

# The Catholic Record.

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

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## GENTLEMEN,

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### N. WILSON & CO.

#### ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1880  
Tuesday, 1.—Of the Octave of Corpus Christi.  
Wednesday, 2.—Of the Octave.  
Thursday, 3.—Of the Octave of Corpus Christi.  
Friday, 4.—Feast of the Sacred Heart. *Greater Feast.*  
Saturday, 5.—St. Boniface.  
Sunday, 6.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. Herbert.  
Monday, 7.—St. Isidore.  
Tuesday, 8.—St. John. *Hex.*

Last of May.

TO THE CHILDREN OF MARY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

In the mystical dim of the Temple,  
In the dream-haunted dim of the day,  
The sunlight spoke soft to the shadows,  
And said: "With my gold and your gray,  
Let us most at the shrine of the Virgin,  
And ere her fair Feast pass away,  
Let us weave there a mantle of glory  
To deck the last evening of May."

The tapers were lit on the altar  
With garlands of lilies between;  
And the lamps leaping up to the statue  
Flushed bright with the roses' glow;  
The sunbeams came down from the Heaven,  
Like angels, to hallow the scene,  
And they seemed to kneel down with the shadows  
That crept to the shrine of the Queen.

The singers—their hearts in their voices,  
Had chanted the anthems of old;  
And the last trembling wave of the Vespers  
On the far-shores of silence had rolled.  
On the altar the Queen Virgin's altar  
The sunbeams came down from the Heaven,  
While the hands of the twilight were weaving  
A fringe for the flash of each fold.

And wavelessly, in the deep silence,  
Three banners hung peaceful and low,  
They bore the pure white of the snow,  
And beneath them fair children were kneeling.  
Whose faces, with graces aglow,  
Seemed sinless—in land that is sinful  
And useless,—in fall of the world.

The Rev. Fathers Wayrich, Henning and Miller, Redemptorists, will give a mission at Chatham, commencing on the 6th of June and continuing two weeks. Two of the Fathers will preach in English and one in French and German. In the evening the discourses will be given in English. On the 20th instant the mission will close, and then the Fathers will proceed to Wallaceburg, to give a mission in the West Church.

The rush of emigrants at Queens-town is so great that the steamship companies are obliged to pay detention money to many who had secured passage ahead, but have to be kept back for want of accommodation. The companies are putting on extra steamers, but the crowding continues. It is the same case at Liverpool. Of over 29,000 passengers who left that port in April, over 25,000 were bound for the United States.

IF BRADLAUGH is expelled from the English Parliament he threatens to go on a lecturing tour through America. We most assuredly have a full supply of lecturers in America now, and altogether too many of the Bradlaugh stamp. We would be willing he should be kept even in the English Parliament rather than be inflicted with his presence this side of the ocean.

La Capitale of Rome publishes a letter from Garibaldi, addressed to his constituents in Rome, admitting that the house of Savoy had powerfully aided in regenerating Italy, but accusing it of having afterwards ruined the country. He recommended the dissolution of the army, and that nothing be given to the priests. He concluded by urging the people to hiss all prominent members of the right as they leave the Chamber of Deputies. The paper containing the letter was seized by the police. There is no doubt the unfortunate man is losing his reason. He is going the way of all crazy revolutionists who have attempted to destroy the Church of Christ.

THE LONDON Advertiser speaks in the following manner of the recent action of certain bigots in England whose prejudices would lead them to the length of excluding Catholics from offices in the gift of the Crown:—"Capital is sought to be made against the Gladstone Ministry because Roman Catholics have been appointed to prominent and influential positions, specially because Lord Ripon goes to India as Governor-General. Are we to conclude that our constitutional system is after all a failure, and that nothing remains but to put Roman Catholic under the

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Owing to the Pope's peaceable attitude, the Prussian Cabinet is considering the advisability of arranging for a temporary suspension of the May laws.

The ladies of the Ursuline Academy, Chatham, have about 320 pupils under their tuition. Of this number 120 take lessons at the Academy, and the rest attend the Separate School.

CORRESPONDENTS state that no better seed time has been experienced in Ireland for many years than now. The crops are healthy and well advanced. An unusual area has been sown. Potatoes come up well, as new seed has been extensively used.

WE are glad to see that the application for a change of venue in the Bidulph murder case has been finally refused, and the prisoners will now be brought back to and tried in London. This is but an act of simple justice to the men held for trial, and no doubt the ends of justice will be served quite as well by having the trial take place here.

SOME of the religious journals of the United States have been complaining of the growing frequency of divorce suits in the State of Massachusetts. It is said that they average six hundred a year, or nearly two daily. During the past nineteen years 7,233 divorces have been granted in the state, of which 2,400 were from petitions of husbands, and 4,833 from those of wives.

