

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

NO. 89

GENTLEMEN,

See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES—the nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1880.
Sunday, 27—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost.
Monday, 28—St. William. Double.
Tuesday, 29—St. Peter and Paul. Double.
Wednesday, 30—Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle. Double.
Thursday, 1—Octave of St. John Baptist. Double.
Friday, 2—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Saturday, 3—St. Paul I. Double.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Daily News Dublin despatch says there is no longer any doubt that the famine-fever has appeared in some parts of the west and south of Ireland.

THE CHURCH bill which came before the German Landtag on the 10th inst. has been defeated. This is another case of snubbing for Prince Bismarck. It is probable he will become sulky under the circumstances and threaten to resign again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Established Church of Scotland has protested, by 115 votes to 63, against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, a Catholic, to be Viceroy of India. Here is a sample of bigotry of a most unadulterated description.

It is reported that a friend of Challemel Lacour has sent a challenge to O'Donnell to fight. O'Donnell will not accept. This is as it should be. Duelling is not a commendable manner of settling disputes. But if Irishmen will fight duels once in a while, we hope it will not be with French infidels and communists.

LORD KENMARE has begun already to introduce Popery into the Queen's household. The protests against his appointment will now, perhaps, be more numerous and more pressing. He has actually turned away seven fair aristocratic ladies from the last drawing-room for being indecently dressed, and ordered one lady to be assisted to her carriage for the reason that—she needed assistance.

In the English House of Commons, Lord Elcho has introduced a burlesque Irish Land Bill, intending to throw ridicule on the proposed measure of the government. The noble Lord considers that the Bill gives too much relief to the tenants. The Irish members, on the contrary, claim that it does not afford sufficient relief, and oppose it for that reason.

FRANCE has contributed so liberally to the relief of Ireland that nearly 500,000 francs have been sent to the latter country. Count O'Connell, the treasurer, has forwarded one-third of the amount to Lord Lyons for Duchess of Marlborough's fund, one-third to the Lord Mayor, and the remaining one-third to the Irish Bishops. Further sums are now being raised for the same purpose.

WE ARE often told that Irish Catholics are very bigoted. They may have their share of faults and frailties like other people, but most assuredly the charge of bigotry is one which the facts of history will not substantiate. One of the most thoroughly Catholic counties in Ireland is Mayo. Recently the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian minister, was returned to Parliament by Irish Catholic votes. How many counties are there in Ontario in which the faith of a Catholic would not be made an electioneering cry in times of Parliamentary contests? We feel assured there are very few.

THE Liverpool Catholic Times says: On[ly] in England, among all European nations, do we now find statesmen publicly acknowledging their responsibilities, not merely to their government and their monarch, but also to their God; and among English statesmen, none, we are glad to add, has done this so emphatically, yet so modestly, as the Catholic Lord

Ripon. In answer to a deputation from Yorkshire, congratulating him on his new dignity, the Marquis said, "He was aware the position he was appointed to was one of great responsibility, and that his own shortcomings were so great that he feared he could not adequately discharge the duties of his office. He could only do so by humble dependence on a Higher Power for guidance, and in this spirit he trusted it would please God in His mercy to enable him to do his duty."

A MEETING of that celebrated combination of old fossils known as the Protestant Reformation Society, was held in London, England, on the 19th. The cable report tells us there was much disturbance. There was nothing said or done regarding the spread of the gospel among the heathen. The spiritual condition of the millions of those people in India who, we are often told, are thirsting for the literature of the British and Foreign Bible Society, did not cause a ruffle on the serene countenances of these estimable old maidens. Their holy war is directed solely against the appointment of a fellow-Christian, who happens to be a Catholic, to the position of Viceroy of India. The world moves, gentlemen; you will in all likelihood be more startled as it advances, for even greater men than Lord Ripon in your very midst will from time to time be moving towards Rome, the centre of Christian hope and Christian comfort.

