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Rev. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor.
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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principle; that it will remain, what 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.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

LETTER 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.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will continue your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully, JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston.

Mr. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION.

In their comments on the Papal Circular and the attitude taken by the Irish Catholic people in regard thereof, the secular and infidel press of the day has shown a spirit of bitterness in regard of the Papacy that can only be ascribed to true diabolical malignity.

The whole truth about the matter is, that the Pope has been astonished by the revolt, not only of the Irish-Irish, but of the American-Irish and the Australian and Canadian Irish, against his attempt to act as the Pontifical Viceroy of England over them.

The Irish people have certainly gained by the whole affair. They have shown themselves independent of clerical control—that they can think and act for themselves. They have served notice on Leo and his Italian Cardinals and English and Italian advisers that they are no longer dupes, nor mere dumb, driven cattle.

The Pope and his advisers have made themselves but a laughing-stock. They who have boasted of their victories over the Czar and the Emperors, over Kings, Princes, and courtiers, have been forced to retreat before an undisciplined peasantry, led by a cool-headed gentleman, who is not of their faith. The Irish may well be excused for their jubilations over their victory.

Here we have it falsely assumed that the Irish people the world over have revolted against the Papacy. Our readers are well aware that no portion of the Irish people have revolted against the Papacy. The Holy Father knows more of Ireland than the blatant scribe who speaks so glibly of schools and daily and weekly papers. The Holy See has made no retreat, for, after all that has been said on the subject, it has never been shown that it ever became guilty of any undue aggression on the Irish people.

The Tribune also assumes that the Irish have gained by showing themselves independent of clerical control. The Irish people have never been slaves to clerical control in the general secular acceptance of that term. There has been, and there is yet, we are happy to say, a close alliance between the priests and people of Ireland and a hearty submission on the part of the latter to their ecclesiastical superiors.

In the closing paragraph above

cited the writer does wilful injustice to the people of Ireland and to Mr. Parnell. The latter never placed himself at the head of the Irish people in opposition to the Vatican. He knows too well his duties and responsibilities as leader of the Irish nation to assume a position so utterly indefensible.

VON MOLTKE'S TOUR.

Field Marshal Von Moltke's tour through Italy is creating the deepest interest, not unmingled with distrust, in France. The German general is being received by the Italians with an enthusiasm indicative of their real feelings towards France.

At Genoa, we are told that the Italian officers overflowed with politeness and attention towards Von Moltke, and at San Remo the population gave unrestrained expression to their enthusiasm, and this, it is said, in spite of the extreme reserve of the Marshal himself.

During his excursion, principally along the route to Corniche, the Marshal took notes freely and made observations on the strategic situation. The Italian people have followed every incident of his course with the very liveliest interest, and there has been amongst all classes a veritable and unceasing excitement arising from the various conjectures offered as to the object of Von Moltke's visit to Italy.

On the other hand, while the French authorities appear indifferent in regard of this journey which has taken place under their very eyes, the French people have shown a very marked solicitude as to its real purport, and no little bitterness is felt by them towards the Italians for their outspoken manifestations of welcome to Von Moltke, the author of the greatest of French military humiliations.

LIEUT. GOV. DEWDNEY.

We have always taken very deep interest in the government of our North West Territories, and advocated with all the strength at our command the fair and generous treatment of our Indian tribes in that vast country.

Our attention has been often called to the conduct of Lieut. Governor Dewdney on account of various charges made against him, but we have thus far abstained from any reference to him which might be construed into a personal attack.

We have no personal acquaintance with the Lieut. Governor, we know him only in his public capacity. Knowing him in that capacity, we really feel that his conduct has been at times such as to call for enquiry if not condemnation.

The Winnipeg Times, the leading Conservative organ of the North West, and one of the very best informed journals in the country, advances certain grave charges against Mr. Dewdney that call for immediate investigation.

