

The Catholic Record
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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 in its ownership will work no change in its 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,"
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Mr. Walsh, the Bishop of that diocese. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.
+ MICHAEL HANNAH,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APR. 28, 1882.

OUT IN THE COLD.

There was formed in this city some time ago a ministerial association which has managed to attract some share of public attention. When it was first formed the representatives of the press were permitted to attend its meetings. We are not aware that our respected city contemporaries in any way abused the privilege thus accorded them. In fact, from what we know of our journalistic confreres we consider them incapable of any such conduct. Yet some time since the association resolved to exclude the press from its meetings, promising, what it has not done, to send reports of its proceedings to the papers through its secretary. We are not, we hope, much given to suspicion, but must cordially admit that suspicion generally overcomes us when we see any public body, formed to promote what it considers a good object, excluding the representatives of respectable journals from its meetings. Did we, when the ministerial association adopted this course towards the press, entertain any such suspicion, we would, as events have proved, have been thoroughly justified in holding it. But we held no such suspicion, for we do not follow the proceedings of the ministerial association. Our attention has now been directed to this body by its action towards Rev. P. F. Stanford, pastor of Horton Street (colored) Baptist Church in this city. Mr. Stanford was desirous of being recognized as a member of the association. He had been, we believe, like many others, accused of some indiscretion, but his congregation evidently attached no belief to the charges against him. The ministerial association, however, felt that its dignity might be impaired by the admission of Mr. Stanford, and therefore passed a resolution at its March meeting, that until that gentleman satisfied them that he was a "regularly-installed minister of the Horton Street Baptist Church, he be not recognized as a member of this ministerial association." In response to this resolution Mr. Stanford at the April meeting of the association presented a document signed by members of the Amherstburg Regular Baptist association, that they are satisfied "on all points concerning Rev. P. F. Stanford's ordination and standing," and that he was "called to the pastorate of the Horton Street Baptist Church." The document recommends him as a "minister in the service of our Lord" and invokes upon him "blessings to crown his labors with success, and make him an honored instrument of good to Zion and the world." But besides this paper Mr. Stanford presented another signed by a church clerk and two "deacons" of the Horton Street temple, describing him as a member in good standing of the said church, and "commending him to the confidence and fellowship of sister churches wherever Providence may direct." All, however, in vain. Neither one nor the other, nor both, of these documents could bring Mr. Stanford into the association. He did not, it is true, "care much for membership in

the association," but evidently felt hurt at the action of his brethren in the ministry. He is as yet out in the cold, and likely, notwithstanding the papers and certificates, of which he seems to command an unlimited supply, to remain in the iciness of exclusion from the London ministerial association.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND THE NORTH WEST.

Our readers will remember that upon more than one occasion we have expressed ourselves in favor of French Canadian immigration to the North West. For many years Lower Canada has been contributing from its surplus population chiefly to the New England States, much to the advantage in every regard of our republican neighbors. There has not, however, been a reciprocity of benefit, for, in our estimation, our French fellow-countrymen, have not derived from their sojourn in the United States any solid advantages such as they confer upon that country. Their position there has indeed very materially improved within the past ten years or more, but they can never hope to enjoy the privileges which are the right of all Catholics in Canada. It is with special pleasure that we now see a movement on foot amongst the people of Quebec to settle in the North West. No fewer than one thousand French Canadians went through lately on special trains to find homes in that great country. They have in our estimation taken a wise step. The French Canadian is industrious, sober, frugal and honest, and therefore an acquisition to our Western territories. There he will find equal laws respecting education, instead of the east-iron godlessness of the school laws of New England, and indeed all portions of the American Union. There he can speak his own language and preserve it in its purity; there, also, he may enjoy, free and untrammelled, the exercise of his religion. Not alone in the interest of Catholicity, but in the interest of country, we are delighted to see our fellow-citizens of Quebec seek homes in the North West, with the comforts and blessings of equality in the best sense of that term.