THERE is a terrible commotion in the English Commons. Something dreadful is about to happen. The government has actually introduced a Bill empowering the farmers of the United Kingdom to destroy hares and rabbits which they may find on their premises. If the hares and rabbits are killed, where will be their occupation? This is a cruel work of Gladstone. He ought to know that there are thousands of gentlemen whose only profession is chasing and killing hares and rabbits. What will become of the dear gentlemen when the hares and rabbits are gone. Alas! poor Yorick! It may be claimed that this measure will be a great benefit to the people, but Zounds, man! why dare speak of the people when the happiness of the gentlemen of the hunt is in question? We hope the matter will be settled without a revolution, and we humbly suggest a remedy. We move that the Canadian ministry at once hold a Cabinet Council and give to each of these gentlemen a grant of two hundred acres of land in Manitoba, with permission to hunt along with the Indians when their farms are improved and under cultivation.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Congregationalist, is of the opinion that in countries where Catholicity "has had entire control of public thought for generations, there are supposed to be more free thinkers to the square mile than of any other portion of the surface on the earth." To this we reply that no country has for generations been altogether free from the faith-destroying principles of Protestantism, and that Germany, the birthplace of the great heresy, is unquestionably the land where the largest number of atheists can be found. Not even the Congregationalist will deny this.—Catholic Mirror.

WE have only to witness the scenes of some terrible calamity to appreciate the foolishness of mankind in general. Desperate struggles are made to save lives from the sinking ship, the burning house, or the railroad wreck; lives that will sooner or later end by the decree of a living God. But what a slight effort, comparatively, is made to save souls, that will never end an existence, from the eternal punishment decreed upon those who do not honor their Creator! Man looks upon the past with regrets, and upon the future without any emotion, unless he stops to think in his heart.—Catholic Columbian.

It is difficult to understand how the Nonconformists who feel deeply the injustice of keeping up the English Church Establishment can demand religious equality in one breath and howl at the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon in another.

The cry that Mr. Gladstone ought to appoint some Nonconformists to balance his appointment of Catholics is rather inconsistent with the maxims which Protestants, who boast of their liberality, pretend to uphold.—"The right man in the right place," irrespective of religion." But Protestantism has always been the same. When it is the under dog in the fight, it is very tolerant, but let it get a good grip and its tone changes.—Catholic Review.

WHEN Dan O'Connell, the lion of Irish debate, first appeared in the British House of Commons he was asked to take an oath which was utterly repellant to all the cherished principles of his thoroughly noble and Catholic soul. He refused and told his constituents of Clare that he had refused; they sent him back, and he entered triumphantly. The sneaking atheist Bradlaugh, elected by the cobblers and shoemakers of Northampton, also refuses to take the oath, but afterward repents him of his folly. He resolves to cut the Gordian Knot, and by a feat of atheistical casuistry now offers to take the oath: "So help me God," audaciously disavowing the existence of the Deity, to whom he verbally appeals.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

No human institution could have survived, much less prospered, under the same treatment the Catholic Church has received from the world. Notwithstanding all the diabolism of infidels, all the scheming of politicians and all the slanders of men of worldly influence, the Catholic Church still goes forward, gaining rapidly amongst the people of the earth. In America the growth of the Catholic population has been prodigious within the last twenty years, being about 3,800,000. The increase in number of priests during that period has been 3,754 and in churches and chapels 4,022. The present tide of immigration from Ireland and Catholic portions of Germany, will bring to our shores a great increase in the number of those who are robust in the faith.—Catholic Columbian.

How much of principle there is in the atheism of such infidel spouters as Charles Bradlaugh of England, and "Bob" Ingersoll, in free and enlightened America, is shown in the present tide of immigration from Ireland and Catholic portions of Germany, will bring to our shores a great increase in the number of those who are robust in the faith.—Catholic Columbian.

THE Bishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral to his people forbidding the women of his diocese from appearing in public without being modestly draped. In this his Lordship is only doing a plain duty expressly enjoined by the Holy See, and imitating the example of Fathers of the Church, from St. Paul to Pius IX. Several Councils have published decrees against immodest attire, and Pope Innocent XI. commanded parish priests to labor for the suppression of indecent fashions, forbade confessors to admit to the Sacraments women who wore indecise dresses in public, and finally, excommunicated them, and also the pastors who should obstinately refuse to obey his directions in this matter. Pius VII. and Leo XII. were especially severe in their denunciation of immodesty in the dress of women, and prescribed severe penalties, not only for those who wore improper garments, but also for the seamstresses who made them, and the husbands and fathers who permitted them to be used. They made special mention of a style which is still followed, even by Catholic maidens, and that, too, in the very house of God. It calls for a light transparent robe, which is lined only up to the armpits, leaving the neck and chest, as it were, half exposed. This style, which is called low-lining, is scandalous. It should be looked upon with disgust by pure-minded Christian women, and left

with the shameful full dress of the ballroom, and the loathsome squeezes of the round dances, and the other abominations of the evil one, to the sensual creatures of the world which Christ has cursed.—Catholic Mirror.

