

The Catholic Record

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 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 one and only principle, 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.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, THOMAS COFFEY, Proprietor.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

Diocesan Contributions Towards the New Cathedral.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Includes entries for St. Anne's, Rev. P. Andreux, Marston, Rev. F. J. Ouellette, and Dean Wagner.

THE LAND LEAGUE JUSTIFIED.

It is the custom with certain journalists to lay all Irish troubles at the door of the Land League. The League has incited no one to disorder. One of the chief causes of the disturbed state of Ireland apart from landlord tyranny is the incapacity of the Irish executive. Mr. Forster, as Irish Chief-Secretary, is a complete failure. Force cannot overcome reason and justice, as some Englishmen seem to think. The American thus puts the Irish situation fairly.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

One of the drawbacks to our various systems of the higher education is the absence of thoroughness in imparting knowledge. This is, however, an evil which our collegiate institutions will in the course of time surmount. Our social system is so peculiarly constructed as to mar the efficiency of higher education. But when society in America settles down there must with the ever increasing demand for knowledge come a very decided improvement in this regard. There can, however, be no solid system of higher education established under any influences not religious. The secular system of elementary education has altogether failed to improve the morals of the people. So it must be with any purely secular system of collegiate training. Holding these views, we heartily endorse the following from an able secular writer:

It is very easy to deprecate our colleges by comparing them with those of countries where scholarship is more deeply rooted, and where the lecture classes are more numerous. But it is to be remem-

bered that a college system is substantially what the people choose to demand of it. If ours be less thorough in its course of instruction than that of Germany, if it does less, in the way of original research, for the advancement of science, this is because it is obliged to cut its coat according to the cloth. A country which expects every young man to be earning his living at the age at which students are matriculated in the Universities of Europe, need not complain if its institutions of the higher culture correspond rather to the gymnasia of upper schools than to the universities of the old world. The most learned teacher cannot deal with boys of fourteen and upwards as he might with students who are entering on their majority. Just as fast as the love of money gives way to the love of learning, we shall see these institutions come up to the European level. Some raising the standard for admission and for graduation, and in establishing post-graduate courses of study. But in the main our college system must accommodate itself to the very small demand for genuine and thorough scholarship which is found in this money-making country.

That we have any college system in America is owing to a social influence which is, or ought to be, at the moral antipodes to our love of money. The American college is an outgrowth of the American Church. The motto of Harvard, Pro Christo et Ecclesia—might be that of the whole sisterhood which owns Harvard as senior. The demand for an educated ministry led to the erection on our soil of higher schools than grammar schools; and our most generous institutions owe their very existence to the toil and self-denying efforts of clergymen, who gave weary days and much thought to the work of their foundation. There is, in some quarters, a disposition to regard with jealousy the presence of a clergyman in a college faculty. In some few cases the jealousy is just; a college chair is sometimes given a clergyman because he has proved a failure in every other branch of his profession. But, apart from these, the jealousy rests on ignorance. To the clergy we owe the very existence of such institutions, wherever they are found. It was they who fostered the love of knowledge until it was strong enough to stand alone. And in this age, when they have ceased to enjoy any exclusive privilege in the matter, they hold their own everywhere in comparison with lay teachers. In America, as in England, Scotland and Germany, they include a very large proportion of the most honored and most successful teachers. The equitable treatment of the matter would exclude all consideration of lay or clerical status, in weighing a man's fitness for a chair. There should be no idea of privilege for either. And when thus treated, the clergy of our Christian Churches will have no reason to complain.

FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

The British Premier has, it is understood, given pledge that he will at the next session of Parliament bring in a bill to extend the Franchise to the agricultural laborers of England. This is certainly a step in the right direction. The agricultural laborers of Great Britain are a large and deserving class—as well entitled to the franchise as any portion of their fellow-subjects now vested with that right. The influence of British landlordism will, however, be exerted to the very utmost to procure the defeat of the bill. But the popular branch of the legislature cannot permit an irresponsible body such as the lords to deny the people so evident a measure of justice. We venture to hope that when the Premier gives his mind to the study of the question of Franchise extension, he will bring in a measure applicable as well to Ireland as to England. The former country suffers under a very unjust restriction of the Franchise, which serves no useful purpose, but adds to the discontent arising from other causes. The agricultural laborers of Ireland are a body as intelligent as any class now enjoying the privileges of the franchise in that country. Why continue to refuse them these privileges! If Ireland be really one with England, as English politicians declare it became with the union, why not apportion the Franchise to both countries alike? Then, the borough Franchise of Ireland, of which we heard so much when the Gladstone government came into power, is in a condition absolutely demanding reform. The Franchise in the Irish boroughs is at present so unjustly and unreasonably restricted, that but a small percentage of their households are permitted to vote. This is a very great injustice indeed. During the last Parliament the Liberal party gave the Irish members a loyal and hearty support in their advocacy of reform in this regard. It is to be sincerely hoped that having thus committed themselves to an extension of the Franchise in Ireland, the English Liberals will support no measure of reform which will not extend its operations to both islands. The government could not take up any question so likely to strengthen its hands as this of Franchise extension.