TILDEN FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The friends of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden are energetically paving the way for his nomination and election to the governorship of New York. The election for that exalted position, second only to the Presidency itself, of which Mr. Tilden was so shamefully defrauded in 1871, takes place next fall. The republicans of the state are neither united nor confident, and besides have no man strong enough to defeat Mr. Tilden. The latter has a firm hold on the people of the Empire State. His noble and dignified action when cheated out of the Presidency, won for him the admiration of all classes of his fellow-citizens. We cannot but look upon his election to the state governorship as assured. But Mr. Tilden's friends do not intend to permit the expression of popular esteem for him to stop here. His election to the governorship of New York would give him what they desire, the right to expect the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1884. Governor Tilden is by far the strongest candidate that his party could put in the field for the Presidency. He is certain of a "solid South," an unbroken support from the Pacific States, and can easily carry New York and Indiana with one or two other Northern States. If the Democrats succeed, as we believe they will, in the next fall elections, in returning a Democratic Congress, they can, with a little good judgment, make their accession to power in 1884 a certainty. Mr. Tilden has all the qualities required to fill the Presidential seat with dignity and credit to himself and to his fellow-citizens. His election, in view of the circumstances connected with his exclusion in 1877 from the post he held, for which the American people had chosen him, would do honor to the republic, by serving as a reparation for past injustice.

PUBLIC MORALS.

With certain of the statements contained in a late article in a city paper on "Public Morals" we can fully agree, but fear that our contemporary has very unjust notions on the subject of Sunday desecration. We are as desirous as the Advertiser of seeing the Lord's day observed with a spirit of true religion, but must express the opinion that the rigid sabbatarian view of Sunday observance to which our contemporary seems to adhere has done a great deal to promote vice. We question not the sincerity of those who hold that view. Our purpose is to point out that Sunday is a day of rest, not of absolute torment, as certain sabbatarians would make it. We consider it monstrous to expect that men and women who have worked all week should not on Sunday, after attending to their religious duties, enjoy the benefit of quiet and decorous recreation. Such recreation is indispensable to all workers, and by many of them cannot be had on week days. Indolence is well known to be the mother of vice, and enforced indolence on Sunday is the result of sabbatarian rigidity. The latter leads to the secrecy and ingenuity in viciousness so very marked in certain classes of society, and has done, in our estimation, an amount of evil which a little legitimate recreation on Sunday would go far to prevent. We cannot approve of any code of morality tending to make man, without a saint, and inwardly a criminal.

AT ITS OLD WORK.

The Christian Guardian is religiously faithful in adhering to its old work—vilification of Catholics, systematic distortion and misrepresentation of their belief. We some time ago convicted this godly journal of wicked and malicious untruthfulness, but evidently to no purpose as far as its amendment is concerned. In an issue of that paper now before us we see in almost every column a hatred and malevolence towards all things Catholic equalled only by the brazen effrontery in which our contemporary persists in his perversion of historical fact. On its first page it treats its readers to a clipping, bristling with libel on the Catholic priesthood of Belgium, a body of men as enlightened, devoted and genuinely pious as the world to-day contains. If the priests of Belgium oppose irreligious education, as we are happy to say they do, they act in this respect as Christian ministers should always act. Anything the Guardian can say will not lead the public to believe that the Belgian priesthood has lost the confidence of the people whom they serve so faithfully. The irreligious portion, which for the moment accidentally rules their country, will not long have power to insult the feelings and override the convictions of the people. In another column the Guardian's "Traveller," evidently an "innocent abroad" vents his ill-natured spleen on Catholics by an attempted criticism on a sermon of Cardinal Manning at which he assisted. He thinks the Cardinal "weak" in argument. No argument is powerful enough to overcome the obstinacy of unreasoning prejudice or dispel the blindness of venomous hatred. The Traveller's description of the Holy Mass is monumental in its stupidity, is also redolent of genuine camp-meeting freshness.

But the most contemptible display of narrowness of views is made by the Guardian in its setting down Catholicity as the prime source of Irish discontent and agitation. We can tell our contemporary that the Irish Catholics of Canada are at the very least as enlightened, respectable, useful and contented citizens as the body for which he speaks. They are so here because they have the benefit of equal laws, despite the ignoble efforts of fanatical sectaries. That the Irish Catholics in Ireland are as enlightened and respectable, notwithstanding ages of persecution and tyranny of the worst description, as any other body of people in the British Isles, impartial observers, who have visited these countries, all declare, and that they would be as content and prosperous as the Irish in America if they had the same advantages, no honest man can deny.

