shed every Friday morning at 486 Rich

TTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC & absert, I deem it my duty to announce to be subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what are 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 to defen that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful assessing efficiency and I therefore earnestly enough of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ JOHN WALSH,

Bishop of London.

office of the "Catholic Record." ETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

pureliterature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. of the Record among their congregations.
Yours faithfully.
Yours VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingkton.
LIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

PERSONAL.

Our readers will join us in our leartfelt expression of pleasure at the return to this city of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, greatly improved in health.

We are happy to learn that the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere has made steady improvement during the past few days.

BRADLAUGH'S EXCLUSION.

It is not often that we can express satisfaction with the conclusions arrived at by the British House of Commons. That body nevertheless sometimes arrives at just determinations for which it deserves credit. Amongst these we may fairly count its late exclusion of Bradlaugh by a decisive vote of 232 to 65. In our approval of this exclusion we differ, as we are well aware, from certain of the leaders of Irish public opinion for whom we entertain the highest esteem. We nevertheless, with all our esteem for these gentlemen, strictly and firmly adhere to our view of the case.

We have at all times and we do now support the view that under the British Constitution each and every constituency has the right of electing a representative whose views, land or solve the Irish question. however they may differ from the that Christian sentiment which is at the base of that Constitution. The Constitution of Britain acknowledges and recognizes a God. It goes further. It acknowledges a REDEEMER, and for this with all its faults we admire it. The British Constitution is not of Protestant origin. It dates from Edward the Confessor, who dates from the great and sainted ALFRED educated in Ireland. There he found the Parliamentary system, there he found TRIAL BY JURY. Alfred the Great, the Sovereign who loved his Saxon subjects, visited Rome and held communication with the Holy City. He was king in the true sense of that abused term. Anointed even as was David of old, he loved his people. He taught them as none other could that to God is all obedience due and that to the authorities established by God is on His account all obedience to be rendered. Therefore his people for generations afterwards spoke of the laws and customs of the good king Alfred. Good he was in all regards, good he was as king, good he was as subject, for happily under the system by him established every and so universally understood on His life was so holy, his example so fellow citizens of other origins than popular affection for the laws and customs of the good kings Alfred and Edward, revived once more and tion of the Irish difficulty. Our of Charles VI).

placed on a firm basis by the Magna | countrymen at home, by such de-Charta. The Parliamentary system, as now understood, then took definite ing every revolution that has disturbed and convulsed the political here in America do ours. world. If it has so stood, overcoming every obstacle, it is due, we claim, to the Christian principles that underlie it. The Parliament of Britain has never ceased to be Christian, as have legislative bodies of briefer duration on the continent, and has therefore taken just ground in preventing an outspoken Atheist from taking a seat within its walls. There may, indeed, be worse men in Parliament than Bradlaugh, but none of them, if any there be, have taken the open position of hostility to religion assumed by him. He has been, it is true, elected for a certain constituency, but that one constituency has no right to obtrude its endorsation of his peculiar tenets on the rest of the nation. There is therefore no injustice in his exclusion. On the contrary, Parliament would fail in the discharge of one of its first and most essential obliga-

THE WEXFORD ELECTION.

to sit therein.

The Wexford election, following so very closely the great victory obtained by the Nationalists in Monaghan, is assuredly one of the most significant signs of the times in Irish politics. The Irish people have never before under such great diversity of circumstance exhibited so solid a determination to obtain Home Rule. Wexford, it is true, has been always, as it is now, one of the very foremost, if not the foremost, of Irish counties in nobly asserting the undeniable rights of the Irish nation to self-government. But no one expected even from Wexford town, with the restricted franchise prevailing in Ireland and the placing in the fields by the Liberals of so strong a candidate as the O'Conor Don, the overwhelming majority cast in favor of Mr. Redmond the Nationalist candidate for the borough. The noble old city of Wexford has added another to its many claims upon the gratitude of the Irish nation. The people of the North, through the yeomanry of Monaghan, had but a few days previously given emphatic expression to their demand for self-government. Their demand so firmly made has now been re-echoed by the brave Wexfordians. No doubt can now remain in any reasonable mind that nothing but the concession of Home Rule will satisfy the people of Ire-It is well indeed that matters

