

## The Catholic Record

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## ADVERTISING RATES.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

## THOS. COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers who change their residence will please send, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address, and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper.

We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers, as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper both will be answered. The label on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, the time for sending money, and less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shape. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtedness when they make this request.

## LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain what it 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. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

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

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

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1881.

## ROYALTY AND REVOLUTION.

The late meeting of the emperors at Dantz, was, it is presumed, brought about to unite the strength of royalty in Russia and Germany against the menacing forces of socialism and nihilism. To the mind of royalty itself the time has evidently come when the back-bone of democratic conspiracy should be broken. If legal authority is to subsist revolution must of a certainty be vanquished. The day is fast approaching when the struggle between the antagonistic forces now developing in Europe must take place—and a fierce, unrelenting struggle it will be. No man now can venture to predict its results. Suffice it to say that these results will be of enduring importance to the human race. The great revolution of last century was a prelude to that which is now so darkly lowering over Europe. We hope that it has already occurred to the monarchs of Europe, especially to the emperors who lately met at Dantz, and to their counsellors, that the socialism and nihilism of to-day are the product of misgovernment and regal crime. While repudiating the excesses and crimes of the misguided people who seek to adjust their wrongs by deeds barbarous and inhuman in the extreme—we should not in justice to them close our eyes to the fact that for nearly a century monarchical Europe has been the handmaid of revolution. Since that terrible upheaval which towards the close of the last century shattered so many thrones, and buried so many dynasties, there has been on the part, as well of Kaisers as of princelings, a craven and constant adhesion to principles diametrically opposed to respect for authority, without which no throne can stand, no monarchy endure. Hence those anti-Christian measures of legislation enforced by regal authority in so many countries. Hence the repeated attempts to destroy the influence of religion over the masses. Hence the rapid growth of the influence of secret societies. Hence the renewed and persistent efforts to rob the church—the protectress of the oppressed—of due liberty of action. Has royalty been the gainer by its alliance with revolution. Let the history of the past eighty years speak for itself. Let the ex-kings and princes to be met with everywhere in Europe answer—aye, let the monarchs of Europe to-day themselves answer. Are they secure on their thrones? Do they not feel it necessary to resort to vigilance and severity of the most unheard-of character to protect their very lives? This is, indeed, the con-

dition of affairs in countries where above all others the mantle of royalty has been thrown over the unchristian license of revolution. Monarchs, in forgetting that all power is from God, place themselves at the mercy of conspiracies, which know not God nor respect his laws.

Take for instance the case of Russia. The imperial policy of that country has been for years as cruel and heartless as ever policy could be. It has sought consolidation in church and state either by the shedding of innocent blood, or by forced expatriation to the trackless wilds of Siberian solitude. The Catholic Church there, as elsewhere, has been a special object for the exercise of a brutality unworthy a civilized monarchy. Upon its clergy and people, especially in the kingdom of Poland, have been inflicted cruelties and outrages without number, and of an atrocity without parallel. No respect has ever been shown in Russia for the rights of individuals. Every subject, be his station high or low, holds life and property at the mercy of court and courtiers. If the secret history of the Russian court could be written, we should have laid bare a series of crimes outdoing the monstrosities of Caligula and Nero, and the very worst of the Turkish Sultans.