CANADA AND HOME RULE.

The Parliament of Canada did itself honor by its hearty adoption of Mr. Costigan's resolution in favor of home government for Ireland and the release of the imprisoned suspects. We must say that, for ourselves, we should have preferred to see the sympathy of Canada for Ireland more clearly and forcibly expressed than it is in these resolutions. But weakened as they were by the introduction of certain adjective expressions, calculated, no doubt, to meet the prejudices of some few members of the House, Mr. Costigan's resolutions contain an explicit declaration of Canadian support for home government in Ireland. The mover of the resolution sets forth his case with that ability, moderation and terseness for which he is distinguished. His speech evidently took effect upon the House, and did much to secure for the resolutions the cordial endorsement they received. Mr. Blake's speech in support of Mr. Costigan's motion was one of the noblest ever delivered in a Canadian Parliament, and was repeatedly applauded by members on both sides of the House. It is to our mind an unanswerable statement of the case of Ireland. Sir John A. Macdonald also gave his hearty approval to the resolutions, expressing profound sympathy with the Irish race in their struggles and misfortunes. Mr. Patterson of Essex, Mr. Alonzo Wright and Mr. Courso on the Ministerial side, discussed the subject in a spirit of such friendliness to the Irish people, as to merit very particular mention and deepest gratitude, while on the Opposition side, Mr. David Mills, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Mr. Casey and Mr. Anglin pleaded the cause of Ireland with the ability for which they are distinguished. The insignificance that knows not the value of silence found an exponent in Mr. Wallace of York, and Orange animosity had its little say through a worthy representative, John White of Hastings. We hope the Senate will not delay in giving its adhesion to the resolution, and that the address founded on them, endorsed by both houses will soon find its way to the foot of the throne.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The action taken the other day by the House of Commons on the bill relating to the "Trust and Loan Company of Canada" has given us much genuine satisfaction. There are, unfortunately, too many of our people acquainted with this and kindred associations. These bodies have, in our opinion, exercised over the people of this new and struggling country an influence detrimental to its very best interests. Their advances of money have, no doubt, in certain cases, contributed in a measure to the prosperity of the people, but taking their operations as a whole, we believe that they have effected but comparatively little good and a great deal of injury. If the exodus which now afflicts this Province and seriously endangers its prosperity for many long years to come, has assumed proportions so very menacing, it is, we are firmly convinced, owing in a very large degree to the baneful effects of exorbitant interest levied on our sons of toil in one form or another by associations such as the "Trust and Loan." We must not be understood as imputing any motives of dishonesty to gentlemen forming part of these companies. We believe that many of them in joining such bodies are actuated by motives of the most honorable character. But these gentlemen have little or no direct control over agents who, in their service, find it to their advantage to negotiate loans that must end in disaster to the borrower. We know of such cases, and they are unfortunately very frequent. Besides, the rules of these companies in regard of default in payment are entirely too stringent, and open the door to practices really usurious. The fact of a man binding over all he owns in the way of real estate to guarantee the payment of loans made from these companies should, to our mind, be security sufficient, without the imposition of additional

interest. The latter practice cannot, we hold, be justified on moral or equitable grounds. The present Parliament has, we are glad to notice, evinced a very determined purpose to protect the people from the rapacity of such companies and their agents. On Friday last, when the third reading of the "Trust and Loan" bill was moved, Mr. Wallace of Norfolk, carried an amendment by a vote of 79 to 53, referring the bill back to committee with instructions to limit the rate of interest chargeable under its provisions to 8 per cent. We believe with Mr. Bechard that the rate of 6 per cent is more equitable, and would have rejoiced to see it adopted by the House. But when it is remembered, as many of our farmers remember it, with grief, that in many cases a rate as high as 12 and 14 per cent has been levied on loans from companies, it will be acknowledged that the House did a very wise action in cutting the rate down to 8 per cent.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical Notes—Episcopal Anniversary—St. Vincent de Paul Society—"Ireland of To-day"—General Notes.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

The contemplated renovation of the Cathedral will soon be commenced. Vicar-General Heenan will start on his European journey about the beginning of the month. How would it do to have a small church north of the Great Western Railway? Rev. Fr. Maginn has resumed his duties in the Cathedral much improved in health.

