

**The Catholic Record**  
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**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 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. 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.

**MR. THOMAS COFFEY.**  
Office of the "Catholic Record."  
FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAH.  
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.  
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.  
+ MICHAEL HANNAH,  
Archbishop of Halifax.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

### THE CLOUDS BREAKING.

The clouds that overspread Ireland on the announcement of the assassination of Lord Cavendish have already broken and are passing away. The Irish people at home and in America have pronounced themselves so emphatically, so universally, and so genuinely in condemnation of this terrible crime that none but the veriest fanatics could dare attribute it to any representative body of Irishmen. Its occurrence at the particular moment that the government had announced its determination to adopt a new policy in regard to Ireland was particularly unfortunate. But in every great agitation for popular rights there are always to be found persons who disregard the advice of judicious leaders, and spurn every wise counsel. Of such, no doubt, were those who, in an evil hour for their country's good, committed the terrible deed that has called forth the exaltation of the civilized world. The London Times has, as it is usual with that journal, done its very best to excite the baser passions of the English people against Ireland. It has so constantly accused the Land League of inciting the Irish people to civil war that many well disposed persons were led to believe that that organization was of a sanguinary and revolutionary character. Of no greater misrepresentation could a journal be guilty. The Land League ever since its organization has been, both in Europe and America, the friend and bulwark of law and order. No institution of such magnitude and influence could be held responsible, but by fanatics, for the deeds of a few. When in 1832 the associations formed to carry out the purposes of the reform agitation threatened the very existence of the monarchy itself, if their views were not carried into effect, no one thought of holding the liberal leaders responsible for the exaggerated sentiments of the few. How different is English public opinion in regard of every Irish question? Have we not repeatedly seen that for every crime committed by individual Irishmen the whole Irish race is impugned and indicted? What injustice? What a narrow view of national and political questions of such magnitude as the land agitation in Ireland? The murder of Lord Cavendish we have already declared to be one of the most unfortunate events that could have happened for the Irish people. The crime, however viewed, is one for which no palliation of any kind can be offered. We have already expressed and now renew our regret at its untimely and unjustifiable occurrence. But although through its means the enemies of the best interests of the Irish people have taken opportunity to attack the motives of all in favor of the interests of the Irish tenantry, yet we have trust and confidence in the honest sentiments of public opinion everywhere, to relieve our race from the opprobrium which injustice and fanaticism seek to cast upon it. When the public opinion of Britain is permitted to form just judgment on the causes leading to the assassination of Lord Cavendish and to

the effect of that awful crime, it will, we doubt not, pronounce unequivocal condemnation on the views propounded by the Times, views that could lead to no other result than constant civil war between the two countries. Ireland, let the Times understand, is not the mere nation of five millions at home. There is a greater Ireland, and a fighting Ireland abroad—an Ireland that neither bullying cowardice, nor brutal threatening can overcome. We are glad to notice amongst Englishmen a desire to treat Irishmen on terms of equality. For the murder of Lord Cavendish we hold Englishmen responsible. Let Englishmen be just to Ireland and such sad occurrences may be rendered impossible.

