

On Wednesday the Bishop of the Jubilee of anniversary looking back distinguished things which consolation reason for priests and Canada of tw far different the Catholic of Ontario, during these strides that present advance Rev. Bishop occupied a p ecclesiastical and he can pleasure on h the service Holy Church When he diocese of To sent Archdioc of Hamilton, ate of Nort were but fe number of p bread of life over this vast Lordship ec career in a mission, obli very insuffic could procu were unde and many of great distan mission can labor and f been endure who looko truly pater afterwards w ing energy a his career n denial, his ac judgment u nizing his g government The state of pared with t amply bears and judge while the i celebration marked at creasing est priests. O priests of the were here Lordship, w venerated I the principa boring dioc London al Right Rev. At 2 o'clock a symptoms Lordship p Right Rev. Father Bretta ston, and o Proulx and the Administrato Toronto. At the household from the Dio ship Bishop C O'Connell an diocese of Tor rooney, V. R. G. Vin nels, and Rev. Father from Ottawa Rev. D. O'Co College, and B of Chatham. F Very Rev. I After the cl Rev. Dean following ad to the Right London. My Lord, Diocese, hail fifth Anniver sacerdotal di In union w taries of othe here to do y numerous b the Province their felicita Belonging of whom you h kind father, dent director Diocese, (on y you confere and all, prou specifically as e endorsed to tics of pater tion to our W We wish o Jubilee to s seen and hea would much dignified tir portant and exalted posit

MEMOIR OF RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON. We to-day present our readers with a short memoir of our Right Rev. Bishop, for which we are indebted to our interesting contemporary the *Harp*. His Lordship was born in the parish of Muncoo, Co. Kilkenny, May 24, 1830. He is descended of a very old and influential stock. The first of the family in Ireland accompanied Earl Strongbow, from Wales, in 1170, and settled in the County Kilkenny; like the Geraldines, they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." In the course of time they gained large possessions, known as the "Walsh Mountains." This property was afterwards confiscated during the Commonwealth, and in the reign of William III. when the older branches emigrated to France and Austria, and took military service in those countries. In the former the title of Count Tertant was conferred on the representative of the older branch. For generations His Lordship's forefathers lived in that condition of comfort and independence which the better class of farmers enjoy, especially in the province of Leinster. On the mother's side he is of the Macdonalds, a most respectable family, and one which, like that of Walsh, has given a number of zealous and learned ecclesiastics.

His Lordship's course of studies were commenced at St. John's College, Waterford, and terminated at the Seminary of the Sulpicians, Montreal. After his ordination in 1854 Father Walsh was appointed to the Brock Mission, bordering on Lake Simcoe. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the parish of St. Mary's, Toronto. Full of the spirit of his holy vocation, he applied himself with zeal and constancy to the discharge of his manifold duties. Very soon after the consecration of Bishop Lynch, in 1859, his Lordship summoned Father Walsh to his aid as Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral. He filled this important and responsible position about two years with marked success. At the end of this time, to the great joy of his old parishioners, and the regret of those belonging to the Cathedral, he finally resumed his administration of St. Mary's as parish priest and Vicar-General of the diocese.

The health of Dr. Pius-neault, Bishop of Sandwich, having become impaired, it was found necessary to select a successor for him in that See. Accordingly the Hierarchy of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec unanimously nominated Vicar-General Walsh as the future Bishop. The choice was ratified by the Holy See. The consecration of His Lordship took place on 11th Nov., 1867, in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, with great pomp and ceremony, and amid the prayers and rejoicings of the vast concourse assembled on the auspicious occasion. The late Dr. Ballagheen, Archbishop of Quebec, was the consecrating Bishop. The elevation of Bishop Walsh to the Episcopal rank was hailed with sincere pleasure, not only by the clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, but also of the dioceses adjoining, as he was much and deservedly loved and esteemed by his brother priests.

