Ene Extholic Mecorb REV. JOHN F. COPPEY, M.A.

General Agents: act Orowe and Luke King

## Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1885.

THE RISING ENDED.

The capture of Louis Riel by the scouts of Gen. Middleton's forces puts an early term to the rising in the North-West. The country is agreeably disappointed by the turn things have thus taken. Liver enough have been lost, blood enough shed already in this fratricidal conflict. All good citizens will rejoice that the struggle so soon terminated, and use every effort to obliterate any painful remem brances associated with the conflict be tween the half-breeds and the regularly constituted authorities. There will now, of course, be raised a cry for blood. Already even so distinguished a gentleman as the Hon. Donald A. Smith, of the C. P. R. syndicate, advises drastic measures of severity in dealing with the unfortunate Metis. Than Mr. Smith few men know more of the North-West and of its inhabitants. Few men living are as well acquainted with the Metis, their good and bad qualities, and no man now prominent in Canadian public life owes to them as much as the late member for Selkirk. They made one mistake in his regard, and that is, when to him, who had been really their friend, they preferred Capt. Thos. Scott, of unsavory fame, for the representation of that county. Can it be that Mr. Smith treasures the memory of that indiguity? Can it be that through some feeling of humiliation and bitterness begotten of that cruel blow he now advises measures of levelling severity sgainst the half-breeds? With all our respect for the hon. gentleman we caunot concur in this view. The government of Canada tituted authorities. There will now of course, be raised a cry for blood. half-breeds? With all our respect for the hon, gentleman we cannot concur in It is Father Lacombe who gives me an cannot afford to treat the half-breed population of the North West with cruelty or injustice. Let all concerned in the on, especially its leaders, be put on trial, let them be given the full benefit of the laws, but let there be no packed jury empannelled, no fanatical magistrate ap-pointed to adjudge between life and death their case. To our mind these poor people have been punished severely enough, Their little homes have been burned. their families scattered, sixty of their number have been slain, and nearly two hundred wounded. For fifteen years they had to endure every hardship that cruel injustice and rank oppression could inflict. They despaired of ever seeing their wrongs righted and in an ill-advised moment took up arms. Had they listened to the advice of their clergy, their grievances had in good time been entirely removed and all the blood and misery engendered by civil war spared the country. That the rebellion did not assume larger Oblates, at Montreal. Mgr. Grandin says:

MY DEAR FATHER :- The authors of the revolt, believing that we are opposed to their movement (which we certainly are) represent us as men sold to the governrepresent us as men sold to the government and who have an understanding with the authorities to lead them astray. They have not wished to massacre us, it is true, but the savages, of whom the majority are yet infidel, once aroused, like the fire of our prairies, it is impossible to arrest them. I have a heartfull of grief, and eyes fatigued with weeping, for they are massacring our fathers; they are plundering our establishments; they are burning that which they are unable to carry off.

misfortunes which must necessarily increase
and place us in great distress. I do not
know how we can meet all our wants.
As soon as travel is possible I shall visit
our missions, or at least where they were.
Pray for us, our dear brothers. I do not
know when or how I shall be able to send
this letter; perhaps to morrow, perhaps 8

will give it to you.

†VITAL, Bishop of St. Albert.

There will, notwithstanding the services of these good priests mentioned by Bishop Grandin, be found many fanatics ready to accuse the priests of fostering and encouraging the revolt. The Christian Guardian and journals of that type, voice the sentiments of this unhappily not small portion of our population. Let us hope, however, that true patriotism and honest of purpose will triumph over the threat of purpose will triumph over the threats and machinations of the fanatical and blood-thirsty amongst us. If Riel and his asso-ciates are to be punished, so must all in-competent and criminal officials in the North-West visited with the utmost rigor. Their peculations, their atroclous disregard for vested rights, their thick-headed persistence in plundering and fraud cannot be too severely punished. A second letter from Mgr. Grandin makes known the grief that overwhelms that oly bishop's heart at these sad consequences of the outbreak. He writes the Archbishop of St Boniface:

St. Albert, April 24, 1885.

It is Father Lacombe who gives me an opportunity of writing you. For four weeks we have not been able to hold written communication in any direction. I am to the last degree uneasy about all our missions below, without excepting that of Lac-la Biche.

