

# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

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## CLERICAL.

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FATHER CADIGAN.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY BY FATHER WHELAN.

Ottawa Citizen.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns it has been impossible for me to publish before to-day the eloquent and impressive discourse delivered by Rev. Father Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at the funeral service of the late lamented Father Cadigan at the Basilica on Thursday last.

"A good life hath its number of days, but a good name shall continue forever."—Ecclesiasticus, c. 41, v. 16.  
My DEAR BRETHREN.—The last time I was called to occupy this pulpit was on an occasion similar to this. Then, as now, we were assembled here in grief and mourning, to render the last solemn rites of the church to a young and holy priest of God who had spent his life in his Master's service. Among those who knelt in the sanctuary around the bier of the loved and lamented dead was one who, though but a short time in your midst, had already endeared himself to all; one of a splendid physique and robust constitution, in the prime of life and the full vigor of manhood; one whom a practised eye would have selected out of a hundred, as the most likely to live until the hoar frosts of old age would cover his head. To-day his mortal remains lie enclosed in the coffin before you; a few moments more and they will be laid in the tomb. Truly hath the holy man Job appreciated this life when he says: "My spirit shall be wasted, my days shall be shortened, and only the grave remaineth for me."—Job c. 18, v. 1.

On the doubly sad and dolorous circumstances of Father Cadigan's death, and the awful affliction that preceded it, I do not wish, you do not care to dwell. The ways of Providence are, indeed, inscrutable. Let us bow our heads and say with true Christian submission and resignation: "Thy will, O Lord, be done." But you do love, and how consoling it is at such a moment as this to recall the few but fruitful years of his ministry in this parish. "A good life hath its number of days, but a good name shall continue forever." You all remember his cheerful smile and friendly greeting. Whenever and wherever you met him a ray of sunshine seemed to cross your path, and you felt the genial influence of his presence. We remember with what pious men he went daily to the altar of God to offer the holy sacrifice for the living and the dead, how absorbed he appeared in the tremendous rite as it proceeded, and how you were moved by his example to greater fervor and devotion. You remember his clear and eloquent expositions of Catholic doctrine, his fervid exhortations to practice virtue, his earnest denunciations of vice. You treasure up the sweet memory of his ever welcome visits to the sick chamber, whence he banished gloom as he roused the drooping spirit and dried the tears of anxious sorrow. You fancy you see him on his daily rounds of charity, searching the haunts of poverty, providing for immediate wants out of his own scant purse, and arranging a weekly bill of relief for the worthy sons of St. Vincent of Paul or the ever willing daughters of St. Jerome Emelian. You recollect his lively interest in the Refuge of the Good Shepherd, how warmly he advocated its cause, and how hearty and general was the public response. You remember him, too, in the more intimate and sacred relationship of confessor and spiritual adviser, how patient, how prudent, how discreet, how mild he was. From the first he won your respect, your esteem, your confidence, your love; he retained them unto the end. He had his faults, it is true. Who amongst us, who that is human, has not? But those faults of his were few and small, and were dimmed and unobserved in the light of the beautiful qualities and virtues which shone through his life. God forbid that, here over his corpse, I should speak of him a single word of idle praise or fulsome flattery! But I do unhesitatingly say that a more faithful and conscientious priest I never met; a more zealous pastor I never knew; a man who thought less of self, a man with a bigger, warmer, truer heart, it were hard to find. No wonder you could not bear the thought of parting when he was called in due season to a more responsible position in another field of labour. The separation was keenly felt, but you were told it was God's will, and accordingly you made a sacrifice of your own affections. You lost was the gain of the united missions of Quyon and Onslow, in charge of which Father Cadigan was next placed. There he soon learned to know his new flock, and the flock quickly learned to know, appreciate and love their pastor. Studying their character and examining their wants, material and spiritual, it appeared to him that a powerful means towards supplying those necessities would be, with God's blessing and help, the enrollment of the whole people under the banner of Father Mathew. He spoke to his congregation kindly and earnestly on this subject, and had public prayers in the church, and

