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THOS. COFFEY,
Proprietor and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

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.

Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.)
DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

- 16. Stratford.
17. Wallaceburg.
18. St. Francis.
19. Stoney Point.
20. Belle River.
21. Woodlee.
22. Maidstone.
23. St. Anne's.
24. Windsor.
25. Sandwich.
26. Canard River.
27. McGregor's Mills.
28. Amherstburg.
29. Rlyth.
30. Wawanosh.

PENTECOST.

On next Sunday, 16th inst., the Church commemorates the great day of Pentecost, on which the Holy Ghost descended in the form of fiery tongues upon the Apostles.

In compliance with the command of Our Lord, the Apostles and first Disciples of Jesus prepared themselves for the receiving of the Spirit of God by prayer and retirement.

They went up, says the sacred text, into an upper room where they awaited for the promised Paraclete, the Spirit of Truth.

They were sitting. And there appeared to them parted tongues, as it were of fire, and it sat upon every one of them; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they began to speak with diverse tongues, according as the Holy Spirit gave them to speak.

Previous to His ascension into heaven, Our Lord declared to His Apostles that the Spirit of Truth would give testimony of Him in their persons and by their preaching.

The Holy Ghost bore witness to Jesus in the most striking manner. This divine Spirit proved to the world that Jesus is the Son of God, the Saviour of mankind and the judge of the living and dead. He led men to worship a crucified God. He made the cause of Jesus to triumph

over the malice of those who opposed the preaching of His Gospel. He gave courage to women and children, making them despise a cruel death and suffer the most fearful tortures for the love of Jesus. This same divine Spirit stamped a superhuman character on the mission of the Apostles. We know how faithfully they fulfilled this great and glorious mission. They made known their Master's name in all the world, and caused Him to be adored in spite of all opposition of men and devils. By their preaching idolatry was destroyed, and the temples of false gods were overthrown. By the power of the Word of God which they announced, they changed the whole world from pagan to Christian, and founded the church of Jesus Christ, which eighteen centuries have neither changed nor shaken.

A BISHOP IN TROUBLE.

Bishop Sweatman began his episcopal career by a furious onslaught on Popery. His election, attended by circumstances exceedingly peculiar—an election not due in any measure to superior personal merit or intellectual pre-eminence—in fact, we may in this latter regard be permitted, without offence, to state that no comparison could be instituted between any of the candidates and Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, one of the rejected—impressed him with the belief and determination that he should open his new career by an effort to secure popularity at the expense of just means and honest considerations. He therefore made what he no doubt considered a coup d'etat by a fierce and wholly uncalculated denunciation of Catholicism. The attack was so ill-advised, so unprovoked, so illiberal, that it failed of effect, even in those quarters where it was intended to arouse enthusiastic devotion to the new prelate. But the climax of absurdity is capped—if absurdity in the Anglican combination of adverse religious systems can be capped—by the recent declaration of this same Bishop Sweatman that he could not consent to favor with his presence a meeting of the Bible Society called in a Presbyterian Church. Vice-Chancellor Blake once made it a matter of boast in open Synod that he had assisted and spoken at meetings of this kind in churches of other denominations. In offering this opinion the worthy vice-chancellor intended no doubt that all Anglicans—even divines from the Bishop to the most incorrigibly Ritualistic of the inferior clergy—should go and do likewise.

What will he now say to Bishop Sweatman's action in repudiating all church fellowship even with so respectable a body as the Presbyterians? What will the entire body of Evangelicals, usually so aggressive, say to this Episcopal repudiation of a society held to be so useful to Protestantism?

That almost invariably placid organ, the Christian Guardian, uses some strange language in reference to the Bishop's course.

We have ourselves indeed no interest in the matter, but we cannot help thinking that Bishop Sweatman's career, begun with a very grave mistake, will continue in the same rut of misfortune, till the very men themselves who secured his election will clamor for his withdrawal.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

We ventured some time ago to assert that Bismarck had virtually surrendered his position on the maintenance of the Falk Laws. Events have since fully justified the view then taken. The German nation, tired of the vexatious proceedings brought about by the operation of these laws, and fully alive to their damaging effect on the future of the country, demands the abrogation of this iniquitous system of persecution. The persecution legalized by the Falk Laws has now continued for ten years. The laws were for the first six or seven years after their adoption rigidly enforced. The "Old Catholic" schism was fostered and encouraged with this purpose in

view—that all Catholics should see that it was their interest to fall into its ranks. But the number that thus fell into line was small and their influence smaller. The Old Catholic movement is now a complete and disastrous failure, and the persecution devised by the Falk Laws practically abandoned.

