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When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "closed" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very well the about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless loafer.

LETTERS FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COPPEE.—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 aims 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.

JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COPPEE, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1881.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago, Ireland was struggling for a free Parliament. The genius of her two greatest sons—Grattan and Flood—had just then evoked an enthusiasm, unanimity and determination amongst Irishmen which nothing could withstand.

ITALIAN LIBERALISM.

Of all the forms of radicalism Italian liberalism is certainly the most contemptible. Elsewhere the ordinary radical strives for what he considers popular rights—in Italy he contents himself with insults on all things sacred in the eyes of a Christian people.

possible but practicable for the Holy See to fall under without prejudice to its rights or freedom of action. There are journalists in this country who mocked the Holy Father when he declared himself a prisoner in the Vatican.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The French Chambers will shortly reassemble presumably to attend to the business of the country. We greatly fear, however, that very little serious attention will be given to the real wants of France.

ANOTHER OMEN.

At the late elections to the Reichstag, the radical party succeeded in carrying four out of six of the electoral districts of Berlin. The capital of the German empire is a city of no less influence in things political in that country than is Paris in France.

The Bishop of These Rivers, Que., is taking steps to have the Jesuits establish a house in his diocese.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholic committee of the Council of Instruction for the Provinces met in Quebec during last week. All the bishops were present.

Mr. J. G. Bosse, Q. C., of Quebec city, has been appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, in the place of the late Dr. Hubert La Rue.

THE Rochester Times has been merged into the Buffalo Union. It was a cleverly-conducted paper, and each week gave evidence of improvement in every department.

THE recent Congress of "Free-Thinkers" in France is described as a sad and at the same time ludicrous spectacle. They acted like crazy men or possessed persons.

THE TORONTO GLOBE PROPOSES.

THE Toronto Globe proposes sending a Special Commissioner to Ireland, in order to post its readers on the real state of affairs there. It is suggested that the gentleman should be furnished with "a coat of Mail," said outfit to be made up of copies of the Globe of the days when "dogan" and other choice epithets formed the staple of that paper's articles on the Irish.

THE rev. gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec are, it is said, about to enter upon the cultivation of the vine on their farm at St. Joachim, on a large scale.

At a special meeting of the Quebec branch of the Land League, held on the 20th inst., resolutions were passed, condemning the action of the government in intempestively attempting to suppress the body in Ireland, and in arresting Mr. Parnell; to convene a mass meeting of citizens during the present week; and to make arrangements to invite Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., to deliver an address on the 10th of November.

La Verite, of Quebec, says: "La Patrie and the Courier de Montreal are engaged discussing the question of the commercial independence of Canada. Le Courier, without absolutely opposing it, finds that commercial independence is not compatible with our position as an English colony, and appears to think that we are not ripe for political independence. We believe that, meantime, it would be well that we should habituate ourselves to the idea of independence, because events are following each other so rapidly in Europe, that we may be one of these days forced to choose between independence and annexation."

ONE of our city papers finds fault with the people of Ireland for not being sufficiently thankful to Mr. Gladstone for his Land Bill. It further asserts that this measure is a step in the direction of giving the Irish people their rights. We might be pardoned for asking the question: "Why should Irishmen be expected to show gratitude for steps when they are entitled to a whole jump?" For seven hundred years the Anglo-Irish governors of Ireland have been taking steps (and most unwilling steps they were, indeed) but they have made only a miserable progress so far.

How low the great sacrament of marriage has fallen among non-Catholic Americans, may be inferred from the following paragraph in a New York paper: "A boarding house in Floyd, Ind., is kept wholly for the accommodation of persons temporarily residing there for the purpose of obtaining divorces. It now has twenty-nine inmates. In several instances marriages have grown out of companionship in this house. A wedding was lately held an hour after the couple legally had received the decrees solemnly separating them from their former marital partners."

