

The Catholic Record

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH

London, Oct. 11, 1878. 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 character or principles; that it will remain, what 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.

Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 19th Nov. 1882. DEAR SIR.—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character.

Yours faithfully, JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1883.

CONFIRMATION IN WOODSTOCK.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., His Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, arrived in Woodstock and on the following morning administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 54 children, who had been prepared very carefully by Rev. Father Brady. After high mass His Lordship preached on the effects of confirmation to a very large congregation. There were present Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Fathers Lamonte, Irishtown; McKeon, Bothwell; and Hodgkinson, St. Thomas. The people of Woodstock were delighted to see their pastor, Rev. Father Carlin, home again in their midst. In consequence of ill health the rev. gentleman was advised a short time ago to rest from his missionary labors and in consequence he has been in Montreal for the last few weeks. Our readers will be glad to learn that his improvement up to the present justifies the hope that he may very soon be able to resume the labors he loves so well.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

A few months ago when the anti-Irish and anti-Catholic press of the world sought to place the ever faithful Irish people in antagonism towards the Vatican, we took a very clear and pronounced stand on the subject of the relations between Ireland and the Supreme Pontiff. We were then told that the Holy Father had condemned the Irish in their struggle for national autonomy and legislative independence. We denied, even before we had seen the text of the circular upon which this view was said to be based, that the Holy Father would or could condemn his faithful Irish children in their battle against the most perfidious of governments and his own deadliest foe. Cardinal Simeoni's circular was intended for the clergy alone, but its text being given to the public by a political prostrate, without soul or honor or conscience, a charlatan and conspirator worthy to rank side by side with the Keoghs and Sadoires of a past generation, it was of course distorted to suit the purposes of Ireland's foes. That the Cardinal had a perfect right to issue such a circular to the clergy or that the Holy See had an absolute and unassailable right to condemn any political agitation striving after an unlawful purpose, or seeking a lawful one by the use of unjust means, no man, especially no Catholic, will deny. Against the savage misdeeds of a few wicked and designing men amongst the Irish, some of them in the pay of the government, the Holy Father did indeed raise his voice, and his Irish children gladly and readily gave ear to his every order and every counsel. We have, from the beginning maintained, and do now maintain, that the Irish agitation for national autonomy, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, has been always and is now conducted within legal and constitutional methods. A great movement cannot be judged by the acts or opinions of a few claiming to form part thereof. It must be judged by the professions of its leaders and its own public declarations of policy. Viewed in this light, the only just

light in which it can be viewed, the present Irish agitation, controlled by Mr. Parnell, is, to say the very least, as justifiable, and as much deserving of outside sympathy and support, as any movement ever inaugurated for the regeneration of a long outraged and oppressed people.

Since the prorogation of Parliament the various political parties have been busy formulating their respective policies, the Tories and Home Rulers being the most active and earnest. In fact, if it were not for its radical wing the Whig party had lost every sign of life. We take our statement of Mr. Parnell's policy from an independent American journal:

"In British politics, Mr. Parnell's party are, says the writer, the first to announce the programme of their operations. It is far from being revolutionary or violent, being summed up in three demands. The first contemplates the amendment of the Land Act (1) to secure the tenant the benefits intended by the Healy clause, which was meant to forbid the commissioners to take into consideration the improvement he had effected when they are ascertaining what is a fair rent; and (2) to secure more favorable terms to tenants who wish to purchase lands. The second is a demand that the clauses in the Land Act for the purpose of securing an allotment of lands to agricultural laborers be made imperative and not optional, as at present. These clauses were thought a fine stroke of policy at the expense of the Land League. It was supposed that they would enlist the half a million of day-laborers on the side of the Government and against the less than half a million tenants who compose the League. But Mr. Parnell heartily adopted them, knowing that the day-laborers are found mainly in Ulster or in the employment of large farmers in the South, and that the League would be strengthened rather than weakened by taking up their case. As the clauses have failed entirely of their purpose, the League shows its sincerity by demanding for them the efficacy of the law.

The third demand is that the members of the British Parliament shall receive compensation for their services. This is a League question, as a very large number of its representatives are unable to attend Parliament because of their poverty. A salary for members would greatly strengthen the thirty members who attend regularly to support Mr. Parnell. But the Whigs and Tories of the House of Commons will resist the innovation, many as are the precedents for it. Were the members paid for their services, several British constituencies would elect workmen to Parliament, and would do something to change the complexion of the House. Nothing but the disease of payment of members keeps the representation of the people in the hands of the wealthier classes, and gives an aristocratic tinge to British legislation."