"NEARER the Church, the farther from God" is a saying containing much truth. We have only to witness the simple, humble and sincere faith of those good Catholic families who have not the advantages of weekly Mass and instructions to feel how cool and indifferent Catholics are sometimes, where they have all the spiritual advantages of their faith constantly at hand. At the country missions, people will come seven or eight miles or more in all kinds of weather, to be present at a simple low Mass, and with what fervor do they receive the sacraments! In the cities, they must have the Church convenient, and the weather must be propitious for them to attend, and if the Church is not comfortable, they find cause for complaint. All this is caused by a lack of lively faith, and a proper appreciation of their duties as Christians. If we are willing to suffer for our faith, let us show that willingness as well as profess it.—Catholic Columbian.

CANADIAN NEWS.

David Sullivan, a resident of Bathurst street, Toronto, was killed on the Northern Railway yesterday afternoon, by falling off a car. His head was cut off. He leaves a wife and four children in rather destitute circumstances.

A fatal accident occurred near Waukegan on Sunday last, whereby a young man named McVicar was drowned. It appears that he went into Bear Creek last Sunday to swim, and unfortunately, when in deep water, was taken with a cramp and drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body has been recovered.

Woodstock, June 18.—Quite an excitement was caused here this morning by the discovery of the body of Mrs. John Ross in a cistern. It appears that she left her own house about 2 or 4 o'clock in the morning for some unknown cause, and was found about 6 o'clock as above stated. An inquest was held, when the verdict of the jury was suicide.

A fatal shooting accident occurred Thursday morning at Ramoockburn, 9 miles north of Madoc. It appears that two young children named McQuillan were playing alone in a room in which was loaded gun lying on the bed. One of them while playing with the gun attempted to drag it off the bed, holding it by the muzzle, when the weapon discharged its contents into the child's body near the heart, killing it almost instantly.

Weston, Ont., June 17.—Last evening Mr. Jacob Snider, of the third concession of York, died from the effects of eating a poisonous root he had found in the woods, mistaking it for aniseed root. Mr. Snider's son and Mr. Ross, school teacher, his wife and two children had also eaten of the same root, but they are all likely to live. Mrs. Ross feeling but very little effects from it. Mr. Snider was dying when the doctor reached the house.

On Tuesday morning last the dead body of George J. Hall, proprietor of the Blenheim Foundry, was found lying in front of the residence of Mr. J. Boyce, near Charing Cross. Deceased had been delivering agricultural implements, and it is supposed that during the previous night he was thrown from his wagon by the wheels descending into a deep rut, his neck being broken by the fall. Deceased, who was only 35 years of age, leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY.

In the Township of Malahide last week occurred a tragedy of a most extraordinary and distressing character. A family named Johnston lived on the townline between Malahide and Bayham, near Corinth station. There lived in the house William, Andrew and Thomas Johnston. Andrew was the only one of the brothers who was married. His wife and family also lived in the house. The three brothers were regarded for some time past as somewhat demented. Andrew was considered perfectly sane up to within a very recent period. William was removed to the Asylum a few weeks since. On Wednesday Andrew cut the throat of his brother and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his own throat and throwing himself into a well. The same day intelligence was received that William had died while confined in the Asylum for Insane in this city.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Last week a man giving his name as Rev. F. Hughes, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, came to the city, and proceeded to the Anglican Synod, which was then in session, and was recognized by Bishop Altord as having been introduced to him by a gentleman at Niagara Falls, a short time ago. The Bishop introduced him to several of his friends, one of whom, Dr. Darnell, principal of Dufferin College, endorsed a draft on a bank for \$50. It appears this is not the first time he has done this thing, as the police are in possession of information that he done the same at Clifton, for which a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday morning last numbers of bright children of both sexes, neatly attired, the girls dressed in white, might be seen wending their way to St. Peter's Cathedral. The beaming countenances of the happy little ones betokened the fact that this indeed was the most joyous day they had ever experienced. None but true, practical Catholics can fully realize the immeasurable bliss which surrounds the Catholic heart at the thought of receiving for the first time the body and blood of our divine Lord.