RUSSIAN ANARCHY.

The Russian Empire, once looked upon as the very embodiment of political power, is a state of complete anarchy. When the Nihilist association was first heard of, the outside world paid but little attention to its action. It soon, however, challenged the gravest consideration by the boldness of its attempts to overturn the Russian monarchy. No association weak in numbers, wealth and influence, could, it was rightly thought, act so fearlessly against one of the strongest military despotisms in the world. Every day brings fresh evidence in support of the view that the Nihilist conspiracy finds sympathy and assistance in every rank and condition of Russian society. The system of government prevailing in that unfortunate empire is prejudicial to the best interests of humanity, and consequently enjoys not the support of the people whom it has so long crushed by plunder and terror. The Nihilist system of warfare is as inhuman and unjust as the very despotism it seeks to remove, and deserves not the sympathy of civilized men. But the very existence of such a conspiracy and the evidences of its power and influence everywhere manifest incontestably prove that Russian imperial despotism must have driven the people to the very verge of frenzy. If the empire be now threatened with extinction, its friends must acknowledge that its barbarity in dealing with inoffensive populations has much to do with its present dangers. The present state of affairs cannot long endure. The Russian people must have in lieu of a powerless imperial dynasty, some form of government strong enough to satisfy them by the inauguration of a just and enlightened spirit of reform.

THE CENSUS.

The returns already received from the enumerators indicate a considerable increase in our population. In the cities of Montreal and Toronto the increase during the past decade has been very marked. In many agricultural districts, however, the population has been at a stand still, and is likely to continue so till the return of prosperity be fully enjoyed by the farming classes. The long years of depression have driven away several thousands of our young people—many of whom may with the advent of brighter times return to Canada. One of the very worst effects of the depression was the locking up of capital, which hampered industry and completely arrested enterprise. Now that a revival of prosperity has everywhere set in, we may expect that the depletion of our rural population, which has gone on for so many years, will be arrested, and that ten years hence the population of Canada will have reached a figure far in excess of our most sanguine anticipations. We are glad to notice that our urban communities have in the hour of great difficulty so fairly held their own. The great city of Montreal once more fully establishes its right to the metropolitan dignity. Its commercial supremacy can never, so long as the Canadian confederacy lasts, be wrested from it. Its position is the most favorable on the continent for the control of the great trade of the west. Already it has been decided on that Montreal is to be the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, which, when completed, will be the most powerful road in the world. The opening up of the north-west, consequent upon the building of that road, will bring large bodies of immigrants to the fertile plains watered by the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Already flourishing settlements have been established in various portions of that country, and as an indication of its future growth we may point to the case of Winnipeg, which, ten years ago, a hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants, is to-day a city of ten thousand. The census will, we feel confident, show that, though Canada suffered severely under the depression in trade, its resources are such as to command the attention of the thoughtful in every country—as a guarantee for a future unexampled brightness and prosperity.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