### THE TEMPORAL POWER.

To have spoken some few years ago of the temporal power of the Pope would have brought upon any writer almost universal ridicule. The infidel press had long before, in fact since the first Garibaldian invasion of the States of the church, pronounced the existence of any temporal power vested in the Supreme Pontiff an utter impossibility. The authority and sacred character of that august personage had been so long and persistently reviled, that many who should know better were led into the belief that the Sovereign Pontiff could, without the important duties devolving upon him. Opinions have, however, of late undergone a very great change. When the body of a dead Pontiff is not secure from violence, how can the person of a living Pope be regarded as safe. Is it not an admitted fact that ecclesiastics are daily subjected to insult on the streets of Rome, that blasphemy and obscenity are allowed every liberty to insult the religious feelings of the Roman people? These being the results of the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, is it not plainly in the interests of the Italian nation and of Christian people everywhere that the Holy Father should exercise complete temporal independence, the better to fulfil the high duties devolving on him. It is now evident that the Sardinian government can offer no suitable guarantee for the protection of the liberties of the Supreme Pontiff. One of its very first claims to the occupancy of Rome was that under its regime the Sovereign Pontiff would have every freedom and protection required for the due exercise of his lawful powers. This pledge was hardly given when it was most grossly violated. Immediately after the seizure of Rome began a series of robberies and outrages worthy the very worst period of vandalism. Vandalism, did we say? Vandalism in its most degrading aspect never presented anything more horrible than the Sardinian government in its dealing with religion and its institutions immediately after the surrender of Rome in September, 1870. Such a system of governmental action has, however, always a term. And this the government of King Humbert is beginning to find out. It may announce to the Italian people a financial surplus on paper. Where, we ask, are the results of such a state of prosperity? Is it in the beggary everywhere visible throughout the peninsula? Is it in the increase of crime manifested by statistics published by state authorities? Is it in the discontent evidenced by the republican organizations in full operation everywhere throughout Italy? There may be, we admit, a surplus in the Italian treasury. If there be, we are amongst the happiest to hear of it. It would, in our opinion, require the very worst of governments to bring about in Italy so fertile, so industrious, so blessed with an active and enlightened population, a financial deficit. The existence of the temporal power would not have prevented the accumulation of surpluses on the part of Italy. It would, in fact, by giving stability to a strong and justly-founded peninsular government, enable such an organization to better develop the resources of the country, and by so developing these resources add to its own strength and to the security of

the people. The Italian government is the government of the minority against the best wishes of the majority. A bold and aggressive minority may for a time, but only for a time, triumph over an honest majority. But such triumphs end in confusion for the temporary victors. That it will so prove in the case of the so-called Italian kingdom we never doubted. Events soon perhaps to come to pass will prove that we hold this opinion not in vain.

### SHALL THE STALWARTS RULE?

President Arthur has, ever since his accession to power, given unmistakable evidence of his purpose to strengthen the stalwart element of the republican party. He owed his nomination and election to the Vice-Presidency to Roscoe Conkling, and is evidently anxious to show the public at large that he is not unmindful of the favor granted him by the great tribune. But in bestowing the rewards at the executive command upon those supporting the opinions and holding the principles known to be those of ex-Senator Conkling and his colleagues of the Stalwart persuasion, the new President has certainly established a very marked line of division between the latter and that numerous body of republicans led by ex-Secretary Blaine. Mr. Blaine has not by any means given up his hopes of the leadership of the party of which he has been so long a prominent member. His influence is not confined to his own state; it extends to every portion of the union where republicans are to be found. Had it not been for the machinations of Conkling and Cameron, he would in 1880 have been the nominee of his party for the Presidency. He is yet, no doubt, in the field for the same office. The question now agitating the minds of leading American politicians is just this, whether the machine politicians, as the followers of these gentlemen just named are often called, can, with the assistance of the President, acquire such dominant influence in the republican ranks, as to control the nomination for the Chief Magistracy in 1884. We are of course comparative strangers to the American mode of managing elections. But we have always held that when there is no actual fraud, the people themselves are the managers in such events. Holding this view, we are very strongly inclined to think that, unless all sections of the republicans close ranks, unless Stalwarts and half-breeds drop every feeling of animosity, there can be no prospect of success for them. If the democracy evince anything of political sagacity, its success two years hence is in our opinion quite assured.

### THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

There is at the present moment in actual existence in many portions of America a bitter and unrelenting struggle between capital and labor. We have already on this subject given our views to the public. We took upon the last occasion that we spoke of this matter the ground that as capital has its rights, so also has labor, and that consequently neither one can justly interfere with the other. The troubles that have so long and so very persistently destroyed in many places the happy relations between these two great sources of national happiness and advancement are all, we believe, due to unjust encroachments on the part of inconsiderate individuals on the rights of interests presumably opposed to their own. We advocate no system of communism when we declare that in our opinion, the workingman should be protected against the rapacity of men of capital who have but one object in view, one purpose to serve, viz., self-aggrandizement. We are, by force of experience, regretfully compelled to declare that many employees of labor seem to think that even when the cost of living increases for the laborer that he is not entitled to an increase of compensation for his work. The true principle upon which public opinion should, in this matter, guide itself, is this, that as the workingman is entitled to a certain social position, he is also en-