When assuming the government of his diocese, His Lordship immediately applied himself with extraordinary resolution and ability to the important duties of his exalted office. He displayed administrative talent of the highest order. He began by making a careful and thorough examination into the affairs of the diocese. The result was well calculated to inspire courage and energy. He found that a large and pressing debt must be liquidated; that the reorganization of the clergy and missions was imperative; that a number of priests should be provided, that in many parishes churches, presbyteries were to be built *de novo* or improved by restoration or enlargement; that the interests of education everywhere demanded attention, and that asylums for the orphan and for the infirm poor were to be established. In a word, a vast amount of arduous and constant labor awaited his Lordship. He grappled earnestly with the difficulties that presented themselves in all directions. Nobly seconded by his generous flock, he succeeded within the incredibly short period of three years in paying off to the last shilling the large debt which had encumbered the diocese.

As a pulpit orator, Bishop Walsh has achieved a high reputation. His sermons betoken plan, thought, study, and are ever practical. His style is ornate, eloquent, full of point, logical and impressive. He has every command of the choicest language, illustrating his subject with a suitably applied imagery. The pastorals of his Lordship—always opportune and welcome—are models of composition and pregnant with instruction. In their calmude pages he dispenses to his well-stored mind. In all truth it may be said of his Lordship's literary productions, "nil tibi quod non amant," whatever subject he handles he embellishes. The Record unites with the clergy and laity of the diocese in wishing his Lordship many, many years of happiness, and prays that he may be long spared to govern the hearts that he has won by his kind and paternal rule.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AFFAIRS in Ireland are assuming a very serious aspect. The Government has sent an agent to investigate the condition of the Irish people. Few of the Irish landlords can get any rent paid at all, and matters are evidently approaching a crisis.

At the closing exercise on Wednesday night of the Novena in honor of St. Emilius, the Basilica at Ottawa was thronged, over 3,000 persons being present. His Lordship, Bishop Duhamel, officiated, and after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament all approached the sanctuary ruing to gaze on the martyr's relics. During the week there were 2,800 communicants.

A CABLE dispatch from London dated November 6th, says it is stated on trustworthy authority that the Vatican is seriously contemplating the reorganization and increase of American bishoprics, in compliance with recent suggestions of Cardinal McCloskey. The Pope will hold a consistory on the 5th of December, when some action in the matter will doubtless be taken.

THE Catholic Bishops of Ireland have adopted resolutions appealing to the Government and all public bodies and private individuals to help the poor, as the Poor Law Act is insufficient to meet the necessities of the impending crisis. The Bishops exhort their flocks to bear their trials patiently, to respect the rights of others, pay their just debts as fully as they are able, and obey the laws, while using all peaceful constitutional means to reform the land laws.

A CABLE dispatch from London dated the 10th, says that the Irish Local Government Board report is that the potato crop is everywhere deficient. This, combined with the absence of peat fuel, owing to the rain, is regarded as the leading cause of the distress, which is expected to culminate during the winter and spring. Pauperism is greatly increasing. The departure of Parnell for America, fixed for the 15th, is postponed in consequence of the aspect of political affairs.

THREE HUNDRED HOUSES of ill-fame in Toronto, the Canadian "Gotham," and yet the people of Toronto are perhaps as well-read and well-educated as any other on the continent. We should rather have said ill-read and ill-educated. A want of early moral culture is here apparent, and we can also blame to a large extent the mad literature of disordered intellects and unscrupulous publishers. The Y. M. C. A. are going to make a raid on the houses of ill-fame. You are too late, gentlemen. You may as well be "peppin' stones at the moon." You should make a raid on godless education and immoral prints.

