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TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and treach the office not later than Tuesday

each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

Dear Mr. Coffee,—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 one 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.

ve me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 4, 1881.

(OFFICIAL.) LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR THE

DIOCESE OF LONDON FOR 1881. 1st. All the week days of Lent, from sh Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are

fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.
2nd. General usage has made it lawful

to take in the morning some tea or coffee, with a morsel of bread.

3rd. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember week a d Easter Saturday 4th. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

5th. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent. 6th. There is no prohibition to use eggs,

butter, or cheese, provided the rul the quantity prescribed by the law of the fast be complied with.
7th Lard may be used in preparing

fish, vegetables, etc., etc., etc., when but-ter cannot be easily procured. 8th. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are un-der the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age and all who through any cause cannot fast

without great prejudice to their health.

Persons who are in doubt as to whether. in their circumstances, they are bound by the law of fast and abstinence should con-sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter

By order of His Lordship the Bishop, W. O'MAHONY, Secretary.

THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Lenten pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop of London, which will be found on 1st and 5th pages of this issue. Our readers, we are sure, will be edified and instructed by the perusal of this most appropriate pastoral from the pen of the first pastor of the diocese.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PRIEST.

It is with the most unfeigned and heartfelt sorrow-a sorrow which we are certain will be joined in by all our readers, without distinction of creed, class or nationality-that we announce the death of the good, the kind-hearted Right Rev. Charles Felix Cazeau, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, Honorary is wasted and morey lost. Canon of the diocese of Aquino, in Italy, and Vicar General of the Quebec and Toronto Archdioceses. The melancholy event took place at his home in the Asylum of the Good Bishop of Kingston, left Queenstown | Coercion Acts since show how ste one o'clock on Saturday morning, to arrive in New York about Ash and was caused by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. He received days in that city, afterwards visiting the last Sacraments on Thursday afternoon at the hands of the Bishop with His Grace Archbishop Lynch.

Toronto, and staying a short time with His Grace Archbishop Lynch. of Chicoutimi, after which he grad- He will then proceed to Kingston, ually sank; he was unconsci us all day Friday. In him the excellent Province and a numerous cortege of institution over which he has presided with paternal care for nigh a quarter of a century loses a father DEATH OF FATHER BELANGER. and a friend. Nor is the loss confined to them; the widow, the orphan and all in distress or trouble of what- Quebec announcing the death of manship in Ireland presents one unever nature also participate in it; but Rev. Ferdinand Beianger, formerly broken line of failure. The result is by no class will his death be deplored Vicaire of St. Patrick's, at the age that to-day English rule is no mere more sincerely than by the Irish Ca- of fifty-seven. The sad event occured respected or assured of permanency whenever the opportunity presented on Thursday.

itself will live forever in their mem ory. Monsignor Cazeau had attained the seventy-third year of his age last 24th December--fifty-one of which he had passed in the priesthood.

No MUSIC.

Your thorough-going disciple of John Knox abhors music in church. In the conventicles set up by men of this stamp, musical instruments were tlll lately entirely unknown. Woe betide that man indeed, who dared some time ago suggest such an innovation. But times have changed as well with the followers of Knox as with others. A new generation less mindful of sectarian prejudice than its progenitors has risen up to demand the introduction of musical instruments into the conventicles. The remnant of the old generation has already exhausted itself-but vainly -in denouncing the profanity of the "Kust of whustles." They have in Toronto, at Cook's Church, a very lively time over the musical difficulty. A majority of the congregation attending that church voted for and procured the introduction of an organ for an accompaniment to the choral service of the church. Some of the "ancients" took umbrage at the profanity of the innovators, and actually dragged the organ from the church, and placed it on the highway. Hinc illae lachrymae. There is now tribulation and gnashing of teeth in Cook's Church. The whole affair will be ventilated in the law courts. But the garment of puritanical unity has been rent and torn to shreds. Meantime, the "Kust of whusties" will be, from time to time, heard in the church.

