# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-" CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

# UL. 4.

# CLERICAL.

WE have received cal garments.

# N. WILSON & CO.

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

Liverpool Times.

OLD Catholicism, which sputtered a good deal some years ago, is some duty of worship! Yet it would quietly dying out, as every such not be so were Catholics instructed quietly dying out, as every such transparent absurdity is certain to do sooner or later. But it is rather hard that the sect should have opportunities of adjourning its extinc-tion at the expense of Catholics. Some time ago a French lady domiciled at Berne bequeathed £400 to the Catholic parish church, and as rhetorician, inebriated with the exthe Herzos party had seized the temporalities, the windfall dropped into their clutches. Subsequently one M. ton that can at all times command Leithaud, Secretary to the French an interminable and inconsistent Embassy, left £60 to the same series of arguments to malign an opchurch, but, having fortunately appointed a sensible man as executor, the money was not handed over. Madame de Bonarewski, widow of a former attache of the Russian Embassy, and a Frenchwoman by origin, wishing to devote a sum for Catholic uses in the same parish, was careful to use the description "Roman Ca-tholic and Apostolic." Thus the Old Catholic missed two gifts they would have absorbed with great guesto, and it is to be hoped that other pious legators will put the experience to profit.

# Freeman's Journal

THE Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Connecticut, is an earnest "Sabbatar- All right. Wesley was a notorious ian." recreation on Sundays were supposed and a violent enemy and defamer of to be rigid, and it was confidently asserted that he would prefer mar-tyrdom rather than partake of a hot lected. The Episcopalians were mostly dinner on the "Sabbath." It was known that he had been instru- American independence, and those mental in putting a stop to the steam- who adhered to the revolutionists boat trip which some unregenerated did so against the teachings of their fference to the Rev made no e Mr. Bacon whether these persons had theirs was a divided house also. The attended church or not. He considered such trips ungodly, and he invoked some obsolete Connecticut laws to back him. The proposed trip was stopped, and the "Sabbatariaus" rendered thanks that another step toward making the "Sabbath" the dreariest day of the week had been taken. But, not long ago, Dr. Bacon fell from grace. He took a ride on Sunday in company with an and proper that she should hold the Ohioan, Mr. R. B. Hayes, sometimes place of honor on an occasion like called ex-President, Mrs. R. B. Hayes, and Congressman Wait. Some treacherous and scoffing man, always on the lookout to discover the little failings of the truly good, applied this obsolete and rigid Connecticut law to Dr. Bacon. Little did this villain imagine that, instead of holding up pious Dr. Bacon to scorn, he would show how truly noble the Doctor really was. He has sacrificed his principle of never taking recreation on the "Sabbath" in order to give a sick child an airing. It is a well-known fact in the history of those shows which owe so much to the immortal Barnum, that when the child of rigidly Presbyterian or Baptist parents is permitted to attend a circus, it is considered necessary that he should be guarded by several elder Presbyterians or Baptists, who would rather die than approach a circus tent, if it were not or the child's sake. Similarly Dr. Bacon, Messrs. Wait and R. B. Hayes, who lately occupied the White House gave up their belief in strict "Sab batariaLism" all on account of the child; and hence Dr. Bacon, in discountenancing "Sabbath" steamboattrips and approving of carriagedriving, was not more inconsistent than his brother Protestants.

a large stock of audible, for, to words of human goods suitable for cleri- speech she adds ten thousand actions cannot be omitted by her ministers without deadly sin, how much of it tions with the heavenly bodies is, to sav passes to the uncatholic eye as intri- the least of it, remarkable.