"He," says the Times, "is evidently a philanthropist. His delight is to advance the interests of the savage and promote the welfare of the more wretched white man under his sceptre. For example, when Long Lodge, Chief of the Assiniboines, who were camping last summer near Indian Head, complained that the contractor's bacon, costing the Canadian taxpayer nineteen cents per pound, was not suitable to the Indian palate, the Indian feeding always on buffalo meat; when Long Lodge offered to accept half a pound of steer beef costing a York shilling per pound dead-weight in place of a pound of bacon costing nineteen cents; when Long Lodge said the bacon was 'hurting his people because it was not their food'—Mr. Dewdney said 'the Indians should eat that bacon or die and be damned to them.' This was not said in haste, but at His Honor's leisure. He did not say it because his friend the contractor, who happens to be in a land syndicate with him, had 90,000 pounds of that bacon to dispose of, but because he wished to indoctrinate the savage with the tastes of the average white man. Mr. Dewdney, let Piapot bear witness, is the Indian's friend. To the white man also he set a noble example. He teaches the raw settler a new code of morals. He shows him by precept and example that in these degenerate days it is not necessary for

a man holding a trust not to abuse it. He illustrates in his own walk and life the modern principle that every man should fight for his own wallet. He is in this great country the most signal exemplar of the science of how to get along regardless of the means or methods of locomotion."

GOLDWIN SMITH AGAIN.

Professor Goldwin Smith's article in the Nineteenth Century for June, entitled "Why send more Irish to America?" is a compound of malignity, mendacity and inconclusiveness. Mr. Smith is possessed of an intense hatred of the Irish people, which he makes no effort to conceal.

He hates them because of their fidelity to their religion, and maligns them because of their successful resistance to British despotism. He fears the Irishman in America, who by means of his freedom, has made himself a political power. Therefore, while arguing in favor of the depopulation of the old land, he does not favor Irish emigration to America.

He would have the Irishmen who remain in Ireland kept in fetters and the Irishmen sent abroad transported into a degrading servitude. But neither Mr. Smith nor the whole army of literary parasites who defame the Irish race can prevent the Ireland in America from growing into such commanding influence as to force Britain into a concession of Ireland's just demands.

FROM THE EAST.

Every day brings further evidence in support of the view that the treaty of Berlin completely failed to settle the Eastern question. From Bulgaria recently came the news that the British diplomatic agent had severed his relations with the government of that country.

And we are further told that other foreign representatives share the views of the British, looking on the present administration as without authority. The situation of that unfortunate country is thus summed up. The erection of the Principality of Bulgaria by the Congress of Berlin was with the double object of keeping the territory in question out of Russia's direct grasp and stopping the horrible atrocities which can give an excuse for a bloodier war.

The present lamentable condition of Macedonia is notorious. Oppression and cruelty meet the eye in every part of that un-governed province. The Porte has not made the slightest attempt to execute the promised reforms, and those provisions of the treaty of Berlin which were intended to afford relief to the people are as much a dead letter in Macedonia as they are in Armenia. The territorial assumptions of Russia have likewise suffered little obstruction by the exaltation of Prince Alexander to the Bulgarian throne.

An outbreak of war in the East at some early date will not give any surprise. The Turk must go and Russian interference effectually dealt with before the East can enjoy security or peace.

A SECOND SUEZ CANAL.

The existing canal across the isthmus of Suez having proved inadequate to meet the enormous demands of the ever-growing trade with the East, a project for the construction of a second canal has been set on foot. There is little doubt of its success. At a recent meeting of the Suez canal company in Paris a proposal from M. de Lesseps, to examine into the project for the construction of the second canal, was unanimously adopted.

M. de Lesseps assured the meeting that the English directors were giving loyal assistance and predicted that a second canal would be built. He stated that the improvements now being made at the cost of thirty million francs would suffice for a traffic of ten million tons yearly, and added that a year ago he had decided to undertake the building of a second route, and could have carried on the

work within the company's own lands, but could do it much more rapidly and conveniently if the Egyptian government would grant fresh concessions. There can be little, if any, doubt that these concessions will be obtained and that the world will be soon benefited by a second Suez canal.

EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.

Parents who send their daughters to boarding schools are very apt to attach blame to the regimen of these schools for their children's physical weaknesses and frequent failing health. The Scientific American now comes forward with the theory propounded by an American female physician, that the cause of the breaking down of the girls in institutions of learning is the lack of proper physical care before entering.