titled, if he works to sustain it, to sufficient compensation in proportion to its requirements. We readily admit that in many cases workmen may be extravagant. Of this there can be no doubt. But for the shortcomings of the few are all to be blamed? Were we to judge all employers of labor by the exactions and rapacity of certain of them, what an outcry should not be raised? Labor has its rights, and the assertion of these rights vigorously and unmistakably can have no other but a good effect. If the workingmen, as the vast majority of them are assuredly disposed to do, act on right principles and despite the teachings of characterless demagogues, they cannot be defrauded of any of the advantages to which honest labor must ever entitle them.

### THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Since the fall of Gambetta French politics have not attracted the interest that during the temporary reign of that demagogue they secured. He came into power advocating so many radical reforms that it might be said that he sought to revolutionize revolution itself. But however extreme the views of the republican party of France, it could not bring itself to the approval of measures detrimental, in every regard, to the best interests of the French people. Gambetta sought to use that party as a mere puppet, and fell ignominiously. His fall may not have led to the good results it might. It has, however, demonstrated the impotency of men such as he to lead a nation blindly to ruin. We have yet, notwithstanding his blunders and infidelities, much hope for the French nation. The French are a people led more frequently by passion than judgment. We say this in no disparagement of them. It is a fact attested by history. But this national characteristic often leads them to follies and excesses unaccountable in any but so generous a race. The administration of M. Dreyfuss is but a makeway between republican moderation and republican violence. How long will it last? No man can venture to predict. If it fall, it may give rise to a better government (a better one it were easy to find), or it may lead to the foundation of one much worse. We greatly fear it may lead to the latter result. But no government founded on principles so antagonistic to the best interests of christianity and popular freedom can enjoy longevity. The situation in France is just now quiescent, but as the calm in politics is always followed by a storm, we doubt not that the present quiet attitude of French politics will be followed by a tremendous upheaval of every element of discord now at the very basis of French society.

### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Both Houses of Congress have passed another anti-Chinese bill. The difference between this measure and the former one vetoed by President Arthur, is, that it reduces the term of exclusion from twenty to ten years, and extends the time of notice from sixty to ninety days. We doubt very much if this bill can escape the fate of its predecessors, for it will be remembered that the President vetoed the latter on the ground that it was, besides being impolite, against the faith of treaties. If this reasoning held good against a twenty years' exclusion, it does also against one of ten years' duration. But the vetoing of this measure by President Arthur will not settle the question. It is one of those vital matters that will keep itself before the public till settled in a much more radical sense than yet proposed. All opposition offered to the anti-Chinese movement will but serve to give it strength and consistency and finally lead to its lastingsuccess.

On Good Friday the parish priest of Inbach, near Krems, in Lower Austria, was preaching to his congregation, and had just uttered the word, "We must all die," when he sank down and expired.

A Cambridge lady has in her possession beautifully-carved rosary prayer-beads blessed by the sainted Pope Pius IX., and which were presented to her by the lamented poet Longfellow after returning from a visit to Rome.

### TO THE CLERGY.

I am now prepared to supply to the reverend clergy all articles of devotion which they have hitherto had to send for to other places. I keep in stock a large quantity of Prayer-books, Bibles, Pictures, and such like. Also Catechisms and the school supplies approved of for use in the separate schools, all of which will be supplied at as cheap a rate as can be obtained from any house in Canada. A choice selection of Catholic works kept in stock, and any work published in England or America will be supplied on short notice. The reverend clergy and others visiting the city are invited to call and examine the stock. I will shortly publish a catalogue of the works kept on hand.

### HAMILTON LETTER.

**Church Notes—The City Council—Exciting Scenes at the Beach—Election Matters—A Railway Train on a "Bender"—Great Fire—Miscellaneous.**

#### ECCLIASTICAL.

On Sunday afternoon last, His Lordship Bishop Crimon administered the sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children at St. Augustine's church, Dundas. He will perform the same ceremony in Brantford and Paris during the course of the week.

On Ascension Day Masses in the cathedral are at 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 a. m.

