow and despair. But she was on the high bank—the sunny field beyond, and, as she looked, the far shore drew nearer to her, and the dismal strait between grew narrower and deeper.

"Alice," said Sister Cecilia, gravely, when the happy greeting was over, "it is now time that something were done for your release."

CHRISTIAN UNION.

[The following able paper on this subject was sent to the Toronto press, but refused insertion.]

Mr. Editor:—

After perusing everything in the Journal coming in my way, only one article of Christian Union, I must say, as an outside observer, I may be pardoned for expressing a doubt: whether the discussion on the question, by ministers of the Churches, have impressed all readers with the conviction that it is the advancement of Divine truth, and not rather the material interests of the religious public, or, at least, the ministerial body, who are really uppermost in the thoughts of some of those who are advocates of the movement. It is to be hoped, indeed, that I may be found to be in error in this conjecture, which to many may perhaps seem somewhat ungracious. But, aside from this, and looking to ultimate results, it must be confessed that, personally, I feel wholly unable to appreciate the view that differences of opinion as to the contents of the Revelation of God to man, in respect to doctrines or observances, furnish reasonable warrant for relegating any portion thereof to the region of the unknowable, to that of mere "theology," or to the category of non-essentials, or even of sufficient importance to be contended for specifically, God being by Churches claiming to teach in His name. Such a view, in my judgment, can only be entertained by those who have a confused notion of the conditions implied or required for the public promulgation of revelation in the sense of its author; who have unappreciated the method actually adopted by God for conveying His message to mankind; and who, besides, overlooked the fact that (to adopt the *modus loquendi* of scientists) it is impossible to conceive Almighty Wisdom revealing an order of grace for the guidance and salvation of men, yet including in its doctrines which may be put aside as superfluous. Nor is it conceivable that a revelation addressed to the mind and conscience of man, in which his supernatural end, should be unaccompanied by some unfulfilling measure of ascertaining what its contents and obligations really are. Hence, it seems to me reasonable to expect, at the very least, on the part of those following "the Bible alone" theory that when distinguishing essential from non-essential, the necessity would be recognized of looking outside of themselves for positive proofs of their contentions, and so be able to point out independent and express authority for the distinction asserted. Certainly it can hardly be imagined that the thinking but sceptical portion of mankind in Christian lands are likely to be greatly influenced in favor of Christianity by the hollow expedient of what Andover theologians have defined as "a least common multiple"; for, though a compromise between Churches must necessarily mean a compromise for their adherents, it should not be forgotten that the question first in order for the Churches to consider is not what minimum of belief will suffice for mutual, taken singly or jointly, and judged according to the varying circumstances, conditions and opportunities of each one in life. No: this is but a secondary question, so far as Churches are concerned. The prior question is, What minimum of belief will cover the whole Revelation of God, written and unwritten, objectively considered, as the message, which, in addition to the written, is demanded to be taught, the authorized teacher is expected and supposed to deliver, as the occasion demands? The distinction is not only great, but of primary importance.

Returning, however, to the previous point, I remark that while much has been written and said in numerous quarters in regard to a basis for the desired union, I suppose it must have struck the majority of readers that ministers of the most prominent of the Protestant Churches have, for the most part, held aloof from discussion of the subject; or, if favoring at all any policy of concession, their forward movement has been with a written and said in numerous quarters in regard to a basis for the desired union, I suppose it must have struck the majority of readers that ministers of the most prominent of the Protestant Churches have, for the most part, held aloof from discussion of the subject; or, if favoring at all any policy of concession, their forward movement has been with a written and said in numerous quarters in regard to a basis for the desired union, I suppose it must have struck the majority of readers that ministers of the most prominent of the Protestant Churches have, for the most part, held aloof from discussion of the subject; 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The Dream of the Mockers.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I slept; methought that an angel spoke, My boy lay still but my soul awoke: The angel's voice was every where...

HOW TO RAISE CHILDREN.

A PAULIST FATHER'S SERMON ON THE DUTIES OF CATHOLIC PARENTS.

At the close of a four weeks mission last week at the Paulist church in New York City, Father Brady closed it with the following interesting sermon on "The Duties of Parents."

Parents are bound to provide proper food and clothing to the extent of their means, not to stint, nor yet to pamper. There may be some misers who grudge their children enough to eat as there are rich people who feed their children beef tea three times a day and literally kill them with kindness.

Reason and religion will guide right-minded parents to do what is good for their children in regard to their physical wants. Their spiritual life, however, has needs paramount to those of the physical, as the soul lives longer than the body.

FATHER MATHW'S MINOR TRAITS.

A PLEASANT ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE TEMPERANCE APOSTLES' CHARACTERISTICS.

Frank J. Mathew's life of Father Mathew tells many pleasant things about the famous temperance apostle. This account of some of his minor traits is particularly interesting.

IS THE CHURCH INTOLERANT?

HER PROGRESS DUE TO PRAYER, ARGUMENT AND PERSUASION. One of the charges made against the Church is that she is intolerant. There are two species of intolerance...

From the foundation of the Church to the present day it has been her lot to contend with every religious vagary invented by the prolific mind of man, and her weapons have been those of prayer, argument and persuasion.

DR KELLEY IS RIGHT

From the Journal of the New South.

In a sermon delivered at Watkins Institute, Nashville, on last Sunday, Rev. Dr. Kelly, the gentleman who was elected Governor of Tennessee, said: "It is a fact that the proportion of poor in Roman Catholic churches is much greater than those who come to Protestant churches."

TRUST GOD.

Leave them to the hidden Providence of God whatever you find troublesome, and believe firmly that He who watches over all His creatures will take a loving care of you, of your life and of all your affairs.

Dark and Sluggish.

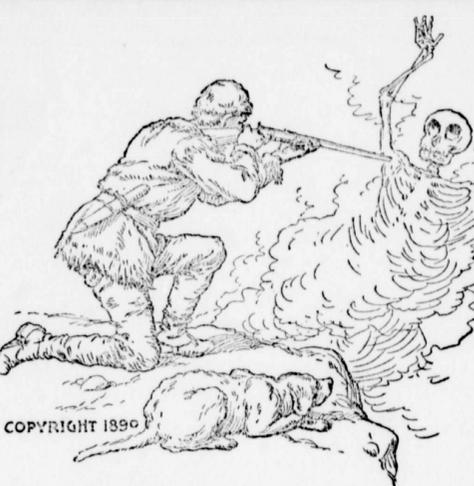
Dark and sluggish describes the condition of bad blood. Healthy blood is bright and clear. To cure bad blood and its consequences, and to secure good blood and its benefits in the safest, surest and best way use Burdock Blood Bitters.

Don't Feel Well.

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—Burdock Blood Bitters will do it for you.

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