Who then can feel surprised if Russia be to-day, as we know it is, a prey to internecine conflict? Who then can express any amazement at the retribution, now visiting that monarchy, whose whole history is one of dishonor, bloodshed, and infamy? If we turn to Germany what do we behold? A noble race held in military servitude to gratify the whims and sustain the ambition of crafty and selfish politicians. The Prussian monarchy has been unfortunately, ever since the days of that Frederick called the great, who first gave it place and prominence in Europe, more or less identified with the infidel tendencies which marred an otherwise illustrious career. The legitimate and inevitable result of the rebellion of Luther, the weakening and gradual obliteration of religious conviction, made itself manifest in Protestant Germany sooner than elsewhere. There it was as a consequence that the ribaldry of Voltaire met with heartiest applause. Infidelity became fashionable. In the higher circles it is so to this day—as every one who knows anything of the state of German society is well aware. The persecution of the church set on foot ten years ago had long been meditated and determined upon. So long, however, as Prussia occupied a subordinate position in Europe, it was not judged safe to enter on so perilous a scheme. But with the removal of Austrian influence from the German States, and the complete overthrow of France, Bismarck felt himself free to enter on a policy so dear to his heart. Has he thereby strengthened the Prussian monarchy? Ten years of bitter and unsuccessful warfare on the church have done more to disintegrate the strength of Germany, than defeat at the hands of a foreign foe could ever accomplish. His persecution of the church has not silenced the Democratic conspirators. To-day they are more busy and active than ever. In the very metropolis of Germany itself they are powerful enough to elect members to the legislative bodies. In every large centre of population they have numerous, trusted and fearless adherents. They are evidently bent on the destruction of the monarchy that has sought to do their work and secure their support. Will they succeed? They most assuredly will, unless the German monarchy, throwing off all unchristian influence, makes itself the worthy representative of the sacred principle of authority. So also in Russia. The time has certainly come when monarchs must choose between right and wrong. If they take the latter, their lot will be woe and bitterness and humiliation.

WHEN a young man tells you he doesn't believe in churches begging all the time, and he won't go to church at all if he can't listen to a sermon without having a contribution basket stuck under his nose, you will generally see that man whack in to make up a purse for a horse race, or subscribe for the Sunday concerts without a murmur.—Hawkeye.

## SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

We are glad to learn from Quebec that the Sunday train nuisance is to be abated. *La Verite* deserves great credit for the thoroughly Catholic stand it took on this matter. The people of the Province of Quebec from whose means the Q. M. O. & O. railway was built, never intended that it should be used when built as an engine of Sunday desecration. We hope there will be no unnecessary delay in carrying out the wishes of His Grace the Archbishop, conveyed in his letter of the 5th inst. to M. Tardivel of *La Verite*. The nuisance has been fully established—let it be at once removed.

*Apocryphal* of Sunday desecration, we might remark that a little more of police surveillance in our public parks in this province on Sundays could do no harm, but possibly a great deal of good. There are many who frequent these places on the Lords day who need looking after. We know, also, that many are prevented from laudable recreation on that day in these places by the presence of persons to whom admission should be refused.

## THE LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.

We made reference last week to the Land League Convention then meeting in Dublin. The Irish metropolis never before witnessed so important and thoroughly representative a gathering. The volunteer convention of 1780 represented but a portion of the Irish people—the late assemblage every class and condition of Irish society. The resolutions adopted by the convention are vigorous, well-timed and in the present emergency, moderate. The great majority of the delegates showed but little faith in the Land Act. It was, nevertheless, resolved—and we think wisely—to test the act. If it stand the test, advantage will be taken of its provisions. In any case, the agitation for securing the Irish people possession of their own land will be continued. The proceedings of the convention—containing, as it did, more than twelve hundred delegates representing every county in Ireland—were marked by an enthusiastic unanimity almost impossible to procure in so large a body. Its resolutions will direct the people in their struggle with landlordism, which is assuredly doomed to die a speedy and well merited death.

## DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The death of General Garfield, of which we made brief announcement in our last, has plunged the whole American nation into a depth of genuine sorrow and gloom unprecedented not only in its history, but in the history of all civilized countries. The late President had in a few months of official life won the heart of the American people. But it was especially during his illness that the true, inward, heroic nobleness of the man shone forth. We have heard and read much of party bitterness in the neighboring union, but from what we have learned of the American people during the past few weeks, we can say this, that whatever the acerbity of their election campaigns, they know how and when to bury the red hatchet of political animosity. The late President's lingering death drew, during its continuance, and at its bitter end, from all portions of the republic and from all parties amongst its people, expressions of such hearty sorrow, as might have been impossible under similar circumstances twenty or twenty-five years ago. The late Abraham Lincoln was not less than James A. Garfield a just, high-minded man. But the great triumph of his life represented the success of one portion of the country over the other—and his assassination, though sincerely regretted by patriotic citizens of every shade of politics, did not evoke the same intense grief now noticeable in every rank and amongst all classes of the American people. General Garfield will not, indeed, hold the same lofty place in history as Abraham Lincoln. The latter ruled the American people in one of the severest crises any national administration could be called to deal with. His administration was successful.