WRITING from Drogheda, an American newspaper correspondent says:—"I have made a calculation on the lowest estimation of the number of people who have attended the anti-union agitations held in the last six weeks. They have been some twenty-four in number, and the aggregate attendance has been computed at 200,000 people, who have hailed Charles Stuart Parnell as the liberator of the land, with an enthusiasm accorded to no public man in Ireland since O'Connell stirred the soul of Ireland by the magic of his eloquence, and was the uncrowned monarch of the Irish race." This correspondent, however, also gives Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Biggar a fair share of credit for the great work that now absorbs the heart of the country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Cork Examiner* writes that journal that a crisis in the communion known as the 'Irvingites, or Catholic Apostolic Church,' has arrived. The Rev. Nicholas Smishing, last survivor but one of the Apostolic Brotherhood, died yesterday. The principal article of faith of the Irvingites is that the second coming of the Lord takes place before the last of the Apostolic Brotherhood passes away, and extreme interest is felt in the life of the surviving brother, Rev. Hope Thistlewood, of Hampstead, now in his 86th year. This morning his residence was besieged by the ex-

learned, comparatively harmless. We have no desire to interfere with their celebration of that day, or even of the 1st of April, if it should please them to celebrate even that day; but as citizens of a country which has a reputation yet to make, we should be sorry to see any portion of our fellow-citizens so far forget what they owe to themselves, to their sense of self-respect and of common decency, as to belittle themselves in rude, senseless and barbaric displays. Orangeism is an exotic, which must be uprooted from our virginal soil. It is a noxious weed which must be eradicated, and cast into the flames. With it perish the memory of such days as the twelfth of July and fifth of November.

A GOOD MOVE.

THE UNITED STATES Postmaster General has received a communication from the postal authorities of Canada, stating that all publications styled *Police Gazette*, &c., are prohibited circulation in the Dominion on account of their immoral character. Despite the utmost precaution of the Canadian Postmasters, some copies of the obnoxious papers are still received in the mails from this country and delivered. It is therefore requested that the United States Government take measures to prevent the forwarding of this class of matter in Canadian mails. The Postmaster General a few days ago issued an order that all such publications addressed to Canada shall be unmailable.

The Dominion Government have thus put in force an order for which it will receive the hearty thanks of all who have an interest in the future of our country. For some time past we have been urgently advocating the necessity of preventing the circulation in Canada of that abominable immoral rubbish which has in such large quantities been scattered broadcast, amongst our young people more particularly. The *Police Gazette*, the *Boys Own Paper* and such like, were working an immense amount of harm. While we are pleased to be amazed to witness the quantity of objectionable matter having an immoral tendency which can still be seen every day spread out before our gaze on the counters of some of our newsdealers.

We do not know if our humble efforts had anything to do with the order just issued by the Government, but at all events we are heartily glad that the Government have taken this course. The big dailies might have urged this matter more earnestly to the exclusion of subjects of far less importance. But while we are now to a large extent protected from the harmful literature across the border, it would be well were a vigilant eye kept on the matter issued from certain Canadian printing houses. Toronto endeavors to ape New York in many things; and we are sorry to see it imitating that place in sending forth a species of light literature which at least will not be productive of any good. The better class of light reading is not found as saleable as those crazy, sensational romances, in nearly all of which runs an undercurrent of infidelity and immorality, and this is the reason why these unscrupulous people pander to the appetites of the vulgar. We hope the time will come when all literature of this sort will be subject to Government supervision before it is allowed to be issued to the people.

A WORKINGMEN'S Protestant Conservative Association has been formed in Scotland, and already a considerable number of members have been enrolled. The object of this association is to unite the Protestant and Conservative interests in the district, and to promote the Conservative cause at the forthcoming general election. We are sorry to witness this mixing up of politics and religion by hot-headed fanatics. We fail to see what Conservatives or Reformers, as such, should have to do with Protestant or any other associations. But we should not be astonished at this step, after all. The Catholic Church is making conquests among the very Presbyterians themselves. Even Scotland is becoming Catholic. The old church is fast winning over souls in that country which for centuries has been wrapt in the gloom of Presbyterianism.

must be seen that the remedy to be applied to the land troubles must come from the government itself. That government did not hesitate—and we say all honor to it for its generosity, to expend its millions to relieve the negroes of its West Indian Islands from slavery. Now that there is a more degrading slavery exercising baneful sway over millions of so-called freemen, can that same government fail to apply a judicious remedy? What is the duty of the government in this case?