No other course, then, remains open to Prince Bismarck but to demand, as he now does, full powers from the Landtag to use his discretion in regard to the application of the May laws. With all his pertinacity and braggadocio the German Chancellor, with a keen appreciation of the fitness of things, fully apprehends the inevitable, and accordingly prepares for a surrender as graceful as the circumstances may permit.

Face to face with the alarming strength of socialism, every Conservative element of German society must unite to preserve social order. It will indeed be a happy thing for the German monarchy if the work of consolidation so gravely impeded by the Falk Laws will, before the crisis comes, have united the elements upon which this monarchy rests for support. The abrogation of these laws will mark a new epoch in the history of German Catholicism. The Catholic body in Germany will then at once enter on a course of self-assertion in the sacred cause of truth that must redound to its own profit and the solid enlightenment of the people at large.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. de Lesseps has not, since his return to Europe, been idle in the work he has undertaken—to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of the proposed Panama Canal. He has everywhere sought to enlighten public opinion on the scheme and thus enlist the support of capitalists in its furtherance. The scheme is one so plainly in the interest of commerce that there can be no difficulty in securing French and British capitalists to advance the amounts required for its successful prosecution. The proximate effects of the opening of this canal on trade throughout the world will be very great. The construction of expensive railway systems from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been urged for some time as a means of securing for Canada and the United States the control of the traffic from China and Japan to Europe. We could never see that these roads, however well adapted for trans-continental traffic, should expect anything more than a share of that traffic—that share being regulated by political necessities and commercial developments altogether beyond present calculation. The facilities which the Panama Canal will, when constructed, offer to inter-continental trade, so far surpass any offered by these railway systems, that we make no doubt whatever that the latter, especially the American, will have to rely mainly on the international trade solely between the countries through which they run and the countries in the East to which their shipping can have access. The amount of this international trade will be regulated by the demands of the concurring peoples.

In the case of Canada, however, we have reason to hope that, by the establishment of an ocean port on Hudson's Bay, the Canadian Pacific Railway may control not only Canadian trade with China, Japan and Australia, but a very large and profitable portion of the trade of Britain itself with these countries. The outlet by Hudson's Bay to Europe presents many advantages as yet unconsidered. Its proximity to the wheat fields and coal beds of the North-west places it in a position to open the shortest route to Europe and the Eastern provinces of Canada for the wheat and coal of the immense country into which it penetrates so far. If it be, as we know it is, the shortest route for Canadian products to European markets, it must also be the shortest trans-continental route to be found in North America. Its interests may for a time suffer by the early completion of the Panama Canal, but it may by judicious management, especially in this period of its construction, be made a formidable rival not only for trans-continental railway systems in

the neighboring republic, but as a sharer in the traffic to be opened up and developed by the scheme which M. de Lesseps is prosecuting with an earnestness and zeal which do him and the age he lives in lasting honor.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

We learn from Washington that several propositions of importance from an international point of view have recently engaged some attention from Congress. The Hurd Bill, to prohibit the carriage of American commodities over Canadian territory, excited a good deal of adverse criticism on the author and promoters of the measure. It received, however, a greater share of commendation from a certain ring of American journalists—those who advocate any measure tending to force Canada into annexation—than we should in the interests of justice and common sense desire. The Bill may have, as we have seen it hinted, proceeded from a stock jobbing conspiracy. Some of the most powerful railway interests in America are concerned in the maintenance of the leading railway systems of Canada, and the introduction of the Bill may have been designed to affect the standing of these systems by giving at least a temporary promotion to rival interests. It is a matter of regret that such a measure should have ever seen the light of day. Whether it sprung from animosity to Canada or from the unscrupulous hostility of one body of railway magnates to another, its introduction to Congress is equally to be deplored. We regret, indeed, that Mr. Hurd, one of the most promising of Ohio's politicians, should have seen fit to couple his name with anything so ill-advised. It might surprise our neighbors were we to assure them that the passage of this absurd measure—which, we believe, however, is already doomed to an ignominious death—could not injure the people of Canada. The railways interested in transportation through Canada are, as we pointed out some time ago, more American than Canadian. Their pecuniary interests might for a time suffer under the loss of the through traffic, but it would have the effect of causing these roads to develop a lively and paying local and Canadian through trade. Our railway and water systems of communication, if liberally developed, properly improved, and judiciously connected, are the finest in the world. We trust that Mr. Hurd's Bill will have the effect of making Canadians earnest in endeavoring to make our railways and canals efficient, first, for Canadian purposes of transhipment, and afterwards, if our neighbors so desire it, for their accommodation in giving them an outlet to the ocean.