"Experience," says this writer, "shows that in the boarding schools where exercise is compulsory the students improve in health, but college is not a place for invalids, and those with weak constitutions and nervous prostration are likely to become ill. Girls have not as vigorous a physique as boys, but they are capable of greater endurance, and with proper care can sustain as thorough a course of mental training with benefit rather than detriment to their health."

MINERAL WEALTH OF SPAIN.

One of the Spanish peninsula's greatest sources of wealth is its mineral possessions. The Spanish mines are, however, as yet but very feebly developed. Coal and iron are especially abundant, and employ in their mining a considerable number of the inhabitants.

According to statistics made for 1880, Bilbao is at the head of the iron ore exporting provinces of Spain. In 1880 the exportation was about 1,350,000 tons of ore; after this Murcia, Santander, and Almeria come, with about 375,000 tons.

Oviedo produces more than half of the coal of Spain. Cordova and Palencia produce only 75,000 tons; then Sevilla comes with about 25,000 tons, and then Leon, Gerona, Ciudad Real, and Burgos, with a great deal less. In 1880, 2,597 mines, ninety-three fields, and two escorialas were explored, which is ninety-three fields and two escorialas more than in 1879.

The number of workmen employed was 52,495 men, 1,222 women, and 6,188 boys. The number of steam engines used was 372, with 8,893 horse power, which shows an increase of fifty-eight engines, with 1,632 horse power, as compared with 1879. The production of iron ore of 1880 compared with 1879 shows an increase of 905,000 tons; that of manganese ore, 208 tons; that of coal, 80,000 tons.

With good government and internal peace there is no reason why these mines should not be fully developed and made a veritable source of wealth to the nation.

BASE METAL IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Under the above title a well known and clever lady journalist treats in a late number of the American, of an interesting phase of the educational problem.

"Ample precautions," says this writer, "are now universally in vogue to keep pure the filthy lucre said to be the root of all evil; but little care is exercised in protecting from the debaser and the counterfeiter the source, next to virtue itself, of all good in this world,—knowledge. In that commonwealth everything has a chance of passing for coin which has a stamp upon it; and the most efficient alloy is brass."

She then calls attention to the alarming fact that in America at the present time a man need know little more than the English pioneer to enter any of the professions and make money in it, adding, however, that the fifth number of the "statistical abstract of the United States" throws a flood of light on the counterfeits that have taken the place of the honest, learned, simple and sincere academy, institutions with high-sounding names and rigid pretensions surpassing even those of the great medieval universities. The writer then proceeds to show that by the census "there are three hundred and sixty-two higher institutions of learning in the United States,—an increase of sixty-four in ten years. The instructors in them number 4,360, and the students 62,435. The estimated value of the grounds, buildings and apparatus is forty million

dollars; and their libraries are valued at two millions and a half. The receipts from tuition were about two million dollars in 1881, and a sum slightly in excess of this accrued from productive funds. It is noteworthy that of these temples of letters, many of them "universities," and none of them less than a "college," California has eleven, Tennessee nineteen, Illinois twenty-eight, Iowa eighteen, Missouri sixteen, Indiana fifteen, Kentucky fourteen, and Ohio thirty-six, against twenty-seven in New York. The more splendid spot is the District of Columbia; it boasts of no less than five."

But amongst such a large number of colleges very few accomplish the real work of a college. It is well known indeed that the spurious universities and colleges spoken of by the writer in the American work serious injury. None will gaisny or dispute her words that they "flower the standard and injure the reputation of learning; they spread shallow pretension, and send into indigence and seclusion genuine scholarship; they shield fraud behind the lecturer's desk, and enthroned charlatanism in the pulpit; they are crowding incompetency and criminal ignorance into medicine; they are robbing the plow, the forge, the mine, the tailor's goose, and the barber's brush, of highly available recruits. They are imposing on the judicial bench men who would honor the bench of the carpenter; and into ribbons and laces, hosiery and hair goods, their failures drop back, to crowd out women and starve their own families. These 'shams' attract by their trumpets and tinsel an immense number of boys whose welfare would be promoted by keeping them in agriculture or apprenticing them in the useful arts; and their pernicious influence has rendered almost dishonorable the following of any mechanical avocation."