The Chicago Tribune says that it is a "notorious fact that the young men who so far forget their manhood as to occasionally solve the problems presented in college mathematics seldom rise above the position of front brakeman on a freight train after leaving school." Mathematics are well enough in their way, but it is a fact that we have too many young men growing up about us who have not been taught in the schools those branches which will be most beneficial to them in every day life. It does not speak well for the practical common sense of our educators to have numbers of boys floundering about in mathematical problems before they can spell correctly the most ordinary words of the English language, while their writing and reading is simply shameful.

LORD SLIGO is an average landlord, neither better nor worse than many others. In 1861, one of his properties rented for £28. The tenants with hard work were able to pay the rent and earn a meagre living without receiving any charitable assistance. They toiled industriously, and by their toil improved the land, Lord Sligo not expending even a shilling upon it. In 1869 he raised the rent to £98, thus making the tenants pay an increased rent on the very improvements they had made. Colonel Logan owns a rough mountain townland. Along each side of a rugged pass through the mountain, where rocks and stones cover the ground, and not even Irish toil and perseverance can create soil for anything to grow in, a few peasants built themselves cabins, paying an aggregate rent of £45, which they earned by going off and working for other farmers in Ireland, and, during the harvest seasons, in England and Scotland. Colonel Logan has raised the rent to £177 17s. 5d. The Government valuation of the property is £77.

THE Holy Father in addressing the French pilgrims the other day, remarked: "We love France, which has every claim on our affection. Your presence fills our heart with consolation, of which we have great need, as we are grieved at the attacks in Europe against religion. As regards France, we are not without anxiety from the religious point of view, and it is with our soul filled with bitterness and our eyes wet with tears that we pray God to still the storm that is growing, and to restore peace and tranquillity. But in the struggle, God helping, we shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall exercise our mission toward society without wavering. Like our predecessors, we shall defend the interests of religion, which

are the interests of peoples. The annals of the ages prove that the period in which France enjoyed most glory and peace at home was that in which the mission of the church was most freely exercised over souls." The Pontiff concluded with an exhortation, enjoining attachment and fidelity to Church, and with blessings on the Bishops, the clergy and the whole of France.

CARDINAL NEWMAN recently read a paper on "The Conversion of England." Having disclaimed all notion of giving offence in the choice of his subject and pleaded that a man must write and speak on such matters as occupied his mind, he observed that he was not going to consider the prospect of England's becoming Catholic, but to inquire what Catholics meant when they spoke of praying for its conversion. It was not the conversion of England to the Catholic Church that they meant, but the growth of the Catholic Church in England. They expected from their prayers nothing sudden, nothing violent, nothing evidently miraculous, nothing inconsistent with the free will of their countrymen, nothing out of keeping with the majestic march and slow but sure triumph of truth and right in this turbulent world. They looked for the gradual, steady and sound advance of Catholicity by ordinary means and issues, which were probable, and acts and proceedings which were good and holy. They prayed for the conversion of individuals, and for a great many of them, out of all ranks and classes, and for those especially who were in faith and devotion nearest to the Catholic Church.

PLACARDS were affixed on the walls of Rome last week announcing that the Rev. Dr. Sommerville was to preach in the Argentine theatre to all comers. The entrance was to be free. As the Argentine is a theatre belonging to the citizens of Rome, its intended use for Protestant preaching gave offence to the public, and caused loud complaints, which resulted in the prohibition by the syndic of the projected "Gospel conference." It was stated that two Englishmen, one a lieutenant-colonel in the British army and military attaché to the British Embassy, had obtained from the Syndic himself permission to hire the Argentine for Dr. Sommerville's conferences. There happens to be no military attaché at present to the British Embassy, and it was asserted by the *Popolo Romano* that no British or other Colonel had had any interview with the Syndic on the subject. Dr. Sommerville hired the Alhambra theatre in Prati del Castello and subsequently the Manzoni theatre near Sta. Maria Maggiore. Protestant agents distributed tickets in the coffee houses and dining saloons gratuitously, and on these tickets nothing was printed save admission to the boxes for such a night. Many may have received these tickets and considered them tickets for a theatrical performance. I saw some gentlemen, who received them from the waiters in a well-known trattoria, tearing them up. The waiters did not know for what purpose the tickets were available. The Protestant bible and tract sellers who perambulate the streets are considered a nuisance, and occasionally are warned to move on by the police.

