THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The fall elections in the United Sta

were this year unattended by any p

ticular excitement. The vote polled

most cases was decidedly light. In N

York the Democrats obtained an es

victory for their State ticket, upon wh

they were solidly united. They a

made very remarkable gains in N

Jersey and Wisconsin. In Pennsylva

the most remarkable feature in the co

test was the strength developed by Wo

an Independant Republican candidate

the State Treasurership, who polled 75,0

Large as was the vote given this candid

the Democrats failed to elect their no

inee. In Virginia the contest was

scramble between the Democrats.

adjusters and Republicans, resulting is

victory for the Readjusters. In

other States the relative strength of par

was not changed by the elections. C

gress will soon meet and the new Pr

dent submit his first message. It will

looked forward to with a great deal

interest. The late elections show t

the country is prepared to give hir fair trial, but if his policy prove a failu

if by close alliance with machine po

cians he offend the public sense of ri

he may expect a complete defeat for

party in the Congressional and gu

natorial contests of November, 1882.

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of late Mgr. Cazeau, of Quebec. Fr

are requested to send their contribu

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or Mr. M. F. Walsh, City Accountant

Baltimore, Md.

## The Catholic Mecorb ublished every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street.

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ay morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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the name of the writer attached, and
reach the office not later than Tuesday

THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.
Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address, and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper.
We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe; and requests "to send bill." By consulting he date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.
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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR Mr. COPPEY,—As you have become copreter and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce it is subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in it one and principles; that it will remain, what it is a seen, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in dependent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I are confident that under your experienced man to the promotion of Catholic interests. I acconfident that under your experienced management the Reconculum varieties and efficiency; and I therefore carnest commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
John Walsh,
Bishop of London.

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

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1881.

"THE LION OF THE FOLD OF

In our last issue we briefly announced that the cable brought to us the sad intelligence of the death of the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. MacHale.

The name of this distinguished and patriotic Prelate has, long since, became historic. For the last sixty years the learned deceased bore a prominent part in Irish affairs. He was born in 1788, under the shadow of the bold and majestic Mount Nephin, in Mayo, and had passed his 93rd year when he died. At an early age he entered the College of Maynooth, and after a brilliant course of studies, was ordained in 1812. Immediately after his ordination he won, by concursus one of the chairs of Dogmatic and Moral Theology, which had become vacant. The traditions of the college, to the present day, go to show that, as a Professor, his learning was profound and comprehensive, his research untiring and exhaustive. What he took in himself he had the happy and rare faculty of imparting thoroughly to his class. In other words, he was a most successful teacher. By those who studied under him, it is related that he was much revered and beloved. It was during the period of his professorship in Maynooth, that he wrote and published his series of letters, under the nom de plume of Hierophilos, which

first brought him into public notice. On the 6th June-St. Jarlath's day-Dr. MacHale was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Killala, with the title of Bishop of Maronia, in partibus. On the death of Archbishop Kelly, uncle to the late Very Rev. Oliver Kelly, P. P., Peterboro, Ont., and of William Moore Kelly, exwarden of the Reformatory, at Penetanguishene-the subject of our notice was translated in 1834 to the metropolitan See of Tuam. It will be seen, therefore, that at the time of his death Dr. MacHale had been sixty-nine years a priest, and fiftysix years a bishop, so that it may be safely said he live i to be the longest consecrated dignitary in the Catholie Church. Like the rugged oak of the forest that withstands the fury of many a tempest, and looks down upon the high and stately trees around it, fall, riven, and prostrate to the earth; so did the robust and sturdy "Patriarch of the west," see, year by year, one by one, generations of priests and bishops appear and pass away to their reward. Among his contemporaries in the episcopacy may be mentioned Archbishops Crolly and Dixon, of Armagh; lin; and Slattery and Leahy, of als are involved, in the same rever- abused their powers and privileges

Keating and Furlong, of Ferns; Kin-O'Shaughnessy and Ryan, of Limer-Con and Derry, of Clonfert; Brown

Burke, of Elphin and McNicholas, of Achonry. By far the greater number of these dignitaries obtained the mitre, years after the name of "John Archbishop of Tuam" had become cation. Bad as the national system a time came when endurance to "tamiliar as a nonsehold word" in has proved itself, it would have been them seemed to cease being a virevery village and hamlet from immeasurably worse had not many tue. They then rose in every part Howth to Ennis, and from the Cause of its iniquities, exposed by the of France, and royalty and aristoway to Cape Clear; yet the names of Archbishop, been remedied. So per- cracy were levelled with the ground each of them had been inscribed on sistent was he in his opposition to by the most tremendous moral upa memorial tablet within the sanctu- the dissemination of the poison dis- heavel that ever convulsed the world. the old Catholic monogram R. I. P. not allow the national system into mind so closely identified with arisadded, ere the grand old successor of the Archdiocese of Tuam; but, at tocracy, that the people, in their fury, St. Jarlath yielded up his great great expense, substituted the schools spared neither. The extortions of soul to God!