Father Leduc is in a fair way to recovery. As soon as travelling becomes possible I will go piay over this ruin of our missions, over the remains of our poor Fathers—if they can be found—for they are said to have been buried. Father Lacombe says that the copy of certain letters I last year addressed the government will give you pleasure. I will have a copy made to be sent you. Pray your self, My Lord, and have prayers said for us. Of Your Grace, the respectful brother.

The next letter is from Father Lacombe and dated from Riviere-la-Biche:

That the rebellion did not assume larger proportions is due to the patriotic zeal of the Catholic missionaries. We are pleased to be enabled to lay before our readers translations of correspondence, interesting and enlightening, on the subject of the rebellion. The first letter we submit to our readers is from that pious and apostolic prelate, Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, N. W. T. It is addressed to the Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Albert, N. W. T. It is addressed to the Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Oblates, at Montreal. Mgr. Grandin says:

My Lord and Venerated Friend,—

My Lord and Venerated Friend,— While my horses are resting I scribble you these lines on my knee. I am just after accomplishing a frightful journey over brutal roads. Nearly 400 miles on horse-back in ten days. I am tired, but yet do not suffer. I did not think I was so

My affectionate regards to all Bless your son, A. Lacombe, O. M. I.

These letters beepeak the noble senti-nents of the faithful missionaries of the North-West. They who did their utmost to prevent the outbreak, were filled with grief when the contest broke out. If it did not assume the proportions at one time threatened, is it not due to their exertions on the side of peace?

They well know that the grievances of the Metis were real and unendurable. They did their duty in advising the government of the injustice under which they groaned, and of the danger of persisting in a policy of repression. And even when a portion of their people was forced into revolt, they still proved apostles of peace. The service rendered by one man alone, the Rev. Father Lacombe, in this crisis to the North-West and to all Canada, will never be fully known, and certainly never on this side of the grave compensated. We have no desire to detract from the merit and valor of the citisen soldiery that have just done such noble duty in the North-West, but we do say that even from the imperfect reports before us of his in-tervention, that Father Lacombe's influence over half breed and savage had more effect in reducing the rising to small dimensions than the presence or the exploits of the four thousand Canadian troops in the ures, even though a Mr. Donald A. Smith ecommend their adoption. Let there se at once inaugurated a reign of justice and equality. Let incompetency be branded, peculation punished and insoence checked. Then, and not till then, will we have a North-West peaceful, progressive, and happy. Let this be the drastic measure of reform : it will be more effectual than the policy of blood and vengeance into which the narrow and fanatical would drive the country.

ARE WE TO HAVE PEACE?

It would seem that after all the blood that has been spilled in the North-West, some people are not satisfied. There must be for their delectation established a perfect reign of terror-for them the carival of horror must continue. The Hamilton Spectator calls for a rope for Riel and the Ottawa Sun cries out :

the Ottawa Sun cries out:

"The taint of cowardice has always clung to Riel. His conduct in the brief intervals when he held rebellious power, was coldly, bloodily brutal. Let him now suffer the consequence of his misdeeds. He is a murderer. The blood of our poor boys call from earth to Heaven for justice. Let justice be done.

HANG RIEL.

He wants a fair trial. Give him all the trial he requires, according to the laws which he has defied and broken. We demand justice. And, after he has been disposed of, we will leisurely deal with those who gave him an excuse for rebellion."

We have no desire to screen Riel from the consequences of his acts, but we do say that he is entitled to justice, and jus-April 23th, 1885.

Beloved Bishor,—Mgr. Grandin having given me his letter unsealed, I add a word or two to present my regards and to tell you how much my poor heart is filled with anguish and sad pre-occupations. Having for an instant seen my superior and my brethren to give them the news, I hasten to return to my own people in the consequences of his acts, but we do say that he is entitled to justice, and justice, the truly patriotic amongst us, the vast majority of our people—will see that he obtains. Whatever his faults, he ought not to be hunted down like a wild beast and his life taken without cause first shown. His position in the rising interpretation and my brethren to my own people in the same and his life taken without cause first shown. His position in the rising interpretation. wn. His position in the rising just quelled was a most peculiar one, and susceptible of considerations extenuating his blunders. One thing certain, the halfbreeds were driven to extreme measures. Another thing; almost certain, that they were not the aggressors in the Duck Lake fight which led to the subsequent hostilities. The question before the country is this: Are we to have peace?