invited private prayers every evening in every household for the success of the undertaking. On Christmas Day, 1882, every communicant in the two missions, every man and woman, every youth and maiden, signed the total abstinence pledge, and it is needless to say the following New Year was the brightest and happiest that ever dawned on that district. His next thought was to erect a more commodious and becoming church in the Onslow mission. This was no easy undertaking. There was unfortunately a difference of opinion and a division of interests in regard to a site for the new building. Again he had recourse to prayer. He preached unity and brotherly love, announced the scheme he had formed for the purpose of raising capital, and inaugurated it under the patronage of the Saints of Ireland. The people sunk their differences and forgot their divisions, and nobly seconded the efforts of their pastor. The enterprise proved most successful, exceeding even his sanguine expectations, but you know, my brethren, at what cost. The labor and fatigue of organizing, directing and managing the affair, besides attending to his pastoral duties; the anxiety, suspense, and worry, the busy days and sleepless nights for weeks in succession, brought on the malady which progressed so painfully during the last five months, and ended fatally last Sunday, as the church was beginning to commemorate the passion, sufferings and death of our dear Lord. Brethren, as you loved him living, as you mourn him dead, as you sympathize with his bereaved father and mother, brothers and sisters, do not forget his poor soul. By the doctrine of temporal punishment, the doctrine of purgatory, and that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead," which you so often heard from his lips, do unto him, as he exhorted you to do unto those who, in virtue of the communion of saints, cry out to us from beyond the tomb: "Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me." In the sacrifice of the mass, in your holy communion, in your prayers, in your almsgiving and other good works, remember him always. And now, brethren, let him speak to you a last time, as if from the grave. In his little memoir of the late Father Duhamel, whom he loved with a true brotherly and priestly affection, he says, and how applicable the words are to his own brief life and early death: "He is called away from the scene of his labours, called away to receive that reward exceedingly great promised to the good and faithful servant. A bright prospect before him, a rich harvest of souls to be reaped; but the God of his servant, satisfied with what he has already done. The talent placed in his charge has not lain idle, or been buried for safe keeping; but put out to interest and increased an hundred fold. He has done the duty assigned him, he has done it faithfully and well, he has done it in a short time, in a very few years, and his Master requires no more of him. Why do we weep? We know his duty is done, but it is hard to part, we say hard to part from those we love. Yes; but this is not an eternal separation; and we will ever live in the hope of meeting him one day where joy is eternal, where separation is no more forever, and where the just and those who have converted many to God shall shine as stars for all eternity." Amen! Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him!

## R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The following is an extract from the report of Inspector White on his last visit to the Catholic Separate Schools of London:

Total number of pupils enrolled in all the separate school classes, 705; total number of pupils present at the time visited, 509.

Senior Boys' Department—Samuel R. Brown, teacher—Proficiency of the classes examined: Reading, good; spelling, good; writing, good; arithmetic, including book-keeping, good; geography, good; grammar, good; geometry, good.

Senior Girls' Department—Sister M. Francis de Sales, teacher—Proficiency of classes: Reading, good; spelling, good; writing, good and middling; geography, good; grammar, excellent and good; history, good; literature, excellent and good.

Accommodations—A fine brick building, recently finished, affords excellent accommodation. Besides spacious halls and a library, it contains six rooms, large, high, well lit and ventilated, and in all respects admirably adapted to the requirements of a school.

Organization—The grading and classification have been carefully done. Equipment—There is a large and able staff of teachers. The school is well supplied with all the necessary appliances for teaching.

Remarks—The senior boys, under Mr. Brown, passed a very creditable examination; many of the pupils are earnest, hard-working students. In mathematics, which seems the most popular and successful subject, some very good work was done.

In the senior division of girls, under Sister Francis de Sales, English is the favorite study, and with this the pupils showed a very intelligent acquaintance.

In some of the other departments the general tone of the work is not so high as is desirable; on the whole, however, it is a meritorious school.