We also learn that Representative Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a Bill appointing a commission to ascertain a basis for a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the British colonies. This is indeed a step in the right direction. The proposed commission might, with some slight research, enlighten our neighbors as to the effects of the present system of commercial exclusion. These effects, while injurious to Canada, are much more so to the United States. The abrogation of the former treaty, brought about through ill-feeling on the part of our neighbors and Canadian sympathy for the South, is now considered by all reflecting persons in the light of a grave administrative error. But the consequences of that error can only be repaired by those responsible for it. The bill proposed by Mr. Cox merits favorable consideration from Congress.

Another measure of interest to Canadians is one introduced by Mr. Rice, looking to the abrogation of the Treaty of Washington. This bill cannot be intended for any serious purpose, and we do not consider the gentleman who has assumed its paternity any more eager than Americans in general for the abrogation of the Washington Treaty. That treaty cannot be abrogated but by the consent of the two interested parties. The Americans got, under its provisions, much more than they gave. Canada suffered severely by it, but generously sacrificed its own

interests to further the ends of British statesmen. The amount awarded our government at Halifax for the fishing privileges extended to America was certainly as small a figure as the commissioners could have determined upon with any regard for justice. Mr. Rice's bill may provoke some rather "loud" talk from worthy Congressmen whose narrow majorities at the last election constantly remind them of the necessity of their doing something for their country. But neither the bill itself nor the speeches which may be delivered in support of it can have the slightest effect in the way of deterring people of Canada from insisting on right.

The time has in truth come when the two nations must live in that harmony begotten of justice, assisting each other in every scheme for the improvement of the social, commercial and political status of mankind.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The charges advanced by M. Royal, in the House of Commons, against the officers and men of the Mounted Police force, deserves the serious attention of the government. The Mounted Police force was organized and was sustained at enormous expense to the people, not, assuredly, for the purpose of demoralizing poor Indian women. They were organized and are now supported in the interests of law, order and public morality. If they have fallen into the disgraceful crimes imputed to them by M. Royal, himself a representative of a constituency in the Northwest, no punishment the government could inflict would be really adequate to their crimes. M. Royal is a gentleman of prominence and respectability. He has in the local Parliament and government of Manitoba rendered great services to the country, and would not, unless he knew whereof he spoke, bring any such matter under the notice of Parliament. We hope that the number of officers and men of whose criminality M. Royal has received notice, is very small. We trust, indeed, for the honor of the country they represent in the immense territories of the West, that no very great number of these upholders of Canadian authority, Canadian law, and Canadian justice, have disgraced their country by thus degrading themselves. If the government do its duty in this matter, it will, in view of its gravity, appoint a commission composed of gentlemen residing in the Northwest, in whom the Indians would have entire confidence, to investigate the charges advanced by M. Royal from his place in Parliament. These charges are of so grave a nature that the public will not rest satisfied till they are either disproved or the guilty ones punished. We have very often dealt with the Indian question in these columns. It is a question of leading importance for our people. We have in our own territories a large and powerful aboriginal population. This population is likely very soon to be augmented by the migration of tribes from the United States territories. The latter have no kindly feeling towards the white race, and very little indiseretion on the part of our officers in the Northwest—very little oversight on the part of our government—might precipitate a conflict which, in our present position, would retard our progress for years, if not drive us into utter financial ruin.

