

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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REMOVAL!

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and have the largest and most attractive stock of Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1880.
Sunday, 7.—Twenty-ninth after Pentecost. *Septuagesima.*
Monday, 8.—Octave of all the Saints. *Double.*
Tuesday, 9.—Dedication of the Basilica. *Commemoration of the Saints Octave. Double.*
Wednesday, 10.—St. Andrew, Confessor. (*Commemoration of Bishop of London.*) *Double.*
Thursday, 11.—St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor. *Double.*
Friday, 12.—St. Martin, Pope and Confessor. *Double.*
Saturday, 13.—St. Stanislaus of K, Confessor. *Double.*

CATHOLIC PRESS.

"Of Nobels has ever made money out of Offenbach's works that he was enabled to keep," says the ablest dramatic newspaper in America. No wonder this is true, for the Frenchman's operas were dirty, and filth, like liquor, always brings a curse with it.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

A MAN may know perfectly well how to build a house, but without the practice of a mechanic he will fail in his efforts. So a Catholic may know his faith well and what he must do to build up a spiritual edifice, but without a constant practice in it, he has a poor chance of ever accomplishing the end that he aims at.—*Catholic Columbian.*

It is better than a joke to have the Quakers, those lovers of "peace at any price" (when it suits them), brought into contact with the "man of blood." It appears that Mrs. Lucas, sister of John Bright, has been introduced to Garibaldi as one of his special admirers, and that the "hermit" spoke to her "a special word of sympathy." We have often more than suspected that the principles of the "family of love" followed the dove-colored bonnets and drab-colored broadcloth when the latter became things of the past. Quakers and Carbonari hobnobbing—the rabbit and the hyena eating out of the same dish! Why, this is the golden age returned before its time!—*London Universe.*

WHILE the Jesuits are being driven out of France, it is rather interesting to hear what one of the ultra-radical members of the Italian Parliament, the well-known Signor Patronecelli della Gattina, has to say about them. From what he writes in the *Gazzetta di Torino*, we translate the following:

"When I was 16 years old my uncle, a Freethinker, sent me to a school of the Jesuits, after I had been expelled from the seminary of Puzosoli. I was then capable of forming a judgment of what I saw going on around me, and I can assure you upon my honor that I never heard a syllable of anything of an immoral or subversive nature.

Yet, when the present rulers of Germany, Switzerland and France determined upon expelling the Jesuits from those countries, their chief plea was that they corrupted the youth entrusted to their care. Let those of their enemies speak for them who have seen them at work.—*London Universe.*

The Rev. Dr. Holme, who is a zealous Baptist, cries out against laughter. He obstinately refuses to follow the lead of his brother Baptists and draw a line between croquet playing and dancing. He thinks that such discrimination is queekery. He will not allow his brethren even the harmless amusement of laughing at Talmage. "A fully developed Christian," says Dr. Holme, "has no relish for secular amusements." Muscular Christianity, according to this rigid preacher when it wants relaxation goes to hear a long sermon; and therefore well-developed Christians are the only true Christians. A colored brother slyly remarked that the keeping of time with the feet, while the brethren and sisters gyrated in a ring at camp-meeting, was dancing, and told a story of the "spiritual" hugging which sometimes followed that religious amusement. The Baptist weekly conference laughed very much at this story,

and after a brother said that the devil often assumed the disguise of a fool, Dr. Potter asserted that the Conference had given a free "ad" to Talmage. The lugubrious Holme complained that the preacher of the Tabernacle was un-Biblical, and the discussion ended, leaving in the impartial mind the impression that the weekly conference verges on the imbecille.—*Catholic Review.*

If the English Salvation Army that came to this country some time ago, has done any good, we are glad of it. But there seems to be quite as much need of the Salvation Army at home as there is here. The Bishop of Manchester, it appears, has found in his diocese a parish containing 1,232 houses where 906 heads of families openly declare that neither they nor their households go to any church. This is plainly a very bad case, but we do not doubt that many more like it might be found in England. As the Salvation Army has not been received with much enthusiasm in this country, and its labors do not seem to be needed here as they are in England, it might very properly return to the country that it came from, and try to do some good there. The American people probably would not miss it very seriously.—*Pilot.*

