

BISMARCKISM DEFUNCT.

Bismark was victorious at Sedan. In six weeks he humbled Austria, in six months he vanquished France. He checked Austrian control in German affairs, he annihilated French imperialism, and for the time destroyed French influence in continental politics. Under his talismanic power the German States were in a few months consolidated into a powerful confederacy; Italy fused into one State. The spring of 1870 saw this remarkable man at the head of European politics. For a great statesman in such a position a glorious task presented itself for speedy and in some respects easy accomplishment. At home a task of reform; abroad a task of justice and conciliation. But Bismark is not a great statesman, and when intoxicated with the pride of success degenerated into a bigot, a partisan, a demagogue. In 1870 he might have, and should have, devoted himself to internal reform. He should have relieved the masses from the tyranny of the nobility by a new system of land tenure. He should have introduced measures for the protection of the working classes. He should have sought some means to encourage the honest agriculturist to improve his holdings, and advance his practical knowledge—his knowledge of the soil and its capacity for production. He should have devoted his most earnest attention to the educational training of youth. He should have identified himself with the extension of the franchise, and the freedom of its exercise. He should have reduced expenditure and promoted retrenchment. He should have encouraged industry, and advanced the various manufacturing interests of the country. He should have secured the freedom of the press. He should have spared no pains, refused no sacrifice, to build German greatness upon German freedom. He should have conciliated the Provinces annexed, by virtue of the struggles of 1864 and 1866. He should have been just to the deposed Hanoverian dynasty. He should have been generous to the house of Austria, so long dictatrix of Germany. He should have given peace to France without the annexation to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine. He should have promoted the consolidation of Germany without the deposition of lawful Sovereigns. He should have exercised his influence in favor of the unification of Italy without the spoliation of independent States.

All this he should have done; yet what did he do? But it may at once be objected that no statesman, no matter how powerful, could have done so much. We admit the difficulty of accomplishing so great a task, but at the same time we say the true statesman calculates not what he can do. He has ever before his eyes what he ought to do. We admit that Bismark might have, in fact, we believe he would have, met with much difficulty in the achievement of reforms so extensive and so complete. But this very difficulty should have nerved him to the trial. Was it without difficulty that the great British statesman, Pitt, secured the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland? Was it without difficulty that the abolition of slavery was secured in British West India? Was it without difficulty that Catholic emancipation was secured? Was it without difficulty that slavery was abolished in the neighboring States? Was it without difficulty that the confederation of these colonies was accomplished? We ask again what did this man do? With opportunities for a beneficent exercise of influence in favor of human advancement and social amelioration, in many respects without parallel, what did he do? We look in vain for any one measure initiated by him looking to any such result. His first step upon the close of the French war, in which Catholic Germany bore so noble a part, was to persecute the Church. His system of persecution was insidious, hypocritical, cowardly. For six years he directed all the machinery of State to carry out a system of laws at variance with right, with justice, with reason, with public honesty, and with public fidelity. Whatever of prestige or renown he had gained in his struggles

with France and Austria, he had lost in his contest with the Church. He has been humiliated, humiliated as no statesman—not even excepting Pitt—by the reversal of his most cherished purposes. He sought the destruction of Catholicism, but in seeking to compass that end built up and promoted socialism. The bishops are now to return to their sees and the priests to their parishes. Old Catholicism has been buried without the graves of the Church. Bismarkism has failed. The Church is again triumphant. Renewed, purified, strengthened by persecution. She will accomplish in Germany a mission of peace, a mission of enlightenment, a mission of salvation. That great nation is on the verge of great civil commotions. Every order in the State is menaced by conspiracy. Anarchy stands with flaming torch in hand at the very portals of the State. Bismarkian tyranny has plainly and fully demonstrated its impotency to arrest the threatening conflagration. The benign influence of Christian virtue can alone save Germany, for it alone heals the nations and regenerates the children of men.

THE FREE PRESS AND IRISH-PROBIA.

More than four-fifths of the population of Ireland are Roman Catholics, the vast majority of whom are tenant farmers and tillers of the soil. These people, of themselves, were powerless against the landlordism by which they were oppressed, and of which for years they have been the victims. Being mere Irish, of course, it was their duty to have accepted with meekness and becoming fortitude the "oppressor's wrong," no matter how grievous it might prove to be.