#### MUNICIPAL.

On Friday afternoon a special meeting of the Hamilton City Council was held in the City Hall, His worship the mayor presiding. Resolutions expressing horror at the recent assassination in Dublin, sorrow for the murdered men and sympathy with their afflicted friends were unanimously passed. Several speeches were delivered, which, besides the sentiments already expressed, contained the universal opinion that the crime could not be called national one, but the work of unauthorized and irresponsible miscreants.

The heavy storm that has been blowing from the east for so many days has lashed the lake into a state of terrific fury. The waves dash over the piers high up against the lighthouse, and far into the land, with a roar and a plunge that have a most awe-inspiring effect. Several vessels have had a rough time of it. One, the *Columbia*, was saved from going ashore a total wreck only by the most laborious efforts of her crew. She was anchored about half a mile from shore for several days, her crew and cargo in the most critical condition, and, as it was, a great portion of the latter, oak-staves, was swept from the decks and scattered over the lake. It was not until Saturday that even experienced mariners would venture through the raging waters to give assistance to the crew.

The election campaign is beginning. The first gun was fired last week when a Reform-convention met and chose their candidates. This week the Conservatives meet for a similar object. These preparations are being made under the supposition that the general elections will take place in June. Should the government decide not to hold the elections until next year, the long probation may make the candidates feel rather awkward.

One night last week, a H. & N. W. R. locomotive on descending the mountain grade, became detached from its train and started off by itself. But the superior momentum of a heavy train on a down grade made it almost sure destruction to the engine in case of collision. Then an exciting race began. The driver whistled for a clear track and put on all steam to escape the thundering train at his heels. The officials at the station shouted all cars into side tracks, flagmen travelled at the various streets to warn travellers, the approaching train from the north was signalled to back up, and an open line given to the panting engine and its dread pursuer. The engine dashed through the city with lightning speed, closely followed by the train, affording a most thrilling sight to the spectators. The persistent efforts of the brakemen finally brought the runaway to a stand near Westworth street; and the engine returning, drove the now sober train back to the station.

A great fire on Friday night destroyed Kelley's machine shop, and about \$17,000 worth of patterns. The loss is a severe one. Insurance \$20,000.

The total proceeds of the sale of the Mechanics' Institute library did not reach \$30,000. However, this sum is larger than was at first expected.

Initiatory steps have been taken for the construction of a branch line of the H. & N. W. from Hamilton to Toronto.

It is proposed to run it through the villages and thus make it convenient for the centres of population.

CLANCAHILL.

### BRANTFORD LETTER.

**OUR NEW PARISH PRIEST.**  
Rev. Fr. Lennon entered upon his duties and formally took charge of the mission of Brantford on Sunday, and the whole congregation was favorably impressed, and seemed determined that it shall not be their fault if his expressed hope is not realized, "that the cause of religion should suffer nothing by his having been in Brantford." He preached at high mass on prayer, from the words of the gospel of the day: "If you ask of the Father anything in my name it shall be given you."

Rev. Father Doherty left for Arthur on Thursday last.

**OBITUARY.**  
Miss Johanna Judge died last week, after a tedious illness, of pulmonary consumption. For months her health has been declining, and of late there had been no hopes entertained of her recovery. She has been a diligent and faithful member of the Young Ladies Sodality. All the members of that confraternity mourn her. On Sunday the office was said for her repose, and on Tuesday morning of

this week a requiem mass will be said for her, at which the Sodality will receive holy communion.

#### BRIEF REFERENCES.

Mr. Thomas McCormick, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was unfortunate in losing the two first fingers of his right hand last week, having got them crushed in making a coupling.

The election to fill Rev. Father Doherty's seat on the School Board takes place this week. Messrs. Wm. Harrington and W. D. Cantillon are the candidates, and as both are very popular in the ward, the election will likely be a close one.