There is not a Canadian anxious for the growth and progress of his country who esires not peace. Neither is there a Canadian deserving the name of patriot who does not see that the carrying out of

and of the Copts, Guines, the Seychelles Isles, Natal, Senegambia, Sierra Leone, Tunis, Victoria Njanes, Zanzibar, and the Delegations Apostolic of Upper Egypt, Central Cape of Good Hope, Cimbebasia, Congo, Gold Coast and Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Sahara Desert, Annobon Islands, Corisco and Fernando Fo, the Islands of Santa Maria, Mayotte, and Nossi-Be, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tripoli. For Egypt and Arabia there is a Delegate Apostolio. The Copts having no constituted hierarchy, are under the jurisdiction of a Vicar Apostolic, who for the Egyptians is of the Coptic, and for the Abyasinians of the Latin rite.

THE ASCENSION.

On Thursday of last week the Church selebrated the adorable mystery of the Ascension into heaven of our Blomes Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, This mystery should recall the great truth that onget all our desires and aspiration there should one predominate, namely the earnest purpose of reaching heaven. The Apostle S:. Paul, speaking of our Divine Redeemer's Ascension, calls Him our precursor. (Heb. vi. 20.) Thither He went to prepare for us a place in His Kingdom and teach us to pray that His reign be firmly established in our souls. Let us profit by this lesson, as well by deploring the misfortune of those who banish from their hearts the desire of heafour thousand Canadian troops in the field. Now, we say, is the time for the government of Canada to be not only just but magnanimous. Let there be no but magnanimous. Let there be no man had to make choice between man had to make choice between the large of all all and to day and great wealth toa small alms to-day and great wealth tomorrow, the latter to be his if he accepted not the alms, would he hesitate to refuse the alms, that he might be rich for all time to come? Yet many men act in the very opposite manner, and seemingly care little for the eternal joys offered them. They throw themselves with avidity on the passing joys of earth; they strive and struggle for them, and waste upon them time and industry that would purchase for them eternal happiness. Two qualities there are which should mark with an ennobling character our desire for heaven-zeal and purity. Our thoughts must be turned to our heavenly home with the unceasing and unquenchable devotedness of the exile longing for return to fatherland. Far from arresting us in our course or causing us to forget the object of our journey, the joys of earth, few and far between, should raise our hearts towards that unchanging happiness which has no to-morrow, while the sorrows of this life, so numerous and so bitter, should recall to mind that land of peace and joy where there are no tears, nor lamentations, nor humiliations. The trials of every kind we must here below encounter in the discharge of duty should keep before our eyes the inspiriting spectacle of the infinite happiness held in store for fidelity and perseverance. "What," cries out St. Chrysostom, "shall we, to spare ourselve the anguish of a moment, renounce eter-nal felicity. For my part, had I to die a thousand times a day and even suffer for a time the pains of hell,

> burn with desire to die to be with Christ Jesus." STARVATION IN IRELAND.

> Confound not the desire of heaven with

ception and chagrin. To long for death

without longing for heaven is not com-

mendable. It is not enough to declare that we wish to be dissolved, we must add

with the apostle, "and to be with Christ. I

In the Dublin Freeman's Journal of March 30th, we noticed an appeal to the charitable public from the Rev. Michael

seeds for the land, and to keep themselves and their families from want. There are those among them who already are subsisting on one meal of bad potatoes in the day, and in some places there is more want and distress this year than even in the terrible times of '46 and '47. We most earnestly direct attention to the appeal of the Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe, believing that no words of ours could add anything to its touching and pathetic language, and that a more direct and urgent demand upon the sympathy of the people could not be made than the appeal of the respected pastor."

We feel assured that the reveren gentleman's appeal will not have been re-echoed in vain on this side of the Atlantic.

"NEWFOUNDLAND: ITS FUTURE."

Such, we learn from the St. John, Nfid. Evening Telegram of March 28th, was the subject of a lecture delivered in the capital city of that colony by the Right Rev. Mgr. Sears, Prefect Apostolic of Western Newfoundland. Few men, if forgot God and fell a victim to pride of the capital city of the colony by the Right Rev. Mgr. Sears, Prefect Apostolic of Western Newfoundland. Few men, if Such, we learn from the St. John western Newfoundland. Few men, it any, are better fitted by experience or ability than Monsignor Sears to deal with such a subject. He pointed out the unwisdom of the islanders in relying too much on precarious fisheries, a lesson already taught by the extinction of the mackerel fishery. They should, he held, take this lesson to heart and safeguard themselves against such overwhelming disasters by utilising their invaluable agricultural resources, which were, he thought, more valuable than those of Prince Edward Island. There the hay crop degenerates after four years' cultivation into moss. On the other hand, he once saw a farmer cutting hay at a West coast settlement, and on his asking him how long that piece of ground had been yielding hay, was answered that it had done so for sixteen years, and just then it was yielding a fine crop of timothy. It would thus be seen that such soil in Newfoundland was four times more fertile than similar soil in Prince Edward's Island.