The Irish are, however, an integral part of the British Empire, and have representatives in the British Parliament, one of whom happens to be Mr. Parnell, a magistrate for the county which he represents, and a gentleman of good social position. Now, Mr. Parnell, as such representative of an Irish constituency, has brought this question as to the relationship of landlord and tenant before Parliament, and as no attention was paid to the matter, Mr. Parnell has been agitating the question amongst the people who are most interested in the solution of the difficulty.

For adopting this inalienable right of every British subject of agitating for the amelioration of the condition of the people whose representative he is, and to secure, if possible, a removal of the grievances of which they have just reason to complain, Mr. Parnell and the Irish people have been attacked by the *Free Press* of this city with a viciousness which is only equalled by its ignorance of the people whom it was attacking, and the subject of which it was treating. In its issue of Tuesday last it opens a series of its abuse on Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of the House of Commons in the following choice paragraph:

"If the Darwinian doctrine of the survival of the fittest should turn out sound philosophy, then the race of fools will become extinct in time, and the Parnellites follow the Tasmanians. Ireland has always been, at least in our day, extremely prolific in such a crop, and we believe the fecundity in the production of such social pests, of the body politic, was never greater than at this hour. A greater mark of a fool absolute could not be produced, than the sight of three or four men exhibiting themselves in the House of Commons as full-blooded rowdies."

Being Irish members, and wishing to redress a grievance which was to apply principally to the Roman Catholics of the Empire, and as they were emphatic in their denunciations of the apathy of parliament in assisting to remove those grievances, of course, in the sight of the *Free Press* and such super-loyal papers, they were "full-blooded rowdies."

There was a time when O'Connell was called wicked; stigmatized as a disturber of the country and a rebel. Why? Because he was no respecter of a government willing to continue the oppressions which had existed for centuries, and because he was the advocate of the people's rights, and the assertion of their political enfranchisement. He (O'Connell) accomplished all this, regardless of the threats of the opponents of Catholic Emancipation, and in spite of them.

Had the *Free Press* existed in O'Connell's day it would have slan-

dered and maligned him, and impugned his motives just as it is doing for Parnell now.

What is Mr. Parnell doing? He is trying to get cheap rent for the Irish farmers; and this our contemporary calls encouraging the people to acts of dishonesty. Hear what it says:

"This advice not only went to encourage the rabble assembled in thousands to listen to his harangues to break the laws, but the same violation of the laws pointed to acts of dishonesty first, to be followed by robbery as the next step."

This is rather strong language even for our contemporary to make use of, and it is as unjustifiable as it is strong. The rents in Ireland are kept up at the highest figure to enable the landlord to pay interest on the mortgages by which so many estates are encumbered, and also to gratify a desire they have of spending every copper they can squeeze from their tenants, away from the country which supports them.

Mr. Mundella, the member of Parliament for Sheffield, in a recent speech "was strong on the need of a reform in the land-laws, all over the kingdom, and narrated the experience of one baronet, who, with a rent-roll of \$40,000 a year, finds his estate so encumbered with mortgages at 3½ per cent. interest, doweries and portions to younger sons, that he gets a very poor income from 1½ and 2 per cent. rentals. He wanted to sell half his land, in order to get in a position to live off the other half, but he was so tied up by entails and other restrictions that he couldn't sell an acre. These great estates would fall rapidly in price if the law would only let them."

It is the state of affairs pointed out by Mr. Mundella which renders it so difficult for the tenant farmers even to exist in Ireland, and the great estates are kept up only by taking every shilling which can be squeezed from the tenant holders.

Where is the dishonesty in advocating for such an equitable adjustment of the relations between the landlord and tenant as will enable the latter to at least make his living out of the land of which he is the tiller. We fail to see anything soavouring of either dishonesty or injustice, but we do not perhaps possess the gift of holding the balance fairly, which is the particular attribute of writers such as cater for the readers of the *London Free Press*.

LOCAL NEWS.