The settlers in the Northwest are deeply interested in this matter. It is their duty to see that those appointed by government to procure the due administration of law, do their whole duty. The cowardly factor who, when placed in a position of trust, abuses that trust to gratify his own brutal propensities, would certainly escape the anger of the aborigines by flight or otherwise, while the poor settler would be doomed to pay the penalty for crimes of which he had no knowledge. To the Indians themselves we are under solemn obligations which we are bound by every consideration of justice and humanity to respect. These Indians have given us, for a very small compensation to themselves, extensive tracts of valuable territory. They have accepted our terms without a murmur.

Let us then do ourselves justice by protecting these aborigines from the

brutal tyranny of men entrusted with public functions of importance. M. Royal has done the country service and the poor Indians will have reason to bless his name, for bringing under the notice of Parliament the existence of an abuse flagrant and disgraceful.

A GOVERNMENT IN DISGRACE.

The German administration, whose head and guiding spirit is Prince Bismarck, has, within a brief period, received from the representatives of the people in the Reichstag several severe rebuffs. In any country governed with the slightest regard to constitutional rule, that government would have long ago resigned. Its most cherished schemes have been ruthlessly thrown overboard by the Reichstag, and the people, when directly appealed to, have sustained the course thus pursued by their representatives. The government, therefore, holds office and administers the affairs of their nation in direct and open contradiction to the Reichstag and the people. It were just as well that the Reichstag should not go through the form of sitting, when the will of one tyrannical minister predominates over the will of the people and their representatives. The absolutism of Bismarck has divided the imperial family itself, driving the crown Princess to Italy, by fomenting discord, when peace and concord are of essential importance. By a vote of 181 to 69, the Reichstag, on the 28th ult., adopted a resolution that it was unnecessary to re-open the question of the taxation of tobacco, proposing the introduction of a monopoly in tobacco. This vote cannot be otherwise viewed than as a crushing condemnation of the government. When we consider this rebuff administered by the Reichstag, we are indeed of the opinion that the German administration is feeble even to disgrace. But the people themselves have recently given expression to their condemnation of the tyrannical sway of Prince Bismarck in the election at Hamburg. That important city has, within a few days, returned to the Reichstag a socialist of the most advanced order. The majority given this advocate of social disruption almost passes belief. The returns show that Herr Hartmann, socialist, received 13,155 votes, Herr Rec 6,457, and Herr Riege, National Liberal, 3,583, the first named getting a larger vote by 3,121 than the two other candidates combined. This is certainly a striking evidence of the condition of things to which an unscrupulous and tyrannical minister has brought Germany. There is but one hope for Germany—the speedy adoption of constitutional government in its entirety, and the removal from the control of affairs of Prince Bismarck, who has impoverished the people and sullied the national fame.

LETTER FROM WALLACEBURG.

THE NEW CHURCH.

DEAR SIR.—On May the 23rd instant, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, will dedicate the elegant new church at Wallaceburg, Kent County, of which Rev. James Ryan is the pastor. In 1878 the corner stone was solemnly laid in the presence of ladies and gentlemen, non-Catholics as well as Catholics. The church of "Our Lady Help of Christians," for such is the title of the edifice, is beautifully situated within a few minutes' walk of the Sydney River steam-boat landing, and is particularly remarked as travellers approach Wallaceburg. In fact, one can scarcely look at anything else. It has cost \$12,638, and is the best for the price in the Dominion. There is only \$2000 yet to be paid out of the amount mentioned. It is 152x48 feet on the outside, and 148x44 feet inside. From the ground to the top of the spire the distance is 175 feet. 300,000 bricks have been used in its construction. There is a great deal of stone work throughout the building, and 19,000 feet of oak was used to form a solid bed for the foundation. The flooring contains 20,800 feet of soft maple, and will never wear out. It is laid in the theatre style, there being a slope of 18 inches in a distance of 60 ft. The pews number 90, some being double and all are roomy. They are made of oak and are oil finished. They are worth \$400, and were presented by Peter Forham, Esq. The kneeling benches, like those of the new church at Sarnia, can be folded back when not in use. The communion railing is very fine, being ornamented with walnut. The furnaces are so arranged that the church will be heated within the space of two hours. The main altar is very neat and of simple elegance. The new statues for the side altars are 4 ft. high, and represent Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Joseph.

The number of converts during 1879 to the faith, in the Redemptionist Churches in England, Ireland and Scotland, amounted to 1050.