nothing more than a concert and a show, to disguise the otherwise tire-

# Irish American.

In his famous philippic on Gladstone, Disraeli described the English Prime Minister as "A sophistical uberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imaginaponent and glorify himself." Viewed in the light of Gladstone's recent exploits it must be conceded that the wily old Jew thoroughly understood his man and limned the character of

a Catholic bishop being honored with the chairmanship of the relicious celebration at Yorktown. What surprises us most is, the Methodists seem to be the most violent in their wrath. They claim that "the truths of history should be respected." His views on the subject of advocate of English rule in America the colonies. It was not proper that loyalists during the struggle for fold had arranged for the "Sabbath." Church. The Presbyterians were Government, recognising as they do the the most American of the sects but Catholics to a man were on the side of the colonists. A Catholic priest administered the oath of allegiance to the congregation near the present city of Vincennes before was an American army in the field. Besides, only the Catholic Church represents the principles for which the soldiers of the revolution fought, bled and died, and it is but right the Yorktown centennial.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1881.

eate but unmeaning mummery. Even to Catholics how much of the ceremonial and of the music is upor as the centre of civilization. Even our own newspapers are obliged to ac. knowledge that there has been an enor-mous increase in ruffianism and rioting in England, and in London more than mon every day occurrence. It has come to this—as publicly stated by our contemporary, the Spectator, last Saturdaythere are parts of London where "there i literally no security against personal vid lence, and scenes are enacted every night which, if they were reported from Ireland, would immensely strengthen cry which is perpetually being raised more coercion." Exactly. Disorders the more coercion." Exactly. Disorders and outrages are more rife in London than ever they have been in any part of Ireland, yet there has been no suspension of the liberties of the greater portion of the community who have never had anything to do with those outrages. The whole of a metropolitan borough has not the hypocritical advocate of coercion with photographic accuracy. been subjected to maatial law because of the offences of a few of its inhabitants. No crowd of people have been shot down Western Watchman, Some of our Protestant exchanges are keeping up the silly whine about of curve an obnoxious policeman has been assaulted. Oh, no! That sort of thing is perpetrated and tolerated only in that egral portion of the United Kingdom' called Ireland.

Three years ago the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine of Caluire, near Lyons, brought an action gainst M. Challemel-Lacour, now French Ambassador in London, for having illegally invaded their property while acting as Prefect of the Rhone Department under the dictatorship of M. Gambetta, in the war of 1870-71. They first gained the day in the Court of Lyons and swingeing damages were awarded to them. The Court of Appeal quashed the first judgment and referred the matter to the l'ribunal of Dijon, which, in its turn, found in favour of the brothers. M. Challemel-Lacour once once more appealed, and the case was set down for hearing in the Supreme Court of France. Meanwhile, however, the French ist ce of the claim, have tried about an accommodation, and within the last few days a settlement has been arrived at. The brothers wil accept the sum of 150,000 francs, or £6000 of our money, in full satisfaction of all their claims, and the case is to be struck off the role of the Su preme Court. This is both a moral and material victory for the Church-a somewhat rare occurrence in France at the present day.

she calls on to bless the Creator. She employs them in her service of adora-tion. Her prayer, mental and vocal, may also be classed as audible and in-audible, for, to words of human may interest to the terms in the service of human and the service of human in every possible respect; but he is, nevertheless, a Jesnit, and the service of human in every possible respect; but he is, nevertheless, a Jesnit, and the service of human in every possible respect; but he is, nevertheless, a Jesnit, and the service of the service of the calling more congenial and which insures at least steady employment in the service of th audible, for, to words of human speech she adds ten thousand actions which also express the thought and prayer of the soul. But how much of her glorious and reasonable cere-We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this branch of the trade. Not of the deally sin, how much of it honorable possession to be attained in life. Then we may expect the next generation

# Philadelphia Standard.

ONE of our dailies says that the Land ONE of our dailies says that the Land League in Ireland has committed suicide by issuing the "No Rent" manifesto. Not so. The Land League at its late Conven-tion in Dublin rejected the proposal of a "No Rert" programme, urged by the American representatives of those who have the Irish World as their organ. The Executive Committee, too, of the Land League did not meet and authorize the issue of that may ifesto, though it purports ue of that may ifesto, though it purports to have been done in its name. It was the rash and unauthorized act of six mem It was bers of the Executive Committe, and not the well-considered and regularly form-ulated act of that body as a whole. The editor of that thoroughly bad, demoralizeditor of that thereoughly bad, demoraliz-ing, anti-Catholic newspaper, the Irish World, claums, it is reported, the paternity of the "No Rent programme." If this be true it is on him and not on the Land League leaders whom he has deluded, cajoled or intimidated by threats of withdrawal of upport, into following his counsels, that the responsibility rests of killing the Land League in Ireland. No newspapers in this country or elsewhere has wrought so many evil to the Irish people in the United States, and no one has so deeply harmed and injured the cause of the peo ple of Ireland as has the Irish World. It editor regards his bad work with satisfabut real Catholics and true friends tion,