For some months past the children have been under instructions by the Rev. Father Tierman, Archdeacon indeed must his labors have been, and few can realize the amount of earnest and persevering labor necessary to impart the solid groundwork of Christian doctrine in the minds of those who contemplate receiving in a worthy manner this great sacrament. The readiness with which they answered the questions while under examination at the hands of His Lordship Bishop Walsh on the previous Saturday, betokened that the instructions had been thorough. The number of children confirmed was 125. At the half past 8 o'clock mass the communicants were marched into the front pews in the Church, and at the usual time the Blessed Sacrament was administered by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. The Sacrament of Confirmation was afterwards administered. His Lordship took occasion to speak to the children on the nature of the Sacraments they were about to receive. It is usual for the Bishop to put forth his whole heart into the instructions which he gives from time to time, but never does he seem to speak with such feeling and fatherly tenderness as when addressing children. We cannot doubt but his words of warning and his earnest counsel will be indelibly imprinted on the minds of the children. At the conclusion of his address His Lordship requested the boys to solemnly promise Almighty God that they would abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors until they were twenty-one years of age, which the little fellows did with the utmost sincerity.

In the afternoon the children again assembled in the church to attend vesper, and on this occasion they solemnly renewed their baptismal vows.

ST. JEROMES COLLEGE.

To the Union of the Alumni of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ontario.

Pursuant to Article V. of our Constitution, the members of the Union of the Alumni of St. Jerome's College are hereby requested to convene in their second Annual Assembly at College Hall, Berlin, Ontario, Canada, on Commencement Day, Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect officers of said Union for the ensuing term, and to adopt such other measures touching the interests of the Union, and of *Alma Mater* as the assembly shall deem meet.

Dated at New York, May 25th, 1880.

P. D. GIMES,
Pres't Union of the Alumni.

Attest:—REV. GEO. BROTHMAN, Sec'y Gen., Hamilton, Ont.

THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

P. J. Kennedy, 5 Barclay street, New York, has just issued a neat little volume on the above subject, containing a complete history of the apparitions and an account of the many miracles performed on the afflicted. In the preface the editor, John MacPherson, nephew of the Archbishop of Tuam, states that the desire to possess a permanent and reliable record of the wonderful events connected with Knock Church, in the County Mayo, has been growing in the minds of all who have paid a visit to the venerated spot or who have read the accounts regarding it published in the journals of the day. It is to satisfy this laudable desire that the editor has prepared this little volume. We would advise all who take an interest in this remarkable occurrence to send for a copy of the book to Mr. Kennedy.

THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

London, June 17.

On the resumption to-day of the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Irish Relief, Henry Chaplin, Conservative, moved a further adjournment of the debate to await the presentation of a new clause of which Mr. Forster has given notice of his intention to introduce, which is intended to give discretionary powers to the County Court Judges in giving relief in cases of eviction. Mr. Chaplin said the Bill was a new Irish Land Act, and outdid the worst, most vicious features of the Land Act of 1870. Mr. Forster put it to Mr. Speaker that where it was in order to discuss it. The Speaker ruled that as public notice of the clause had been given, which constituted the vital portion of the Bill, he could not prevent the reference thereto. Mr. Forster said after this ruling he would withdraw the clause and give notice that he would introduce it as a separate Bill. Mr. Chaplin therefore withdrew his motion to adjourn the debate. Parnell complained of the narrow dimensions to which the Bill was thus reduced, and said he would take every opportunity to amend it in Committee. Mr. Forster said the reports from Ireland are now more hopeful, and he added that the Government would gladly accept any amendments which might improve the Bill. The Irish Relief Bill then passed its second reading.