It is well known that Dr. MacHale was the bosom friend and faithful sketch. Even as far back as the Bishop of Maroni; and up to the or opinion of his well-tried and trusted mentor, before he would initiate any agitation of moment. On the other hand, Dr. Mac-Hale was an ardent admirer of O'Connell, in whose sincerity, patriotism and Catholic sentiments. above all, he had the most implicit

Though he very seldom appeared on the political platform, few, if any, exercised more influence upon the policy of England towards Ireland, by his powerful pen, than "John of the Tithe System, the Poor Laws, National Education, the Godless Colleges, and the other numerous Tuam," of his exalted principles, his spot- failed to profit by the lessons of the grievances of Ireland, for vigor of less character, his high souled patriotism, language, argument, logical deduction, and scathing, yet dignified and manly invective against injustice and oppression, cannot be excelledthey are masterpieces in their way.

Two measures of paramount importance to Ireland, viz., the National Education plan, and the Poor Law system, called into action all the fire and energy, all the earnestness and eloquence, which the Archbishop possessed in so remarkable a degree, in denouncing those evils. With a foresight, almost prophetic, he predicted the sad and unhappy results which havefollowed sincetheir onactment. He showed, conclusively, from the text books of the Boardprepared under the supervision and direction of the exceedingly clever, but equally bigoted Protestant Archbishop Wheatley-that the great object of the National School system was proselytism. The books of primary lessons, the histories, the very geographies, aye, even the head lines in the copy books were made to convey to the tender and susceptible mind of the young Catholic the deadly but insidious poison of error. Facts and history were distorted and falsified in order to bring odium and disrespect upon the Catholic Church and her belongings. All this and more, the faithful shepherd who carried the crozier of St. Jarlath laid bare and pointed out to his flock and to the nation. Those who have watched the current of events in Ireland for the last thirty years, can see and judge for themselves what has been the fruit of the National System. Are the men and youth who have been trained in those hives of semi-infidel-Murray and Cardinal Cullen, of Dub. authority, even when faith and mor-

sophisticated and simple, do they sella, of Ossory; Murphy and possess the same high principles and ick; Kennedy and Vaughan, of Killa- day, and can go back in memory the purposes of State. The conseof Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora; change has taken place. This change the ease and comfort which every government of England succeeded in the abuses which an exacting aristoof the Christian Brothers.

The unjust Poor Law system, including the corrupt and demoralizcounsellor of the immortal O'Con- ing dens termed poorhouses, was, since the "Liberator" conferred upon | Bill into Parliament, thoroughly and him the apt title which heads this skilfully dissected. Before the first gusted with its excesses, felt their stone of any of those sinks of perdi- sympathies run very strongly in the nell was accustomed to consult the hundreds of the once fair and comely daughters of Ireland were wrecked. latest period of his life he was care. Dr. AacHale foretold the events ful to fortify himself with the advice which, for nearly half a century, have made the poor houses of Ireland a synonym for sin and immorality.

The Archbishop was a most eloquent and effective pulpit orator. His style was fervid, copious and ornate. His sermons as well as his writings are re plete with some of the choicest figures of speech. It was a treat to even those who did not understand Irish, to listen to the rich and musical stream of fine old Celtic The very excesses of the revolution eloquence which poured from the lins of the best Celtic scholar of his day, in those full sonorous tones for which His Grace was famed. That voice so often raised in prayer and benediction for his people, in Tuam," for, at least, a quarter of a chapels of Ennis and Connemara, and on his imposing cathedral, as in the humble century. His letters to Lord Pal- all proper occasions in the course of right merston and Lord John Russell, upon and justice, and against wrong and tyranny, is still for ever more.

and of his numerous and shining virtues, will live as fresh and green in the hearts and affections of all true Irish Catholics. as that of the martyred Primate of Armagh-the glorious Oliver Plunkett.

