

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 11.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY JANUARY 5, 1889

NO. 533

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Catholic Record.

London, Ont., Jan. 5th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. JAMES SMITH, of Chippawa, a Catholic, has received the appointment of Sheriff of Welland. We congratulate Mr. Smith, as also the Government, on the excellent choice they have made in thus filling this important office.

LONDON, England, has returned three Catholics on its school board. This number of representatives is small, but from their intelligence and the importance of the sections they represent, they will have considerable influence. Father Buckley headed the poll in Southwark with 9256 votes. The other two members of the board are Colonel Lenox Prendergast and J. H. Chapman.

THE Reverend H. B. Chapman, Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, has sent £1000 to Father Damien, the heroic missionary to the lepers at Molokai, in Hawaii. The Vicar in a letter testifies his warm admiration of the sacrifice of his life which Father Damien has made, and the money will be devoted to the erection of a chapel for the lepers.

LORD SALISBURY has given notice to the Methodists at Hatfield to remove their chapel from his estate. A prominent member of the congregation has published a letter in which he states that the Methodists will not go. They intend to hold out as though the notice had not been given. He concludes by saying: "If our property is thrown out we will leave it on the road. If the door is fastened against us we will force our way in. They shall not drive us out."

The Catholic Columbian, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued a magnificent Christmas number. Such enterprise deserves recognition and encouragement. At all times interesting, and is a paper of which any state in the Union might feel proud. We also beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a very neat holiday remembrance from same office, and heartily extend some kind wishes to our contemporary. Long may it live to battle for the right.

THE Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has issued an address to the Orangemen in which it is said that "a patriotic Government and a fearless Chief Secretary for Ireland have made life bearable in places where evil persons had tortured and murdered husbands and fathers because of their resistance to a hellish combination which wrote its decrees in blood." Though all Orangemen do not take the landlord side in the National agitation, this makes it evident that the almost undivided influence of Orangemen is for the landlords, and against the tenants.

DR. WINDTHORST, the Catholic leader in the German Reichstag, moved a resolution in favor of the suppression of the African slave trade. He expressed a strong hope that the course which Prince Bismark had already begun in this direction would be continued. Count Herbert Bismark expressed satisfaction with Herr Windthorst's motion and said that the suppression of the evils of slavery develops upon Germany as a duty of honor. He praised the English Government for co-operating with Germany, and expressed his wish that France also would unite with the other powers in the good work. Herr Windthorst's motion was adopted, only the Socialists and New Liberals opposing.

People in the churches last night heard a bell ring near eight o'clock which they thought was the fire bell. No sound of the kind was heard by a number of firemen and policemen on duty, and it is supposed the bell in the Catholic Church rang as the congregation was dismissed causing the false alarm.—Free Press, Dec. 31.

The Catholic Church bell never rings at eight o'clock on Sunday evenings when the congregation is dismissed. Some disarrangement of the machinery about the organ in St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening caused a noise, during which the Custom House bell rang out the hour of eight. This created a momentary flutter amongst the people. As the Free Press reporter was present in St. Paul's when this occurred it is difficult to find a reason why he should mention the Catholic Church in connection with the matter.

It was lately stated in a cable despatch that the Pope had refused to bless medals and reliquaries presented to him by an Irish priest, and that he added bitter words that Ireland deserved at his hands no such favor, as she is disobedient, preferring to follow the leadership of Mr. Parnell to that of the head of Christ's

Church on earth. Mgr. Kirby telegraphs to Archbishop Walsh that the whole story is "an impudent fabrication." The Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot also visited Mgr. Perello on 10th December, and was informed by that prelate that "the recently-published report of his mission to Ireland is wholly imaginary."

A DESPATCH from Rome to the Standard says the Russian mission to the Vatican has obtained various concessions from the Pope. His Holiness sanctions the deportation of the Bishop of Vilna to Siberia, accepts the Russian Government's candidates for the dioceses of Dublin and Flock, and consents to the introduction of the Russian language in all Catholic churches except in the liturgy, an innovation that will completely destroy the Polish element. It is certain that French influence had much to do with the granting of these concessions.

This despatch, like many other late despatches from Rome, may be looked upon with suspicion. It may be in part true, but it is very probably in part false.