THE Brothers continue to evacuate the communal schools in France. Prefects and Mayors wrestle in rivalry of routing them. "Chassez les Freres" is the legend of the day in the circles governing elementary education. But the policy does not succeed. The *Monitor Universel* relates some typical cases. At the school in the Rue Legendre, Paris, the Brothers were ejected. All the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled to witness the spectacle, and the comments on the authorities were more free than complimentary. The Brothers walked out and wended their way to the Rue Traifant, where they had secured new premises. "To rank!" shouted the boys, and immediately fell into line and marched at the heels of their beloved teachers. The Rue Traifant has all the scholars and the old school is deserted. So at Batignolles, where the Sisters were dispossessed in favor of lay mistresses, the free schools drew two hundred and eighty out of the two hundred and ninety-eight children on the rolls. The provinces are in revolt as well

as Paris. At Troyes the parish school had five pupils on its first day of lay management; it had only two on the second. All the rest followed the Brothers. It is the interest of the fathers to put a stop to this injustice and folly—the injustice of dispersing the most competent instructors, who have given their lives to the education of the masses; and the folly of setting up a host of well paid officials who can get no work to do.

THE *Religious Intelligence* tells us that "There is in Indiana a religious body known as 'Old Papists.' They are given to riding hobbies. One of these hobbies is known as 'the two-seed doctrine.' A correspondent of the *Chicago Standard* says that by this doctrine they mean that all are born either children of God or of the devil, and there can be no change. The devil will never gain one of God's children nor God gain one of the devil's. Grave preachers stand in their pulpits and tell how these may be distinguished even in infancy. If a child lies on its stomach it is a child of Satan. Place a baby on the floor between a Bible and a dollar; if it turns to the Bible, it is of God; if to the dollar, of Satan. Prudent mothers are supposed to choose gilt Bibles with pictures on the backs for this test. The latest hobby of these people is that Christ was full-grown when born, and the churches are almost distracted over this new discovery."

JAMES REDPATH delivered a second lecture in Boston recently. The distinguished Irishman, J. Boyle O'Reilly, acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer in the following words:—"It seems an odd and rather superfluous to task introduce as a lecturer the man who originated and organized the lecture system; and, as Mr. Redpath (applause) needs no introduction, I shall take the liberty of surprising the lecturer by reading to him an extract from a speech made by a delegate from Ireland to the national Methodist conference lately held at Cincinnati, in which he charges that the money asked for, to alleviate the sufferings of the Irish peasants is intended for the pockets of the priests and the coffers of the Romish Church. In the name of this great audience, I ask you, Mr. James Redpath, is that the truth?" Mr. Redpath arose, and after the tremendous applause which greeted him had subsided, answered, impressively: "No, Mr. Chairman; it is not only not the truth, it is a wicked and a cowardly lie." There were very few variations from the lecture reported in these columns a week ago at some length, the principal of them being that, near the middle of his discourse, the lecturer paused to say:—"Mr. Cook, I believe, introduces his Boston lectures with a new feature, which he calls a 'prelude.' As I have a cold this evening, I propose to give an interlude. I take pleasure, therefore, in introducing to you a young lady, the daughter of a friend of mine, and a friend of the Irish race, Wendell Phillips (great applause), Miss Belle Bacon, of Melrose." Miss Bacon recited—to the great satisfaction of the audience—"Give me Three Grains of Corn, Mother," after which Mr. Redpath resumed.

AT the recent Council in Philadelphia Bishop Shanahan delivered a most able sermon, closing with the following apostrophe to the Church:—"Well then may we lovingly address her, paraphrasing St. Augustine's words: Truly art thou, O Holy Church, the mother of mankind, for thou dost teach men to offer to God a pure and undefiled worship; but still more, because thou dost stir up in them towards their neighbor such depths of tenderness and charity, that languishing souls find in thee a balm for every ill. Thou dost lisp with tender infancy; thou dost speak with energy to youth; with calmness to old age. By thy holy influence sweet affection attaches children to their parents, and parents command their children with a gentle authority. Thou dost unite brethren in the bonds of religion more closely than they are united by the ties of kindred. Thou dost teach men that they are come from a Common Father; and dost thereby unite them not simply by the common links of society; but by the sentiments of Christian fraternity. Thou dost teach to rulers solicitude for their people; and teach to people respect for the authority

of their rulers. And now, O loved, O Holy Mother Church, clothed as thou art with the authority of Jesus Christ, mayest thou guide us, here gathered in Council, to use wisely the authority with which, through thee, He invests us! May we, acting for thee as thy ministers, through the power and commission of him whose sacred spouse thou art, be aided and enlightened by the influences of His Holy Spirit, that our labors may tend to the salvation of unnumbered souls! May, in fine, the blessing of the Most Holy Trinity—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—whom thou wouldst have us specially honor this day, descend upon us and upon all the faithful here gathered, and may that divine blessing remain with us forever!"