Inspector White also examined the separate school classes at Mount Hope Orphanage. He found 72 children present, in charge of Sister M. Juliana. Proficiency—Reading and spelling, excellent and good; writing, arithmetic, geography

and music, good; grammar, excellent and good; drill and calisthenics, excellent. Accommodations—Two neat rooms in the Convent, large and well lit, afford good accommodation.

The pupils are well classified, and there is a full supply of the necessary appliances for the children, suitable instruction and comfort.

The children are bright, cheerful and very neat. The recitations were most creditable, especially when the constantly changing state of the class is considered. A very pleasing feature is the excellent manner in which they perform their gymnastic exercises.

## PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

Our Irish exchanges bring us this week the full text of the recent interview in which Mr. Parnell expressed his views on the prospects of a general election, and as the interview abounds in many other interesting details, we hasten to lay it before the readers of the Republic in the certain knowledge that it will be read with the greatest interest, as it embodies the most complete delineation of the Irish leader's views which has yet appeared. The interview was as follows:

What are your views as to the probability of a general election?

Mr. Parnell—Some time since it looked as if the government would try again, in the event of the rejection of their franchise bill by the Lords, to hold an autumn session for the purpose of sending the measure back; but in view of the impossibility of making headway with the government legislation, which is daily becoming more evident, Mr. Gladstone's illness, the dissensions in the cabinet on the Egyptian question, and so forth, I should now be disposed to expect that if the Lords reject the franchise bill, a dissolution will at once follow involving a general election in the autumn. Of course, the probability of the Lords throwing the bill out will depend very much upon the majorities by which it is passed through its chief stages.

Do you know what majority is expected on the second reading?

Mr. Parnell—If the government bring their men up as well as they did on the vote of censure, and if they on the Irish party vote in favor of the bill, they ought to have

A MAJORITY OF CLOSE UPON 120.

If this majority could be maintained through all its stages it would render the bill practically safe; but there can be little doubt that on several important points in committee, the government will be practically dependent on the Irish vote for any majority at all, as during the committee stages of the land act, "the hostility of such men as Messrs. Forster and Goschen will be sure to develop in this stage; and the bill may easily leave the House of Commons under circumstances which will encourage the Lords to give it short shrift—the more especially, if it were likely at the time that such a course would insure a dissolution.

Are you at all apprehensive that a general election may take the Irish constituencies by surprise, as in 1880?

Mr. Parnell—By no means. The circumstances are entirely dissimilar. We have already a substantial nucleus of a party which may be trusted by the country, consisting as it does of forty members—many of them well trained and tried in parliamentary matters. In 1880 the party had to be reconstructed at a moment's notice, and of chance materials; and it was absolutely necessary to allow many men to pass, in default of others, whose recreancy could have been predicted for a certainty. In addition, many of the constituencies were not then entirely satisfied as regards the policy and methods of action we had then recently proposed to them; but elections held since the commencement of this Parliament have absolutely demonstrated

THE IRISH PEOPLE ARE PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS.

in support of our policy; and that from seventy to seventy-five of the constituencies are most anxious to return trustworthy men, who will work as members of and in cordial union with the Irish party. There is, therefore, between us and the constituencies none of the doubt or uncertainty which existed in 1880; and both we and the constituencies have had the opportunity of testing in a variety of ways the capabilities and the qualifications of a sufficient number of men who will be forthcoming as candidates, and who have abundantly proved their devotion and trustworthiness.

How many men do you think it will be possible and necessary to add to the present party?

Mr. Parnell—I should say from thirty-five to forty.

Then you estimate that even under the present franchise it will be possible to form an Irish party of seventy-five?

Mr. Parnell—So far as I have been able to examine the electoral statistics, it will be perfectly possible to return that number. Of course, household suffrage would, probably, give us about ten more; but it will be safe for the constituencies to assume that the general election will almost certainly take place upon the present franchise.

Then the difficulty will not be so much as regards the feeling of the constituencies, as to provide a sufficient number of eligible candidates?

Mr. Parnell—I do not think there will be any practical difficulty about that either. The materials exist in sufficient abundance; and with care and due consultation

BETWEEN THE CONSTITUENCIES AND THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY, by avoiding hasty or sectional action, it will, without doubt, be possible to make

a selection, when the time comes, which will be satisfactory to the electors and people.