The London Universe points out that two-thirds of the people of the Grand Duchy of Baden are Catholics, yet in the state Parliament there is an overwhelming Protestant majority. This result is obtained by giving undue representation to the larger towns wherein the population is chiefly Protestant. Of sixty-five seats, twenty are thus lost to the Catholic cause. Of the remaining forty-five, Catholic seats might easily secure at least twenty-four, and adding to these seven urban seats, they would command thirty-one, or nearly half of all the seats. But they have not the energy, and so the enemies of the Church are allowed a majority of fully three-fourths. The Catholics of Baden would do well to rouse themselves after the example set to them by Herr Windthorst and the Catholic party in Prussia.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

At the beautiful chapel of the Sacred Heart Academy, on Thursday last, occurred a very interesting and impressive ceremony. Madame Jeanne Marie Belette, of Montreal, and Madame Croke, of Halifax, pronounced their vows during Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan, assisted by Rev. James Walsh, Right Rev. J. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, received the vows. In his usual eloquent and sympathetic manner, His Lordship addressed the two religious as follows: "The ceremony was not a new one. From the earliest times the foundation; His community consisted of twelve poor fishermen. Although our Divine Master had learned and wealthy friends, He did not choose them to be the favored ones. His Lordship quoted the words of Sacred Writ, that the greatest evils of the world being the concupiscence of the eyes, the flesh and the pride of life, the religious by the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience trampled them under foot. The right reverend speaker said that religious life is one of labor. Our Lord gave the example. The work of the nuns of the Sacred Heart is twofold: the education of youth, fitting those souls for this world and the next. In connection with education, the German Reichstag, moved a resolution in favor of the suppression of the African slave trade. He expressed a strong hope that the course which Prince Bismark had already begun in this direction would be continued. Count Herbert Bismark expressed satisfaction with Herr Windthorst's motion and said that the suppression of the evils of slavery develops upon Germany as a duty of honor. He praised the English Government for co-operating with Germany, and expressed his wish that France also would unite with the other powers in the good work. Herr Windthorst's motion was adopted, only the Socialists and New Liberals opposing.

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LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Four men have been found guilty at Cantuar's assizes for refusing to prosecute or to give evidence. This is one of the new crimes under the Coercion Act. They had not been sentenced up to the last intelligence received, but of course they will be subjected to a long imprisonment.

Sir E. Guinness has contributed £100 towards the election expenses of a Unionist Member of Parliament for one of the Dublin constituencies. Of course the Unionist will be left at home, but some persons will have an opportunity to enjoy a good spree on the money.

An execution has been issued by the Exchequer Court against Mr. Toner, Lord Cantuar's agent, for £233 5s. 10d. due to a Tyrone bank. Lord Cantuar is a landlord who feels acutely horrified at the criminality of tenants who will not pay exorbitant rents, but he does not seem very anxious to pay his own just debts.

The vote of censure passed by the Committee of Privileges on the Government on account of the serving of a summons on Mr. Sheehy, M. P., was passed by the independent vote of Mr. Hanbury, M. P., a thorough Tory. It is believed that the Government will eat the lark as they will not dare to have the matter again discussed by the House.

A young man named Patrick Kelly was sent to jail at Castlereagh for six months for grousing at the police. This sentence is equal to that inflicted on most of the perpetrators of the Belfast insurance frauds. The Mayor of N. Y., B. B. of the National League has forwarded \$1080 to the Parnell Indemnity Fund.

Evictions are going on briskly on the Earl of Kenmore's estate. A large force of military and police are doing the work. At Skibbereen also evictions have taken place, leaving the evicted without shelter. A man named Cunningham was attacked and killed at Rathfriland for singing national songs. Three Orangemen are in custody charged with the murder of Wm. Joseph Corbett, M. P., who has reduced the rent of his Limerick property by from thirty to forty per cent., bringing it down to Griffith's valuation.

The Solicitor-General refused to answer when he was asked whether the resident magistrates at Clonsilla were instructed from Dublin Castle in a case of trespass arising out of an intended eviction. The magistrates themselves had said that they had received instructions not to hear the case of the evicted tenants. The natural inference is that the Government gave the instructions. It is a remarkable thing under a constitutional Government that magistrates should receive directions from the Government how they are to deal with cases on which they are expected to give judicial decisions.

It is said to be the intention of the Government to prosecute Mr. Carey, M. P. for North Kildare, and Dr. Tannan, M. P. for speeches delivered at public meetings in Narney and Clongarry, respectively.

The threatened evictions on Lord Clarendon's estates at Portman have been postponed. Fifty six families were to have been evicted, but though the Marquis applied for military aid it was not given. The Government appear to be desirous not to have public attention called, while Parliament is in session, to the hardships which would necessarily result from such wholesale evictions.