THE bazaar in aid of the St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, commenced on the 26th ult., and was brought to a close on the 15th inst., and on Thursday, the 20th. On the invitation of the Rev. Father Lowe-kamp, the ladies who had charge of the tables met at the asylum and dined in their retreats, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$4,774.78 net. The children of the asylum presented an address

to the ladies, thanking them for their generous efforts on their behalf and that of the old women. This great success has placed at the disposal of the trustees the funds necessary to permit the entry into the institution of the old infirm men.

OUR contemporary of Toronto, the Christian Guardian, is sorely troubled because the religious exercises at Yorktown were placed in the hands of Catholic priests, and that "mas." was said on such a national occasion.

THE above very plain statement of the Irish case we take from the Advertiser. We think it will be generally admitted that this extract is true in every particular. Why, then, would we ask, is there such surmise expressed at the prevailing agitation? Why are Parnell and his followers denounced as demagogues and professional agitators? Is there not here abundant cause for vigorous agitation to remove the outrageous wrongs suffered by the people of Ireland? Is there any one silly enough to think the governing class would ever trouble themselves about Irish grievances, were not such men as Parnell and his associates to organize a crusade against the wrong-doers?

THE last number of United Ireland contains a picture of Mr. Gladstone in the character of "The Two Obediens." The two faces are very characteristic. In the one he is all smiles and promises, while in the other he assumes a savage disposition, and is striking right and left at the Irish.

MIDWINTER, 1880. "Only trust me for all that your heart desires! Irish Ideas—Ireland for the Irish—O'Donnell Abo—Erin go-bragh—God Save Ireland—anything—if you'll only give me the chance of devoting myself to your service."

LEEDS, 1881. "You won't take my Land Act, won't you? You won't let down and worship me, won't you? Then take this and be done—to you for lazy Irish hounds, that don't know what's good for you!"

AN accomplished French gentleman of New York, well known in its best Catholic circles for the extent of his reading and the accuracy of his information, sends us the following little note:—"C. Bianconi, an enterprising Italian, who established in Ireland about fifty or more years ago, a line of public open conveyances, which became very popular, and were spread throughout the Island, stated before the British Association in Cork in 1843, in regard to the Irish people, 'that he never yet attempted to do an act of generosity or common justice, publicly or privately, that he was not met by manifold reciprocity' also that during the long period of years during which his enterprise had been in operation 'not the slightest injury has ever been done by the people to my property, or that entrusted to my care.'" Undoubtedly Charles Bianconi's experience of the Irish, which our correspondent so approvingly quotes, is that of every honest observer who has found them with their national and natural, which in their case are Catholic, virtues uncorrupted. Was it not an English chief justice who declared that for love of equal and exact justice there was no people compared to the Irish?

From a letter published in L'Unité, we translate the following interesting account of a miraculous conversion lately effected at the Holy House of Loreto: "Sigmund Kuttner, of Pesti, educated in heresy, is a painter of some celebrity. He came to Italy to study the masterpieces of art, and after spending some time in Venice, Florence, Naples and Rome, he passed through Loreto, and was struck by the magnificence of the Basilica, he wished to enter into the Holy House, but at the threshold he was held back by an invisible power; he struggled, he got angry, he cursed the enchantment practised by the Papists, and swore to leave the town at once. And he did set out on the train for the railroad station. The train was just gone. He walked to Ancona, however, where he arrived quite exhausted. There his passion grew in intensity, and amounted even to fury. An invisible power once more exerted itself, and impelled him to return to Loreto. Fasting, almost worn out, he stands before the Holy House. He is no longer held back, he enters, prostrates himself, prays, and feels an unknown peace in his soul. On one of the confessionals he had read the inscription: Pro Lingua Germanica. He went straight to the Rev. Penitentiary, Father Cerebenti, and revealed to him the state of his conscience. The rest may be easily guessed. He made his abjuration in the hands of the Vicar-Capitular, Don Antonio Pellegrini, received Baptism, and afterwards was admitted to the Sacrament of Divine Love.

