

The Catholic Record

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, - As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1880.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

The attitude of honest, manly and fearless determination assumed by the Irish people in respect of the land question has met approval amongst all classes but the enemies of the Irish race and name. These are numerous. They are to be found as well in America as in Europe. Blinded by their hatred of a noble people, whose history is a record of national martyrdom, they see in every Irish popular movement an evidence of a morbid tendency to disorder. The Irish tenantry they describe as an indolent, vicious and intemperate class. Last week we declared that "the Irish peasant is sober and industrious to a degree truly marvellous in such a country as Ireland. In a country where sobriety and industry lead to a tightening of the bonds of landlord tyranny there is surely but little encouragement for the starving peasant to be either sober or industrious. In every country but Ireland sobriety and industry lead to wealth and happiness. In Ireland the temperate and industrious are made the special victims of landlord rapacity."

of the Irish peasantry everywhere is incessant and almost incredible. Landlords, such as the Marquis of Lansdowne, have kept Ireland in a system of bondage reeking with cruelty and injustice unknown in the very worst days of negro slavery in America. A case of starvation on the Lansdowne estates, attended by circumstances of atrocity, unfortunately not rare in Ireland, leads Mr. Redpath to the reflection on the Lansdowne family we have just recited. The peculiarly devised schemes of Lord Lansdowne and his agents to keep his tenantry in absolute serfdom are too inhuman to meet with adequate condemnation. But Mr. Redpath has done a noble duty in exposing the iniquitous rule of Lord Lansdowne on his own estates. The death by starvation of Denis Sullivan, referred to by Mr. Redpath, is one of the saddest episodes of the famine of 1880. From the Kerry Sentinel Mr. Redpath takes the following recital of this melancholy occurrence: "All who know the prostrate condition of our people this trying year of famine, know that they suffer from a scarcity of fuel as well as a scarcity of food. The year was unvisited in a great measure to the saving of turf, and even in more prosperous years the price charged by landlords for terry is often so high that people who have not constant employment cannot manage to purchase the bog. In this pressing crisis the noble Marquis (of Lansdowne) who owns vast estates around Kenmare, gave not a stick or a chip to afford firing to the poor; and it appears that he actually keeps a sort of sylvan Cerberus, in the shape of a wood bailiff, to preserve the rotten branches of trees and bits of thorn from being taken home to the fireless hearths of the poor. For entering upon some part of the Marquis of Lansdowne's property and picking bits of thorn wood for firing, the wife of this poor man was brought to court and fined. The inhumanity of the act is best demonstrated from the fact that the bailiff who prosecuted swore the value of the sticks to be one penny! For this monstrous crime, this terrible injustice to the most noble Marquis of Lansdowne, the poor woman was fined (between costs and compensation) in three shillings and one penny. This fine not being paid (they were penniless), she was to have been arrested and cast into jail. Her husband rose up from that bed where hunger and want had prostrated him and went in search of an official of the Lansdowne office who owed him that amount, and it was while engaged in this melancholy work that death overtook him." The correspondent of the Tribune draws a very just conclusion from this tragedy: "America sent food to the 'Nun of Kenmare' to feed Lord Lansdowne's tenants; but Lord Lansdowne sentenced one of the most wretched of them to jail, because she took a pennyworth of straw used with which to cook this American food!" We have before us other instances of brutal tyranny on the part of the Irish landlords. Their brutality does not in itself justify crime on the part of the tenants. We do not refer to their inhuman outrages to find even a palliative for the excesses of a people goaded by their cruelty to infuriation. But we do earnestly desire to see the public in full possession of the true state of affairs in Ireland. Another instance of landlord persecution will give our readers a partial insight to the causes of the present crisis in Ireland: "An eviction has just taken place in Dingle, which has excited more than ordinary pity for the sufferers. An aged couple, named Patrick Kennedy and his wife, with their son and daughter-in-law and seven children (eleven in family), occupied a house and farm on a townland called Maunagraw, near Dingle, and for which Mr. Samuel J. Hassey is agent for his relative, Mr. Hickson. Like many other tenants, who were once in better circumstances, Kennedy got into arrears, owing two years' rent, including the running gale. Of this sum he offered to pay half cash down, and the balance by instalments, but this was refused although the arrears included a 'rise' of £10 a year tacked on to the rent above two years ago. A Dublin ejectment was accordingly served at a cost of about £5, which was paid by Kennedy. The day of eviction arrived, and so did the bailiff, and this functionary, after scarcely permitting these poor people time to clear out, set the house on fire, and then stood by to see that no one attempted to extinguish the flames, until the work was complete, and nothing remained except the blackened walls. The fire was, it is presumed, merely carried out with a view to prevent the tenants re-occupying the house, and left these poor creatures absolutely without shelter. The cries of the children, as well as the old couple, who spent some fifty years within what was now a smoking ruin, were, it is said, heart-rending. Can anyone fail to see the results of landlord cruelty in the present distressed condition of Ireland? The public mind of the country is sorely disturbed. There is no progress nor steadiness in the commercial and industrial enterprises of the country. In many places want and destitution keep large bodies of the population dependant on the charity of the public or the benevolence of individuals. A soil, as fecund as any that the dew of heaven falls on, yields not food for