Turning to the comical side of the question this observant writer very justly observes that to read the curriculum of many of these colleges is to be provoked to hearty laughter. They profess, of course, to teach everything; one, for instance, promises the student in the preparatory department a knowledge of orthography, spelling, etymology, prosody, grammar and rhetoric, while the category of sciences and tongues imparted in the higher forms is perfectly appalling. These colleges all have, of course, professors, but many of these professors never saw the interior of a college. How true in fact are the words of the writer we are citing.

"Indeed, the very term, 'professor,' has lost its intrinsic value and traditional significance, and is now magnanimously applied to the chiropodist, the manieure, the dancing-master, the juggler, the dog-fancier, and the pugilist. The honorary 'degrees' of some of these mints of base coin are scattered about with a freedom singularly consistent with their worth; the D. D.'s include nearly everybody; with good preaching lungs, and the LL. D.'s are not restricted to persons well acquainted with Vattel, or even with Lindley Murray. But, while this is very ridiculous, it is also very pitiable; for it promotes dishonesty, intellectual, moral and commercial."

One of the very worst effects of this system of sham education is the overloaded course of study adopted for the public schools. If indeed the so-called university can make an A. B. in two years, an A. M. in three and an LL. D. in twenty-four hours, the primary schools must likewise exhibit a similar false activity. The instinct of emulation is one of the strongest in man, and, as a result, in the limited time given him for school work, the American child must be crammed with some little of everything and nothing solid or enduring of anything in the field of knowledge.

"The result is everywhere visible. The boys leave the public schools with the worst possible handwriting, with not enough arithmetic to compute interest, and with no practical understanding of English grammar. The time they should have spent on these fundamentals of knowledge, has been frittered away in absurd efforts to become Crichtons. They have been given counterfeiters of even the clam-shells. Their money is not current beyond the realm in which it has been coined out of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

Admitting the premises of the writer in the American, none can dispute the conclusion that it is high time that educational reformers proceeded earnestly to purge the country of the sham universities and colleges, and to eliminate from the primary schools the supererogatory studies which bar the way of knowledge.

In Canada there is a manifest tendency to the evils set forth in the American existing in the United States. These evils have in fact assumed in this country very large proportions, and their immediate removal should be regarded as an imperative necessity if we wish to escape the gravest evils.

—Rev. Father Corcoran, P.P. of Parkhill, leaves on next Monday for a visit to Ireland and Rome. He will be absent about three months. Father Miller of Toronto replaces Father Corcoran during his absence. We wish the rev. gentleman a pleasant and safe voyage.

NOTES FROM THE NORTHLAND.

I.

On my arrival in St. Paul, the beautiful and stirring capital of Minnesota and of the great American North West, I found that I had been preceded by a very distinguished party from Canada bound for Winnipeg. The party consisted of Monsignor Dulamel, Bishop of Ottawa; Monsignor Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, N. W. T.; the Rev. Father Soulier, O. M. I., of Paris, France, visiting the Oblate Fathers of America; the Rev. Dr. Talaret, President of Ottawa College; the Rev. Father Michel, of Buckingham, P. Q.; the Rev. Father Dugas, of St. Boniface; the Rev. Father Le Clerc, Chaplain of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q.; the Rev. Fathers Anell and Blaise, of the Oblates, who are going to the diocese of St. Albert. Besides these were six lay brothers of the order, eight sisters of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, from Liverpool; two grey nuns, from Paris, France; two Sisters of the Holy Name, from Montreal; Senator A. Girard, of St. Boniface; Hon. J. Royal, of St. Boniface, and Dr. F. X. Girard, a prominent physician of Montreal, who has been appointed physician of the Trustees Treaty No. 7, and who will locate at Fort McLeod, N. W. T.

This party arrived in Winnipeg on Friday, the 1st of June, and on the Sunday following Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa delivered in St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, in his usual trenchant style, a very instructive sermon in English. Last Sunday, June 10th, he took the pulpit of St. Boniface to preach in the French tongue. The occasion was one of universal solemnity even for that historic cathedral. Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, celebrated pontifical high mass, His Grace Archbishop Tache assisting at the throne, in the presence of a numerous clergy and a vast concourse of laity. I need not here repeat the observations that upon a brief visit to St. Boniface some months ago suggested themselves to my mind and afterwards found place in the columns of the RECORD. The cathedral itself, its chaste and simple decorations, the well kept cemetery so devotional in its neat and reverential adornment, the good and pious people of St. Boniface all suggest to the observer thoughts that fail not of happy and lasting impressions. The very mention of St. Boniface brings back one's thoughts to other days and other times when it stood alone as the representative in the North West of a civilization more enduring than that which, with all the glitter and tinsel of human wealth and mere material glory, has since invaded that country. How times have changed since Whittier sang of the Red River lines that ever recur to the memory of all who have ever heard the sweet bells of St. Boniface!