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

"You go to any of the great cathedrals and you will find them crowded with people and swarming with priests gorgeously arrayed in vestments. You will hear splendid music swelling in lofty strains. The air is heavy with incense fumed from swinging censers, but there is hardly any facility for preaching the gospel, and, in fact, that is least, the smallest part of the service."

So said a Methodist preacher last Sunday. Let him read a translation of the Missal and he will find the Sacrifice of the Mass—from beginning to end—intricate, creed, offertory, ordinary, canon, epistle, gospels, preface, collects, post-communion, secrets; the whole liturgy, in fact, gospel and nothing but gospel. This, too, is repeated unceasingly from dawn of day to night fall, from the rising of the sun to its setting, in all parts of the world permeated by the Catholic Church.

It is a matter of regret that Catholics do not receive the Sacrament of Matrimony with all the solemnity the Church commands. In Catholic countries, at least in Catholic times, the marriages of all classes, rich and poor, took place in the morning. Mass was said, at which the parties assisted, and, as advised by the confessor, received the Holy Communion. The ceremony was performed and the nuptial benediction given in the manner prescribed by the Missal, and the friends assisted joined in silent recollection and humble prayer that Heaven's choicest blessings and graces might descend on those whose union they came to witness. There is reason to rejoice that in the administration of this sacrament, as well as in the administration of all Sacraments of Baptism and penance, the intentions of the Church are now more fully carried out than formerly. But marriage as the Church prescribes should be the rule. Marriage in the evening should be the rare exception.—*Catholic Herald.*

The Duke of Abercorn is known as one of the "good landlords" of Ireland. A recent transaction with his tenants in Donegal is reported in several of the newspapers of Ireland just received, which well illustrates what kind of justice and fair treatment holders of land often experience at the hands even of the best of Irish landlords. The Duke of Abercorn is a Conservative, and his son was a candidate in Donegal on the Conservative side for a seat in the House of Commons at the late election of members of Parliament. His tenants, nearly all of whom, by the way, were Presbyterians, were Liberals in politics, and voted, almost to a man, for their Presbyterian minister, who was the Liberal candidate. The result was, the Duke of Abercorn's son was badly defeated. Almost immediately on the ascertainment of this, notices to quit and deliver up possession of their holdings were served upon all the tenants of the Duke of Abercorn, whom he could reach by such a process, with the following clause appended:—"In case you shall refuse or neglect to deliver up the said premises, I will proceed to recover the possession and double the yearly value thereof."—*Philadelphia Standard.*

The Jesuits in France are again expounding the effects of their sainted founder's answered prayer. The storm of persecution is upon them. "The Jesuits must go!" decree the ruling powers. Well, other lands will gain by what France is losing; and the sons of St. Ignatius are of *homo* wherever there are souls to be won for Christ. One gets so used to hearing the Jesuits maligned and misunderstood (and not always by infidels or aliens alone), that it is not without a thrill of pleased surprise that a passage evincing some comprehension of the truth like the following—taken from George M. Grant's "Dominion of Canada," in a late Scribner's—is encountered. "It would be well for all of us to read Parkman's 'Jesuits in North America,' if we cannot get hold of the original 'Relations,' for the story, locked at even from a Republican standpoint, is one to do us all good, revealing as it does the spiritual bonds that link into oneness of faith Protestant and Roman Catholic, and teaching that beneath the long black robe of the dreaded Jesuit is to be found not so much that disingenuousness and those schemes of worldly ambition usually associated with the name; but a passionate devotion to the *Servant*; love for the souls of men, and the first steadfastness of the martyr's spirit that remains unshaken when heart and flesh fail."—*Buffalo Union.*

## FALLEN AT THEIR POSTS.

The operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith are so vast and cover so wide a field that the official records march but slowly into line. One list religiously compiled and preserved—that of the heroes who have fallen in the strife—only appears long after the events to which it refers. For instance, the evangelic catalogue for 1878 was not complete before the 15th of February last, and mayhap it is even yet imperfect. But it nevertheless enshrines the names of eighty-five missionaries who have laid down their lives and gone to rest in the very midst of their labors. The congregations which furnish most sacrifices are the Society of Foreign Missions and the Society of Jesus. Others contributing are the Congregation of the Holy Spirit, the Lazarists, the Marists, the Augustinians of the Assumption, the priests of St. Sulpice, &c. The graves of the dead are as wide apart as China, Japan, the Indies, Cochinchina, Africa, and all parts of America, and most of them closed their eyes in savage and barbarous regions, destitute of the common comforts. Of course they had one and all the glorious consolation of duty done and purpose of life fulfilled, and that compensated for every trial.—*Liverpool Times.*