of the Irish people mourn over it and detest it. An editor in the Liverpool Catholic Times contrasts the difference between the civil liberty allowed to Catholics by law with their social and political proscription by prejudice and bigotry. The following re-marks are just as applicable to the United States and Catholic citizens of the United States as to Catholics in England: "The States as to Catholics in England: "The legal theory of "Civil and Religious Lib-erty," which is the flag Great Britian flaunts in the face of the admiring nations, permits Catholics to scale the citadels of municipal and parliamentary power alike; whi st the practical outcome of the social

attended by one of our Fathers, who came once a month from our farm, at White Marsh, then called Carrollburg, from the person from whom it was purchased by the Jesuits. One hundred years ago, you -Baltimore Mirror.

THE DEBRIS OF A SCORE OF SQUABBLING REPUBLICS.

# From the Roman Correspondent of the London Times.

of a statement made on this subject a few of days ago by an eminent Italian, who has can rendered United Italy immense service, who has made himself famous in divers ways, whose patriotism or authority cannot be suspected, and whose discourse contains, perhaps, the future solution of a problem of which the gravity grows each day. I give his words, without note or comment, as they were transmitted to me, convinced as I am that they will be found worthy of meditation by all thoughtful

"For the last ten years," said this illus-trious patriot, "we have been camping in Ron e, which we entered, driven forward by absolute necessity; but we have not been able to fix ourselves there as a regu-lar Government. We are not at home there. Rome, which was then an imperious political necessity, is the mo-t detest able capital we could have chosen. We We are there as under a tent, armed and watching over a prisoner who will not submit. Rome is not a centre, nor is it a dwelling-place. It is too sombre for the sojourn of a worldly Government. We are there a prey to the two-fold fever sent us by the Campagna on the one hand and by the Vatican on the other; nor is it the malaria of the Roman marshes which is the most pernicious. We live in the presence of a power which disputes our right, which we can neither combat nor uphold with parallel embassand the Quirinal ends to the profit of the

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS ON PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

NO. 161

Speaking in reply to the toast of the House of Lords at a Conseravtive banquet at Newcastle on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury took occasion to refer to Mr. Gladstone's attack on Mr. Parnell at Leeds.

impossible for me to forget the circum-stances which preceded the election of 1880. I cannot forge the candidature of Lord Ramsay accepting the formula pro-posed to him by the Home Rule party, and when Lord Hartington, with full knowledge of that fact, cordially and heartily accepted that candidature. Well, Lord Ramsay is now a Minister of the Crown, and I presume that his opinions are not entirely repulsive to the minister under whom he serves. There is no doubt that at the election the word was **ERY MUCH "UNITED**" ITALY. Under whom he serves. There is no doubt that at the election the word was passed in every constituency to the Irish Home Rulers to vote for the Opposition, and when Mr. Gladstone complains that THE PAPACY—AFTER THE POPE WHAT ? forgets that it is mainly due to the organ-ization over which Mr. Parnell presides that he is now Prime Minister of England (loud cheers). There has been some talk about public plunder. We have been told that for the first time a small body of men have preached the doctrine of public plander in Ireland. I can only say that before that time a smaller body of men preached the same doctrine of public plunder in Eng-land [hear, hear]. Mr. Parnell has demurred very strongly to the accusation which the Prime Minister has levelled against him by saying that there is really his victims is larger than the sum the Prime Minister proposed to take off his [cheers and laughter], but that the principle on which they both go is the same. That is the contention of Mr. Parnell, and I am bound to say that, reviewing the his-tory of the Prime Minister's dealings with Ireland, that is the principle on which he was sought to base his efforts for the paci-tation of the principle of the pacification of that country [cheers]-that there is a great deal in Mr. Parnell's con-