Do you consider the method of selection by county conventions a satisfactory one?

Mr. Parnell—I think the assembling of a convention is well calculated to lead up after a time to a satisfactory choice; and any expression of local feeling is always valuable. We must bear in mind, however, that the majority of the counties, owing to the severity of the coercion act, are as yet but imperfectly organized; and I think the most important work for these conventions to undertake for the present would be the perfecting of the organization within the county. This would be specially desirable in certain counties and boroughs where the issue of an election may possibly be doubtful, and may depend largely upon the exertions made by the National League in this direction. Certainly, at conventions summoned under present circumstances, care should be taken to avoid final action in a matter such as the selection of candidates, upon which the efficiency of the future Irish party will largely depend. It would be prudent, I think, for a convention summoned to consider the question of the representation of their county to consult and advise with the Irish parliamentary party before coming to any decision. This has been done at every election since 1880, and with the best results. The candidates chosen on consultation between the members of the Irish party and the constituency have in every instance proved thoroughly satisfactory, both to their colleagues and to their constituents. In this way local jealousies will be avoided, and

THE UNITED EXPERIENCE OF THE TRUSTED MEMBERS

from Ireland will be valuable for the guidance and assistance of the local leaders. The constituencies, in judging of the prudence of what I am now saying, will remember that this is the first occasion which has ever been afforded to them since the union of exercising the full constitutional strength of Ireland in behalf of their country; and that, if they allow it to slip, or mar it by admission into the party of unsatisfactory or unworthy men, in all probability, no such opportunity will ever again present itself in our time.

What pledge would you consider necessary on the part of future members of the Irish parliamentary party?

Mr. Parnell—I think in all probability the members of the present party will formulate a common pledge, and unite in making a common declaration to the country, when the time arrives, which may be taken as a model to which candidates for the rest of the constituencies should have no difficulty in subscribing. Such a declaration should include a pledge to sit, act and vote with the Irish party, and to resign one's seat if it should become impossible to carry out such an undertaking.

Do you consider it possible to create and maintain a party of that strength without pecuniary help from the constituencies?

Mr. Parnell—I am perfectly certain that it will not be possible to recruit the party to a sufficient strength

without some provision to enable a certain proportion of eligible men, who could not otherwise afford to lose their occupations in Ireland, to reside in London during the session and give their constant attention to parliamentary duties.

To what extent do you think it would be necessary to ask the Irish people to make provision in this respect?

Mr. Parnell—It is impossible at this moment to see what the requirements of the party may be; but I think the sum of £40,000 would probably enable us to encounter the difficulty, and to secure a constant and efficient attendance during the life time of the next Parliament.

When and in what way do you think a movement in this direction should be inaugurated?

Mr. Parnell—In view of the probability of a general election this year, I do not think the movement ought to be deferred longer than the autumn. I have seen with pleasure that several of the constituencies have already shown themselves eager to mark their appreciation of individual members of the party; and I am perfectly satisfied that a similar spirit will be found throughout the country whenever it is appealed to. The question is one of constant deliberation for

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE AND THE IRISH MEMBERS;

and, as a result, I believe that a plan will be shortly placed before the country for raising a National fund to provide for the future exigencies of the party. This, I think, can be done without involving any undue strain upon the people of any particular part of Ireland; and I am confident that the result will be such as to secure a steady, reliable, and efficient representation during a Parliament which promises to be an eventful one in the history of our country.

Father Stephen, the famous Indian missionary, has had a life full of romance and adventure. For a long time "Sitting Bull," the great Sioux chief, was under his charge. He was a classmate of the Abbe Lutz, the renowned composer. He served through the war, and was the companion and friend of the heroic "Pap Thomas." He is the trusted counsellor of all the Northwestern Indians, and is said to have more influence over them than any other white man.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Ireland.

The trial of the Orange shooting case has terminated at Dublin. McLaughlin was sentenced to five years in prison; Barr to 18 months, and Fleming to three months.