the people. The vast extent of Ireland's unreclaimed domain, the poverty of the land in many places through over-cultivation, the great tracts of country formerly inhabited but now given to pasture or to wood, and the cruelty and crime now stalking through the land, recall the worst periods of famine-stricken and war-wasted lands. Ireland has indeed been pillaged, plundered and depopulated by landlord rapacity till now— "All her husbandry doth lie on heaps, Corrupting in its own fertility. Her tillage sows the barren seed, her heart, Unpruned dies; her hedges even plucked, Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair. But forth disorder'd twigs: her fallow leas The darnel, hemlock and rank tansy Both root upon, while that the conifer mists, That should discriminate such savages; The even mead, that erst brought sweetly The frocked cowslip, burnt and green from fire. Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank, Conceives by illness, and nothing seems But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs, Losing both beauty and utility. And as our vineyards, fallows, meads and hedges, Defective in their natures, grow to wildness, Even so our houses and ourselves and children Have ruin'd or do learn, for want of time, The sciences that should become our country; That nothing do but meditate on blood— To swearing and stern looks, diffused attire, And every thing that seems unnatural."

Grant. They attended the Council, heard papers read and speeches made, and very likely enjoyed their trip from a social standpoint, as all good Presbyterians can enjoy such a trip. They will no doubt accept re-election in 1883, as it will then include a free trans-Atlantic trip and a very happy convivial time in the good old town of Belfast. LANDLORDS IN COUNCIL. One hundred and five Irish Landlords have been for some time in consultation on the present state of affairs in Ireland. At no time remarkable for toleration or charity for their down-trodden tenants, their new departure is in perfect keeping with their past history. There is not even a show of wisdom about their deliberations. One would think that, seeing the great proportions which the present agitation in favor of the Irish tenantry has assumed, they would make a virtue of necessity and show a readiness to meet the tenant half way. But no, in the proposal which they have laid before the Queen's representative in Ireland there is not the slightest indication of a desire to yield one jot from the position of tyranny and oppression which they have hitherto held. The Land League is to them a thing of iniquity with which they will have naught to do, and they even turn in horror from the more moderate demands of the Bishop and priests of Cloyne. They were not, however, without a remedy for the present dangerous crisis in Irish politics. They have at hand and would apply immediately the old-time nostrums of the Peace Preservation Act, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, abundance of police and military, &c., &c. Nor are their demands marked by that modesty which one would expect from persons in their dangerous position. On the contrary, they threaten all kinds of things on the government unless it follows to the letter their commands. To cap the climax of their foolishness and effrontery they declare that unless they are listened to they will refuse to act as magistrates or grand jurors. This upshot of the affair is heartily to be desired, as it would make room for honest men, who would administer the laws, not in the interest of a class, but with impartiality and for the good of the country. ANOTHER CLOUD IN THE EAST. Duligno has not yet been ceded to Montenegro, nor has the Greek frontier been adjusted in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. The Turkish government has, it is true, promised the cession of Duligno, but very little, if any reliance is to be placed on promises from a government too weak to keep its own mind. The ministers of the Sultan are the creatures of Islamic fanaticism, and cannot enjoy popularity if they lose any means of keeping the territory of Turkey intact. The old fire of Turkish fanaticism has recently been rekindled, and we may at any moment witness such an outbreak of Mahometan cruelty as will appal the civilized world. The Turks, seeing themselves abandoned even by England, will make one supreme effort to save their European dominions by evoking from all classes of Mahometans a spirit of fanatical resistance to Christian aggression. The Montenegrin government may obtain peaceable possession of Duligno, though we are of the opinion that not one inch of Turkish territory will be ceded till it is taken by force of arms. The Greek government is evidently prepared for war in the assertion of its right to the extended frontier on the north, guaranteed to it by the treaty of Berlin. The King's speech at the opening of the Chambers the other day in Athens is strongly warlike in its tone. The Greek monarch leaves no room for doubt as to his purpose in case the Sultan refuses to yield. He says: "I listen to ask the co-operation of the Chambers to enable me to carry out the national duties imposed upon me. These duties are unusually serious, but the sentiments of the nation are proportionately lofty. The relations of Greece with the foreign Powers are friendly. I have to express gratitude to the countries I visited, whose arbitration has given Greece a frontier strengthening and extending her boundaries. The execution of the decision of the Powers imposes upon us an action the regulation of which will chiefly engage our deliberations. The Government has already made extensive military and naval preparations, for which loans have been contracted, and which the Chambers will be asked to ratify. The nation has undertaken heavy obligations. The army will not be disbanded till the establishment of a new order of things in the territory awarded to Greece. I am firmly resolved to effect as speedily as possible that for which I prepared. I rely upon your co-operation as faithful exponents of the national will. Such work will be blessed by God." This declaration of the Hellenic King has created a profound sensation throughout Europe. No one believes that Greece, unsupported, would assume any such position as that in which the King's speech places her. Either Russia or England, or perhaps, singular to relate, both, must have promised active and unreserved co-operation with Greece in case of war in the assertion of its right under the treaty. If the effect of the Greek King's speech on the Turkish government be to excite, as many think it will, the already almost uncontrollable fanaticism of the people and provoke immediate hostilities, the conse-