THE EPISCOPAL ANNIVERSARY.

The eighth anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. P. Crinion as Bishop of Hamilton, occurred on Wednesday, the 19th instant, and was fittingly commemorated. Among the dignitaries who assembled at the episcopal residence to congratulate his lordship on the auspicious event, were the Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh of London, Bishop O'Mahony of Toronto, Bishop Jamot of Sault Ste. Marie, Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Very Rev. E. L. Heenan, and Monsignor Bruyere. Besides about thirty other clergymen from various parts of the diocese, Bishop Crinion acknowledged the felicitations of his visitors most cordially, and signified his appreciation of the honor done him by entertaining his guests in a most handsome and princely manner.

In the afternoon all the right reverend and reverend gentlemen assembled at Loretto Convent, where Mother Macmillan and her Nuns had prepared a grand entertainment in honor of the anniversary. An elegantly-worded congratulatory address was first read, after which an elaborate and well-selected programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed. In all of which the young ladies acquitted themselves with infinite credit. This entertainment, which was equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind ever given at Loretto, brought the anniversary celebration to a close, and after bidding his lordship farewell, all the reverend gentlemen returned to their homes.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

A spectacular entertainment was recently given in the Academy of Music in aid of the funds of this Society. That it was not entirely successful is much to be regretted. The object alone should have called forth a liberal patronage, while the entertainment itself was certainly worthy of a large audience. The scenery represented, the descriptions given, and the music performed, were entirely in keeping with the proper spirit of the Society, and capable of affording innocent amusement and practical instruction in abundance. It is hoped that when next an entertainment is got up for such a praiseworthy object, and composed of such admirable material, that a full measure of success will be awarded it.

"IRELAND OF TO-DAY."

An audience, rather above the average in number, greeted the Rev. Mr. Pepper in his lecture on the above subject in the Opera House on Friday evening. A review of past events in connection with Irish history, from the earliest recorded era to the present time, was succinctly given, with the lecturer's own comments on the various events within that period. Causes and consequences were liberally dealt with, in the course of which English misrule and Irish suffering were emphatically referred to. The key note of theme was the necessity of Home Rule as a remedy for Ireland's grievances. Though nothing new was developed in the lecture, still it was an able effort, very interesting and duly appreciated by an enthusiastic audience.

GENERAL NOTES.

Father Bergmann's concert in aid of St. Joseph's Church took place on Tuesday evening. Particulars next week. It was the general opinion of the audience at Loretto Convent last Wednesday that the educational facilities of that institution were never in a better condition than at present.

The new market regulations have produced no perceptible alterations in the attendance of farmers and dealers at the usual places on market days.

The new hospital is finished and ready for use. It is a well-built structure. A couple of fountains, about a dozen flower-beds, some gravel walks, and a few croquet lawns would make the job complete—a la la chairman.

The city council is resolving itself into two camps, one in favor of purchasing a park or two, the other advocating further improvement in the streets and additional sewerage as more beneficial than parks. Success to the sewers and drains.
CLANCAHILL.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

The preparations for our concert, to take place in the Opera House on the 25th of May, are being pushed vigorously. The tickets have been out about a week and a very large number have been sold. As yet the programme has not been issued, nor all the arrangements fully completed. Among those to take part are the church choir, Miss Reidy, the Fox Brothers, Miss Feron, of Stratford, Miss Nolan, Messrs Audette and Filgiano of Hamilton, and a number of others are expected, though their attendance is not as yet fully assured. Everything points to the success of the concert both financially and as a musical entertainment.