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The city of Ottawa boasts of a suburb called Hull. Hull is a quiet, orderly, unpretentious little city, and thoroughly Catholic. For some time the attention of certain zealous sectaries has been directed to the "evangelization" of Hull. Their purses have been loosened in that regard, to the extent of stationing and supporting a "missionary" there. Unable to find converts through teaching and preaching, the worthy missionary determined, at all events, to bring some sheep into his fold-resolved on abducting a Catholic young woman and claiming her as a "convert." His plans for the abduction were so well laid that in a short time he found himself master of the mended in Lord Clare's celebrated University young woman. But it so happened that the enjoyed the privile so fall that the dates cerebrated Union that she enjoyed the privilege of havtriflers even of the type evangelical. No sooner did they learn of the of the woman. They found her in the midst of a "Sabbath-School" procession, and much to her satisfaction removed her to her home The missionary worked himself into an exsionary worked himself into an excitement, ran over to Ottawa, and gave his own version of the affair to certain of the correspondents there, the course of a century. What, then, was the situation of Ireland at the Revolution, and what is it at this day? The whole power and property of the country has been conferred by successive who at once flashed a sensational narrative over the wires. There will, no doubt, be indignation meetings held, and subscription lists opened over the affair, but we would humbly have been hemmed in on every side by the suggest to our separated brethren, old inhabitants of the island, brooding the propriety of a thorough investi what, then, was the security of the Eng gation of the case, with all its atten- lish settlers for their physical existence at dant circumstances, before eloquence

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary, last Sunday week, and was expected accompanied by the Bishops of the

We have received a telegram from

CONTINUED INJUSTICE.

The British Government seems in-

capable of dealing justly with Ire-

land. British statesmen have frequently propounded views, which, if reduced to practice, would alleviate much of the misery and remove much of the discord from which Ireland so severely and so constantly suffers. No sooner, however, do these statesmen take office than they enter on a course of action directly opposed to the interests and desires of the Irish people. Mr. Giadstone, it is true, carried through Parliament his scheme, propounded in opposition, for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. But that rotten structure would have been, we know. maintained for years longer but for the dread of the New Ireland in America, whose generous, determined and aggressive attitude after the American rebellion gave courage to Ireland and struck terror into Britain. In their gratitude for even this small measure of relief, the Irish people allowed themselves to be lulled into the belief that from Mr. Gladstone they would also receive justice on the land and education questions. Never were people more bitterly deceived. The land act of 1870 proved from the beginning a complete failure, while his scheme of Irish University training was so obviously defective and impracticable that it brought on Mr. Gladstone the crushing defeat of 1874. The truth is that the British Government has nearly always, since the union directed legislation in the interests of the Protestant minority of Ireland. regardless of the rights and claims of the Catholic majority. To keep the nation in discord seems to be the duty of the British statesman in Ireland. If he can keep that unhappy country in subjection, his task done. The land holding minority and its retainers amongst Irish Protestants will never, as far as its influence goes, permit the Government

proprietary. A peasant proprietary would soon acquire such influence in the national and imperial councils that the denationalized minority could no longer maintain its rule of hatred and exclusiveness. The Dublin Freeman puts the case, we think very fairly: A correspondent calls our attention to the striking similarity between the Irish Land policies of Pitt, Castlereagh, and

to lay the foundations of a peasant

Clare, eighty years ago; and that of Glad stone, Bright, and Forster now. The for spee

A new colony of new settlers, a motley crew, poured into Ireland, and were put session of the ancient inheritance treachery of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that they took steps to recover possession that they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that the possession of the missionary than they took steps to recover possession that they took steps they took steps that they took steps they they took steps they took steps they they took steps they took steps th last century.

The whole of our island has been confiscated with the exception of the estates of

five or six old families of English blood.