Special to the Catholic Record.
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ARTHUR.
Arthur, Dec. 26th, 1888.
Our Christmas celebration in St. John's Church was of particular joy and interest this year. Though many old friends had gathered to their respective homes, as is the universal custom, to fill the vacant chairs in the family circle, though the old greetings were warm as ever, though the heavenly strains of Christmas music sent many to church who might not otherwise come, yet there was another circumstance which stirred the hearts of all on yester morn. It was the fact that the Rev. Father Hinchey was to celebrate his first mass—a solemn High Mass at 10.30 a. m. Nearly every adult member of St. John's parish knew Father Hinchey since his childhood. They often beheld his cheerful face when as a boy he attended the village Separate School. They saw him year after year, as he returned from college and seminary during vacation, when they greeted him with their natural words of welcome.

BITS FROM UNITED IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury has not heard the last of his "blazing indiscretion" in Edinburgh. The Indian inhabitants of London are naturally and deeply aggrieved by the description of their distinguished fellow-countryman, the Hon. Daulath Nassirji, as "a black man," whom it was the height of presumptuous folly to dream for a moment of sitting in the Imperial Parliament, which governs so many millions of his countrymen. Their feelings will find expression in a banquet to their insulted fellow-countryman. But the insult has a wider effect and has made a deeper and more dangerous impression. It has run like wild fire through the sensitive peoples of India, and is by no means likely to make things pleasant for Lord Salisbury's protegee, the Viceroyal extensor of Luggansraun. The Prime Minister who, to score a party point, offers a deliberate insult to the inhabitants of the most extensive and the most populous portion of Her Majesty's dominions, adopts a somewhat singular method for preserving the integrity of the Empire.

Will the Government have the courage of the convictions—the Irish convictions—and prosecute the Liverpool dealers and salesmen who so resolutely and so successfully boycotted the sale of cattle plundered in due process of law by the O'Grady from imprisoned Tom Moroney? We have heard a lot about equal administration of equal laws. We shall believe every word of it when this boycotting prosecution is brought before a Liverpool jury, but not before. What is hindered by boycotting? It is impressed upon us, is a heinous crime at common law; it is not by any manner or means an offence created by the Coercion Act. It is usually tried before a brace of impartial juries, however skilfully packed, cannot be safely trusted in such cases. Can a Liverpool jury be trusted, and will the Government give them a chance of saying what they think of this "heinous common law crime," for which some five hundred of the mere Irish have gone to jail? Here is a chance of proving the courage of which they boast so loudly.

So it seems boycotting is infectious, and even the sea cannot shut it in. While the Coercion Government are vainly congratulating themselves on having stamped it out with the armed heel of Coercion in some remote corner of Ireland, hey presto, it appears in full force in the very heart of Tory Liverpool. Tom Moroney, "rotting" in jail by command of Judge Boyd, is not so powerless as the evictor fondly fancied. His sufferings have a voice that is heard as far as Liverpool, and is obeyed. We cannot adequately express the satisfaction which the action of sturdy English sympathisers has been read in Ireland. When an Irishman falls wounded in the struggle for the good cause it is but natural that his friends and fellow-fighters should stand by him and face the common foe. They would be cowards and traitors if they stepped aside. But this proof of practical sympathy from our English friends touches us home. It is making common cause with us in the great struggle with oppression, for which we are most grateful. Ireland is to be won by friendship, not fear, and this brave boycotting the sale of the oppressed and plundered tenants' plundered cattle in Liverpool will do more than a hundred Coercion Acts to lead the two peoples into the beaten path of friendship.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

MILWAUKEE CITIZEN.
It is not often that we can extract any pleasure from the proceedings of Italian crowds, but the ovation of the Naples students on Saturday to Gladstone is pleasant. They presented him with an address and at its conclusion there were shouts of "Long live Gladstone and Ireland and England." This was placing the green above the red. The Commodore and Gladstone then entered the carriage to greet Mr. Gladstone. The students encircled his carriage and wanted to unharness the horses, but Mr. Gladstone begged them not to do so. Gladstone has made friends among the masses in many lands. No Englishman was ever so popular in Ireland. He is undoubtedly more popular with Americans than any other contemporary European. His popularity here compares with that of Lafayette. His name is known all over Greece, where the patriotic party think of him as a friend in trying times. And it is not to be wondered at that the people of Naples like him. His letters against the cruelty of their Bourbon kings—almost rivaling Tory and landlord cruelty in Ireland—are gratefully remembered.