quences will be of incalculable importance to Europe. Should war take place, and the powers hesitate to come to the support of Greece, the latter would be in a very short time crushed out of existence. On the other hand, many of the powers concerned in the treaty of Berlin cannot be looked on as true allies. The interests of Russia and Britain in the East are not identical, and if the government of Mr. Gladstone lend its support to a pro-Russian policy its doom is sealed. Then Germany, Italy, and Austria have claims, pretensions and interests in the settlement of the Turkish difficulty, more or less antagonistic. We are therefore deeply impressed with the view that if hostilities once begin a general European war must be the result. A speedy termination of the present painful uneasiness in European politics may at all events be looked for. Peace or war must soon be decided on, and the Eastern question settled we trust forever. EDITORIAL NOTES. VERY REV. DR. CLEARY has gone to Rome, where he will be consecrated Bishop of Kingston. His advent to his Canadian home may be looked for at an early date. QUEEN VICTORIA has proscribed from attendance in her drawing rooms all ladies who have appeared in the divorce court either as petitioners or respondents. "Secret Societies are great aids in obtaining office, and we betide the unhappy candidate who opposes these societies."—Catholic Columbian. We have the same to say in Canada. The grips and signs and passwords are very often the means of putting one man into a situation and keeping another out. REV. FATHER DILLON, who has been in charge of St. Mary's Church in this city for some time, has been appointed to the mission of La Salette. His many friends in London will regret his departure from our midst, and wish him every success and happiness in his new field of labor. The Christian Union correspondent says the Canadian delegates to the Presbyterian Convention were the most demonstrative. They always carried an umbrella to the platform, and always got excited and brandished it. They had some heavy matters on their conscience, and it served as a powerful aid in laying them lucidly before the delegates. EVEN THE ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has sent forth their verdict against the common school system. At their recent conference a resolution was introduced urging ministers to establish parochial schools wherever it was possible, and in the impossible places to provide religious instruction for those pupils who are compelled to use the unsatisfactory public schools. THE MESSENGER, a Protestant newspaper, referring to the falling away of Presbyterianism in England, says that two thousand members of that communion are every year lost to the Church. As the Presbyterian element in England numbers altogether only fifty thousand, there appears to be a very discouraging prospect ahead for that pretentious denomination. THE UTAH missionaries, before they start out to search for converts to Mormonism, consult statistical tables of immorality and go direct to those countries having the highest per cent of crime. They seldom appear on Irish soil, for the reason that their abominable doctrine has never yet taken root in a single Irish heart. THE late Lord Ashdown was a type of a good Irish landlord. There were no evictions on his estates. During the recent distress he saved his tenants from all necessity of applying for relief from the funds raised by voluntary contributions by himself giving help to all who needed it. At his funeral his tenants, to the number of five hundred, followed his remains to the grave, each wearing a white scarf. THE brethren of the Baptist Church in New York city have been quite recently discussing an all-important question. We have not yet heard if any conclusion has been arrived at. The disputants are quite alive to the importance of the work and are giving the matter in hand their best attention. We have no doubt that all that the religious world will anxiously await their decision in the matter, and we trust that their talent and learning will throw such light upon it that anxious minds will be