CHARITY, as by Parliament manufactured, cannot be a whit better than a Church framed by the same agency. They are both the workmanship of men whose opinions of the Godhead are very divergent, and whose faith may be said to be almost nil. The affair at Poplar, cannot, therefore, be a matter of much surprise. Two homeless, starving women knocked at the gates of the Poplar Workhouse a whole night in vain. One of the women said if she were not admitted she felt that she would die, and the poor-law official informed her that as she had no order for admission she must die! For hours afterwards she waited to see had the poor-law official any "bowels of compassion" in his composition. Whilst so waiting her expectations were realized. She was found dead in front of what is legally called a "poor-house." There have been a coroner's inquest and a censure on the workhouse authorities, and a special committee has been formed to look into the whole matter. But what then? It is not the official who is to blame—it is the system.—*London Universe.*

It ought to be superfluous to tell parents that the daily papers are not fit reading for their children; but, unfortunately, it is not. Parents, in the majority of cases, do not seem to care what their children read as long as "they read nothing worse than other person's children read." The daily papers contain bold and unvarnished accounts of crimes of which every child should be ignorant. It seems absurd to cry out against vicious literature, while children are permitted to revel in the details of divorce suits and scandals which ought to make older persons blush. It is shocking to hear small children discuss the details of murder trials with an interest which shows the frightful precocity in knowledge they have gained. The most sensational story may injure the powers of a child's mind and inflame his imagination, but, as a rule, it does not familiarize him with the immorality of the time in such a dangerous manner as the columns of the average paper. The very advertisements in many of them are suggestive of evil things; and no father ought to allow his son or daughter to wander at his or her own will through the fields of print which spread before them so boundlessly.—*Catholic Review.*

It may last we had to notice the fact that the unfortunate man Bichery, whom Loysen had seduced from the faith, had groped his way so far back as to refuse to join his dark master in the attempt which the latter made to form an alliance with the gentleman who calls himself Bishop of Edinburgh, but who in reality is good Mr. Cotterill. At that time we used the following language:

Let us trust and pray that, having set himself free from the double slavery of Loysen and Cotterill, this unhappy man may find the grace to return to that tender Mother, the Catholic Church, who never turns away from the sinful when

she finds that they are sincerely sorrowful.

Some good Catholics must have been praying hard, for to our unspeakable joy we read the following in the French papers of Monday last:

The Abbe Bichery, who for awhile was vicar to Father Hyacinthe in his schismatical church in the Rue Rochechouart, and who quarrelled and went to law with him, has, after two months' probation at La Trappe, recanted his errors and submitted himself unreservedly to the Pope.—*London Universe.*

IMMORALITY is fearfully on the increase in Germany, and more especially in Prussia. The latest statistics show that crime is double of what it was ten years ago, although the population has only increased by 20 per cent. Our contemporary, the *Germania*, in an article on the subject, traces all this frightful depravation to the persecution the Catholic Church has had to undergo ever since 1873. We translate the following passage:

Bishops and priests have been dragged into prisons because they would not be unfaithful to their Church and their duty; yet people do not see that by this means the disgrace that used to attach to it no longer. Priests are punished again and again for celebrating Mass and administering the holy Sacraments; but the people honor these criminals and look upon them as martyrs.

The same writer then goes on to say:

Is the authority and the prestige of the State likely to be enhanced if priests, as has been done in Posen, are captured by the aid of the military simply because they bestowed the blessings and comforts of religion upon the people living in bereaved parishes?

All this is plain enough. The priest who does not heed the laws of the State that were expressly made for the oppression of the Church, and who does his duty regardless of consequences, remains dear to the people, and whatever Bismarck's toadies may say about "the majesty of the law" is of no avail.—*London Universe.*

BOUCAULT has rattled the dry bones in London by infusing some political spirit into his play of "Daddy O'Dowd," now called "The O'Dowd." The critics are furious at him for introducing politics—that is, anti-English politics—on the stage. It seems they even "abuse him" for it, but Boucault is so accustomed to abuse from a certain class of critics that he probably rather enjoys it by this time. When "Daddy O'Dowd" was presented in this country it was promptly recognized as one of the best plays its talented author had written. It then had no special political coloring, but in re-modelling it for the London stage the author has availed himself of the present state of things in Ireland to add some features which increase its interest. It is for these that the critics rail at him, but they seem to take well with the public, for, according to a cable dispatch, "since the first night the spectators have given constant and sympathetic applause to the dramatist's intentions." The same dispatch adds:

"The political sentiments are neither unreasonable nor treasonable. Offense is taken chiefly at the lustings scene in County Galway, in which the liberal candidate, the O'Dowd's son, referring to his opponent's assertion that the over population of Ireland is the cause of her poverty and misery, says: 'A few years ago Ireland had a population of 8,000,000; now she only 5,000,000. Let us follow the other 3,000,000 across the ocean, where the once thrifless people have become prosperous citizens and the backbone of the Republic.' 'What is the reason?' is the demand. 'Freedom,' answers the candidate, who then calls Ireland the Cinderella of the Isles and closes with the lines from Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' as applied to the present wretched condition of Ireland, which Mr. Boucault attributes to absenteeism and want of peasant proprietorship."—*Pilot.*

"We, therefore, the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled in council as 'Bishops in the Church of God,'" go on to draw up the obnoxious set of resolutions regarding the Catholic Church that could, by tortured "ingenuity," proceed from a vestry of Dogberys. It is greatly to be regretted that the "Bishops in the Church of God" do not know how to express themselves clearly and in plain English. We defy anybody, even Mr. Richard Grant White, to determine the meaning of the resolutions drawn up at the Conference regarding the "Holy Roman Church." Certainly the Bishops cannot have understood them themselves; for they are surely not demented. To show that they are not writing without

reason we quote two of the resolutions:

"1. That the body calling itself the Holy Roman Church has by the decrees of the Council of Trent in 1563 and by the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854 and by the decrees of the Infallibility of the Pope in 1870 imposed upon the consciences of all the members of the national churches under its sway as of the faith to be held and as of implicit necessity to salvation dogmas having no warrant in Holy Scripture or to the ancient creed, which dogmas are so radically false as to corrupt and defile the faith; and

"2. That the assumption of a universal episcopate by the Bishop of Rome, making operative the definition of Papal infallibility, has deprived of its original independence the Episcopal order in the Latin churches, and substituted for it a Papal vicariate for the superintendence of dioceses with a virtual change of the divine constitution of the Church as founded in the episcopate and the other orders into a indefinite consolidation, and has destroyed the autonomy, if not the corporate existence, of national churches."

For all we know to the contrary we might agree with every word here stated, as we might equally disagree. But we find neither head nor tail to the propositions, and in this they resemble the Church from which they emanate. Perhaps our friend the *Churchman* may help us out as to what the bishops really meant. Or were the "Bishops in the Church of God" engaged in a game of 13, 14, 15, of which these resolutions are the outcome?—*Catholic Review.*

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has discharged his last bottle of fog; but he became definite in his concluding charges. He could not let alone the Church whose temporalities he enjoys. "We do not wish our future clergy to be of the lower Roman Catholic priest or ordinary Methodist class-leader or Scripture-reader type." So spoke Dr. Tait at Maidstone. As the Methodists are the logical and legitimate offspring of Reformation principles, we presume he knows something of them. But what does he know of the true priesthood? Unordained, unseparated, and, it is said, unbaptized—what connection or sympathy can there be between Dr. Tait and anything spiritual? He unjustly and falsely charges some imaginary section of the priesthood with ignorance, and the talent comes well from the head of a Church which values classical lore and gentlemanly bearing more than theology, ordination, or mission. A scholar and a gentleman—that is Protestant for sanctity! Thank God! the Catholic priests are not so polished as to fear to speak of hell, nor are they such scholars as to deny the divinity of Christ! Why could not Dr. Tait leave the only priesthood under heaven alone, and try to earn his £15,000 annually by putting some religion into the surprised hymen whom he calls his brethren? If he wants a few points, we refer him (with some disgust) to Dr. Littledale, who wrote in the "Contemporary":

Open depravation of Christianity in the pulpit, personal immorality of life, daring nonconformity in public worship, gross neglect of pastoral duties, . . . deliberate sordidness and irreverence in the administration of the Sacraments—all these I have myself known to have been laid before bishop after bishop (against one person or other) with the result save a snubbing for the complainant.