We presume not to speak on our authority, but invoke the authority of men of high renown and indisputable weight amongst law-givers. Montesquieu declares that the State owes to every citizen a certain subsistence, and adds: "The riches of a State arise from the labor of the people. . . . Therefore, the State owes to every citizen a proper nourishment, convenient clothing, and a kind of life not incompatible with health."

Dr. Paley says: "When the partition of property is rigidly maintained against the claims of indigence and distress, it is maintained in opposition to those who made it, and to his, who is supreme Proprietor of everything and who has filled the world with plenty for the sustenance and comfort of all whom he sends into it."

We have also the authority of the philosopher Locke: "God, the Lord and Father of all," says this distinguished writer, "has given no one of His children such a property in his peculiar portion of the things of this world, but that He has given his needy brother a right to the surplusage of his goods, so that it cannot justly be denied him, when his pressing wants call for it; and, therefore, no man could ever have just power over the life of another by right of property in land or possessions."

We might make other citations but these suffice to show that the government in acceding to the demand of the Irish people, would not only invade no right, trample on no privilege, but do that which it is bound by the social part to do—secure the means of subsistence for the people, or as Montesquieu has it, secure to every citizen "a proper nourishment, convenient clothing, and a kind of life not incompatible with health."

We await with anxiety the action of the government in this matter. We have, we must confess, but little confidence in Lord Beaconsfield. Admiration for him, we have none. But we have some faith in the British people, themselves in a large measure, afflicted with the same evil from which Ireland suffers. As they once, by their determined action at the polls (where they will soon again pronounce on the merits of the present government) delivered the Irish people from the incubus of an alien Church, we trust that the day is not far distant, when, rising up their voices in brotherhood, with the Irish race, they may relieve that devoted people from the degradation and the ruin of an alien aristocracy.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

Another relic of Orange brutality is the absurd and offensive celebration of the fifth of November. What connection Orangemen can establish between their vulgar, ferocious, and illiterate combination, and the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, no one can see. Catholics, as a body, have every reason to feel grateful over the discovery of that nefarious plot, which, if successful, would have foiled the very object it may have been intended to secure.

But to have Orangeism put on its Sunday-go-to-Meeting attire on that day is something ludicrous in the extreme. We notice that of late years the celebration of the "Fifth" has been to a great extent consigned to a youthful but extremely noxious branch of Orangeism—the Young Britons. These uneducated youths have been in many places a source of grievous annoyance, not only to their parents, whose control they despise, but to all respectable citizens. For cowardice, coarseness and vulgarity, they enjoy a sad preeminence amongst our rising generation.

Their celebration of the "Fifth" this year was, as far as we have

face of that beautiful land; whence it is, that the people of Ireland, with a soil the best adapted in the world for pasturage, and for dairy purposes, have no other esculents than half-nutritive radicles. To produce abundant crops of these latter—the soil was, year by year, previous to the famine, to employ an Americanism, "used up." Then came want, starvation, and death.

There had been warnings of the approach of that terrible catastrophe, but the government had closed its eyes to all such warnings. Not many years ago Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli—then, as now, first Minister of England—declared on a Buckinghamshire hustings that there were things worse than the famine in Ireland.

We deny not that there are worse things, but this declaration of a British Premier shows not only the indifference of Britain to Irish catastrophes, but its covert approval of all disasters destructive of Irish nationality. We trust that when famine visits England's millions of poverty-stricken serfs, and famine may at any time visit them—but we trust shall not—when the wail of distress shall perchance have gone forth from its over-crowded cities, piercing the clouds and reaching the ends of the earth; when death shall have laid its chilling hand upon hundreds of thousands of its sons and daughters—darkening its once cheery roadsides, its merry vales and pleasant hills with their lifeless bodies; when its children shall have fled affrighted to the seashore to pray the angry tide to convey them to some haven of safety, and have found in repose to their prayer a grave on the bosom of the waters, we hope that no Irish statesman shall be malign and merciless enough to declare that worse things than an English famine might have happened.