Referring to the Coercion Bill, Lord Salisbury continued : But what use was made of the Coercion Bill? Has it not become a ridicule, or rather, a scandal to the Government of the country ? A Government that asks for powers such as these -for they are tremendous powers, to im-prison without form of law-is bound to show by its conduct, not only that a cause for such powers is made out, but that it is prepared by a vigor-ous and unflinching executive to attain the result for which and ies. Every struggle between the Vatican and the Quirinal ends to the profit of the revolution, and between these two com-batants the Republic is every day gaining ministration of the Coercion Act has been the laughing-stock of everybody. The Government has, I believe, locked up 150 solid ground. I admit that I should not fear the Republic if it threatened only second-rate personages, whose presence or absence was, no doubt, of importance to the dynasty, in spite of my love for the latter; but the Republic menaces Italian their families or themselves, but was wholly immaterial to the peace of the country. Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to the toast of the House of Commons, said, in reference to the Prime Munister's late speech at Leeds, that it was not necessary or Mr. Gladstone to measure his words. because whatever he says is sure to be ap-plauded. It does not signify whether he telling us to grow strawberries or big otatoes or big gooseberries (laughter), or pre anything else, to a ke up for loss to the anything esc, to have up for loss to the agricultural interest. There is nothing too absurd for those who listen to him (hear, hear). But if, on the other hand, he has to meet the argument of an op-ponent, what becomes of the contest? ponent, what becomes of the contest Nothing is easier than for him to put it aside with a contemptuous wave of the hand, and to say that he does not under-stand what his opponent means (cheers and taughter). When he does this his and laughter). When he does this his followers are perfectly sure to cheer, and everything goes right with him. In con-cluding the hon. gentleman, making a call upon his prophetic spirit, said: I thank you for the House of Commons as our it will be. (loud and prolonged cheers)

# VERY MUCH "UNITED" ITALY. VIEWS OF AN ITALIAN STATESMAN-WHAT

There has reached me a verbatim report

# Catholic Columbian

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THE last genuine Ecumenical Council was held during the pontificate of Pius IX. of holy memory. "Thirty nations," said Cardinal Manning, "were represented at the Vatican Council; it was the most august assemblage upon earth." What a piteous, spurious, paltry imitation of that majestic event, were the Pan-Anglican Synods of 1867 and 1878, the Methodist "Ecumenical council of 1881.

### Catholic Review.

THE modes in which the Church worships her Founder are manifold. lected a Jesuit to take charge of and con-All things, animate and inanimate, trol the arrangement at Madagascar on

## London Universe

The result of seven centuries' English Government of Ireland! According to the London daily press, Dublin is occupied by 5000 soldiers and 2000 police, who are soldiers to all intents and purposes; for, unlike our English police, they are armed with rifles, swords, and revolvers. This great armed force have at their disposal 1000 horses and 16 guns. Every sentinel in the capital of Ireland is provided with 20 rounds of ball cartridge for the benefit of the inhabitants of that "integral portion of the United "Kingdom." Troops in garrison are confined to barracks ready to turn out at a moment's notice shoot down the natives. Five military magistrates and three civil magistrate have been specially appointed to see that administered with all due justice is promptitude from a martial law point of and the city of Dublin has been divided into three districts, so that this peculiar description of justice may be administered as readily as possible. Yet Ireland continues to rank before nations as forming a portion of the United Kingdom.

Where property of the Catholic Church or of her auxiliary organs is concerned. the French Government have been in the habit for the last eighteen months of doing pretty much as they liked. First, they turned the Jesuits out of their homes, next all the other members of religious They dare not turn about 10,000 sisters into the streets all at once-know ing as they do that the people would not stand it—so they do it piecemeal, just a few at a time. Their latest achievement consists in sending adrift the Sisters of Providence from the school conducted by them at Portieux, and putting lay teach-ers in their places. The sisters, however, brought an action against the Government and claimed damages for "unexhausted improvements," for they had converted a perfectly unprofitable day school into a flourishing boarding school. The case came before the Paris Civil Court last week, and was decided entirely in favour of the sisters, who will have to receive an indemnity to be assessed by a public expert.