For the archbishop's own private meditation we refer him to the same scholar's estimate of the Anglican Bishops for the last three hundred years.—*London Universe.*

PERSECUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Paris, Oct. 29.—*Le Monde* says the Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris deploring the decrees against the religious communities and their application.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Marquis de Corbioli, arrested for opposing the execution of religious decrees, has been released. At Thuir, in the Eastern Pyrenees, the dispersion of the foreign missionaries was not resisted. The Government is resolved to finish at once and for all with the remaining unrecognized orders in Paris. The police are now being instructed to disperse them on Saturday.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Franciscans have been expelled from their establishments in Rennes and Avignon. At the latter place they were obliged to force doors and demolish barricades. The work of ejectment lasted three hours. The Superior declared he owned the building, but he was nevertheless expelled. There was considerable excitement. Fourteen persons, including eight women, were arrested. The Superior of the Capuchins at Perpignan, on the appearance of the police, pronounced excommunication.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The religious decrees were carried out to-day against the Capuchins at Perpignan and Marseilles. The police forced the doors of several Legitimists, including that of Marquis Corbioli. The editor of the *Citizen* has been arrested for abetting resistance.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The news by cable from Ireland continues to be of the most exciting character. We give the despatches as we find them transmitted by cable. It is not prudent to place implicit reliance on all we receive through this channel. What is positively stated as a fact to-day may be contradicted to-morrow, and therefore it would be well to suspend belief in many rumors and reports until they are confirmed through other sources. The cable man has a habit of criticizing the sayings and doings of public men in the old country which is supremely impudent from one in his position. He is paid for transmitting the news. His opinions he should be taught to keep to himself.

New York, Oct. 27.—The *World's* cable says:—Parnell intends sending a new delegation to the United States to raise men and means for the outbreak that seems impending.

The *Herald's* Dublin special says Ireland has not been in such an excited state for many years. Dublin, which was slow to action, is now roused with the expectation of a stirring winter. All feel that the country is on the eve of a grave crisis. The agitation is open and is a social revolt against, and a movement to crush the ruling class of Ireland by intimidation and force. The prosecutions are only intensifying the bitter feeling of the Leaguers and drawing to their side many who hitherto disapproved of their course. It is rumored that on account of the prosecutions Shaw will resign from the Land Commission. No one believes that the prosecutions will be successful. A disagreement is confidently anticipated.

The excitement among the members of the League is not to be exaggerated. Their speeches, since the prosecutions were threatened, have been fierce, violent and characterized by intense hatred and contempt for the Government and landlords. Foster, once very friendly with Parnell, is now bitterly denounced, and nicknamed "Blackshot Foster." Foster is sadly unfitted for such a really serious task as the pacification of Ireland. The attitude of the Land League is now one of fearless attack upon everything and everybody with the bitterness of desperation. Parnell in a speech at a Galway banquet said:—"I would not have taken off my coat and gone into this work if I had not known that we are laying the foundation of a movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence. Let every tenant farmer, while he keeps a firm grip on his holding, recognize the great truth that in so doing he is helping to break down English misrule in Ireland." The city is filled with alarming rumors, many of which are baseless. The Government is awakening to the fact that they have a serious social war and desperate men to face. The garrisons are being filled to their utmost capacity. The sudden breaking out of the disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly organized outrages there, which now exceed those in any other county.

Dillon made a long speech defining the policy of the League, and replying to the accusations that the League is responsible for the outrages. The following resolutions were adopted:—In the face of the threatened prosecutions of members of the Land League by the English Government, we call on the Irish race all the world over to answer such coercive measures by a resolute organization for the purpose of defending the principles and the people of Ireland, and ardently request that Michael Davitt remain in America for the purpose of protecting the great extensive movement among the United States.

New York, Oct. 27.—The *Evening Mail's* London cable says:—The American branch of the Irish Land League is sending weekly remittances of money to the representatives of the League in Dublin. Between three and four hundred pounds have already been received.

THE MOUNTMORRIS DISTURBANCE.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—The excitement over the Land League agitation has been still further intensified in the county of Meath by preparations on the part of the authorities to billet the military in the public houses. A notice has been posted on the Ballacourt house threatening the life of anyone who shall visit the rent office of the estate of the late Lord Mountmorris within the next three months for the purpose of making any payment.

At a meeting of the magistrates of the West Riding of Cork, convened by Earl Cowper, it was resolved to favor the suspension of the *Hobbs Corpus* Act, and urged the Government to bring in an Arms Act, that the Peace Preservation Act might be re-enacted, and that troops be sent to Bantry, Bandon and Skibbereen.

At a meeting of the borough magistrates of Limerick it was decided that a hundred additional police be drafted for service in the town on the occasion of Parnell's reception, November 1. It was also decided that the liquor shops should be closed on that day.

A despatch to the *Times* from Dublin says between Templemore and Thurles signal flashes on the most approved military system are carried on nightly and answered by flashes from various points on the hills. There appears to be quite a system of communication by such signals and flashes, which is generally considered ominous of mischief.

