

The Catholic Record
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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 13, 1886.

- CALENDAR FOR MARCH.
1st Sunday in Lent.
2nd Sunday in Lent.
3rd Sunday in Lent.

A FORGERY EXPOSED.

Our readers will remember our statement, made on authority, that the alleged letter of Cardinal Manning to Lord Robert Montague, published some months ago in the Dominion Churchman, and more recently in the Toronto Globe, a letter most unjust in any one, and treasonable in a church dignitary, was a gross and undoubted forgery.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

The holy season of Lent opens with a ceremony at once beautiful and instructive, that of the imposition of blessed ashes. In olden times, the guilty who acknowledged their sins covered their heads with ashes in token of sorrow and repentance.

Church of Saint Sabina, where High Mass was celebrated. Since the thirteenth century, however, the practice of receiving the ashes barefooted has fallen into disrepute, but the Sovereign Pontiffs have adhered to the custom of receiving the ashes even as the rest of the faithful, the only difference being that the ashes are placed on the head of the Sovereign Pontiff in silence.

The very nature of the rite observed on the first day of Lent very clearly shows us with what spirit and in what dispositions we should assist thereat. The ashes placed that day on our foreheads are a sign both of death and of repentance. We should therefore receive them in the spirit of sacrifice and of expiation.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Chronicle has, we believe made semi official announcement of the appointment of Mr. H. Cyrus Pelletier, Q. C., to the judgeship of the District of Gaspé, made vacant by the death of the late Justice McCord.

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ANTI-HOME RULE.

The Toronto anti-Irish fanatic, headed by Mr. G. Smith, Major Bennett, "Rev." Dr. Wild, "Rev." Dr. Potts, and James L. Hughes, Inspector of public schools, called and held a meeting in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, on the 8th inst., to express sympathy with the Loyalists of Ireland.

The chairman, of course, declared the carefully manufactured order resolutions carried, but it is believed that an honest poll been taken the majority of the honest citizens present would have been found on the side of right, order and justice, as against Orange brutality, violence and midnight assassination.

THESE MEDALS.

There appears to us to be a great deal of misapprehension as to Mr. Healy's motives in opposing the grant proposed in the Imperial Parliament for medals to the Canadian volunteers who served in the suppression of the late North West rebellion.

A NUNCIO IN ENGLAND.

A certain number of English Catholics, who believe that the Church of God was made for them first, and for all mankind afterwards, and many of whom appear to think that divine institution could not without them subsist for any length of time, are very anxious that the Holy Father should be represented by a Nuncio in Britain.

accepted. The sixty-six gentlemen who followed Mr. Healy into the lobby against the proposal represented the feelings of not a few patriotic Canadians in relation to these medals, and to the perpetuation of the sad memories of the North-West insurrection of 1885.

ROYALTY'S DANGERS.

Recent events in Britain unmistakably demonstrate that royalty has lost much of its hold and influence upon the nation. The house of Hanover has not been fortunate in its representatives on the throne of England.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The Irish question is just now receiving on both sides of the Atlantic an unprecedented amount of attention. What a change in the short space of twelve years! Then Mr. Isaac Butt's motion for mere inquiry into the subject was literally kicked out of the House of Commons.

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nothing but that he is strongly opposed to Irish national views and aspirations, might perchance prove in the eyes of the handful of English "Catholics" who on this subject think with him, acceptable as a papal envoy to England.

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"Twelve distinct volumes of Ireland, printed within a few weeks, stare one in the face at all the bookstalls. Every March number of magazines has something also about Irish affairs, and the Reviews are crowded with Irish articles.

As early as 1883 Mr. John Morley, the present chief secretary for Ireland, had, at Newcastle, declared that "if they wished to make Irishmen fitted for political power they must give them the same power and responsibility that they had already given the English people.

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the counties) in Ireland will not remove the difficulty but aggravate it. I believe that the landlords and the minority in Ireland will get on far better in a large assembly (a parliament) with important functions, great duties, and a sense of responsibility.