FIRE IN PETERSVILLE.—A destructive conflagration broke out in the village of Petersville on Tuesday evening, whereby the Lorne Hotel, owned and occupied by Peter Steele, was razed to the ground. The origin of the fire is supposed to be from a defective chimney. There was only a small loss of the house.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The managers of the Musical Festival will open their festival at the Drill Shed upon the evening of the 16th inst., when a "song of welcome," written and composed by Mrs. C. G. Moore, for the occasion, will be sung by the choir of five hundred voices. A great effort will be made to obtain the presence of the Marquis and Princess upon the platform during the rendering of the song, after which it is proposed to present an illuminated copy of the book to the Princess.

A MONUMENT.—A block of Italian marble weighing seven and a half tons was delivered at Mr. H. A. Wilkins' place yesterday. This block, one of the largest pieces of Italian marble ever delivered in this city, is destined to be worked in a monument for Wm. Gooring, Esq., and will cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000. The monument was designed by H. A. Wilkins, the sculptor, and when finished will be one of the finest monuments in Canada.—*Hamilton Times*.

ARM BROKEN.—Thursday afternoon a small boy, son of Mrs. White, residing on Gray street, had his arm broken in two places while playing with another boy at St. Mary's Separate School, Hill street. It appears the boys were playing a favorite game called "crack-the-whip," when young White lost his hold, and fell with great force upon a large stone, with the above result. A doctor was immediately sent for, the little fellow is rapidly recovering.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.—On Saturday night an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Great Western Railway, which, however, did not result as the cowardly miscreants had anticipated. A fire was placed on the track about three miles east of Lewisville, near Chatham, the evident intention being to wreck the Pacific Express west. The driver of the engine did not perceive the obstruction in time to stop the train before reaching it, and the result was that the pilot of the engine was broken in the concussion which took place. Fortunately no other damage was done, though had not the infernal train been noticed in time there might have been serious loss of life. There is no clue as to the identity of the perpetrators of the outrage, but it is to be hoped that every means will be used to bring them to justice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About five o'clock Tuesday evening an accident occurred to several of the workmen engaged at T.

McCormick's new building in London East, that resulted seriously for a number of them. It appears that Mr. Yates, Chas. Godbolt, Edward Martin, John Connors, Lew Lombard, and a number of other bricklayers were working on the scaffold at the front of the building, all of them being within four feet of each other. By some means the putlogs gave way with a crash and all the men were precipitated to the ground below, a distance of eighteen or twenty feet. The men were more or less injured, but none of them fatally.

OBITUARY.—Died, on August the 14th, 1879, at Villa Pisani, near Lucca, Italy, Marinc, Countess Pisani, in the 1st year of her age. The deceased lady, though residing in Italy for nearly forty years, was a native of the County Galway, Ireland. She was distinguished through life for her great talents, sterling principles, and high mental culture, which procured for her the respect and esteem of all who knew her. After a brief illness of only eight days, she breathed her last, with full confidence in her Redeemer, and the hope of a joyful resurrection. She leaves no children, but two sisters, both residing in Windsor, to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace.

REMAINS FOUND.—Yesterday morning, as Mr. James Simpson was ploughing on his farm, lot 19, 3d concession of West, he turned up a quantity of bones, which had every appearance of being human. There were a large quantity of skulls, and a vast number of other bones. Old settlers in the district, who recollect when the place was a forest, can give no explanation as to the means by which the bones came there. They must have been in the ground before the trees were cut. The place may possibly have been the scene of a skirmish in some far-back period.

OUR TRAVELLER.

CHURCH PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

POPULARITY OF THE RECORD.

On my way westward I had many an occasion to feel gratified with having the honor of being connected with a paper that is giving such universal satisfaction to all its readers. After visiting many places and arriving at Bothwell in the morning, I proceeded to the house of the resident pastor. On presenting myself at the door I was received by the genial and friendly Rev. Father McGrath, in whom the publisher of the *CATHOLIC RECORD* will always find a true friend and strong advocate. Leaving Bothwell and calling at Thamesville and Chatham, the latter place having a large Catholic population, I decided to stop about a week. On Saturday afternoon of the 20th ult., I waited on Rev. Father Williams, pastor of Chatham, informing him of my intended visit and business. He very kindly offered to have the matter brought before his parishioners by announcing at all the Masses on the following Sunday morning the necessity of giving their support to a paper that was so thoroughly Catholic, but not being content with one announcement, he brought the matter again to the minds of his hearers on the following Sunday, in language strong enough to induce the most stubborn to subscribe. I may add here that his timely remarks were not in vain, taking into consideration the number of other papers and periodicals in circulation, and the short time that the *Record* is before the public. In Chatham I secured a long list of names with the prospect on my return in a short time to double the number.