London, Oct. 28.—In an interview yesterday with Tom O'Connor, Parnell's lieutenant, he said he was certain that Parnell would be indicted. He thought the other names mentioned in connection with the

prosecutions were largely speculative. O'Connor himself feels anxious over the situation, but he is prepared to face the worst. He is certain that the assassination of many landlords, and a reign of anarchy in the troubled districts, will follow immediately on any leaders being arrested. O'Connor starts for Dublin on Saturday to await his arrest, if it is really determined on. A fund is being organized to defend the prosecuted Leaguers.

The agitation caused by the intention of the Government to prosecute the Land Leaguers is still increasing. At a Home Rule meeting held in London it was resolved to call upon Irishmen living in England and Scotland to hold aloof from both parties during succeeding elections unless their candidate definitely disapprove of the impending prosecutions.

Dublin, Oct. 29.—A. M. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Louth, will be one of the counsel for the defence of the agitators.

London, Oct. 28.—The indictment against the Land League leaders is being printed in England, and every precaution is taken to keep the intentions of the Government unknown till a definite decision is reached. It is said the agitators will do all they can to prolong the trials.

London, Oct. 29.—A Dublin dispatch says the magistrates of Ulster have forbidden the meeting of the League at Dungannon on Monday, because the anniversary of the landing of William III. and the Gunpowder Plot come in the first week of November, and the celebration of these events on the one hand, and the meeting of the League on the other would be certain to inflame the party spirit.

It is reported that at a consultation of the law officers in Dublin to-day it was decided to make further arrest of Land Leaguers. Warrants have been issued and will be enforced in the morning. It is believed that the arrests will be made as privately as possible, and that bail will be taken for the prisoners' appearance. The Leaguers are growing more and more excited. The State prosecutions begin on Tuesday. It is further rumored that it is intended to arrest Parnell and Dillon at once.

The Crown has engaged all the leading counsel of the Irish bar, in order to prevent the Land League from retaining them. The Government may retain any number of counsel, though they need not use them, and the counsel are obliged to serve. The Government also has unlimited power to challenge without cause in the selection of a jury, while the defendants have only six challenges.

Dublin, Oct. 29.—Namy by name has been cut from the list of Leaguers to be prosecuted until now it is said only six remain. All the minor officers of the League have been struck off the list. This vacation on part of the Government will greatly strengthen the hands of the League. It is stated that the reduction of the number accused is a concession to Foster on account of his opposition to prosecution.

London, Oct. 30.—An enthusiastic meeting of the loyal inhabitants of the counties of Antrim, Belfast and Down, was held at Belfast last night. Seven thousand persons were present, and resolutions were adopted denouncing agitation and assassination.

London, Oct. 30.—John Bright has written to a gentleman in Waterford hoping that among the many plans now proposed something may be found that will lead to a great and permanent amendment to the land system, unless the agitation creates a tempest in the condition of things which will make amendment impossible.

A correspondent at Dublin says the Government has decided to increase the constabulary by two thousand men. Walsh and Healy have commenced an action for false imprisonment against the magistrate who signed the warrant for their arrest, on the ground that Manning's deposition contains no charge of any crime known at law.

London, Oct. 30.—It stated upon authority that Mr. Foster, who is the moving spirit in the Irish trials, is especially anxious to bring Parnell and Dillon to book.

The Land Leaguers have confidence in the inability of the Government to obtain a conviction in the coming trials, and have determined to enter an appearance four days after the summons is granted.

Healy alleges that his arrest was entirely illegal, as he committed no known crime. It is stated that he has commenced proceeding for false imprisonment against the magistrates who caused his arrest.

The Earl of Bessborough has joined the Land League. His alliance is looked upon by the Leaguers as a most important one.

BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Bushiger's Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and also the Life of the Blessed Virgin, published by the enterprising house of Benziger Bros., New York, has been brought to a conclusion with parts 37 and 38. We have repeatedly referred to this superb work as one which should be in every Catholic household in the country. The promises held out by the publishers at the commencement have been carried out to the letter. A magnificent steel engraving "The Resurrection," accompanies the concluding parts.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

On Monday, All Saint's Day, masses were celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral, same as on Sunday. On Tuesday masses were celebrated at 7 and 9 o'clock. It was edifying to witness the unusually large numbers of people who attended mass, and also the large number who approached holy communion on both days.