## SENTIMENT.

THE GROWTH OF REPUBLICAN The very marked growth of republicanism of late years in Europe as not failed to attract its share of attention. To the careful and judicious observer of men and things it is evident, indeed, that the monarchical system of government has been in the minds of large masses of the people tried and found wanting. The French Revolution placed monarchy in a new attitude in regard of the people. Monarchs then perceived that their subjects had had firmly implanted in their minds a firm desire and determination to have some share in the government of their country. The despotism which, especially after the Reformation, prevailed in so many countries of Europe, had produced the saddest results. The throne, surrounded by a large body of luxurious, and in some cases unscrupulous, nobles, identified itself too frequently withthe excesses and exactions of the latter. The aristocracy, on the other hard. seeking to strengthen its own position and palliate its enormities, placed itself more and more under the shadow of royalty. The people had in this way no access to the throne. The monarch could see the wants of his subjects only through the eyes of an aristocracy, bent on keeping the people in subjection not only to royalty, but to itself. We are far from saying that the whole ity, as good Catholics, as a rule, in body of the European nobility, anprofession and practice, as the pupils | terior to the Revolution, exercised of the Christian Brothers or of the persecution over the people, but we Irish "Philomath," or hedge school do unhesitatingly declare-and hismaster? Do they hold ecclesiastical tory bears us out in the declaration -that the nobles in so many cases

Cashel; Bishops MacGinn and Mc- ence as did their fathers? Is the as to bring odium on the whole Laughlin, of Derry; Devir, of Down same ready and respectful obedience order. In some countries, France to be removed. But most of them rulers to a great deal of inconveniand Connor; McNally, of Clogher, rendered to pastors and parents, as for instance, many of the nobility heeded not the warning, and have ence, even to the extent of trans-Brown, of Dromore; McGettigan, of characterized the youth and man- made it a habit to reside during a since persevered in their repressive porting fifty thousand troops across Raphoe; Brown, of Kilmore; Cant- hood of Ireland previous to the era large portion of the year at or in the course towards the people. In some the channel to keep them quiet. well, of Meath: Doyle, (J. K. L.) of national schools? Are the peasneighborhood of the court. This led countries, indeed, representative inthem into great extravagance. To stitutions have been established, but well, of Meath; Doyle, (J. K. L.) of national schools? Are the peas- neighborhood of the court. This led countries, indeed, representative in- You and they are great philanthropsustain their position at court, the nobles had frequent recourse to enor-Delaney, of Cork; Power, of Water- nobility of character they did forty mous rents and charges rung from a it is to day in Germany. By the habit of falling out with each other ford; Crotty, of Cloyne; Egan, years ago? With poignant regret poverty-stricken people. The people Moriarty and McCarthy, of Kerry; we must answer no to all those ques- were also taxed for the support of tions. Whoever knows Ireland to- large and expensive armies, and for never commanded a regular major- your benign protection some fitteen loe; Higgins and Conroy, of Ardagh; four decades, cannot, and be honest quence was, that between rents and truthful, hide from himself the to the nobles and taxes to the state and despite frequent defeats sus- We suppose you had reasons of your and O'Donnell, of Galway; Ffrench, melancholy fact that a lamentable they were never enabled to acquire is clearly traceable to the plan of good government endeavors to secure more than a semi-divorce which the its subjects. They long bore with tors, that the people at large have effecting between religion and edu- cracy inflicted on them, but at length while in Russia an absolute despot-1sm prevails. The people, seeing aryof their respective cathedrals, with tilled in Marlboro' street, that he did Royalty had been in the popular that they have not that active parthe latter were fastened on the for- to enlarge their liberties. Espemer, and the throne was overturned cially is it so in Germany and kind as to think of me they show me cool ner, and the throne was overturned never again to be re-erected on a firm foundation. Other nations followed people have, indeed, but little partidities agree the foundation. In the House of Lords I am diversion. In the House of Lords I am nell. It is now forty-one years ago from the first introduction of the closely the example of France. cipation in government; in the latter Everywhere the people, though disnone whatever. This, however, is a ary state of affairs which cannot be enpre-mancipation days of 1828, O'Con- tion, where the virtue and purity of direction of revolution. In vain the fore, expect serious trouble in Europe monarchs of Europe combined to before many years elapse. The time crush republicanism in France. Naught came from their efforts but to themselves humiliation and mortification. Their armies were driven from the soil of France, and their coming anti-christian, has lost its beaten legions followed to the very gates of their own capitals. Republics were founded in various portions of Europe, and it seemed ENGLISH PREJUDICE. as if monarchy was doomed to immediate death. Not so, however. Mr. Walter, M. P., is still perambulating the States. We suppose it is partly for health, but no provoked a reaction which soon made itself felt from end to end of doubt also for the purpose of telling Europe. Even the success which reporters his impressions of Ireland had crowned the American republic, and Irishmen. In a late interview and the rapidity of its advancement in every path of civilization, failed to stem the recurrence of popular favor Though dead, the memory of "John of this sudden and sweeping reaction, revolution. No sooner had they been replaced in security on the