To the honesty of his motives, his just sense of right, and the probity of character, the success of the Federal Government in that critical time is very largely due. His death made him a martyr to just government and equality of race. General Garfield's death, while unsurrounded by the circumstances which made Lincoln's the sublime though sudden termination of a life long identified with the very existence of American institutions, and the endurance of American liberty, is not devoid of many ennobling traits which will ever endear his memory to the people who now so bitterly mourn his loss. The fortitude of his character, the kindness of his disposition, and the heroic patience under intense suffering shown every day during his long and nobly sustained struggle with death, can never, and will, we trust, never be forgotten. They should form the noblest heritage of the present generation of Americans to be handed down to the generations yet unborn. The memory of a good man should never be suffered to fall into oblivion. Let not then the memory of General Garfield die forever.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Already has Chester Arthur, elected in November, 1880, to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, assumed undisputed possession of the Presidential chair. He has done so in accordance with the terms of the American constitution, and will, we have every reason to believe, prove himself adapted to the high duties he has been so suddenly called upon to shoulder. We know of no more admirable provision in the American Constitution than that which provides for the succession of the Vice-President to the Chief Magistracy upon the death or inability of its incumbent. We have, indeed, seen it stated that this provision may lead to the accession to the Presidential chair of incompetent men. If it does so, the people have only themselves to blame. They should always select for the Vice-Presidency men qualified in case of an emergency to act as President. The new Chief Magistrate is without doubt a man of exalted talent. His impulsiveness and ready generosity have indeed led him into faults that have seriously injured his reputation. But he has a kindly, noble-hearted people to deal with, and with calmness, foresight and prudence can easily make his administration, if not brilliant or memorable, satisfactory to the masses of his people.

## THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The growing demand for enquiry into the condition of the Mounted Police will likely find vent during the next session of Parliament. The force is costly, and organized as it was for an important purpose, should be kept in such condition as to preserve its usefulness. Incompetency and criminality both amongst officers and men should be vigorously stamped out. Charges of incapacity and of malfeasance have been for months freely made against the Mounted Police. Our readers are aware of the nature of these charges, and do, we feel confident, join with us in insisting that a strict and impartial enquiry be made into the present status of the Mounted Police. It is due to the force itself that such an enquiry be instituted at the very earliest date. We shall be only too happy to know that the result of such an enquiry should be the relief of the force from the odium of the charges preferred against it. But, if the enquiry should substantiate the truth of these charges or any portion of them, we shall not fail to demand the removal of the incompetent, and the punishment of the criminal.

The Earl of Dunraven, who is again in this country, draws the bulk of his great income from Ireland, and is one of the few Irish nobles of Celtic blood and lineage. Unlike his father, who was a Catholic, a true son of the soil, took the deepest interest in it and spent most of his time on it, Lord Dunraven seldom resides on his beautiful estate, Adare Manor, near Limerick, and still more rarely entertains there. He spends money freely, however, in his splendid house in London, and in Colorado, where he owns 30,000 acres and goes for sport. He possesses a large seat, Dunraven Castle, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, but there, too, is rarely to be found.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE authorities in England have sent very touching messages of sympathy to America in the loss of its President. These tokens of esteem for our neighbors are much more marked than when President Lincoln was shot. It is a pleasing circumstance to find different nations hold such friendly sentiments towards each other. America will accept of England's sympathy with becoming grace, and will not at the present time stop to consider whether unworthy motives have prompted so much gush. There are people who will perhaps be uncharitable enough to surmise that the operations of the Land League make it desirable for England to be on as friendly terms as possible with the government of the United States. And these uncharitable people may be numbered by millions.