What a degree of anxiety exists in the minds of editors of some of the Methodist papers to bring odium on the priesthood. In a Canadian cotemporary we lately saw set forth a very complete account of an occurrence said to have taken place away off near Naples. It is remarkable, in regard to these matters, that names and places are invariably omitted. This little romance begins in this wise:—"A Naples correspondent writes:—"And then we are told that in a place called Sarno, (no name of church given), a priest, (no name), became furious because some of his people were noisy in the church, and descended from the pulpit, slashing every body right and left, and a considerable number of persons were injured. "A Fighting Priest" is the caption of the article. In the first place, we do not believe such a circumstance occurred at all. The matter has a decidedly fishy appearance. Were there any truth in it, the "Naples correspondent" would be only too anxious to give fuller particulars. But we will suppose for arguments' sake that the report is correct. If so, it simply proves that a Catholic priest had forgotten himself, and acted in a manner which will bring him into trouble both with his ecclesiastical superiors and the civil courts. At most it is only a trifling affair. But it exhibits what a degree of avidity exists among a certain class to sting the Catholic Church on every possible occasion. A priest losing his temper, and assaulting some people, many thousands of miles away, may be a grain of comfort to some of these poor souls. It makes a very pretty little story for anniversary and tea meetings. It is so seldom there is a scandal about a priest, that we need not wonder when we witness such a display of avidity to pick up these small crumbs of comfort. Not many months since our daily papers were teeming with accounts of a variety of crimes committed by Methodist ministers in the States who had fallen from grace. Wife murder, and other serious offences were quite prominent in the catalogue. We refrained from going into particulars of these matters, and in most cases did not even mention the circumstances. If you wish to fill your columns with clerical scandals, gentlemen of the Methodist press, there is no necessity for looking for them either across the ocean or outside of your own communion.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

The rapid strides being made by the Catholic Church in Scotland is a source of considerable weeping and wailing in the conventicles. The disciples of Mr. Knox cannot understand how it is possible for "Popery" to make such inroads on their form of belief. Here is a deep sigh we cut from a Methodist contemporary:—"Rome to use the phraseology of Dr. Begg and his school, is again presumptuously rearing her head in Scotland. The Franciscan order have established themselves in Protestant Glasgow, and Cardinal Manning has delivered, at the opening of their new church, a sermon of the most Jesuitical kind. Worse than all, the seats in the church were thronged by Protestant ticket-holders, who did not scruple to pay from 5s. to £1 to hear High Mass sung by one of the recently created Popish hierarchs of Scotland, and to look upon the face and listen to the words of a cardinal and a pervert." We sympathize deeply with the gentleman who has been thus forced into such an unpleasant statement. Protestants paying such large sums of money for the privilege of hearing Cardinal Manning seems to have given him most acute pain. There is a great need for Christian work in Scotland by Cardinal Manning and the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Some people have been in the habit of picturing this country as a model from a Christian standpoint. But Government statistics have from time to time plainly proved that the reverse is the case. A few weeks since we were assured by a Protestant gentleman of this city, that while in Glasgow, a few months since, he observed more drunkenness among people of both sexes on a Saturday night than could be witnessed in a twelvemonth among a like number of people here. When "Romerears her head" in Scotland, we feel as-

sured this condition of things will not be as observable as at present. It may be a national peculiarity or a national weakness, but Rome is not the power to quail before these things. Call them by whatever name you wish, Rome has always and will ever fight sin, no matter where or in what form it may show itself.

AN EXAMPLE FOR LONDON.

The Columbus papers treated the blatherskite who wanted to "show up" Romanism, in this city last week in a very becoming manner. Such crazy individuals should steer clear of Columbus. It is a poor field for them.—Catholic Columbian. Our London papers do not, as a rule, look upon these unfortunate persons with much favor. They advertise them in the same fashion as they would a circus, a minstrel troupe, Helmbold's Bachu, or a superior article of soap. Protestant clergymen of any repute keep their skirts clear of the fellows; but there are unfortunately a few gentlemen who desire to be classed as preachers, whose ignorance of the Catholic faith and innate bigotry has led them into a companionship not to be envied by good citizens. Churches heavily burdened with debt, and poorly attended for want of talented pastors, has been given an excuse for raising the wind and bringing about an "awakening." Does the end justify the means in this case?

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The present attitude of the Italian press and government towards France is far from reassuring to the friends of peace. From the very moment that the French government very justly declared its purpose to assert its rights and maintain its authority in Africa against the violence and faithlessness of the Bey of Tunis, there have been various manifestations of Italian hostility to France. French supremacy in Tunis has been construed into a direct menace to Italy. What Italy has to fear from France, is not quite apparent unless we attribute to the French people a determination to punish Italian ingratitude. The present Italian kingdom had never assumed the position it holds to-day but for the active support of France. Amongst all the follies of the late Emperor of the French there was none so egregious as this adherence to the Piedmontese policy of Italian unification. He built up a nation which in the day of French humiliation did not raise an arm in defence of its friend and ally. The eyes of the French people were then opened to the greatest political blunder of the age. France sacrificed herself for Italy; the latter now dreads the rapidly increasing power of the country she wronged. And well she may, for in a struggle between these countries nothing could save Italy from disaster and disintegration.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