should have taken this decisive turn. people, are not in disaccord with So long as the enemies of Ireland could point to a divided Irish nation there could be no hope of forcing Britain into a concession of Home Rule. Not so now, however. Ulster has spoken through Monaghan and the South through Wexford. The whole nation has expressed itself in one sense, and that in a manner so open and so unmistakeable as to leave no room for doubt or misconception. Never before, in our estimation, has the Irish cause worn a brighter aspect. There is a heartiness and a determination amongst the people that neither coercion nor landlord tyranny has been able to hold in check. The position taken by the Irish race throughout the world in support of the just and reasonable demands of their fellowcountrymen at home has had its effect. In America men who were never before known to hold or express sympathy with Ireland in her struggles, now lose no occasion to make known their condemnation of her oppressors and their earnest admiration for her popular leaders and support of their claims. The Irish question was never before so well king is a subject. And after Alfred this continent, Nor did the Irish had died there came another good people ever in our opinion hold a sovereign, Edward the Confessor. higher place in the regard of their precious, that his name and his at this moment. We earnestly sanctity are even to this day revered. trust that this happy state of affairs After Edward came the Norman may long continue. The cordiality kings. Their despotism was of with which our fellow citizens of little avail against the deep-seated other origins now enter into our popular affection for the laws and views on the subject of Ireland's

monstrations of national life and vigor as the Wexford triumph, are the Irish bishops assembled in counshape and has since survived, resist- doing their duty nobly by themselves and their country. Let us

> FATHER NELIGAN AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

The use made of Father Neligan's name since his arrival in America leads us, in justice to himself, to reproduce an article from the Montreal Post on the subject of his reported statements in regard of Lord Lansdowne. We know, and have published in part, what the rev. gentleman did say in Ottawa to ourselves and two other clergymen. The Post supplements our statement by further details of his conversations in the Dominion Capital. For the correctness of our contemporary's rendition of the views then expressed by Father Neligan we can solemnly youch. And we do feel that notwithstanding the report of his interview with an official of the Department of Agriculture published everywhere and anywhere but in Ottawa, tions to the people did it permit him that he will himself freely admit the correctness of the statements made by our contemporary and ourselves in reference to these conversations. The Post says:

"Under the heading Explanation De-"Under the heading 'Explanation Desirable,' the London CATHOLIC RECORD of the 13th inst., referring to Father Nelligan's reported defence of the Marquis of Lansdowne as a landlord, says editor-

"The writer had the privilege of conver-sation with Father Nelligan in Ottawa on the 24th and 25th of June last, wherein the Marquis of Lansdowne was very fully discussed. In these conversations the rev gentleman not only did not condemn the exposures made of Lord Lansdowne by the Catholic press in Canada as unjust and untrue, but reprobated the conduct of that nobleman in certain respects in very strong language. The rev. gentleman in our presence read one of the articles of the RECORD on the subject of Lord Lansdowne's appointment, and substantially admitted the truth of the position therein taken by us. His opinions must surely be misrepresented by the Mail. We will, however, be very happy to open our columns to explanations on the subject.' In the conversations here referred to,

two other clergymen took part besides Father Nelligan and the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Father Nelligan was closely interrogated, and although at first evidently disposed to shield the Marquis, had to admit that the objections to his appointment as Governor-General were well taken. When asked if the improved condition of the Lansdowne tenantry under the present Marquis, for which he was inclined to give him credit, was not entirely due to the Land Act which that nobleman had so strenuously opposed in Parliament, and to mark his disapprobaion of which he had withdrawn from the Cabinet, Father Nelligan confessed that it was, and added, in allusion to Lansdowne's resignation, it was a shabby thing to do. That the reverend gentleman did afterwards, in an interview with an official of the Department of Agriculture, pro-nounce the attacks upon the Marquis of Lansdowne 'unjust and untrue,' (vide the Mail, July 3rd) is hard to believe. Strange to say, although a presumably full report of this alleged interview was telegraphed to Montreal, Toronto, and elsewhere, not a word ap-peared about it in any of the Ottawa papers. Was this omission due to a fear lest those in Ottawa to whom Father Nelligan had, to use a common expression, "given the Marquis away," would rise on the spot to propound sundry questions which it might not be conent to answer? Explanations are

certainly desirable. The floor is now to Father Nelligan himself first, and then to the official in the Department of Agriculture with whom the alleged interview is said to have taken place. We will, we may repeat, cheerfully give place to any explanations either gentleman may offer on the subject. Meantime we must count on Father Nelligan as one of our authorities for our disapproval of Lord Lansdowne's appointment as Governor General of Can-

A LIBERAL DONATION.