The Irish landlords are generally absentees. They have agents who collect their rents and forward them to England, or to some foreign country where they may happen to reside. The agent manages

for his principal, and he often seeks to obtain the good will of his landlord by collecting for him as much as he can succeed in wringing from the tenants. Nothing is given to schools, to churches or to hospitals. The landlord knows little of the neighborhood in which his estates are situated. He does nothing to attach the people to him. He takes no part in the administration of justice, and the magistrates are often the agents of the landlords, and use their public position with very little regard either to honesty or justice. The tenant is liable at any moment to be expelled from the estate. If he makes any improvement it has hitherto become the property of the landlord, and his rates were at once increased in consequence.

Public services in connection with the Jubilee were commenced in St. Patrick's on Sunday last. The Jesuit Fathers Jones and Pante, who conducted the exercises in St. Mary's last week, also officiated here. Very much the same order with regard to time, number and nature of the exercises was observed in both places. The attendance at St. Patrick's was rather better than at St. Mary's. Jubilee devotions have also been commenced in Danville under the direction of the Rev. P. Leane.

Every newspaper reader has heard of the little police war in Hamilton. The

contest between the Chief of Police and Detective Rousseau has resulted adversely for the detective, but the popular opinion appears to be very strong in his favor, and there are a great many who think that complete dismissal is too heavy a punishment for a venial fault committed by a man who during a long career of duty has proved himself a good and faithful servant. In consequence of this event an agitation is springing up in inquiry into police matters. The Spectator lends a helping hand to the movement, and demands that the Board of Commissioners be so constituted that they will be either wholly or partly responsible to the citizens for their actions.

Among the branches of business that pay well now-a-days is that of preaching against Catholicism, and especially against Irish Catholics. An itinerant preacher having a significant eye to large money collections, and an utter carelessness with regard to expressions, stopped in this city a few days ago, and among a lot of stiff and nose-ne delivered one sentence of which Irishmen might feel proud, although the gentleman did not mean it. He said, that of all the Catholic countries in the world Ireland was the most difficult for Protestant missionaries to make an impression, and that after an immense expenditure of time, labor and money the results were most unsatisfactory. The preacher referred to might have gone further and said that three centuries, and that Irishmen firmly intend that failure will be the fruit gathered in their country by evangelizing sowers for all time to come.

STAR CHAMBER. A recent investigation into the conduct of a Collegiate teacher to one of his pupils was carried on with closed doors. The Times strongly objects to this mode of procedure, and says that every good interest would be better served by a public investigation. The Star Chamber system is certainly not the most agreeable to investigation, but it sometimes happens that matters occur which are of far greater consequence than the gratification of mere public curiosity. Whether or not it is so in this case remains to be seen.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS. Whatever sneers or insults the other great organs of the country may have flung at the Irish question, no one can reasonably accuse the Hamilton dailies of a want of fair dealing with the same subject. Casting aside the old prejudices and random statements which are the texts of many journals, the Times and Spectator show where the grievances exist and point out the remedy. They acknowledge that Home Rule is not at all unreasonable but that the attitude of Ireland as it is to Ontario, and that the general interests of the empire would suffer nothing by its existence. The Times fairly says how Ireland has been ill-treated in the past and indicates the resources she possesses for being prosperous, but which were hindered from doing so by bigoted and jealous legislation. When individual bodies with very little personal interest treat the subject from such a liberal standpoint there is reason to hope that the good day will spread and that at no distant date the powers that be will recognize the fact in a practical manner. Irishmen as well as Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders should be the best managers of their own business.

DISCRIMINATION. It is to be hoped that the recent rebuff administered by the papers to those who in certain cases discriminate against a man's nationality or religion will have a general good effect. It is not necessary to state that a man who commits a certain crime belongs to such and such a religion, yet some people think it gives space to the statement. Catholics have come in for a good share of this discrimination in times past and we expect that as the present city has frowned on the principle in one particular case, not Catholic, they will make it universal for the future.