And no inconsider ble portion of the island has been confiscated twice, or perhaps title: and, from their first settlement they the Revolution, and what is the security of their descendants at this day? The powerful and commanding protection of Great Britain. If by any fatality it fails, you are at the mercy of the old inhabitants of the land." It was on this ground namely, to secure the property of the settlers and to crush the f rming tenantsthat the Union was carried, and the 57 policy has been maintained. Mr. Forster' Bill is an accentuation of this policy—it i a lettre de cachet ready for any one that says ent men often pract ice surprising ar tics; but Glaustone, Bright, and Forster putting on the cast-off shoes of Pitt, Castle-reagh, and Clare, supply an unique metam-orphosis

Legislation for the minority against the just claims and advancement of the entire island cannot meet with success. English statestholics. His services on their behalf on Sunday. The funeral took place than one hundred years ago. The

cord of civil war, the memory of which should long since have been obliterated from the Irish mind, being the consequence of English legislation, in regard of Ireland, it is no matter of surprise that the latter country derives no benefit from union with Great Britain. Every day adds to the discontent of the Irish people-every day increases the peril of the empire, but every day brings Ireland nearer to justice and freedom.

A FRUITLESS ADMINISTRATION.

President Hayes will, in a few days, say tarewell to the White House. His administration-if we except certain financial successes of Secretary Sherman-has been a notable failure. He began to deal with the South in a spirit of apparent justice. The "stalwarts," however, took such alarm that the President abandoned the tone of conciliation which marked his early Presidential utterances. His latter messages have been couched in tones of uncalledfor insult to the South. He finds fault with the want of freedom in elections, of which the negroes complain, and bitterly denounces the unanimity of the South in resisting Northern aggression. If the South be to-day solid and unanimous, it is due, in a very large measure, to the failures of President Hayes. His Cabinet has not governed the country in a manner to conciliate the South or to inspire confidence in the better classes of the North. An administration which seeks to gain favor by abandoning principle cannot reasonably hope for success. Mr. Hayes entered office with an avowal of principle entirely at variance with the course he at first pursued as President. Elected by the Republicans of the North to uphold the principle of equality of races in the South, he at once-to place himself securely in office, it is presumedgave over the government of two Southern States to men not believing in, or accepting this principle. He thus disappointed the supporters of his own openly avowed policy, without commanding the respect of his opponents. The better class of Amercan politicians have always opposed interference on the part of the Federal authorities in the local concerns of individual states. If President Hayes and his predecessor had simply left the states to themselves. all their difficulties had been speedily and fully adjusted. But ever since the Republican party adopted the policy of inteference in state affairs Ministers, there has been discord in the naing some paternal and other relations of a disposition not safe for Bill. Lord Clare said, "... Protection Bill. Lord Clare said, "... Protection tional councils. President Hayes had lively interest he always manifeste a grand opportunity to allay disconto accomplish this desideratum. His

administration will, therefore, be

THE March number of The Catholic World is an excellent one, full of choice matter for Catholic families It may be ordered from D. and J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. \$4 per annum, single copies 35 cents.

Donohoe's Magazine for March has surpassed itself, and even promises still greater attractions. The table of contents will make it very welcome this month into many an Irish home. Send for a sample copy (20c.) to Patrick Donohoe, Bos-

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of a namesake from the Antipodes-the Bathurst, New South Wales, Record. It is a neat little 24 page Catholic paper. It is publishing Mrs. Sadlier's Old and New as a serial story, and contains, besides, a large smount of reading matter. We wish our contemporary and fellow-laborer all success.

THE Fenian fright in London

caused all the Guardsmen in that city to spend the night of February 3rd the spend the night of February 3rd themselves and subdue their passions by in barracks, officers and men sleeping themselves and such fasting and prayer. in their clothes. When day dawned, they found that all was quiet on the Thames, and London had not been captured. The government of Her Majesty has surely supplied us with enough of these things. Nobo'sy believes any such movement is on foot among Irishmen, and everybody fully dispensed by their pastors, and those foot among Irishmen, and everybody laughs at the silly attempt made to manufacture a scare. The expression of outside sympathy for the deads. foot among Irishmen, and everybody

of affairs, and they must turn their attention to some expedient to change the current of public opinion. We would not be astonished were harrels of gunpowder placed under the House of Commons, and dynamite under the noble Lords, and the New York Herald man sent for just after the discovery were made. things can be managed so nicely and so carefully under government snrer-