The Irish Times says the Parnell party will become an organized section of the Liberal party.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will succeed General Sir Thomas Steele in command of troops in Ireland, if the Government gives consent.

At a meeting of Nationalists at Ennis, Kenny, M. P., said he had attended the meeting to show that the right of free speech could not be suppressed, because Biggar had called Earl Spencer a drunken housebreaker and other names equally true. At a Nationalist meeting at Middleton to-day, addressed by Wm. Leitch, a resolution was adopted, declaring Home Rule alone could give peace to Ireland.

Charles Dawson, M. P., and Michael Davitt, have been presented with the freedom of Limerick. In connection with the event a monster meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted favoring Home Rule for Ireland, and expressing confidence in Parnell.

The Catholic priests are giving active assistance to Mr. Parnell's Land Purchase and Settlement Company. All the priests in the diocese of Galway have purchased ten shares each, and every curate five shares. The same thing has been done in most of the Irish dioceses.

The Conservatives in the House of Commons have decided to oppose the extension of the franchise in Ireland. When the House goes into committee on the Franchise Bill, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Conservative member for Mid-Lincolnshire, will make a motion to that effect.

### England.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 21st inst. During the last sitting Healy, member for Monaghan, narrowly escaped suspension for references to Trevellyn, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The steamer Texas, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, has on board 72 emigrants bound to Canada—the first party sent out by the London Samaritan Society. The steamer Sarnia will take five hundred more emigrants.

The Tories are making desperate efforts to reduce the moral effects of the Liberal victory on the Franchise Bill. They allege all sorts of corrupt deals and unholy alliances on the part of the Government. They say there has been another "Kilmalsham Treaty," and that Mr. Gladstone has sold out to Mr. Parnell. They explain the solid vote of the Parnellites on the Government's side by alleging the existence of an underground compact which is to give the Home Rulers sundry rich spoils of office in return for their aid.

One of the Tory newspapers asserts that the Government has made an agreement with the Parnellites to so modify the Northampton County Government Bill—which is the second of the so-called reform measures of the Government—as to enable the Home Rulers to eject from most of the posts of honor and profit in Ireland their present loyalist holders and fill their places with rampant Nationalists. The Liberals are jubilant, and now express a confident hope that the size of the majority (180) in the Commons will intimidate the House of Lords and impel the Peers to reconsider their informal agreement to reject the Bill, lest they may by opposing the reform, imperil their existence.

The Duchess of Edinburgh entered the House of Commons one evening last week and finding the proceedings dull expressed a desire to hear the Hon. Timothy Healy speak, knowing that the Irish made things lively. Some objections were gently offered, but the Duchess being imperative, the demand was absolutely conveyed and received with a smile. She seemed utterly amazed that things were not as at an ordinary theatre, and that the Hon. M. P. did not burst into speech.

The divorce suit of the Earl of Easton developed matrimonial complications of opera house absurdity. When the Earl had produced the husband of his wife, who was alive at the time of her marriage with him, and had apparently won his case, the wife produced other witnesses to show that this first husband had a wife living when he married her. This rendered valid her marriage with the Earl, and the woman of the town is an English Duchess.

The subject of the government of India has excited much attention in London, consequent upon the discussion which has taken place regarding the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Stagg, M. P., has given notice of a proposal which will make a complete change in the manner of governing the country. The Times this morning, commenting upon the subject, says that Englishmen cannot contemplate the British dominion in India without astonishment and alarm; that the subjugation of 200,000,000 natives by a few thousand British troops is a situation fraught with danger at any moment.

### Egypt.

The British Government has sent positive orders to Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum with the garrison as soon as possible.

The Governor of Kassala is asking daily for assistance. He reports many Bashir Banzules have joined the rebels, and the garrison is in a panicky state.

A Suakin dispatch says it is rumored that Khartoum has fallen, and General Gordon is a prisoner.

A Cairo dispatch says:—Communica-

tion with Berber, both by land and water, has been cut off. The rebels made a raid in the environs of Berber.