The Irish people stand to-day face to face with a crisis as grave as that which confronted them in the years of famine. The government had, as we have declared, ample warning as to the coming of that crisis. They have also warnings, ample and in every respect unmistakable, as to the coming of the crisis which persistence in maintaining the present system of land tenure must now bring on. Mere threats by one minister that the agitation must be suppressed; empty denunciations as to its dangerous character by another, can neither meet the difficulty nor satisfy the reasonable demands of the Irish people.

But it may be asked what are these demands? Do the Irish people demand the confiscation of the landlords' estates? They do not. Do they demand that the landlords should be forced to sell their estates? They do not. Do they demand to be exempted from rent? They do not. They demand that the tenure of the holdings be made by law, fixed and certain, and not subject, as now, to the arbitrary will of the landlord or his agent. They demand that the rent be fixed at a reasonable figure, to be decided by arbitration or otherwise. They demand that full compensation be given to ejected tenants for any improvements they may have made on their holdings. They also demand that the government encourage the creation of a peasant proprietary, which can be done in three ways; 1st, by the establishment of a fund to assist the tenants to purchase such estates as may be offered for sale; secondly, by the breaking up of the land companies, the purchase of their lands, and their subsequent sale to the tenants; thirdly, by the reclaiming of the waste lands of the country, and their sale to the tenantry.

But it may be objected, that the people of Ireland thus ask too much from the government; that the government would, in complying with their demands, do that which should be left to private enterprise and individual industry. Were Ireland a wealthy country, were its capitalists and land-owners men interested in the welfare and progress of the people, then, indeed, we admit that this objection would have force and standing. But when it is understood, as the government well understands, that Ireland is poor, that the land system now prevailing there is a drain on its energies and on its capital, it

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THOS. COFFEY,
CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
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 tone 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. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

Catholic Record.
LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1879.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

We have in these columns frequently alluded to the Irish land agitation. We have seen that agitation, from small beginnings, assume such growth and proportions as to attract the attention, not alone of the British Empire, but of the entire civilized world. We have seen it assume such earnestness and intensity as to draw from Lord Salisbury harsh expressions as to the necessity of its repression, and from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the rather ambiguous declaration that it had become "dangerous." The British press, in reviewing its meetings and solemn public declarations, has muttered threatenings upon the devoted but suffering people of Ireland. Mr. A. M. Sullivan very truly stated, at a recent Tenant-Right meeting, that before the British Parliament hearkened to any demand for the removal of Irish grievances, the people had to be brought to the very verge of revolution. The Irish people have assumed a very determined attitude on this question—an attitude from which they cannot be driven, except by force of arms. Better they should die with arms in their hands than by starvation. The time has fortunately passed—and the sooner the British Government and Legislature understand it the better for the Empire—when a whole nation can be driven to starvation. For, taking into full and impartial consideration the causes which led to the famine of '46-'7-'8, we must declare that the Irish nation was then driven to want; and that the thousands and hundreds of thousands who then died owe their death to the system which governed them—a system subversive of human rights, antagonistic to human happiness. What is the nature of that system? Taking its origin from massacre, spoliation, confiscation and perjury, it unequivocally and emphatically bestows on the Irish landlord the right of removing his tenants at will.

They may improve their holdings by the erection of buildings and the more scientific tillage of the soil, (for which they must, though it all be work of their hands—the product of their economy—pay increased rent,) yet, they may, after all their improvements, be ejected from these holdings without any adequate compensation. Indeed, the time was, when the ejections could be carried out without any compensation whatever. Such was the state of things prior to the Gladstone Land Act of 1870. That act has effected certain changes for the better, but is virtually evaded by the majority of landlords. The consequence is easily deduced.

The Irish tenant farmer makes little, if any, improvement on his holding. To raise sufficient from a willing and productive soil to pay his rent, and give his family a scanty subsistence, begins and ends his ambition.

Whence it is, that little, if any, skill directs and controls the exuberance of the most luxuriant soil upon which the sun of heaven smiles; whence it is, that, instead of neat and commodious farm-houses, the most wretched hovels dot the sur-