Boston Republic.
Because the Sultan of Zanzibar, who appears to be a blood-thirsty rascal, recently executed in a barbarous manner some criminals in the streets of his capital, the English government affects great horror and indignation, and Secretary Fergusson announced in the Commons the other evening that instructions had been sent to the British consul at Zanzibar to protest in the strongest terms possible against a repetition of such executions, and to offer other foreign consuls to co-operate with him in warning the Sultan of the disastrous consequences likely to follow his disregard of England's protest. That is all right enough. There are other ways of showing barbarity, however, than beheading criminals in the streets of a city, and it is an open question whether that manner of killing a man is not more humane than staving him to death in prison. If the Sultan of Zanzibar should tell the British consul, when that individual entered his protest against street executions, that he would stop those when England ceased murdering men in the manner she killed Mandeville, and when she no longer empowered rack renting landlords to throw out sick and aged Irish women on the roadside to die, John Bull's

representative might find it difficult to frame a satisfactory reply. The Sultan of Zanzibar is probably a blood-thirsty wretch, but Salisbury's own nobility and barbarity.

TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Sir: In the last issue of your paper a report of a meeting of the Separate School Board was printed, which in one respect is somewhat incorrect. Your report stated that the Board contemplated the establishment of a night school for Italian children. It should have been "that the Board contemplated the establishment of a night school for the purpose of teaching Italian adults the rudiments of English." We have a growing population of Italians, most of whom are without any knowledge of the language of the country and are of an age which prevents them attending the ordinary day schools. A knowledge of English would be of inestimable advantage to these people in their every-day life, besides giving them a footing in the community and uplifting them in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. Certain persons at the present time, to my own knowledge, are making strenuous efforts to divert to Protestantism the Italian Catholic population in our midst. Schools of such character as those proposed by the Board will bring about a community of sentiment among the different races composing our Catholic population which will place an effectual barrier in the path of their fellow-citizens. The foreign Catholic population in the future is likely to increase much faster than the native Catholic population. In that case the duty devolves upon the latter of looking closely after the interests of the former, if all parties concerned are to retain their proper footing in society. I merely mention this subject, which I think is worthy of profound attention by way of creating an interest in a problem which sooner or later will have to be solved.
Yours, etc., DANIEL P. CARROLL.

A DESEVED GIFT.

It is ever a pleasure to note that true worth is fully appreciated in this cold and matter of fact world. A faithful, painstaking and earnest teacher is Miss Ellen Norris, who conducts a private school in this city. On Christmas eve her pupils presented her with a most substantial token of regard in the shape of a well filled purse. Accompanying the presentation was the following neatly-worded address:
To Miss Ellen Norris:

Once more the holy Christmas tide comes round, and in every home loving memories and grateful thoughts fill the hearts of young and old. Your name, dear teacher and kind friend, is a household word at almost every fireside. And the little ones whom you guide in learning's path to-day are not the only ones who appreciate your devoted care; others recall with pleasure the happy school-days spent under your loving yet wise rule, and thank God for the lessons of religion as well as earthly knowledge which they learned from your lips.
So to-day your children of the past unite with those who are yet in school and beg you to accept a little Christmas box from one and all with heartfelt prayer that God may spare you to London's children and devoted old friends for many a year to come.
Christmas eve, London, Ont., 1888.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

One of the most striking and interesting features of the beautiful new chapel at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city is the stained glass windows. They were executed at the Ontario Stained Glass Works, London, under the superintendence of Mr. Morgan, a gentleman who has not only a rare talent for such work but likewise a very extended experience. The good taste and artistic finish of the different subjects is at once apparent to the visitor, and it is with pride Londoners may point to the fact that such skill is to be found in their midst. The glass used in those windows approaches very nearly to that in use in ancient times, the body of the material containing all the richness and beauty of that used of old. It is the use of this glass which enables the artists of America to produce such a magnificent effect in their work in all the great cathedrals, churches and religious houses throughout the continent. We congratulate Mr. H. Lewis on having given us this most exquisite exhibition of stained glass work in this city, and we doubt not his enterprise will be fully appreciated. The following is a list of the subjects, with names of the donors:

Paintings of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. John the Evangelist. The Holy See, at the petition of the Right Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, retained the Sacred Heart Order to labor for souls in his diocese. He erects this window in recognition of this favor.
A beautiful fully designed window, erected by the Consolers of Mary.
Sts. Peter and Paul, erected by Margaret Scott, in honor of her husband, Alex. Scott.
Designed window, in honor of Mary S. Fitzgerald, by Mrs. McGee.
Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, erected by the Children of Mary.
Sts. Cecilia and Agatha, in honor of Lavilla Edward and Pauline Shams, by Mrs. Wilson, of New Orleans, La.
Designed window, erected by the Sodality of St. Ann.
Sts. John the Baptist and Peter of Alcantara, erected by Mrs. Marg. Scott, in honor of her daughter, Jane.
Designed windows, in honor of Sts. Philomena and Roch.