In a recent learned work entitled "Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought," the author, Mr. James Bonwick, says: "It is well established that purgatory was a doctrine of the Egyptians thousands of years before the Christian era." "It is also curious," he says, "to note that in Egypt, as in Roman Catholic countries, flames appear in the wall-pictures as the most common symbolic expressions. There may be read on the walls of Egyptian tombs piteous appeals for earthly petitions from the unhappy departed who are seen surrounded by the surging flames. It seems clear that the duration of the purifying state was supposed to be indeterminate. The souls had to stay in purgatory until, cleared of their defilements, they were able to mount upwards to the Gods. The finally impatient sank into hell."—E. N.

THE London Times a few days since editorially said:—"There is no sign of any improvement in the state of affairs in Ireland. It is for the Government to defeat by any necessary means whatever the evil designs of those who are determined that Ireland, in spite of the Land Act, shall not be suffered to be at peace. If the Land Act is insufficient, there were other Acts relative to Ireland passed before it which might now be used more freely than they have as yet been to supplement it, but they must be used without respect to persons, if they are to prove sufficient for good." In other words, the Thunderer would have those Irishers shot down if they do not keep quiet under the operations of Gladstone's tattered and torn Land Bill. But the time has arrived when the people of Ireland can afford to treat with contempt the outpourings of haughty and impertinent Cockneys such as Walter and his associates.

The following is an English translation of the Latin address of the clergy of the archdiocese of Quebec, to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. as taken from the French translation published in *La Verite*:

MOST HOLY FATHER. The Archbishop of Quebec and his clergy, assembled, as is the custom each year to attend the holy exercises of the retreat, humbly prostrate at the feet of Your Holiness, desire to express the great sorrow caused them by the occurrences which took place on the occasion of the translation of the body of the well-beloved pontiff Pius IX.

The most barbarous and the most ferocious nations have always regarded as a terrible crime any insult offered to the remains of the dead. And behold, in these most unfortunate times, in the Holy City itself, the bones and the ashes of the most loving of Pontiffs could not be transported in peace to their resting place! During his lifetime iniquitous men hated him, covered him with insults, despoiled him of everything, and detained him in captivity; and behold, after his death they follow him with insulting clamours and blasphemies.

Let it be then permitted us, most devoted children of Holy Church, in our own names and in the names of the very faithful souls committed to our solicitude, to weep bitter tears in presence of your paternity, to protest against those crimes and to endeavor to cause some rays of consolation, and of hope to shine in the heart of our well-beloved pastor and Father who is to-day crushed down by all sorts of sorrows.

The more violent the tempest by which the Apostolic See is assailed, the more firm ought also be the unity of hearts.

We implore your Paternity's blessing on ourselves and all our diocese.

210 SIGNATURES.  
Quebec, Aug. 13th, 1881.

A Chicago paper, speaking of the evangelistic efforts of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, otherwise known as "The Boy Preacher," says that "he did actually on Friday night jump up three feet and light on top of the narrow altar rail, where he hung like a rooster, and shouted, 'Glory to God,' until he lost breath." A New York clergyman, who was present at several of his meetings, says that Brother Harrison was incessantly telling the Lord and the people that the audience was "spell-bound with divine power," when "The excitement was apparent out-

side of the shouting, nervous little evangelists, who for a peculiar whoop and clapping of hands and dramatic action is ahead of anything ever seen upon this earth." Another observer says: "His peripatetic exercise beat the caged bears in our parks. He is all over the pulpit platform, and down into the aisles of the Church, and back again quick as a flash." These peculiarities insure Brother Harrison a large audience wherever he goes, and make him well worth the hundred dollars a week which he charges for his evangelical labors.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is rumored that the King of Wurttemberg has been converted to Catholicism.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, Que., is taking steps to have the Jesuits establish a house in his diocese.