The following letter explains itself

BISHOP'S PALACE, London, Ont., July 23rd, 1883. London, Ont., July 23rd, 1883.

E. Meredith, Esg., Mayor of London:

DEAR STR,—On my arrival home on

Friday last, after an absence of several
weeks, I learned fully the distressing details of the catastrophe that
has recently visited our city, bringing wreck and ruin on a large
number of our fellow-citizens. It is not
yet too late. I hope to express my deep yet too late, I hope, to express my deep sympathy with the sufferers, and to give my mite to help in the work of their relief. I enclose a cheque for fifty dollars (\$50) towards the relief fund, and beg to remain, dear Mr. Mayor, Yours respectfully,

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

The daughter of Lord Denbigh, peer of England, has become a Sister of Charity at la Rue de Bac, Paris. Her father, the former Viscomte of Fielding, is the only

THE IRISH BISHOPS SPEAK. At the beginning of this month

cil at the College of Clonliffe, and passed a series of resolutions on the state of the country that deserve the widest publicity and the most earnest consideration at the hands of our fellow-countrymen. Though many of the bishops were unavoidably absent, the meeting, as our readers will perceive from the list of those present, was of the most truly representative character. Those present were the most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, lord archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, who presided: Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, archbishop of Tuam; Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, bishop of Down and Connor; Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, bishop of Kilmore; Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, bishop of Meath; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly. bishop of Clogher; Most Rev. Dr. Moran, bishop of Ossory; Most Rev. Dr. Warren, bishop of Ferns; Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, bishop of Ardagh, Most Rev. Dr. Logue, bishop of Raphoe: Most Rav. Dr. Duggan, bishop of Clonfert; Most Rev. Dr. Fitzger ald, Bishop of Ross; Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormick, bishop of Achonry; Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, coadjutor bishop of Kildare.

The resolutions adopted by bishops were in number seven. The first vigorously impeaches the misgovernment that has produced misery and want in so large a portion of the island.

First-That, owing to the misgovernment of Ireland in the past, a chronic state of misery and want has been produced in several districts of the west, southwest, northwest and other parts of the country, where the people have been compelled to crowd on the poorest and least productive

The second and third recite facts that show in the clearest light the sad condition to which land has been reduced by a heartless system of land tenure and the cruel repression of an alien government.

Second-That in every county in which this state of congestion pre-vails there are large tracts of land once cultivated by the people, but from which they were driven in recent times, and which are now in grass, and in many cases deteriorating, while there are also in the same counties extensive tracts of other lands capable of improvement. These lands would maintain in comfort and happiness the surplus population of the congested districts.

Third-That with every recurring period of agricultural depression, the people of these districts are reduced to a condition bordering on starvation, and therefore must be an abiding source of solicitude and anxiety to every one having the welfare of

In the fourth the failure of the land act to prevent or remove destitution in the districts recited in the foregoing resolutions is very clearly affirmed.

Fourth-That the provisions of recent remedial legislation have not extended in any appreciable degree to this deserving but destitute class. The fifth resolution expressly

declares that immigration is no remedy for the existing evils afflicting large classes of the Irish tenantry. It is perhaps the most important resolution of the entire seven. It is couched in these pithy terms:

Fifth-That state-aided emigration, as a means of curing this evil, is unwise and impolitic, and tends only to promote disaffection amongst the Irish race at home and abroad. The sixth resolution points out the

view of the matter.

Sixth-That the evil can be cured in a statesmanlike manner, and with the happiest results, by promoting the migration of the surplus population of the congested dis tricts to the lands already referred to, and which exists in adequate area in every county in which congestion prevails.