### France and China.

The Paris *Liberte* publishes the conditions of peace between France and China, which Patenotre, French Minister, is charged to offer at Peking. It is stipulated that China shall accept limited French protectorate over Tonquin. No demand for indemnity is mentioned.

A dispatch from Sontay says:—General Negrier on Wednesday bombarded the villages before Hung Hoa. The enemy forthwith began to evacuate the town without resistance. The French will enter Hung Hoa to-morrow. General Millot telegraphs: "The Chinese, after evacuating Hung Hoa, set fire to the town, which is now in flames.

### Italy.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government had no intention of modifying the decision of the court requiring the conversion of the real property of the Propaganda Fide.

### Germany.

Physicians have been in constant attendance at the bedside of Emperor William for the past 48 hours. On Tuesday night the physician of the royal household was suddenly called, and found the emperor suffering from a severe congestive chill. What the result was is not definitely known, but intense excitement prevails among the Imperial family. It is feared that the Emperor is failing rapidly, and that his dissolution is only a question of the near future.

Late reports on good authority say that Emperor William has entered into a state of pronounced delirium.

### RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

On Tuesday, the 1st of April, at the Ursuline Convent, Chatham, Ont., Sister Mary Augustine, formerly known as Miss Mary McCabe, of Marquette, Mich., pronounced the solemn vows of the order, receiving the black veil from the hands of the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, P. P. of Windsor, who on this occasion delivered an earnest and instructive exhortation on the duties, obligations, and happiness of the religious life. Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father William, O. S. F., P. P. of Chatham, who also assisted the Rev. Father Wagner in admitting the happy novice among the daughters of St. Ursula.

The convent choir performed Bordese's Mass in G minor. The rich strains of Miss Graney's powerful voice was heard with pleasure in Nicolau's Ave Maria, which she rendered with great effect.

Peculiar interest attaches to this young Sister, as she was one of the earliest boarders of this institution, having passed her childhood and early youth with those to whom she has returned to pass her life in the same glorious vocation for which her talents and accomplishments so amply fit her. At the same time Miss V. Caron, of Quebec, received the white veil of a Novice, taking the name of Sister Mary of the Assumption.

### The Trade in Palm Leaves.

We find the following dispatch from New York going the rounds of the daily papers. The Barclay street dealer referred to is our esteemed friend Thomas D. Egan, late of this city. We feel pleased, indeed, to know that he has succeeded in establishing such a large trade in real palm, but when we remember his indomitable energy and thorough business qualities we are not surprised that such should be the result:

New York, April 7.—The use of real palms brought from the South, in the religious ceremonies in Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches on Palm Sunday, is steadily increasing. A Barclay street dealer, who first introduced the sale of palms in this city, said recently: "I cannot give you any definite figures as to the number of palms sold. I have supplied fifty-three churches in this city and many others in distant cities, as far west as San Francisco. These palms sell at twenty-five cents per leaf for less than twenty-five leaves; 500 leaves for \$7.50, 5000 leaves for \$31.00. There is a considerable demand from churches for ornamental palms, which sell at \$1.00. The leaves of the palm are embroidered or braided. Many are also bought for the purpose of home decoration. Since the sale of palms was introduced the use of hemlock and other greens has greatly fallen off. There will be a much more general use of palms this year than ever before. The palm leaves are broken up and distributed among the members of the congregation. When properly cared for they will keep for a number of years."

During the discussion of the Socialistic law in the Reichstag, Herr Windthorst asserted that, without the moral power of the Catholic Church to aid them, governments found it impossible to repress the Social revolt of the age. Prince Bismarck, replying with his usual audacity, said that the Socialistic movement was peculiarly rampant in Catholic countries, France, Italy and Spain are the nations referred to. Undoubtedly the Latin intellect is a logical one, and swiftly deduces the consequences of ideas. These Communistic ideas are afloat to-day, but where, in point of fact, do they find their most congenial home? Is it not in Protestant Germany and schismatic Russia that the most active propagandism of subversive theories dare not be attacked even by the authorities?