#### WINDSOR LETTER.

After a week of almost constant rain Sunday, May 14th, dawned bright and clear, giving promise of a warm sunny day, which promise was verified, filling the hearts of the children of St. Alphonsus Parish with joy and thanksgiving, for it was to be, to many, the happiest day of their lives, First Communion Sunday. At 8 o'clock the services commenced, his Lordship Rev. Bishop Walsh, occupied the throne, attended at his right by our worthy pastor, Very Rev. Dean Wagner. Father Simond sang Grand Mass, Fr. Scanlon, Deacon, and Mr. Dixon, a young ecclesiastic of L'Assomption College, Sandwich, sub-deacon. The boys admitted to First Communion numbered about forty, and were neatly dressed. Each carried a large wax candle, solemnly trimmed in white paper. They occupied seats on each side of the sanctuary railing. The little girls numbered about sixty, and were seated on chairs, in the main aisle, and made a pleasing picture with their white robes, and veils, and wreaths of the same pure color. Previous to administering Holy Communion Father Lotz preached a beautiful sermon, taking the text, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of God." Immediately after Communion our beloved Bishop addressed the children on the parable of the Samaritan women at the well, who conversed with Jesus, not knowing who was there. In a brief but touching discourse he sketched a portion of our Lord's life upon earth, and told how his friends, even the apostles, who daily followed His Divine footsteps, who heard Him preach, with Him on the Mount, when he breathed the benedictions, and yet betrayed Him, denied Him, deserted Him in the time of trial, in the dark night of His agony, in the painful journey along the dreary heights of Calvary, but when the Holy Ghost came upon them, they became strong with Divine courage, and went forth to preach, to suffer, to die for Jesus of Nazareth. His Lordship then administered the sacrament of Confirmation to the children, and it is to be hoped that the evening Dr. O'Reilly, of St. Patrick's, Detroit, preached. His sermon was a masterpiece of eloquence, delivered in a voice of unusual power and sweetness, made more effective by the well-trained modulation of every note, which added a cadence to their sound that charmed the listener's ear. For a young man, Dr. O'Reilly decidedly holds a first rank as a pulpit orator.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the devotions of the day. M. Windsor, Ont., May 14th, 1882.

### THE REV. PETER LENNON.

The Rev. Peter Lennon, who assumed the pastoral charge of the parish of Arthur upon the removal of Walkerton of the Very Rev. Dean Lausie, in January last, has been transferred to Brantford. On Tuesday last the Rev. Gentleman took his departure from Arthur for the new sphere of his spiritual labors. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Father Doherty of the Brantford mission, who is expected to arrive in Arthur in the course of a few days. The Rev. Father Lennon who although a little over three months in Arthur, by his zeal and urbanity had endeared himself to all classes and leaves here followed by the best wishes and regrets of the parishioners. It was only last week that the report of the change gained currency here, and in the hope that it might have no real foundation, we did not consider ourselves at liberty to make any allusion to it in the last issue of the Enterprise. All doubts on the subject were now removed when after 12 o'clock Mass on Sunday last, the Rev. Gentleman addressing the congregation in eloquent and feeling language, announced the change, and expressed in the kindest terms his regards for the people of Arthur, and his sincere wishes for their future welfare. He had hoped when coming amongst them that the term of his spiritual charge might continue for perhaps a lengthened period, but the ecclesiastical arrangements of his superiors decreed otherwise, and his duty was to bow to the decision of his Bishop, which he did with cheerfulness and reverence. To the young the Rev. Gentleman gave affectionate and paternal advice in his parting address, and expressed a hope that the congregation would remember him in their prayers, as he would also remember them in like manner. The people of Brantford will find in the Rev. Father Lennon a pastor well calculated to win their respect and esteem. The Rev. Father Doherty was in charge of Arthur before and greatly esteemed by the people.—Arthur Enterprise.

**ADVICE ON CONFESSIOIN.** by Mgr. de Segur.—This is a most useful little work for children who have made their first communion. Sent free by mail on receipt of ten cents. Address, Catholic Record, London.

**COUNSEL ON HOLY COMMUNION.** by Mgr. de Segur.—We have received a supply of these useful little books, a most suitable companion for children about to receive first communion. Sent by mail on receipt of ten cents. Address, Catholic Record, London.

A fool may inherit a kingdom without honor, but the man of steadfast purpose and indomitable will, who raises himself up in the world's standard by his own labors, has the glory of his achievement as the eschaton of his honor. He thanks no man but himself.