Seventh-That, believing as we do in the justice and expediency of this measure of social reform, believing also that its adoption would be a real message of peace to Ireland, we earnestly press it on the attention of her majesty's govern-

and practical. The bishops of Ire- as responsible in any sense as men land are well acquainted with the high in office who made the so called condition of all classes of their rebellion a necessity. Captain Scott unfortunate people, and are, as a body, does not while in Ottawa, where he hold over matter of great interest, better qualified by education, has so many axes to grind, wish to including book reviews, &c.

national sympathies and true patriotism than any other to pronounce judgment on the causes of Ireland's evils, their present condition and the remedies required under the circumstances for their removal. In this case they have done so with a force and clearness that do honor to a great representative assembly and are, therefore, entitled to the lasting gratitude of the nation whose highest interests they serve.

A NEW PROVINCIAL.

We are most happy to chronicle the statement that the Rev. James McGrath, M. I., pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, in Lowell, Mass. has been appointed Provincial of the Oblate Fathers of the United States. The appointment, which was made during Father McGrath's recent visit to the Eternal City, will soon be proclaimed. The Oblate Fathers have charge of two churches in Lowell, and besides have houses in other States of the Union those of New York and Texas being best known. "Father McGrath," says the Pilot, "has been in Lowell about fifteen years, starting with a small wooden chanel. Largely through his labors this has developed into a mammoth stone church. Connected with his church is Buck Hospital, to which an annex, costing \$10,000, is being added this summer, and a flourishing parochial school opened last year in a fine new edifice. He has been Superior of the Order in Lowell for some time, in which office he will be succeeded by a priest from Canada, whose name is reserved for a few days. Father McGrath is a native of Ireland, and served in Canada before going to Lowell. He has well earned his preferment. It will be gratifying news to his many friends that he will keep his residence in Lowell."

Father McGrath is well known in the Dominion Capital, having made his studies in the College of Ottawa, where he was ordained and afterwards served as pastor of St. Patrick's in that city. He is possessed of a fervid and powerful oratory that gives him immediate control over his hearers and certain access to their hearts. We tender Father McGrath our heartfelt congratulations on his promotion, which will redound not only to the good of the society itself, but to the solid advancement

A HYPOCRITE UNMASKED.

Last Spring, after the rejection of the Orange Bill, Mr. Thos. Scott, M. P. for Winnipeg, speaking in the Orange Hall, Ottawa, delivered himself of certain very offensive observations in regard of Catholics in genlation in particular. When the worthy captain, whose sense of shame is not of the most refined character. saw his words in print, he denied he had used them. But his denial contrary, be accepted.

gathering of Orangemen at Stonewall, Man., and is thus reported:

He saw around him many of those who ad come to this country at the time of the Rebellion, to maintain the connection of the Province with the crown, and was glad their mission had been a success and that Protestant principles were now fully assured. They were assembled to perpe-tuate an event in the history of their forefathers that had given them Civil and Religious liberty, and to return thanks for the victories achieved by King William III, and other heroes of the Irish revolution of 1698. It was true they were few in number as compared with other parts of the world, nevertheless their hearts would beat in unison with their brethren in every part of the world who met to do honor to the day. While Protestantism was destined to become the ruling power in the Northwest, yet Roman Catholics would be accorded all the rights they deserved in this new country, provided they left their dynamite ideas behind

And further on:

The sixth resolution points out the remedy which the bishops recommend, and the seventh calls the attention of the government to their ancy, and civil and religious liberty was enjoyed on every hand, with a prosperous and contented people. He concluded by thanking them for the honor done him in being allowed to address them, and hoped it would not be the last time.

In other words, Captain Scott would impress his hearers with the fallacious view that to Protestantism, or rather Orangeism, is due the acquisition of the North West by Canada. The French Catholic half breeds never sought to rule and never did actually rule the Protestants of Manitoba. For the troubles of 1869-70, the Catholic half breeds were not more responsible than their These resolutions are plain, sound Protestant fellow countrymen, nor

be considered as holding views such as have been ascribed to him by the newspapers. But that he holds these views his Stonewall speech very clearly proves. He now stands unmasked as a hater of these very people, the French half breeds, to whose votes he owed his first election to the House of Commons. But they can defy his hatred, for Thos. Scott is a man whose blame is the best of all praise.