It has been frequently made a subject of reproach to Ireland that she has had established within her limits no manufactures within a hundred years. This is indeed almost literally correct. But it is through no fault of the Irish people that it is so. To the Union of 1801 this sad state of affairs is directly attributable. An impartial observer thus vindicates the Irish race from the reproach of lacking in enterprise:—"There are a good many people on our side of the Ocean, who are ready to repeat and re-echo an opinion which Mr. John Bright may pronounce on almost any subject. They are now retelling his recent censure of Irish inactivity in the matter of establishing manufactures, and especially his wonderful statement that no new manufacture has been established in Ireland for a hundred years past. The ignorance of Irish industrial history implied in this statement would be disgraceful in an American editor, much more in an English statesman. A hundred years ago Ireland was busy in establishing new manufactures. Her most severe and cynical critic, the Earl of Clare, admitted that she was making greater advances as a manufacturing country than was any other part of Europe. She went on in that career until the infamous Union of 1801 deprived her of self-government, against the resistance and protest of every class of the Irish people. The Act of Union contained provisions for the destruction of every industry in Ireland, except agriculture. It laid them open, one by one, to those peculiarly English methods of competition which Mr. Trevelyan described in his famous report to Parliament on the strikes in the Black Country. The story

of their fall is told by Judge Byles, from materials furnished him by Councillor Butt. Again and again Ireland has struggled to resume her status as a country of manufactures. She has been witness of course that legislative protection which even Mr. Mill describes as a fair and just way of naturalizing industries in a country in which they do not already exist. National leagues were formed, whose members pledged themselves to use no article of wear which was not of Irish make. These were broken down chiefly through the influence of Mr. O'Connell, who shared the Free Trade opinions of his friends among the English Liberals. The Home Rule movement was started by Mr. Butt with this as its leading idea. Mr. Parnell has lost sight of it, but some of his followers have not. One Irish newspaper proposes to use the League's organization to boycott foreign manufactures of every kind."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are in receipt of intelligence from England that letters have been received threatening to blow up the House of the Duke of Westminster, Master of Horse, near Chester, and Hawarden Castle, the residence of Gladstone. It is probable the police know more about these letters than any one else. Busy times for the police means promotion for some of them, hence the anxiety to manufacture reports of intended outrages. Some of the Irish police are adept at this business, to serve their own ends, while it is reasonable to suppose that oftentimes the castle gentry are in the habit of having injury reports go abroad about Ireland as a justification for harsh treatment from the mother country.

Two of the Chicago daily newspapers printed the revised New Testament complete. This gave a chance to revive an old story. A pugilistic bummer picked up a copy of one of these papers, and his eyes happened to fall on an account of the Crucifixion. He read the narrative with astonishment and increasing indignation. At length he darted into the street, grabbed a Jew who was innocently passing, and gave him a tremendous thrashing. "What did you do that for?" asked the policeman who rescued the victim. "Because he's a Jew," was the reply, "and crucified the Saviour!" "Why, that happened almost two thousand years ago," said the officer. The wrath of the fighter was partly blown out in a long whistle, and he remarked, "Well, I never heard of it till a few moments ago."

The *Unita Catholica* says: "The pontificate of Leo the XIII., like that of Pius IX., will be rendered illustrious by the glorification of a great number of saints elevated to the honor of worship on the altars of the Church. Amongst the many causes which have been, or are about to be, submitted to the examination of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, let us point out that of the cultus of a martyr priest of Spain, in the diocese of Rodex, France. The cultus of this saint, who lived in the time of Charlemagne, was a disciple of the Saracens, has come down through several centuries, and is now flourishing in the place of his nativity. Already, by the order of the Holy See, the process relative to this cause has been opened, translated and copied, and it is hoped that the other formalities previous to the discussion of the cause before the Sacred Congregation, will be soon fulfilled."

DOMINION DAY AT MOUNT HOPE.