"From his early experience he believed that if the agricultural sections of this island were reclaimed, they would furnish such a contribution of wealth as would make Newfoundland as valuable as the other colonies. Hay were a process. as the other colonies. Hay was a most remunerative crop, being, as it was, the food for raising cattle."

Mgr. Sears then made allusion to the monopolizing tendencies of St John, which policy he held to be a mistake.

which policy he held to be a missake.

"Had London," he remarked, "pursued such a course it would have met the fate of the cities of antiquity; but there were other centres of trade in Great Britain besides London, as there should be here and its managely was sheeked. Britain besides London, as there should be here, and its monopoly was checked. But the world, the East and the West Indies, America, all lands contributed to London's wealth and population, and so, too, the prosperity of St. John's would be increased by the establishment of flourishing agricultural communities throughout the island."

The right rev. gentleman pointed out that were the population of Codroy and the Bay of Islands district as great as that of Aralon, the colony would have one million inhabitants. He declared himself an advocate of the construction of a railroad to Fortune Bay, where s steamer could connect and in twenty hours be at Channel-thence across Cape North, in Cape Breton—about sixty sired a good road through the Codroy Valley and north to the Humber.

"Its cost would be \$100,000, but \$5,000 per annum interest would meet the obligation. They now had five magistrates on that coast, where two were all that was needed; why, the sum devoted to the salaries of the superfluous three alone pay the annual interest on one the salaries of the superfluous three alone pay the annual interest on one-half the required fund. He regretted that his recommendations, warranted by an experience of seventeen years spent on the West Coast and by his observation elsewhere of the colonization of arable lands, directly resulting from roads penetrating their centres, should have proved so unavailing. The gloomy depression following the adverse fisheries of '65 to '69, the disastrous consequences in the train of the failure of the potato-crop of '46 in Ireland, forewarned us against placing our trust in a single industry."

varied resources of the West Coastagricultural and fishery. The Teleg

"We apprehend that an understanding having been arrived at on the subject, the means of advancing the material interests of that favored part of the country, such as roads and intercommunication, will be such as to fully gratify the expectations of its best well-wishers."

REV. FATHER KENNY, S. J.

The announcement in the daily press that the Rev. Father Kenny, S. J., would on Sunday evening last occupy the pulpit in the Drill Hall, drew a very large audience to that temporary place of Catholic worship. The rev. gentleman took for text the words: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand you looking up to heaven? This Jesus who is so taken up from you into beating with joy because of Christ's ascension into heaven. The king had gone into his kingdom; he had been en. throned, hence his followers rejoiced. He had triumphed over his enemies, had fulfilled his mission, and gone to the bosom of His Eternal Father. The Christian was a follower of Christ; he should h more, an imitator of Christ. He should live the life of Christ and thus share in the latter's triumph and glory. The Resurrection was indeed the strongest and most irrefragable proof of Christ's divinity, the Ascension was the completion of that manifestation of his divinity, the crowning of that triumph over death and sin. Hence it became us during the time in which the Church commemorated this great event to rejoice with her. But rejoice we could not unless we be keepers, doers and fulfillers of the laws of God. For unless we were so, we could not claim to be his friends and followers. It was not without feelings of sadness that the apostles saw our Lord leave them. They had lived in closest intimacy with Him for three years, they had given up all things to follow Him, and now they saw Him rising from the hillside and taken out of their sight in a cloud. During the forty days, especially, after His resurrec-tion He gave them many proofs not only of His power and divinity, but of His inexhaustible love for them, eating together with them, commanding them not to go out of Jerusalem but wait for the promise of the Father, commissioning them to teach all nations and baptize them in His name, promising them to be with them till the very end of time. When these poor fishermen were first