NIGHT SCHOOL. The night school carried on during the past winter by Miss Cole and Mr. Harte, has been reopened for the coming season. As both have had considerable experience in teaching and have already given satisfaction, they will no doubt be successful. They are affording a splendid opportunity to young people (whose time is occupied during the day) for adding to their present store of knowledge.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical—The Jubilee—All Hallows—Police Affairs—A compliment to our Star Chamber—Attitude of the Press—Night School—Unfair Discrimination.

THE JUBILEE. Public services in connection with the Jubilee were commenced in St. Patrick's on Sunday last. The Jesuit Fathers Jones and Pante, who conducted the exercises in St. Mary's last week, also officiated here.

ALL HALLOWS. Outside of the church few persons have a correct idea of the reason for observing All Saints Day and its vigil popularly called "Hallow Eve." The notion once held was that the evening before All Saints was an allowable time for reckless, reckless pleasure and indulgence in such practices. This of course is far from being agreeable to the Catholic spirit. On the first of November the Church makes commemoration of all God's saints at once. She indulges in sentiments of religious exultation at the triumphant position of her members in heaven; she invokes the assistance of their prayers on behalf of the militant Church on earth and the suffering Church in Purgatory, and she exhorts us to emulate their piety and the rewards they now enjoy. It is evident that a night of carousal or even a discreet amusement would be a bad preparation for such a great festival of the next day. It is satisfactory to notice that the original about its losing ground. When confined to the children's amusements of nut-cracking, apple-diving, and moral tale-telling the celebration of All Hallows Eve is an occasion that usefulness which a moderate share of innocent recreation is at proper times capable of producing.

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FESTIVALS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the feast of All Saints, was celebrated in the Cathedral and St. Mary's in the usual manner. The High Mass in the Cathedral was sung by Rev. James Walsh, and a practical sermon delivered by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere.

JUBILEE IN STRATFORD. On Monday, Oct. 17th, Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, opened an eight day's mission in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford.

On Monday, Oct. 17th, Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, opened an eight day's mission in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford. Through the evening of the opening was very unfavorable, on account of the rain, a large congregation assembled for the opening exercises. The large numbers being there as early as six o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Kiroy announced at the end of the mission that over one thousand persons had approached the sacraments, independently of the children, who numbered in the neighborhood of three hundred. At the Masses on the closing Sunday the collection for the new cathedral was taken up, which amounted to over five hundred dollars. Everything connected with the mission was most satisfactory, and its fruits might be seen in the crowds that attended the different exercises, and still more in the large numbers that approached the sacraments. The Rev. Fathers O'Neil, of Kinross; Conolly, of Balldubhain; Brennan, of St. Mar.; Dillon, of La Salette; together with Rev. J. Ronan and P. J. Colvener, assisted in the confessional.

Ten new churches have been commenced in the Cleveland, Ohio, diocese since last Spring.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The New E. C. Church in Madoc dedicated to the Service of God by His Lordship Bishop Cleary.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY HIS BISHOP.

Bellefleur Intelligencer.