A very large number of persons assembled on the grounds of the Mount Hope Asylum on the 1st of July. It was the Orphans' picnic, and it was an agreeable sight to witness such a turnout of people who were anxious to add their mite in this manner for the support of the little ones who have no parents save the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the aged and infirm people who are so kindly treated and watched over in their declining years. On the west end of the grounds a large refreshment booth was erected, in which a number of ladies and gentlemen were kept busily engaged up to a late hour in the evening. A little to the north of this was erected the dancing platform, and a great crowd of young people, and at times some old ones, as well, enjoyed themselves to the extent of a quadrille or cotillon. The playing of the 7th Band was one of the most enjoyable features of the picnic. They always play well, but it seemed on this occasion as though they desired to do their best for the orphans. Many of the younger people also enjoyed themselves on the swings and in various other ways. During the afternoon His Lordship Bishop Walsh honored the occasion by his presence. He was accompanied by Monsiengn Brueyre. There were also present Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, Fathers Tierman, O'Mahoney, O'Keefe, and Cummins, of the Cathedral. The good ladies of the Convent will no doubt feel grateful for the satisfactory results. We have been informed that the proceeds will be about \$1000. Not an incident occurred during the day which interfered in the least to put a damper on the pleasures of the occasion. Doubtless Dominion Day will continue to be observed by a large section of our people as the Orphans' Day. With such an attractive spot for holding the picnic, and such good arrangements made for entertaining these present, as well as the grand object for which the matter has been undertaken, it cannot very well be otherwise.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ordinations—House of Providence—Nic—A Complete Success—Grand Bazaar—Berlin College—Rome—Cheap Glory—Misc.

According to an announcement issued, the Rev. Joseph V. O'Connell, J. E. Gibbons, who had 14 deacons on Wednesday, were priests on Thursday, the Rev. Paul the Apostle. The ceremony performed by his lordship Bishop Heenan, and at its close the youth received his congratulations wishes of their friends.

The House of Providence being satisfactorily disposed of, attention is now being given to the business of the Grand Bazaar, which is making renewed efforts, with very encouraging results. BERLIN COLLEGE. At the annual Commencement Berlin College held on Thursday, Rev. J. S. O'Leary, Supt. of Schools of this city, represented bishop Gibbons, who was present, owing to ordination at the Cathedral.

This college is now in a very condition. Founded about 1840, during the episcopacy of Bishop Farrell, it has been declining in prosperity, and is now a first class institution. Rev. Fr. the Order of Resurrectionists of the College. Besides him, it includes no less than three Divinity, the chief of which, Funken, brother of the Superior, the priesthood, completing the course of studies the college, are sent to Rome an establishment owned by them spend seven years of higher studies necessary to profession. From the foregoing, that the Berlin College adapted for fulfilling the obligation. It has already deal of good work, and a few priests of the Hamilton who, with feelings of pride, in College as their Alma Mater.

According to the latest Father Lennon is in Rome, vastly improved, and he himself considerably in the old world.

The House of Providence grounds of that Institution on Dominion Day, was a scene of all the elements of this were present. The congregation numbered in thousands of of true picnic character, sports were of the most interesting nature, the building possessed their usual decor and all present seemed to enjoy themselves to the full facilities offered. Scattered grounds were numerous booths, where all fatigued indulgence in the pleasures of actual labors of business, necessities and delicacies of the inner market, and a popular and courteous of the contest for the gold Menemy, of Beverly, and of Dundas, being the champion the most interesting game, and was carried their usual earnestness plethoric purses of the Miss of Beverly fully by a majority of 30 in a The Band of the 7th Band its excellent reputation popular and courteous of the contest for the gold Menemy, of Beverly, and of Dundas, being the champion the most interesting game, and was carried their usual earnestness plethoric purses of the Miss of Beverly fully by a majority of 30 in a The Band of the 7th Band its excellent reputation popular and courteous of the contest for the gold Menemy, of Beverly, and of Dundas, being the champion the most interesting game, and was carried their usual earnestness plethoric purses of the Miss of Beverly fully by a majority of 30 in a

Standing long jump—One hundred yards—Bell and Casey. Boys' race, under Coughlan and Smyth. Running high jump—Foley and Donnell tied. Putting heavy weights—Connors. Running jump—Brennan. Putting light weights—Coffey. Running hop, step and jump—Connors. Three-legged race—Casey and Dooley. Fifty yards race, for the boys—Nolan and Misses. After six, and ended after seven, at an end.

MISCELL. The Spector in favor of the Hamilton guarded moment he heard" and now the go about the streets. Mr. Leopold Bauer, brewing business in has just changed across the bay, will whole attention.