Father Bekx, the Father-General of the Jesuit Order, is dangerously ill at Rome. He is eighty-seven years old, and his death may be expected at any moment.

The new church of the Paulist Fathers, now building in New York, will be the largest in the city, except the Cathedral. It will cost \$500,000.

His Lordship Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, performed the ceremony of the benediction of the Trappist Monastery at Oka, near his Episcopal city, last week.

It is announced that Rev. Dr. Blais, late of Laval University, will shortly proceed to Rome. His mission is understood to be in connection with the canonization of the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation, foundress of the Ursuline Monastery of Quebec.

According to a German authority, the book that has obtained the greatest number of readers in modern times is "Notre Dame de Lourdes," by Henri Lasserre, which is now in its 150th edition. It has been translated into nearly every modern language.

On Friday of last week, His Grace of Quebec conferred the tonsure on 10 ecclesiastics belonging to the archdiocese; one from the diocese of Montreal; two from Portland, Maine, and two from Charlottetown, P. E. I. On the same occasion he admitted to minor orders one from the diocese of Chicoutimi; eleven belonging to the archdiocese; one from Arichat and one from Nebraska.

The Reverend Mother Superioress of the Ursulines of Quebec, and two other members of the order have gone on a second visit to Lake St. John for the purpose of inspecting the buildings just erected for the new monastery there. It is understood that they do not deem it advisable to open the house before next spring, as the buildings, although completed, are not sufficiently dry to make them safe for habitation this autumn.

THE Rev. Father Thomas D. Lilly, O. P., for many years pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, New York, and Prior of the Dominican Monastery adjoining the church, has recently been promoted to the office of Provincial of the Dominican Order in this country. The Rev. Father S. A. Clarkson, O. P., has succeeded Father Lilly in his position in this city.—Irish-American.

MR. JOHN BRIGHI's two brothers-in-law the Lucases, were originally Quakers. One joined the Roman Catholic Church, established the Tablet newspaper, and represented an Irish constituency in Parliament; the other became a Radical of Radicals. Of the brothers Harcourt, now in Parliament one is a Tory; the other a Liberal, and Newman, Prince of the Roman Church, has a brother afloat on the ocean of Deism.

Another Anglican clergyman, the Rev. J. W. D. Hoare, has become a Catholic. Mr. Hoare was the Protestant Vicar of St. Philip's, Sydenham, London, England, and was received into the Church on the 12th inst. by Father Lockhart. Mr. Hoare has officially intimated his intention to the bishop of the diocese. The living he vacates is worth £320 a year, (about \$1,750). Being married, Mr. Hoare will necessarily remain a layman. He is the son of an Irish clergyman, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

It is not generally known that Cardinal Newman early in life had some thoughts of devoting himself to a journalistic career. When he was a young man at Oxford, in anything but affluent circumstances, he made such an impression upon the directors of the Times by some letters on education which he contributed to that journal under the nom de plume "Catholicus," that he was offered an engagement on their staff at a very handsome salary; £1,500 per annum is the figure that the report has mentioned. "Shall I be free," asked the young man to whom this tempting offer was made, "to say what I think?" The reply was in the negative.

## OBITUARY.

On Saturday, 24th Sept., Mary Gertrude Maude, fourth daughter of Peter McCann, Esq., of this city, passed peacefully away. She had been ailing only for a period of two weeks. A Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated by Father Tiernan, in the cathedral, on Monday morning, after which the remains were conveyed to St. Peter's Cemetery, followed by a very large number of sorrowing friends and relatives. Those who knew this estimable young lady will fully coincide with the words of admiration for her character expressed by Father Tiernan at the close of mass. She was truly a most fervent Catholic, an affectionate daughter, and a loving sister, while her acquaintances will miss one whose companionship was always sought, possessing, as she did, a nature more than ordinarily endowed with all those lovable and admirable qualities which reflect grace on society, and cast a ray of sunshine on the household. May her soul rest in peace.

## THE CEMETERY.

A neat cottage has been erected in the Cemetery for the use of the caretaker. This will prove a great convenience.