The new Roman Catholic Church in Madoc which has been in course of construction since April last and was on finished last week, was solemnly dedicated yesterday by His Lordship Bishop Cleary, assisted by Mgr. Farrelly and a number of the clergymen of the Diocese. The church will stand as a monument of the energy and devotion of the pastor, Rev. Father Davis. He came to Madoc some two years ago, and found the parish in a most deplorable condition, both spiritually and temporally. The church, which he had to officiate was a miserable wooden structure (it was afterwards sold for \$600). He at once set to work to cure the erection of an edifice worthy to be called a temple of God, and after over a year of unremitting labor he had obtained sufficient funds to warrant him in beginning the work. As we have said the building was begun seven months ago and is now completed. To say that it is a beautiful structure and is a credit to Father Davis and his parishioners would convey but a faint idea of what it really is. In exterior it is neat and symmetrical, but unpretending; but its interior most astonish every visitor. Such an interior is very rarely seen in the larger cities of this Province, and that it can be seen in a village the size of Madoc is somewhat remarkable. It would be an exaggeration to say that the church is more beautiful than any church in Bellefleur, and we would not hesitate to affirm that the decorations are more artistic, tasteful, and effective than any church of its size in the Province. It is worth a visit to Madoc to see the interior of the church of Father Davis. Before descending the internal decorations we will give the dimensions of the edifice. It is 105 feet in length, 40 feet in width; the ceiling 23 feet in height, and the cross which surmounts the steeple is 150 feet in height. The value of the building is about \$10,000, and the value of the church property in Madoc—so energetic and able has been the management of Father Davis—is \$14,000. The building occupies a fine prominent site on the east side of Dunham St., the principal street in the village. The effect of the exterior of the church is very striking. The walls are covered with frescoes and ornamental painting, in light cheerful colors, the predominant color appearing to be mauve. The ceiling is divided into ten panels, five on each side, and in each panel is a fresco painting representing a scene from Scripture. The paintings on the left side represent scenes and characters from the New Testament, and as follows: Our Saviour and John the Baptist; the Holy Family, i. e. the Virgin and Child, Elizabeth, and John the Baptist; the raising of the daughter of the angel of Peter from the prison; the angel and Jesus and the woman of Samaria. On the right side the fresco represent views from the Old Testament. They are: Jacob receiving the news of the death of Joseph; Elijah in the desert, succeeded by the angel; Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness; Daniel at the well; and Daniel in the lions. There are two beautiful frescoes on the side walls of the altar. One represents the worship of the Magi, and the other Christ's ascension. Over the altar is the blessed Virgin, representing the grand altar, is a statue in relief of the Virgin and Child; and over the altar of St. Joseph, on the right of the grand altar, is a similar statue of St. Joseph. A beautiful and highly ornamental reliquary occupies the back of the altar. The altar itself was designed and executed by Mr. Fred'k Richardson, of this city, and the entire frescoing was the work of his hand. It is but too just to say that the work is highly creditable to Mr. Richardson. It is truly beautiful and proves him a real artist, rather than a painstaking copyist. The frescoes are taken in the panels of the ceiling, and the altar-piece representing the Ascension is an original painting, and we confess we rather prefer its design, as well as its execution, to that of most of the other pictures. The building is heated with wood-burners of peculiar construction, which has been tested with the utmost satisfaction.

The ceremony of dedication took place about 2 o'clock. A procession was formed and proceeded from the house of Rev. Father Davis to the church. His Lordship, wearing a crozier in his hand, rode a full-blooded horse, and was accompanied by his suite; he was preceded by altar boys bearing the cross, and was accompanied by Mgr. Farrelly and Rev. Father Davis and Comely, of Madoc, Donoghue of Erinville, Brophy, of Teatinos, and Kelly, his Lordship's secretary.

Arrived at the church, appropriate prayers were offered up, after which the procession passed slowly round the building, the Bishop sprinkling the walls with holy water, while the whole party of ecclesiastics chanted the *missae*. The church was then entered, and the ceremony of sprinkling was repeated, the procession proceeding slowly round the interior of the edifice, while the party chanted the 119th, 120th, and 121st Psalms. The Litany of Saints was then chanted at the altar, after which appropriate prayers were offered. The church, in the meantime, had been gradually filling, and by this time a very respectable congregation had gathered. His service being concluded, His Lordship took his seat before the High Altar, and deputations of gentlemen representing the congregation approached him, and Mr. Dennis Fox read and presented the following address:—

My Lord,—On this, your first visit to this part of your extensive Diocese, we, the Catholics of Madoc, beg leave to approach your Lordship to express to you our felicitations at your appointment to the Holy See to succeed our late lamented Bishop O'Brien. My Lord, we, the Catholics of this part of the Mission, number only some twenty-five families; but we can assure your Lordship that, although we are few in number yet we trust that

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