he spoke as follows:-"When asked about the situation in Ire land, Mr. Walter replied, 'Force will be resorted to if other means fail. The Irish to monarchy. The monarchs of are a fractious, turbulent people. They Europe, while taking advantage of are so by temperament, individually and collectively. Take, for instance, your own country. Look at the Maryland and Pennsylvania riots some years ago. Who were the prime factors in these disturbwere the prime factors in these disturb-ances? The Irish; and so you will find it the world over. The Irish have been and always will be a difficult people to deal thrones from which they had been expelled, or confirmed on those on "But suppose the British Government which they had sat uneasily for should concede some of the privileges they demand, would it not result benemany years, than they resolved to ficially?"
"'No, sir,' he answered emphatically."
dozen crush out popular feeling with an unsparing hand. They deprived the people of all but a nominal voice in the government-and in some cases

did not even extend to them the

favor of a nominal share in the

administration of affairs. They might,

looking at things in the light of the

revolution, have seen that the anger

of the people in that terrible crisis

had been aroused by their total

exclusion from participation in that

which concerned them most, namely,

their own good government. But a

temporary success blinded them, and

they fell into the pit. The revolu-

tion of 1848 was a re-assertion of the

right of the people to a just share in

government. That, as well as the

great revolution of 1789, was charac-

terized by deeds of such savage

brutality as were disgraceful to hu-

manity. But popular uprisings al-

ways give opportunity to unscrupul-

ous adventurers to acquire a tempor-

ary power which they often most

shamefully abuse. The conduct of

sudden possession of power, has

brought great discredit upon the

cause of republicanism in Europe.

Many friends of true freedom

throughout the world have on this

account ever held their sympathies

aloof from the establishment of re-

publican institutions in the old

world. The revolution of 1848

largely failed of effect, because its

control had to a great extent fallen

into the hands of unchristian adven-

turers, whose lives and professed

principles were alike a standing pro-

test against their being entrusted

with the responsibilities of govern-

ment. But the widespread charac-

One concession would mean a dozen more, and so on ad infinitum. Give in on one point and the whole Irish people, from Portrush to Killarney, would raise a clamor for those that remained persuasion, self-government, all have been tried with them, but what did they all amount to? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It only made confusion worse confounded."

First of all, we might claim that Mr. Walter speaks disparagingly of his government and race, when he admits that after so many centuries of rule in Ireland the people of that country are riotous and hard to manage. It is an admission that England is unable to rule Ireland. Then why does she not step out and let Ireland manage her own affairs? "Oh! but they might kill each other," we will perhaps be told. Were this the outcome, and we feel certain it would not, it must not be forgotten that civil strife is a very common occurrence in other countries. At all events, the Irish would not be so much exposed to starvation as they many of these leaders, thrust into are at present.

But have not you had any rioting in England, Mr. Walter? Very frequently, indeed, you will be forced to admit, with this difference, however: The Irish riots in America were regretable outbursts of passion to resent some real or imaginary wrong, without having recourse to the law, while the disturbances in Mr. Walter's country were caused by hunger -yes, hunger, and Mr. Walter's country is the richest in the world. Mr. W. and his confreres are not always equal to the task of controlling the Hon. Frank Smith was the only their own countrymen. It is of Catholic Senator from Ontario. This course very kind of him and them is a mistake which we beg to correct.

stricted to so small a body of elec- a little fellow only half his size. Mr. Walter seems to take a plealittle or no share in the government sure in belittling Ireland. We will of the country. In Spain and Por- now give him a pen picture of his tugal the elections are so conducted own country, which appears in a late that the people outside the towns American monthly. It is the statetake but very little interest in their ment of an Englishman made to the results. So with other countries, writer of the article:-

only remembered as a serf, as being auxiliand in the House of Commons a strong state of affairs which cannot be en-dured much longer. We may, there-of my right of being heard. In 'society I am always treated as a barbarian, sui fered occasionally to approach the back door of an employer, and subjected to the is coming, in our mind, when the impertinence of powdered flunkies who reflect the exclusive grandeur of their masters. In church I am shoved away between royalty and republicanism into a back seat -allowed to contemplate will take place. The former, by be- the fine dresses in the front seats; and if the parson comes to visit me he does it as main strength, and may, in consequence, perish ignobly.

a policeman, or as an almsgiver, or as a lecturer, or as a gentleman. In the streets police to me in my fustian jacket; and in my home I am made the