called from their nets, what qualifications

had they in a human sense to be made the perpetuators of their Master's work? None that could be seen. They were poor, unlettered and unambitious. But at the call of Christ they laid down their nets, left home and kindred to follow Him. From His lips they gathered wisdom, by their energy and endurance they miles another steamer would place New.
showed that they were His willing followfoundland in daily communication with ork. From him they took His teach ings and held them to death. Can we then be surprised to learn that it was not without grief they saw Him whom they so loved taken away from them? Their grief was indeed momentary, for they called to mind His promise that the Paraclete should come and that He Himself would abide with them forever. As they stood on the hillside looking up to heaven, following the ascending motion of the cloud of glory that enveloped their Master, two angels appeared to them, and said "Ye who does not see that the carrying out of present una mead to the days. I am and the other large the content of the control of men of Galilee, why stand you looking up

short-lived joy that he must le death's door. Worldly happiness reward, but men are all desir reward at the end of life. Still the move and act in direct opposition t laws; they set their desire on the earth, instead of things of Heaven. ure laid up on earth will rust as rupt, and thieves will steal; but h joys and treasures last forever.

In blessedness was real happiness blessedness of which Jesus spoke wideclared: blessed the poor in for theirs was the kingdom of he blessed the meek, for they should the land; blessed the sorrowful, for should be comforted; blessed the ciful, for they should obtain m blessed the pure of heart, they should see God. This i happiness men should seek to On one day of every week men their churches and on entering into selves confessed that they were not for earth, that this world was not to be dwelling-place. But they left the t of God, forgot this just conclusion had arrived at, nay, more, often der by their every-day life. This was earnest looking to heaven, not hworking in His interest, it was noting up treasures in heaven. We allook to heaven, raise our hearts earthly things, see that we stand not but be ever active in our Divine Ma service. If we were so, then it wou given us to participate in the glo Christ's triumph over sin and death. During Vespers and Benediction o

Blessed Sacrament, Mrs. Lucy C. I now on a visit from England to her s Rev. Mother White, of the Sacred I Academy, favored the vast congrega with musical selections of a high ord merit and exquisite finish. Her rich mellow voice filled the building. no exaggeration to say that Mrs. Li enrapturing rendition of the "Nearer God to Thee," the "Ave Maria," and " Verum," held the congregation s bound without detracting from devotional fervor. The collection to up for the sanctuary fund was, we glad to learn, quite large.

THE OTTAWA FREE PRESS

The Ottawa Free Press, returning to charge, says in its issue of Saturday that the RECORD is determined to pr that Great Britain is a cowardly nat lacking both the ability, as well as the po to fight in defence of its interests. never said, much less attempted to pr anything of the kind. What we did say proved was, that Britain had, in the fac Russian aggression, shown a weakness, which we satisfactorily accounted. W marvel if Britain be weak in the prese of the Northern Colossus, with a contented India, an almost insurg Ireland, and not a friend in Europe. readily admit that if Britain had exten-good government to Ireland and sou o remove the grievous oppression up which the Hindoo populations suffer, the British empire were certainly the moverful in the world. With rebell ever present in Ireland, and unfathoms hatred of British rule firmly fixed amor the Hindoos, England is not the power nation she would seem. Let her begin reign of justice and then her power e se assured, that neither Russian, Teuton, nor Frenchman, could overco

ner. The Free Press says : "Our criticism of a fortnight since not directed towards anything which RECORD said of the Gladstone adminis RECORD said of the Grantone adminis-tion, but towards its attack upon British Empire, of which Ireland a Canada form a part. It cannot att the empire without reflecting upon be these countries, and as its attacks w unfair and unjust they were criticised such. If our contemporary for partisuch. If our contemporary for particular purposes sympathizes with the opposit to the Gladstone administration a party government, its attitude is complementally but not when it attacks as it the ability of the empire rather than

We have no regard for the Gladsto government, which has belied the prosions upon which it entered off Neither have we any sympathy with British Tory opposition. We may rem the Free Press that there is in the Brit Parliament a third party, the Irish P liamentary party led by Mr. Char Stewart Parnell. With this party we n hearty accord—that its claims are j we defy the Free Press to deny-that purposes are honest none but a charla could affirm. The Ottawa journal see solicitous for the good name of Irela and Canada. We may inform that wri that the highest title to the world's resp of the two nations is not their connect with the British empire, but is deriv from the love of liberty, equality justice firmly implanted in the hearts their people.

We cannot refrain from giving readers the benefit of the following : readers the benefit of the following:

"The Free Press may be thickheaded
may be asinine, it may be little; but th
is a depth lower than that yet to
reached; and that depth is when a pul
journal seeks to answer the arguments
a contemporary as the Record did,
misrepresenting and libelling the per
whom it supposes to be screened beh
the editorial "We," Our contemp
ary in taking that course placed itself