These things he said before his acceptance of office. Since that time he has been, of course, more cautious in his utterances. Early in February last, however, the right hon. gentleman, addressing the electors of Newcastle, in quest of their suffrages for re-election, said:

"I have heard of people who spoke of the 'infernal element in the Irish character.' He did not believe in the existence of any particular 'infernal element' in the Irish people, and he said that the British government had made them first. In face of the three great facts—first, the result of the Irish elections; second, that the great dignitaries as well as the humblest clergy of the Roman Catholic Church had now thrown themselves definitely on the National side; and third, that there was a community of interest, power, and resource between the Irish in Ireland and their kinsfolk all over the world—it would show a fatuity and an incredible barrenness of resource in the English nation if they were to meet all this with nothing more than the old possession, and to say that they had no more to offer but coercion and restriction. The Government would approach the task before them with the fullest desire to omit from the survey not one single claim that could be made on English statesmanship.

We do not, while rejoicing on these evidences of Mr. Morley's fairness of disposition, attach absolute faith to his dicta, nor to his fixed honesty of purpose to deal fairly in all things by Ireland. There is, indeed, much force in the comments of the Irish World on Mr. Morley's statement that he would never propose that the military garrisons be removed from Ireland, nor allow the interests of the minority to be placed at the mercy of the majority.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

The Manitoba Free Press continues its advocacy of the Hudson's Bay Railway project with unabated energy and unflinching constancy. While we still have doubts which, however, are fast disappearing, to the feasibility of a railway opening communication via Hudson's Bay, with Europe, we bear to it none of the hostility that many eastern journals seem to hold towards the undertaking.

"Let the Hudson's Bay," says that journal, "stand on its merits, is our only quest of them. A large amount of evidence favorable to it has been collected, and evidence will be submitted to those who will contribute their money for the construction of the road. On it alone should decide. But we all know how vague is the English information we regard to Canadian affairs. If a section of the Canadian press insist on casting doubts on the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route, many English capitalists will be influenced thereby without stopping to consider whether the writers know anything about the matter which they assume to discuss.

stances of this case, to greet with unfeigned welcome the appointment Mr. Morley for the special work that will be allotted to him to do, his appointment nevertheless as Chief Secretary Ireland is one that in almost any other possible combination of circumstances should be protested against, emphatically and loudly protested against, by every Irishman who sets store by the preservation of the faith of our Christian and Catholic people.

Speaking at the Church, he says—"The Church, it has been truly said and published within the last few days has broken with knowledge, has taken her stand upon ignorance, and is stirring might and main, even in countries where she has no chance, to use the machinery of popular Government to keep back education. The worst enemy of education is that which is clericalism."

"Wise and well informed as Mr. Morley thinks himself to be, and as in many fields of knowledge he undoubtedly may say surely say of him—and I trust may say it, as I wish to say it, without offence—that on one subject at all even he has something yet to learn. "But having thus done what I conceived to be my duty in making this public protest against the language of insult which he has had the bad taste to assume, I shall say no another word upon this one unpleasant aspect of the present state of our public affairs. I repeat to you, then, what I have already said, that in the special and most exceptional circumstances in which our new Chief Secretary is about to come amongst us, we may safely receive him, and we are bound to receive him, with no unfriendly greeting."

SOLEMN MONTH'S MIND.

The Month's Mind of the late Mr. Catherine Walsh, sister of the Rev. Father Walsh, of this city, and niece of His Lordship the Bishop of London, took place on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. in St. Peter's Cathedral. The celebration of the mass was the Rev. Father Walsh, with the Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, as deacon, and Rev. Father Corry, P. P., Strathroy, sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop, cope and mitre, occupied the episcopal throne, assisted by the Rev. Father Brennan, P. P., St. Mary's, and the Rev. Dr. Corry, London. The other clerics present were Rev. Father Flannery, P. P., St. Thomas; Bayard, P. P., Sarnia; Kelly, P. P., Mount Carmel; Molphy, P. P., Igersols; Brady, P. P., Woodstock; Gahan, Mount Carmel; McGee, Stratford; Dunphy and Kennedy, London. At the close of mass His Lordship proceeded to the catafalque, and pronounced the absolution. The attendance of the faithful was large.

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"We assert positively, and no newspaper in Canada has collected more reliable information on the subject than we, that the Hudson's Bay route will be found not only practicable but profitable. We do not, however, wish to have our opinion taken as worth more than that of eastern hostiles. We ask is that capitalists be left to doubt on the feasibility of the route, which will be submitted to them. So we are entitled to ask that much. So we may regard as directly unfriendly and prejudicial statements of the Eastern press at the present!