In connection with the Stonewall demonstration we may remind Mr. Rufus Stephenson, ex-M. P., that he is paid by the Dominion for other purposes than assisting at Orange celebrations and giving the encouragement of presence and speech to a body whose entire record is one of turbulence, disorder and disloyalty.

THE IRISE SUMMER ASSIZES.

Mr. Thomas Sherlock, special correspondent of Redpath's Weekly, writing from Dublin, says that the chief burden of the judges at the summer assizes is "we've got no work to do." There is, as usual, an almost total absence of crime from Ireland. Coercion has proved a failure as an incentive to crime, and there is a momentary lull in the work of evictions, so that the ignorant are no longer driven to desperate deeds and the traducers of the Irish race happily forced into cowering silence. Even in the most exciting days of the land agitation, as frequently shown in these columns, there was no general criminality amongst any class, however humble, of the Irish people, Isolated cases of disorder were made the ground work of general and sweeping charges against the whole Irish race, and when misrepresentation failed of its purpose, crimes were manufactured by the hirelings of a morbid administration and a black-hearted ministry to cover our people with disgrace. All, however, to no avail, for the world had come to study the Irish question without prejudice, and upon investigation pronounced a verdict in accordance with fact, and reason and justice.

The Irish judges, were justice freely or fairly administered in Ireland, could never, even in the smallest degree, be overtaxed in the trial of criminal cases. Were coercion done away with, many of these eral and the French Canadian popu- judges, who are anyway no credit to the bench, might be cashiered.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.

We are pleased to learn that choice could not, in the face of fact to the has been made of Mr. Patrick Kelly for the Jailorship of Middlesex. Mr. On the 12th inst. he addressed a Kelly's fitness for the place is admitted on all sides. The Advertiser announces it in the following laudatory terms:

Sheriff Glass Saturday afternoon appointed Mr. Patrick Kelly to fill the position left vacant by the death of the late Jailor Fysh. The official confirmation of the Sheriff's act by the Government will formally conclude the appointment, which will meet with general approval.

Mr. Kelly, was recommended by a unani-Mr. Kelly was recommended by a unani-mous vote of the County Council. He has filled with marked efficiency and entire satisfaction the responsible position of turnkey in the jail for some twenty years past. He has at all times been ound a most upright and reliable official.

The Free Press is not less outspoken in its approval of Mr. Kelly's

appointment. At the session of the Middlesex County ouncil Saturday morning a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the appointment of Mr. Patrick Kelly to the appointment of Mr. Fatrick Kelly to the position of keeper of the County Gaol, made vacant by the decease of the late Henry Fysh. In view of this united action Sheriff Glass has decided to appoint Mr. Kelly to the position, and he was promptly notified on Saturday afternoon. This appointment is the most suitable that could possibly have been made, and will be hailed with satisfaction by the general public without distinction of political feelings. Mr. Kelly has been connected with the gaol for a long time, has always proved a faithful, honest and diligent official, and is perfectly qualified in every respect to assume the responsible position for which he has been chosen. He is deservedly popular with the public, and from his thorough knowledge of the workings of the institution will no doubt fulfil his duties in the most satisfactory

We desire to express on behalf of our readers the satisfaction they feel in regard of the course pursued by Mr. Sheriff Glass in appointing Mr. Kelly, and that of the Provincial government in ratifying that appointment.

We are unavoidably compelled to

The relations b ain are just no pleasant. In fact n one form or s the virtual conque Britain. The pu publican governi prevented the F actual assertion of and practically gar Britain. New co since arisen and the difficulties be can be very easily much real cause f From a despatch

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JULY 27, 1

FRANCE

tremely bitter toy relations between becoming decided lative, including lity to each step foreign policy, t Madagascar and T incident at Tamat embroglio. The widely when the and circumstance to widen the brea the latest differen more and more element of politic promises to be the the downfall of t It is said, apparen means to induce l factory concession as he certainly wil agreement to th the country. gresses it becomes ent that the cir afford Mr. Glads retire with digni that as there is n being able to beq istry to his succe brace the occasion He can say that ! check inspired by spoliation, that h DeLesseps of his that he is willing country desires i policy at once capitulation whi itical burden of of the Tories, an them the duty of of Egypt formal be as good an ex hope for. At p statesman, and mons unmanage estic legislation

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