This is a just and fair estimate of Mr. Parnell's programme, a programme that has been ratified by the people in the largest, most enthusiastic and most representative gathering for years held in Ireland. The activity of the Irish leaders and the unanimity of the people have drawn Sir Stafford Northcote, the British Tory leader, into the arena of Irish politics. Sir Stafford has entered on an Irish campaign which he would fain hope to see crowned with the same happy results for his party which a few years ago attended Mr. Gladstone's Scottish campaign on behalf of the Liberals. His published utterances on the Irish question thus far reported are characterized by an intemperance and narrowness unworthy, if not the man, at least the position he holds. The effect of his appeals to bigotry and ignorance has been manifested in deeds of the most deplorable violence on the part of the savage Orange rabble of Belfast.

The following despatches speak for themselves: Belfast, October 6.—After the torch-light procession last night in honor of Sir Stafford Northcote, the Orangemen smashed the windows of a convent and two newspaper offices.

Belfast, October 7.—A lady in the convent, the windows of which were smashed by the Orangemen on Friday, has since died from the shock. She was ill at the time.

A campaign opening with untruthfulness, violence and murder does not assuredly commend itself to favor. In fact, the whole civilized world has been seized with horror at the savagery of the Orangemen whose aid Sir Stafford Northcote has invoked in his war on Irish independence. From Rome we are happy to see come words of good cheer to Ireland in this her hour of bitter struggle. Despatches from the Eternal City inform us that the Osservatore Romano, the Pope's official organ, editorially deprecates the aggressive conduct of the Orangemen in Ireland, and arraigns the British Government for permitting the outrages they have committed, The Moniteur de Rome, which, it is understood, reflects the Pope's views, also, we are informed, deprecates the aggressive attitude of Orange-

men in Ireland towards the National League.

We do not by any means indeed take the editorial utterances of these Roman journals as official declarations of the opinions of the Holy Father on Irish politics, but we do hold them as setting forth the existence in the Eternal city and at the Vatican itself of a deep feeling of sympathy for the Irish race in its legitimate struggle for freedom and autonomy. Some few of our countrymen were, we are sorry to have to admit it, last Spring led away by the misrepresentations of common foes of Ireland and the Papacy into sorry and short-sighted denunciations of the Holy See. These denunciations pleased the enemy and injured the cause of Ireland. The National League has entered on a political struggle with purposes that it binds itself to achieve by means not only legitimate but commendable. Whether the League fail or succeed in its efforts, Ireland's surest guide as well as most faithful friend will be the sainted, far-seeing, and ever to be honored Pontiff, Leo XIII.

IMPOSITION.

We take occasion to warn our readers against impostors of clerical appearance, engaged in certain parts of the country in embezzling public money by declaring themselves collectors for churches and other good works across the water. The people of this country have quite enough to do here without contributing to the assistance of people who require it not, but they have especially every reason to refuse patronage to the arrant humbugs who, from time to time, inflict themselves on us. If all the money that has been collected by impostors from confiding people in this country, for church purposes, were really applied to church buildings there would be no need of now calling for further assistance towards any work, however genuine. We have in this new and struggling country churches to pay for, others to build, schools and colleges to maintain and charities to support. When we have done our duty in this regard, we may with some reason be called on for assistance, and then only in a legitimate manner, towards our brethren elsewhere.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The insult offered to King Alfonso by the Parisian mob affords undoubted evidence of the weakness of the French ministry, which certainly should have protected a friendly sovereign from outrage. The incident is regrettable in every regard, but especially as creating ill-feeling between the French and Spanish nations. France has enemies enough without making any more. But, however blamable the Parisian populace and the French government for the insult offered to King Alfonso, there is little doubt that the young king, by very marked moderation, exposed himself to the ill will of the French nation. Alfonso gave deep offence to France by his fraternization with her deadly enemy. In a late letter to the Montreal Gazette, Mr. John Lesperance very tersely sums up the French hostility to the Spanish prince:

- 1. Alfonso is a Bourbon and has French blood in his veins.
2. France was the refuge of his grandmother (Christine) and of his mother (Isabella) when they were driven into exile. The former has her grave in French soil and the latter resides in Paris.
3. Alfonso himself was brought up in France.
4. It was at Paris that the Spanish Crown was offered him, while from Paris to Marseilles, and from Marseilles to Barcelona, he was acclaimed King by the French people.
5. He went to Germany at an "awkward" time, and against the will of his Ministers.
6. He accepted the Honorary Colonely of the 12th Thiers—the German regiment, of all others, the most obnoxious to Frenchmen—on account of its war record.
7. That regiment is stationed at Strasbourg, in the heart of the loved and the lost territory.
8. And—the worst aggravation of all—Alfonso was actually on his way from Brussels, through Paris to Strasbourg, to review that regiment.