Our excellent cotemporary, the Boston Pilot, seems to think that, as the Irish question is a purely political one, Mr. Parnell is not to be blamed for associating with Frenchmen whose reputations are not, from a Christian point of view, to be envied. We have admired Mr. Parnell from the beginning of the pre-sent agitation. We have enrolled ourselves amongst his triends and admirers. For this reason we would sincerely wish to see him keep good company. The Irish people can hold no communion with—can accept no sympathy from-the infidel madmen who now rule the French Re-

A TERRIBLE fire took place at the Catholic Orphanage, Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., on last Sunday night, whereby fifteen of the little boys were suffocated. The building was occupied by the Sisters of Charity. It appears about half-past eight one of the Sisters put the children in their different rooms,-the boys on one floor and the girls on the other. After seeing they were all right she proceeded down stairs, when she discovered the room im.nediately underneath was enveloped in flames. She ran up stairs and took the girls all out of their rooms and brought them down, and on returning for the boys she was met by a man who said the boys were safe, and she would perish if she went upstairs. The fire brigade arrived, and after the fire was extinguished they opened the door where the boys were omiciled and a sad spectacle met their gaze, for on the floor lay fifteen of the little children all suffocated by the smoke. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

HAMILTON LETTER.

CHANGE-FROM DUNDAS TO BRANTFORD—LENTEN REGULATIONS— SUDDEN DEATH—MISSION IN WALKER-TON—AN ANCIENT SUPERSTITION EX-PLODED—COTTON FACTORY—CURRENT ITEMS.

In St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, at

High Mass, on Sunday last, it was offi-cially announced that the Rev. P. Lennon, f that parish, was about to be transferred ity of Brantford, by the authority of His Lordship, Bishop Crinnon. Th announcement took the congregation surprise and filled them with deep and universal regret. For, during the two years and a half that Father Lennon has their spiritual welfare, by the general affa tent and remove discord. He failed bility of his manner, and by the activity to accomplish this desideratum. His and promoting various benevolent and re-ligious institutions. It was he who made reckones, and we must say justly, a complete failure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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The Manual Action of the most successful pieces and the credit of Dandas; and it was Father Lennon who afterwards managed the first move towards securing the House of Providence property, which has since thanks to the generosity of Father McNulty, become the pride of the diocese and the credit of Dandas; and it was Father Lennon who afterwards managed the first move towards securing the House of Providence property. two of the most successful picnics, in aid of that institution, ever held in the province. He was the means of introducing the sisters to the school, and of its consequent improved condition. He founded the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin for Young Women, which now numbers about one hundred and fifty members, and an Altar Society whose membership yields to the church the handsome sum of four hundred dollars annually. It is not surprising then that the people of Dundas exhibit sorrow at his departure and would wish that he be retained. Nevertheless, they respectfully bow to his lordship's su-perior views, and in doing so bid farewell to Father Lennon with a hearty prayer for his walfare. his welfare.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT. The following are the Regulations for Lent for the Diocese of Hamilton, as pub-lished by His Lordship the bishop. 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays ex-epted, are days of fast and abstinence for

those who are obliged by the law of fasting.
2nd. By a special dispensation of the Holy See, 1874, for 10 years, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sunoay, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, ex-cept the Saturday of Ember Week and the Saturday before Easter.

3rd. The Church exempts from the law

of fasting:—
1st.—Those who have not attained their

fasting and prayer.

2nd—The sick and the infirm, from old age, and the weakly, those who are obliged to hard work, which they could not perform if they fasted, women bearing or

of a meal at night, and a cup of coffee or tea with a morsel of bread in the morning. The use of fish is not allowed with meat at the same meal. Egss, butter and cheese are permitted at the night collation: also fasting food may be fried in lard, where butter cannot be easily procured.

The usual Legten devotions will be held.

The usual Lenten devotions both St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church every Wednesday and Friday evening, commencing at half-past

seven.

AN EXPLODED SUPERSTITION.