Owing to the illness of Mr. McGill, since New Year's, the teacher of the boys' department of our school here, the trustees were obliged to fill his place hastily about the beginning of the present month. Out of the applicants who answered an advertisement, the board selected Mr. Kelleher of Bamberg, as having the most satisfactory qualifications, he being an undergraduate of Toronto University and winner of the Archbishop's special prize in 1879 for adaptability at teaching. In referring to his removal to this city the Galt Reformer says: "Mr. P. D. Kelleher, son of Mr. P. Kelleher, of this town, who taught school at Bamberg for the past four years, has accepted the principalship of the Brantford Separate School and entered upon his duties this week. Mr. Kelleher is a clever young man and a successful teacher. Rather than lose his services the people of Bamberg were willing to make a large increase in his salary."

Mr. Peter O'Connor, of Brantford Township, died on the 25th and was buried on Monday last week. A fine healthy young man, in full vigor apparently, he would seem to have had a promise of many years before him one month ago. He was held in good esteem, and his funeral was largely attended.

Mr. John P. McKenna left for Winnipeg on the 13th, from where he reports a safe arrival. He went to take a responsible position in a book and stationery house in the Chicago of the North-west. His brother is also in that city doing well.

Mr. Angus McIntyre has gone to Stratford to take a position in the Grand Trunk shops.

WINDSOR LETTER.

The pupils of the Calisthenic class of St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, entertained their many friends on last Thursday evening by an exhibition of their knowledge of this healthful exercise. It is but a short time since Mother Rosary opened this branch of physical training, and the progress shown by the pupils must be highly gratifying to her. The senior course of about thirty young ladies were clad in a scarlet uniform with black velvet collar, cuffs, girdler, and trimmings, ornamented with silver buttons, and made a bright and pleasant picture as with grace and ability they performed the various parts required in the use of sticks and dumb bells. The junior course was of about the same number as the seniors, but the uniform differed by being pink with white trimmings. They too performed their parts with wonderful skill, particularly a little miss of only four years, a boarder at the Academy, and as the little one equalled her companions in keeping perfect time to the music, the audience greeted her with smiling encouragement. The programme was rendered more pleasing by a vocal solo, "When the swallows homeward fly," and a vocal dialogue "Grandma is eighty-one to-night" Miss Jacquemain gave a beautiful recitation "Bernardo Del Carlo." The entertainment closed with an address, responded to by Father Lotz, who in his usual happy style complimented both the pupils and their teachers.

Windsor, April 23rd, 1882. M.

REQUIEM MASSES.

Requiem High Mass was sung at the Sacred Heart Academy, London, by Rev. Father Tierman, on Friday, 21st instant, for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Hannan.

Requiem High Mass was also sung at the same institution by Rev. Father Tierman, on the 18th, for the repose of the soul of Rev. E. Bayard.

OBITUARY.

We regret to be called upon to chronicle the death of Mrs. Kennedy (Kate McEntee), which occurred at Point St. Ignace, Mich., on the 8th instant. She was buried at Saginaw. Mass was offered at the Sacred Heart Academy, London, on the 15th, for the repose of her soul. She was a pupil of that institution for many years. The ladies of the convent as well as her school companions learned of her death with profound sorrow.

Bishop Toebbe.

The Rome correspondent of the London Tablet supplies this gratifying item of news concerning two men, who, in their day, were noted for their opposition to the temporal power of the Papacy: "Signor Lanza made his retraction before his death and received all the rites of the Church. He was therefore entitled to be buried as a Catholic. General Medici's wife sent for the parish priest to attend the deathbed of her husband, but when the priest arrived the General was incapable of speaking. The priest administered Extreme Unction conditionally, and on the presumption that the dispositions of the dying man were such that, had he been able to speak, he would have made his retraction. Only the parish priests and the clergy of their respective churches were permitted to accompany the funeral processions. The Marchesa Medici had a Requiem Mass for her late husband celebrated in the Church of St. Bernardo alle Terme, at which officials of the Royal Household, both civil and military attended."

Character is more clearly displayed in trifles than in the most heroic deeds. A permanent feeling shows a well-regulated ambition, whilst the stimulus of excitement betrays weakness. He who is constantly strong is a hero.