On Monday, the annual excursion and picnic under the charge of an efficient committee, took place from Chatham to Sugar Island, below Detroit, on board the *Gazelle* steamer, a boat built for pleasure excursions. The usual sea sickness prevailed amongst those who were not used to sailing. The picnic was a grand success. The Rev. pastor and the committee of management have every reason to feel proud, and the hundreds that attended the excursion went home a more enjoyable time. The net proceeds foot up about \$500, to be applied to the finishing of a costly residence for the good fathers of Chatham, who have endeared themselves to their parishioners by their unceasing labours and the practice of their charity.

Leaving Chatham, on Saturday, 29th ult., I soon arrived at Windsor, and called on Rev. Father Wagner, producing the necessary certificate of my mission. I received a most friendly welcome, the Rev. father promising me every assistance in his power. Not were his promises forgotten, for at the Masses on Sunday he invited the members of his congregation that could afford to procure for themselves and their families good sound Catholic reading, to banish from their minds all books, papers, &c., that would tend to corrupt the minds of the readers. Here I commended them to encourage and subscribe for the *CATHOLIC RECORD*, a weekly newspaper that had for its object the advancement of our holy religion and the true interests of society.

A visit to the church and schools of Windsor will well repay the trouble of the tourist. The Church of St. Alphonsus is situated about the middle of the seething worthy of note, but once inside the door he is struck with the neatness and chastity of the architecture. Everything tends to elevate and adorn the soul of the visitor to devotion. Near the church is situated St. Mary's Academy, under the experienced management of the good Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary. This is an institution for the proper training of young ladies in every branch of education. The building is fitted up with all the modern improvements for the comfort and safety of the inmates, and from the attic may be obtained a commanding view of the beautiful river and city of Detroit. On the same street, further on, is a building which would do honor to large cities. This is the separate school, in which teachers of the highest qualifications are employed, imparting a thorough and sound education.

My next visit was to Sandwich. I enquired of Rev. Father O'Connor, if anything could be done in the way of procuring subscribers for the *Record*, who in-

formed me that he would be most happy to do anything that lay in his power for the circulation of the paper. I beg here to thank those reverend gentlemen and kind friends, who so kindly aided me in my visit west.

BOOK NOTICES.

BRENNAN'S LIFE OF CHRIST.—We always look with interest for each succeeding number of this very valuable and interesting work. When we say that it has been approved by twelve archbishops and forty-three bishops, we say quite enough to recommend it to the good opinion of the Catholic people. Parts 15 and 16 have just been issued. It is published by the enterprising house of Beniger Bros., New York. Send in your orders early.

THE VENERABLE MOTHER BARAT.

FOUNDESS OF THE SACRED HEART.

The members of the Institute of the Sacred Heart have fresh cause for joy and pious exultation in the fact that the Holy Father has lately signed the decree for the introduction of the cause of Madame Barat, foundress of the congregation of the Sacred Heart—the preliminary steps it is confidently believed towards the canonization of this venerated lady and servant of God, whose services to Religion, and especially to the cause of education, is one of the prodigies of the present century.

To the children of that society this proceeding is a genial triumph. They naturally regard it as God's approbation of a work upon which in 1826 the Church, in the person of Leo XII., set its seal, and which now receives new confirmation by this notable proceeding of Leo XIII. in 1879.

The friends of religion and education in both hemispheres will rejoice with the spiritual daughters of Madame Barat in this recognition of the conspicuous virtues and sanctity of the foundress of this Institute. The inspiration of her example, the monuments of her prodigious zeal and fruitful labors may well serve to stimulate the self-sacrificing spirit of the devoted religious of the Sacred Heart, who have consecrated their lives and their talents to the same important mission—the education of youth.