The Hamilton Evening Times can point to a record of liberality and fair-dealing considerably above the average. Yet the Times is no exception to the rule of human liability to error. On Saturday night it undertook to criticize the new chief of police, and in doing so met with general police, and in doing so met with general favor. However, the editor pretaced his remarks with some insinuations which were not necessary to the demonstration of his argument, and which were not ly in accordance with accuracy. He strictly i would saunter down by the bay or near would saunter down by the bay or near the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets after dark." The reputation of the Times proves that there was no subjective malice contained in the foregoing insinuation; the editor merely gave circulation to an old and oft-exploded superstition and simply deserves the blame to be attached to the thoughtless bearer of an idle tale In 1870 these localities were among the most orderly in the city, and during no part of their history did they possess the character insinuated in the ab tion. In fact, outrages have been mitted under the very guns of the City Hall—so to speak—that were never thought of at the "corner of Catharine and were never Cherry." These are facts that can be substantiated by residents of the places referred to, for the past 30 yearsromantic effusions of those mythical individuals begotten in the days of the Great Rebellion—the "very reliable gentleman" and the "highly intelligent con-traband." If ever disorders raband." If ever disorders occurred down by the Bay," or "along Catharine," they were chiefly confined to the crowds themselves, and the inoffensive passer-by was never maltreated at any hour of the day or night, whether he was a coward or "brave man." The crowds have been noisy and clamorous, and therefore extremely annoying to residents; but as time passed on the confusion diminished, and was reduced to a minimum, as far back as the date quoted by the Times. Times would have it, should the abatement of this nuisance be credited; in fact, it is well known that the interference of the police has often made matters worse. There was a higher influence at work—an influence which editors and policemen, wrap in their own conceit, often forget, and which has always proved more successful than either. To conclude: When in ful than either. To conclude: When 1879, the Mail cast some invidious refle tions on the inhabitants of "Corktown" and "the Bay," the Times manfully op posed its contemporary; it is therefore uite clear, when it now quotes these same ces, its action is the result of a mistake Nevertheless, it is necessary that these mistakes be pointed out in order that the minitiated public may not fall into the

CURRENT ITEMS. The Dundas Screw Factory has been re-

A Mission, conducted by the Redemp torist Fathers, commenced last Sunday at Walkerton, Rev. P. J. Maddigan, pastor. A branch of the well-known Catholic A branch of the well-known organized in Dundas with ecclesiastic

The congregation assisting at First Mass n St. Patrick's last Sund y were com-pletely astounded by the sudden death in their midst of one of their number, Mr. Peter Keane. The deceased had entered the church and knelt in his pew in apparaent good health, but alm ne ill. He was carried to the morn became iii. He was carried to the morning chapel in a semi-unconscious state and a physician was summoned, but before the arrival of the latter, death, caused by heart desease, and ensued. In the mean-time he had received the spiritual attend-ance of Rev. Father Keough. Requiescat in

by Mrs. C. B. Snow in the building once used by Beckett & Bro., engineers. At present it has a capacity for turning our 1000 lbs. a day, but this will soon be largely increased. This enterprise is included in the larger cotton interest just established by a Hamilton Company, which is located in the same premises, and will give employment to about 350 hands.

When the Times editor said: "In 1870

he was a brave man who would saunter about the bay or the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets after dark," he forgot that he is about the only man that was never seen in those localities, and, we suppose, for the reason given above by CLANCAHILL.

Religious Reception.

On the 23rd instant Miss Sarah Jane Coveny (in religion Sister Mary of St. Paul) daughter of Mathew Coveny, Esq., of Dover East, took the white veil and the religious habit, at the Ursuline Convent, religious naont, at the Orsunne Convent, Chatham, Ontario. Rev. Dean Wagner, Parish Priest of Windsor, Ont., performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father Ryan, of Wallaceburg.

The Herald's London special says:—The Irish obstru ctionists can congratulate themelves after all as having delayed the Coercion Act to some purpose. They have shorn the law of some of its terrors and no inconsiderable part of its daration, the Government having pacified Mr. Forster by giving exceptional powers to the Irish Executive, who is said to be disposed to use them sparingly. Members of Parlia-ment have asserted that over one thousand processes have already been served in Ireland. Evictions will follow and, con-sequently, human misery in its old sicken-

till a soul is freed from it, it can n ver have