forever set to rest. The subject in question is "May a Christian smile." THEY are beginning a crusade against the publishers of immoral papers in France. The manager of the journal *Boccace* has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and five hundred francs' fine for immoral publications. The printer of the paper gets three months' imprisonment and a similar fine, and the journal has been suspended for two months. On this side of the Atlantic much useful work could be accomplished in this direction also. Two or three murders have taken place in Ireland in the past few months. This is all we have any particulars of, and if more occurred they would all over the world. The cable men coolly asserts that agrarian murders are of daily occurrence. Why does he not go into particulars and tell us who are murdered? He is evidently excited about the prosecution of the Land League, and his messages will now have to be taken with extreme caution. It is a pity they cannot put a man at the other end of the cable who will transmit the facts, and not his own feelings. EVEN the Protestant people of the United States are awakening to the fact that common school influence is not good for their children. For some years many of them were content to send their daughters to convents, thinking the boys could probably take care of themselves in the public schools, but now a change even in this respect is deemed necessary. The schools of the Christian Brothers in Buffalo contain a large percentage of Protestant boys who have been taken by their parents from the public institutions. THE Methodist conference at Rockford, Ill., recently passed a series of resolutions declaring that pastors should not change their charges until after election, so that several thousand votes might be saved to the republican party.—New York Tribune. What a pity that it is not the Catholic Church that thus interferes in secular matters. Really our friends of the press on the other side of the border have missed a grand chance by Catholics minding their own business. Still the interference of the Methodist Church is just as much out of place in this matter as would be that of any other religious body, and yet we miss that howl of indignation which is always heard if even a prominent Catholic should dare to take an active part in politics. BOND STREET CONGREGATIONAL Church, Toronto, is again in tribulation. The worshippers had settled down to an appreciation of the services of their new pastor, Dr. Wyll, and now comes a "call" from Brooklyn, and it is said the rev. gentleman will accept. The Congregational people of that city are about to erect a \$50,000 Church, to be called the "First Identity Church," and Dr. Wyll is wanted as pastor. The "First Identity Church" means something beyond our comprehension. No doubt it has some grand significance highly pleasing to those who are about to erect the structure. Giving a church the name of a street is getting too common; and as these people have no saints to honor, something new and neat must be applied to their places of worship. We imagine the Toronto Church is now deserving the title of "First Identity Church." THE Dublin Freeman prints a good illustration in a late number, exhibiting the great noise made about crime in Ireland, while outrages of great magnitude taking place in England receive only a passing notice. The cartoon shows a couple of railroad tracks under one of which is a package of dynamite and under the other a keg of powder. Three ruffians crouch behind a rock, and this conversation takes place: *First English Ruffian*—"O say, Bill, did you 'ear about them horrid Hiri-hi? They have been and shot a landlord. Ain't it 'orrible? By the way, which of these trains are you a-blowing hup? I 'ope as you are not a-bint-terferring with 'em." *Second English Ruffian*—"No, pal, I'm not a-middlin' with your job. My doinamite is hunder the down express and your gimpowder is hunder the hup mail. Well, them Irish is real bad." AT THE recent Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia the Irish delegate told some truths which must have acted like a bombshell in the ranks of that section of the assembly who were noted for their narrow-mindedness and bigotry. We can picture to ourselves how uneasily Prof. Mac-Vicar, of Montreal, Chiniqay's colleague, must have sat in his seat