HOME RULE. A powerful party in Ireland has again raised aloft the flag of Home

tule. Its most eminent sons have

in times past enrolled themselves

amongst those who agitated for a local government for Ireland, and present indications would seem to convey the idea that the most truly patriotic Irishmen will also stand forward at the present day and vigprously carry on a political warfare, having for its object the establishment of a local Parliament in Dublin for the transaction of Irish business. The following extract from the manifesto issued by the Home Rule party will, we feel assured, be considered, at least by Canadians, a sensible and forcible pronouncement in regard of extending to Irishmen privileges which are so highly appreciated this side of the Atlantic:-"In scarcely a single matter of public concern of Ireland has the will of the Irish people had its way. Every depart-ment of business, no matter how little it ment of business, no matter how little it concerns others than ourselves, is managed by irresponsible and autocratic boards appointed by Englishmen and composed to a large extent of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Despite this, however, we are told that we must be averaged by a are told that we must be governed by ansake. Anarchy, it is said, would overtake us if the beneficent restraining hand of England were taken from off us. impudent pretence was never advanced. Our troubles spring from the government of Ireland by England, and from that alone. But is it for the interest of England that the policy of coercion should be continued? Is the present stage of siege fruitful in anything but hatred, ill-will, loss of treasure and life? What we ask for is only what is enjoyed by every impudent pretence was never advanced. will, loss of treasure and lite i what we ask for is only what is enjoyed by every British dependency inhabited by the white race. It is only what the States of the American Union possess, namely:—Power to manage those matters which concern ourselves alone, those affairs which conourselves alone, those affairs which concern the Empire at large being left to the

## THE SENATE.

care of the Imperial Senate, in which

would be represented.

In our article of last week on Senatorial representation we stated that to put themselves so much about on The Hon. R. W. Scott is also a Cathoter of the revolution should have account of Ireland. The English, lie Senator, and one in every way warned monarchs that there were indeed, find these people are very worthy of the position.

abuses to be corrected and grievances hard to manage. The Irish put their the principles of representative gov- claim some divine commission to ernment completely ignored. Thus take care of people who are in the royal will alone is Bismarck sus- What a pity you did not step over tained as first minister. He has and take the American eagle under ity in the Reichstag, but the em- vears ago, or cross over to France peror desires him to hold the place, during the reign of the commune. tained at the hands of the people's own which it would be out of place representatives, he keeps office. In to mention. A very large man can Italy to-day the voting power is re- afford to be brave when he confronts

"I apprehend that religion with superiors means respectability; and that free thought, though just as rife with my that they have not that active participation in the affairs of State to which they feel themselves entitled, have but very few incentives to irritation. are everywhere ready for agitations As with religion, so with the natural virtues: my superiors keep them chiefly for victim of some Scripture-reader who ap-pears to think me equally ignorant and immoral. If I get 'hard up' I can go to immoral. If I get 'hard up' I can go to the parish for relief—to be informed, perhaps that I am 'one of the undeserving poor,' a phrase which is kept always for the unfortunate; though as to the 'undeserving rich,' I never heard anything of them, nor, of course are there any such people in the world. And, finally, when I come to die a parson offers me consola-tion, though no rich people think of sending me comforts, nor do they recenize me any more than if I were a dog

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE cable news of Monday formed us that at a banquet Spencer, Lord President of Council, said: "Every Irish grie will be redressed. We shall e to the Irish all the privileges but we are ing to shed our blood agains repeal of the Union." Thes strong words, Earl, very s words. Some years ago there many noble earls who were pre to shed their blood rather the the Catholic Emarcipation Bill but when the time for action a they locked up the shed. But is it freshing to witness the impu of these men of great titles: will extend to the Irish al privileges and liberty we pos Thanks, noble earl, many th How grateful the Irish people be for such condescending patro But we forget. Some allo should be made for the inflati

THE following is a specimen "stuff" that the "Boy Pres Harrison is giving his Prot congregations. "The horse wa and the rider thereof was de [Sobs.] The rich man hea toot on the hill. He heard shake the door. "Wife! wif cries, "keep him out! keep him Less than ten minutes before rich man had said: "Soul, tak ease!" But the rider came put his hand upon him. Th man said; "This must be deat Go away til death go away! said my prayer! Go away unt baptized! Go away until John! until I get religion death, death, death, death, death, death, death I keep of me until I am saved!" [So tears all through the congreg But no! God said: Thy sou night required of thee. Go Required !-- More than that h him a fool. Good God! S from this ! [Cries of yes, yes, There is no time now to pray going to judge you. There time to be baptized; you are to judgment .- You have no seek religion; I am waiting you! Thy soul is this night of you-and he was gone!

THE Philadelphia Americ views the present outlook in -"The English dispatche with some exultation to the i amount of business pending land courts created by th Land Act, as a proof of the of that measure. It is qu