Mr. Gladstone's Government has se

# Baltimore Mirror

In his letter to Isaac Butt on October 23, 1869, Mr. Gladstone wrote: "The prisoners in the Kingdom of Naples were "The arrested and imprisoned without due legal process; were, in vast proportion, not tried at all, and when they were tried so largely by exceptional and not regular tribunals. When they were condemned they were condemned not by the free verdict of a popular body, but by the sentences of indees demendent on the sentences of judges dependent on the gov-ernment for their bread—a government, moreover, whose power rested on a flag-rant breach of the written legal constitu-tion of the country." If some great artist

were to paint a picture of the present con-dition of affairs in one of the "sister isles" dition of affairs in one of the he could most appropriately call it "Na-ples in Irelaud," with Mr. Glad-tone's words quoted above as an explanation of the title There are twenty-six Bishops in Ireland.

Of these only seventeen signed the ad-dress on the Land Act issued at Maynooth on the 28th of September. Archishop Croke, Archbishop MacHale, Bishop Nulty and Bishop Fitzgerald were among the absent prelates. And even of those whose names are attached to the document, if a priest who writes to United Ireland is to believed, one left the meeting before

the rosolutions were introduced, and two others dissented from the favorable view of Gladstone's measure taken in them. So that practically the address comes from  $\mathbf{a}$ little more than half the Bishops of the country and from those who have all along been more or less opposed to the Land League. It is not fair, therefore, to speak of the manifesto as the expression of the opinions of the Bishops of Ireland.

# · Catholic Columbian.

ONE of the best evidences, says an exchange, that many parents are coming to their senses, and what also augurs well for the future of the country, is the manifest desires of parents to have their sons ap-prenticed to some trade. This is right. Every boy, rich or poor, should be taught trade, or if he is fitted for it, a profession. If his parents are wealthy, he may never have use for it: but even then it is his insurance against want in case of adversity The poverty and wretchedness of too many of our people now can be traced to such a foolish oversight on the part of their parents, who were in well-to-do cir-cumstances or even wealthy, but whose wealth has vanished, but their sons have now to drudge for a pittance to keep body and soul together. A trade or profession

and religious prejudices existing in the constituencies, which is not blazoned to the nations, is that Catholics ned forth who would dare the feat are arrested and turned back at the outermost ramparts of the constitutional stronghold.

# ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Father Clarke, in his sermon at St. Ignatius's Church, in Baltimore, on Sunday, Oct. 16, on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the part the e part the

Catholics had in that event, said : "The French army passed through Bal-timore on its way to Yorktown in the middle of September. Then there was no resident priest here; but there was a Cath ohe church, old St. Peter's, in the midst. of a forest, completely out of town, where now is the north-west corner of Saragota and Charles streets. One of the chaplains of Count Rochambeau's army, the Abb Robin, writing from Baltimore Septemb r 14, 1781, states that the great majority of Catholies here were French Acadians, ref. ugees from Nova Scota, whence they were driven from amidst their blazing dwellings and their burning crops, which were ruth lessly fired by order of the British Govern ment ; and that at their request he cele brated Mass in the church, and preached to them in their own language, tears rolling down their cheeks as he reminded them of the glories of fatherland, and urged them to continue, as they have been, faithful to the practise of their holy religion the occasion being rendered more touching and memorable by the sacred music, cal and instrumental, furnished from the French camp, which, too, helped to re-