None of these causes, as explained by Mr. Lesperance, nor all of them together would justify the insolence of the Parisian mob, nor excuse the culpable weakness of the government. There remains, however, the fact that Alfonso has been seeking

the friendship of Germany and has thereby forfeited the esteem and regard of the French. The loss will, however, be not for the present at all events, so much that of Spain as of France. France is now practically without an ally or friend among the nations of Europe, thanks to the suicidal policy of the radical politicians who for some few years have controlled its affairs.

The first effort of a true French statesman were to secure the friendship of neighboring states and sympathetic peoples. The radical leaders have made no such effort. They have, on the contrary, by a destructive domestic and a shuffling foreign policy, offended every state whose friendship might be of any value. The Spanish government and people have deeply taken to heart the offence offered King Alfonso—but we do hope that some change may soon take place in French politics that will drive the radicals from office, and that there may thus be inaugurated an era of true progress at home and of real friendliness abroad.

OTTAWA AS CAPITAL.

Goldwin Smith says: "The choice of Ottawa as the capital embodied in the constitution, is now by almost every one, except the Ottawa hotel-keepers, admitted to have been a blunder. All the three reasons for it—military security, fear of jealousies between the great cities, and dread of a mob assembly—were alike futile. Every political assembly requires to keep it in the tempering influences of general society, a critical strangers' gallery, and daily intercourse with representatives of various interests and callings."

The learned professor is assuredly very ignorant of Canadian history or he had never penned any such absurd statement. The city of Ottawa is in every regard the best adapted of any Canadian town to the exigencies of the seat of government. We fail to see, nowadays especially, when the press conveys the substance of all Parliamentary discussions to all parts of the country, that a strangers' gallery is essentially required to enable the legislature to discharge its duty properly. The city of Ottawa may not indeed be in a position to supply a gallery as aesthetic as there could be found in other cities, but we do venture to claim that more intelligent audiences than those which assemble to listen to the discussions in the Canadian Commons at Ottawa cannot be found in Canada. At the time Ottawa was made choice of for the seat of Government Canada was not afflicted with the presence of the Oxford professor. Had it been otherwise the perambulating system might, for the sake of the "gallery," have been maintained. We may, however, be permitted to doubt that even the Professor's influence could have led to such a result.

We are exceedingly happy to state that the bazaar in aid of the North Onslow building fund recently held at Quio village was the most successful affair of the kind ever held in the Ottawa country. The amount realized will, we are informed, when full returns have been received, reach the large sum of \$3,000. Father Cadigan's earnest labors to make the bazaar a success have met with deserved support from the public. The proceeds of the Portage du Fort picnic reached the sum of nearly \$900, instead of \$700, as stated in Ottawa letter last week.

THE OTTAWA MAYORALTY.

We are quite happy to learn that there is likely no opposition to be offered to Dr. St. Jean for the Mayoralty of Ottawa for 1884. Dr. St. Jean makes an excellent civic officer, and as a representative French Canadian Catholic is fairly entitled to a renewal of confidence. We trust that his election will be unanimous. We may in this connection remind our Irish Catholic friends of the capital that it will be their turn to select a Mayor for 1885. It is indeed an early warning, but an early warning is salutary in giving time and opportunity for a good selection.

THANKS.

We feel under a deep debt of gratitude to the bishops and clergy of Eastern Ontario for their kind encouragement and support of the Record. It is indeed pleasing to us to have won the approval of these learned and devoted prelates and priests. We are under special obligations to His Lordship the Bishop of Peterboro, an earnest and constant friend of this journal; to the learned Bishop of Kingston, who has so kindly given us the benefit of his great influence; to His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, for kind and most acceptable encouragement and approval extended both in private and in public; to His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, for kind and repeated commendations of our paper; to the priests of Kingston, Peterboro, Ottawa and the Vicariate of Pontiac for their generous and efficacious assistance in en-

larging the circulation of the Record. We feel inspired by the zeal of these good priests on behalf of Catholic literature to make further endeavors to render this journal a truly worthy exponent of Catholic teachings and a more unflinching defender of Catholic rights.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We are still engaged in elaborating our argument on the position of Catholics in Ontario, in the all-important matter of education, as compared with the lot in the same regard of minorities in Quebec, Manitoba and the North-West Territories. We feel rejoiced to know that our readers have thus far followed our statements with the closest and most earnest attention. These statements, as may be seen by our copious citations from official documents in support of every position we have assumed, are beyond contradiction. In fact, we defy contradiction, and invite discussion as well, on the various points we have already raised as on those we intend to raise, feeling confident that our argument in favor of equal rights to the Catholics of Ontario is wholly unassailable. We ask our readers of every shade of politics to sustain us in the position we have taken, and can promise in return that instead of being educationally ostracized the Catholics of Ontario will soon be placed on a footing of equality, in that respect, with non-Catholics, secularists and infidels.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary left his episcopal city on the 9th inst. for Rome, bearing with him a munificent contribution from his faithful clergy and people to Peter's Pence. Every portion of the diocese seems to vie with the other in its efforts to swell the contribution to the highest possible figure. The result is that Dr. Cleary will be enabled to offer the Holy Father one of the largest contributions ever sent from America for Peter's Pence. The total, eight thousand dollars, is made up from the following donations:

Table listing donations from various locations: Kingston \$700.00, Morrisburg \$50.00, Alexandria \$182.00, Napanea \$100.00, Belleville \$288.00, Perth \$22.00, Brewer's Mills \$1.95, Picton \$150.00, Brockville \$40.95, Prescott \$204.35, Camden \$125.00, North Frontenac \$100.00, Chesterville \$9.00, ag. \$71.25, Cornwall \$60.00, Smith's Falls \$225.55, Chrysler \$50.00, St. Andrew's \$110.00, Ermville \$150.00, St. Raphael's \$250.00, Frankfort \$1.00, St. Margaret's \$50.00, Gananoque \$5.00, Williamstown \$375.00, Kemptonville \$113.30, Trenton \$200.00, Carleton Place \$100.00, South Frontenac \$100.00, Loughborough \$100.00, ag. \$150.00, Lochiel \$75.20, North York \$100.00, Madoc \$118.00, Wolfe Island \$150.00, Moose Creek \$47.00, Clergy \$2,000.00

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to the clergy and laity of Kingston on this magnificent demonstration of loyalty and devotedness to the Holy See.

MUST BE GOT RID OF.

The militia force in its present form has never counted us amongst its admirers. We have never, however, denied or ignored the fact that it includes in its ranks some of the best and most patriotic of our fellow-citizens of all origins and creeds. If it has not achieved success it is not through any fault, we believe, of the militia taken as a whole, but through a defective system of organization, a still more defective system of training, and a most defective system of government. The commander-in-chief of the force is, for instance, an Englishman, a very embodiment of insolent savagery and ungovernable tyranny. Since his arrival in this country a few years ago, he has acted as might some Turkish Pascha with the fellahen of Egypt. His latest is a quarrel with Col. Williams, M. P. for East Durham, whom he is said to have grossly offended at a late militia banquet. The Mail, alluding to this latest escapade of impudent boorishness, says: "General Luard belongs to the unteachable class. An uncivilized temper and rather inferior manners have rendered him personally unpopular with the force. And his severities of language and severity of conduct, all as a rule, out of proportion to the occasion and the offence, have made the hope of an improvement in discipline out of the question. The force looks on their commander as a rather ridiculous tyrant with all the will but none of the powers of a Fantee chief. If he held together it is for the sake of their officers. If the Government are considering the case of General Luard, we hope they will give it very serious consideration. He has become a nuisance to the force, to the public, and the press. He makes the militia service ridiculous by his antics. And unless the Government can

supply a remedy for ment or abatement, warning that the House good deal of unanim session."

We hope indeed will at its next session exclusive action in re Luard. It is but of Canada that the his immediate res men and others will welcome here but no stranger will here who looks on any respect inferior

THE SITUATION.

Things are far from in China and in that empire may prove too strong for The present very in China is, we claim British jealousy of of rights. China any class of foreign feeling but therefore, foreign each others' interest China, they but hostility towards the N. Y. Herald Hong Kong. The correspond "I have just returned Affairs there are in dition. The popula over the result of the munication between and the city is entire any place are post the viceroys' palace down by the police, should the French tack, the mob first eigners and destroy mob is ripe for reb the highest rank are white going through being drawn from guard the palace of foreign quarter is sa cover of six gun United States steam mob was expected in Saturday. The called on me at the Charles Seymour, th Canton, bringing an ence at the palace on was subsequently re the viceroys could in the journey thr uneasiness is felt by Even in Hong Kn been adopted. Ar been deposited in patrols have been i

PROTESTANTISM.

Protestantism take no hold on Through a non-learned that which have concern Protest Italy, it appear Church has no evangelists, clergy, sixty-n eight are ord Italy, exercising their office in fo thirty-six unde or chapels. Th amounted to theological sch attended by se The Walden membered, a do not indeed opportunities advance. A ever, claims th show that in 1881 there wa progress, the tricts of the ev being qui Protestant co far the most is the Walde ecclesiastical ostness, and i fession of the before all of work of evan If the Wal the most pr communions that country