while Mr. Roberts was the winds the slanders for years hugg'd to the giving vent to his the delight of his life, virtue of the Irish. Roberts said:—"You virtue; the opposit Roman Catholic Irel unknown in spite of d contrary which I dar upon, partly because to waste the time and there are statements painful as touching o to descend upon, bu stands immaculate," could not say as muc of Presbyterianism. the gentlemen who o Church Mission Societ we hope be borne in people who take by th ambulating mounte from place to place o towards carrying on heartless and disgrac among the poor class. "But sir, I do here p section in connecti Union, imported from go about all the count can find a footing and walls as thickly as t with posters offeri pounds for a text of prove that there is a in fact, most offen anathemas in the face that differs from the Knox spoke in term strength, terms su are not terms to use get close to a man's h Roman Catholics have terms of familiarity who begins first by b down and then kick addition to this we h tion, the Orange insti the best word it has f Catholic Church is 'T Pope,' and that is sup circles to be a displa and singularly illu spirit that is in Chr I am here to say the man Catholic commu certain sense the r community in Ireland whose members atten diances of its own t community we call R. Want of shoes and w does not keep any R woman from her plac the Sabbath. Whe stream all around w our Protestant sensi solemnly affected that the secrecy of our own with our text comfender, spend all the m about the ordinary t time, or, perhaps, re paper, the Roman Ca rity, in spite of wind ar found on their knee precincts where the mercy of God to be them."

CORRECTI The concluding senten in our last issue on the hope for the election field. We entertain no confidently expect that of the American nation honor of the Chief Magi Hancock. The sentence have read in this sense. MOVEMENTS OF TH On the 16th instant His Walsh, accompanied by Sunday, visited the Biddul Sunday he preached a sermon on the "Purity Virgin." At Vespers an given by Monsignor Br tion." The rev. gentle length on the necessity this, and pointed out in means of accomplishing On Monday, 18th, H confirmation in the same sons. The administering rite was preceded by a instruction by the Bishop the sacrament, its excellency and means of pre dant fruits. The Bishop Monsignor Bruyere, Rev pastor of Biddulph, and London. His Lordship compliment in the high tor and the congregation of the children. On the evening of the boy, accompanied by Monsignor Bruyere, a pastor of Mount Carmel, parish of the last nam firmation was given on in the church of that niss and eleven persons havi rite conferred upon them. Lordship delivered a m course in a feeling and in The children of this n abundant proof of being the reception of this gra Church. Mass was offer O'Keefe, the worthy ass of Mount Carmel. At holy sacrifice Monsignor most earnest discour candidates, on the nee ance, and suggesting th means of its accomplish The choirs of the chu