new sweet memories of their once happy home in Acadia. "We learn from the chronicles of Baltimore that when the French army returned flushed with victory from Yorktown to Baltimore, there was a grand celebration in the Catholic church, both officers and men being in full uniform, the military bands of the different regiments accompanying the sacred service with solemn music; and not only was the chapel crowded, but the spacious lot around it was filled with military and citizens. The celebrant, it is stated, was an Irish priest, chaplain to Count Rochambeau. Count Rochambeau had several chaplains in hi army, one for every regiment. The only Irish chaplain of the French forces only whose name has reached us was a Francis can Father, Rev. Charles Whelan, who was attached to the fleet under Admiral De Grasse, who remained in this country after the war, and exercised the sacred ministry in the State of New York. He most probably is the celebrant referred to. The grandfather of the present worthy Rector of the Cathedral, Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of Maryland, and a convert to our holy Faith, was received in the French

camp with a salute of artillery and other

military honors, and with Count Rocham-

beau reviewed the army at a grand par-

unity itself, and no sooner will it have been established among us than the disin tegration will commence. With us a Re publican army would be Sicilian, Neapo litan, Tuscan, Venetian, or Milanese. I With us a Re would not be Italian. The House Savoy will be for a long time to come the only genius of national unity, and it will fatally fail with the flight of the Papacy before the victorious Republic. Th sent Pope has made peace with all those with whom Pius IX. had broken it. He has become, or will become reconciled with Germany, Russia, Turkey, and Austria. He allows France to have her own way with marvelous patience, and one of ese days we shall hear that England, no longer disinterested in the grave ques ions that concern tha Vatican, has accredted a representative to the Holy See. is only Italy for whom the Papacy has ceased to be a menace, for whom it is a resource and whose powerful ally it might become; it is only with Italy that the Papacy is not and cannot be reconciled; and all this is due to the fact that we are at Rome, where both of us, in spite of elves, are working for the triumph of the revolution and that of the Republic, which menaces us both. Rome has given all she could give us. She is now only a burden

to us; an impediment, a geographical di-plomatic, and political absurdity. When When ve have recovered a more natural, a more ogical, more central, more approachable, a sombre, and a less unhealthy capital all that now impedes and threatens us will disappear at once, in spite of the interested clamor that will be raised by the cosmopolitan Revolutionists who are now laving siege to our royalty and our unity. Then the Papacy will both become the greater for it. Italian unity will be cemented by tacit and satisfied adhesion even of the Papacy, and the latter, knowing that any revolution would destroy that work of conciliation which is thoroughly Italian, would be the most powerful ally of the kingdom in which she would have conquered her independent seat. I hope not to die before having seen my country show itself to the world as a great, en-lightened, and political nation."

Nothing is degrading which a high and graceful purpose ennobles, and offices the most menial cease to be menial the moment they are wrought in love. What services are rendered around the bed of sickness which in other circumstances con sidered mean, become at once holy and inalienable rights! To smooth the inalienable rights ! pillow, to proff r nourishment, to soothe or to obey the fancies of the delirious will, to sit for hours as a mere sentinel of the feverish sleep-these things are suddenly raised, by their relation to hope and life, to sacred privileges.



The love of our country-an attachment to the land of our fathers-is a feeling which grows to maturity in all mates, and it is always in the manliest what but this feeling arms the true patriot in defence of its freedom, and pation in detende of its freedom, and makes crowds troops around him, willing to share its fate and to die or conquer in its cause ? Even the savage clings to his native soil, however b rren, and disdains to barter his independence. There is no to barter his independence. There is no nobler answer on record than that given nobler answer on record than that given by a Canadian chief to some Europeans who would have bribed him to give up his patrimony. "We were born," said he, " upon this spot; our fathers are buried here;—shall we then say to the bones of our fathers, 'rise up and go with us to a strange land?" In this respect there is something wrong

In this respect there is something wrong as it regards Ireland. No people possess a greater love of country than they do, and yet how many thousands of them do we see annually expatriating themselves to that encouragement which they cannot expect at home. Irish landlords will, it is hoped, be awakened to their real interests; it depends upon them to make their naland happy, productive and powerful. -Dublin Penny Journal, 1833.

And after the lapse of half a century 'tis the same old, old story. The Land-lords will not be awakened to their real interests-that is, if they can help it.-Ed.