Out and in the river is winding, The links of its long, red chain, Through belts of dusky pine-land And gusty leagues of plain. Only, at times, a smoke-wreath, With the drifting cloud-rack joins— The smoke of the hunting-lodges Of the wild Assiniboines!

Dearest blows the north-wind From the land of ice and snow; The eyes that look eastward watch, And heed heavy the hands that row.

And with one foot on the water, And one upon the shore, The Angel of Shadow gives warning That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of wild geese? Is it the Indian's yell? That leads to the voice of the north wind The tone of a far-off city.

The voyager smiles as he listens To the sound that grows apace: And he knows the vesper ringing Of the bells of St. Boniface.

The bells of the Roman Mission, That call from their towers twain To the boatmen on the river, To the hunter on the plain.

How true to fact are the lines that follow? How suggestive of considerations raising us to hopes that should animate the true Christian spirit:

Even so in our mortal journey The sinner north winds blow; And thus upon life's Red River Our hearts as oarsmen row.

And when the Angel of Shadow Rests his feet on wave and shore; And our eyes grow dim with watching, And our hearts faint at the oar;

Happy is he who heareth The signal of his release In the bells of the Holy City, The chimes of eternal peace!

During my stay in St. Paul I had occasion to meet gentlemen, some of whom years ago had lived in the Canadian North West. Our conversation often turned on events connected with the transfer of that country to Canada and on the eminent services then rendered to his country by the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Need I make any apology for introducing here a page or two of history bearing on that eventful time?

Everyone in Canada remembers the excitement caused in the older Provinces when the bleak and chilling breezes of November, 1869, were broken in upon by news of something in the form of an insurrection at Red River, then part of the great North West, for whose annexation to the Dominion the government of Canada had been for some time in active negotiation. The negotiations had been completed, but the territory not been formally made over to the Dominion. Throughout the entire negotiations there had been question only of Canada on the one hand and the Hudson's Bay Company on the other, with no reference at all to the ten thousand inhabitants of the Red

River country no existence who folly and injustice it really was of surveys over the Autumn of 1870 Canada under the run lines at various methods upon the Red River and mentioned into wanted a "feder good people of tent with the scientific apportionment amongst them, on the men of science were bes a rudeness and in on the part of ment then having ever in the N scientific element was in the colon body—little bodi "loyal" Canadia who were a re name, had assum menacing attitude breeds. The con less adventurers with alarm at ward to dispos and forfeiture of the North West Canada. Instead of allying their all cause for alarm dian government ing act of folly despatching to Lieut. Governor about to be cr West Territories country actually declared that it dian Confederat eager for gubern ous to enter at for Red River w ment formed o people of the cerning. Mr. Ma matters to a cri that neither he ernment could that before they tion to Canada to be solemnly anteed. Events other, Mr. M authority he h and ill-advised River people or a view to the re the assertion of Maodouglall final tempt to enter t to Ottawa. Th incensed and ex impossible to te terminate result o tated by an unne ness on the pa Canada which ha against the very sue.

Archbishop Territory where it bel Canadian deland to negoci Rupert's Land a Tories. Negotia ended without that a civilized country. The was placed before ment in May, session the rep Canadian Legislat act entitled "A government of North West Te Canada."

Parliament well as the deleg got or did not lating for a pet their laws, their subjects, proud jealous of the im at Ottawa, so ple, that they a is not even th them of the m their country r Governor and C left as ignoran the rest of the the courtesy to their future n new political of new direction to immediate causi has given occasi only the Hon. legated to Eng Honourable the His Excellency was the Canadi branches of th consequently it

When the tro ernment and p their eyes insti St. Boniface th Geological Co ilustrations prela consecrated the rather his who and its people, no other man them as no oth sooner had of results of wh action he had p