COAL AND WOOD.—J. P. O'Byrne is now prepared to supply coal and wood in large and small quantities, on the shortest notice, to all who favor him with their patronage.

DRY GOODS.—Arch. Sharp has removed into his new store, where everything in the dry goods line will be found good and cheap. Mr. Sharp has succeeded in building a large trade in the past few years. Close attention to business, and selling the best goods at bottom prices have accomplished this end.

HAIR WORK.—Ladies hairwork, at the Western Hair Repository, corner Ridout and Carling Streets, London. This firm are doing every kind of hair in the latest styles, and for workmanship and price cannot be equalled in the Province. Special attention paid to ladies' front seams, and hair devices, sceneries, Monnettes, Souvenirs, Monograms, all mounted in fine gold. Call and see them.

CLOTHING.—Messrs. Pettick & McDonald have opened out a business in this line in the building first door north of the City Hall. These gentlemen possess all the necessary qualifications to recommend them to the favorable consideration of those who want stylish suits made to order in first-class style. They are thoroughly practical men, and are well known to our citizens as possessing good business capacity and straightforward mode of dealing. A large stock of the very best material for making up suits is now in stock, together with an endless variety of goods for the season suitable to the coming fall trade.

GOOD FOR LONDON.—Mr. John Elliott, of the Phenix Foundry, has received information that his Meadow Lark Combined Reaper and Mower won the first prize and gold medal for general excellence of work at the recent International Competition, which took place at Peronne, France, on Sunday, the 17th of August last. The list of competitors embraced manufacturers from Germany, Scotland, France, United States, and elsewhere. This is an honor of which Mr. Elliott and Londoners generally should feel proud.

The best results are pleasantly accomplished by that benign invigorant, antiperiodic and promoter of digestion, appetite and sleep.—Northrop's Tonic and Quinine Wine. The laboratory of the chemist never yielded a more salutary preparation, or one in which the ingredients are more completely harmonized. The feeble and nervous derive from it new strength; sufferers from dyspepsia and loss of appetite find in it not only enable them to digest and assimilate properly, but impart an unwonted relish for food. Invalids usually suffer from depression of mind. There is no better remedy for despondency, originated by ill-health, than this genial tonic. Pure Sherry and aromatic constituents of a choice description, enhance its remedial value, and give it an agreeable flavor. It promotes convalescence following exhausting maladies, stimulates and fertilizes the circulation, and increases the muscular power. Sleeplessness, twitching of the muscles, trembling of limbs, and other manifestations of nervous weakness, are speedily remedied by it. When taken during the absence of the fever, it is a remedy of sterling merit for bilious, remittent and intermittent fever. A wine-glassful three or four times a day, will usually be found an effectual preventive of the return of the paroxysms. Intelligent observation and long experience determine the efficacy of this medicine, which has met with wide recognition, and won an unrivalled reputation. No abuse or pretensions are put forth in regard to it; the statements in its behalf are plain, straightforward facts, susceptible of convincing proof. Though an advertised remedy, it is in no respect akin to the many cheap nostrums with which the market is flooded. Ask for "Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto." All druggists sell it.

JOB PRINTING.

We wish to inform our patrons and the public that we are now prepared to execute all orders for book and job printing on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and work sent by express prepaid.

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MRS. MARIAN A. WHITE.

Will (by kind permission of the Military authorities) be held in the

DRILL SHED, LONDON.

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ST. ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secre-

tary of Public Works, and endorsed "Ten-

der for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be

received at this office until the arrival of the

Eastern and Western mail on Friday the 19th

day of October next, at which time the plans of

Lock and the formation of approaches to it

on the landward side of the project will be

opened to the public.

A map of the locality, together with plans

and specification of the works to be done, can

be seen at this office and at the Resident En-

gineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after Satur-

day the 27th of September next, at either of

which places printed forms of Tender can be

obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind

that Tenders will not be considered unless

made strictly in accordance with the printed

forms, and in the case of firms, except there

are attached the actual signatures and seals of

the occupation and residence of each member

of the firm, and the sum of \$2,000 must ac-

company the Tender, which sum shall be

retained if the party tendering declines en-

tering into contract for the works, at the

rates and on the terms stated in the offer

submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to

the respective parties whose tend