

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, AUG. 6, 1880.

NO. 95

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.

AUGUST, 1880.
Sunday, 8—Commemoration of Roman Pontiffs. Double.
Monday, 9—St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr. Double. (Vigil of St. Lawrence.)
Tuesday, 10—St. Lawrence, Martyr. Double.
Wednesday, 11—St. Xystus, Martyr. Double.
Thursday, 12—St. Clare, Virgin. Double.
Friday, 13—Octave of the Transfiguration. Double.
Saturday, 14—St. Hieronima, Pope. Double. Vigil of the Assumption. (Fast Day.)

The Irish Dominicans.

BY THE VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. F. M.
"This land of ours was famous once—no land was ever more—
For saintliness, so pure, so bright, as well as learned lore;
And strangers from a sunny clime were waded to our shore.
In bearing meek and quaintest garb as ne'er was seen before.
And these were the Dominicans, six hundred years ago.

"They came with vigils and with fast, men versed in prayer and read
In all the sacred books, and soon throughout the land they spread.
The people blessed them as they passed, low bow'd each t'other's head.
So meek, 'twas like the saints, as they shall raise them from the dead.
For holy were the Guzman's sons, five hundred years ago.

"And soon their learned voice was heard in pulpit and in chair,
Whilst through the glorious Gothic aisles resounded their midnight pray'r.
The orphan found beneath their foot a parent's tender care,
Whilst boldly in their country's cause they raised their voice, for there
Was Irish blood in Dominicans' sons, four hundred years ago.

"When heresy swept o'er the land, like a destroying flood,
And tyrants washed their reeking hands in martyrs' holy blood,
St. Dominicans' children, then like men, embraced the stake and stood
Before the burning pile, as 'twere the saviour's holy rod,
And kiss'd their habits as they died, three hundred years ago.

"And whilst the altars fed the flame and Christ was saved from above,
Their faithful voices still were heard in mountain, cave and glen;
And thus was saved our country's faith, and thus the lamb was slain,
And ne'er was Ireland's title more the Isle of Saints, than when
The preacher found a martyr's grave, two hundred years ago.

"And thus for full three centuries they fought the holy faith above,
In city and on mountain side, from Cashel's sacred height,
True to their country and their God, each man a burning light,
They kept a nation's lifeblood warm and saved the crozier's might,
For mistle shone on preachers' brows one hundred years ago.

"Now, men of Ireland, raise your thoughts to that high realm above,
Where Christian faith and hope are lost in all-absorbing love,
And blend the serpent's prudence with the sweetness of the dove,
And faithful to your land and creed, in their bright footsteps move,
Who fought and bled and conquered, all these centuries ago!"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the meeting of the Land League in Dublin Tuesday, cheering reports were read respecting the harvest. Mr. Dillon thought that further donations of money to relieve the distress were unnecessary.

Many of the Ritualists who are hostile to the burials rite are also quite inclined to go with the Dissenters in removing the bishops from the House of Peers. If they are removed, no one will regret it. They should have been allowed to resign long since. They make the very worst kind of a circumlocution office, and if they are permitted to give their undivided attention to their flocks and their families, the people generally will applaud the change.

The finances of Italy are in a deplorable condition. The treasury owes \$940,000,000 to a bank syndicate, besides a number of other debts, and has to pay annually \$174,000,000 for interest. Where is all the glory that was promised the people by change of Government from the Pope to the King? The poor people of Italy are now receiving a large installment of what we are asked to term "modern enlightenment." It is obviously a very expensive article.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives our Orange friends the following dressing up regarding the annual nonsensical war-dance on the 12th of July. Large doses of contempt will in time effect a permanent cure of this mid-summer craze. The Gazette says:—"It is, indeed, ridiculous that many should still derive satisfaction from such an absurdity; but that sober persons (for they are sober to begin with) should find ground for battering one another's skulls by rea-

son that James II. got the worst of that encounter by the Boyne water two centuries and more ago, would be infinitely more ludicrous if we did not remember that of all the definitions of *Homo animal rationale* is the most absurd.

The case now going on in Buffalo, and published in full in our city dailies, evinces considerable enterprise on the part of the papers. This is all we can say in its favor. There are plenty of people who will relish every word of it, and look for it every morning and devour it with avidity. The managers of our dailies seem to think this vicious appetite should be gratified. We think otherwise. If heads of families will allow these papers entrance into their homes, we would suggest the advisability of putting them into the fire when they are done reading them.

Bismarck has grown weary of his battles with the Jesuits. On a recent occasion he remarked that "It is easier to negotiate with the Jesuits, who are sensible people, than with Freemasons, who outwit the cleverest." Bismarck has evidently come to the conclusion that he made a mistake in fighting the Society of Jesus. We suppose he will now turn his attention to the secret revolutionary societies. France will follow in the same course as the German Chancellor after a brief period. The Church always conquers in the end.

The police have abandoned the service of ejections in Down and Roscommon, in consequence of the determined resistance they have met with. The people are to be commended for this determined resistance. When laws are enacted for the benefit of the rich, few will blame the poor for taking care of themselves. The laws of England, as administered in Ireland, are laws of brutal injustice. When even the Lord Lieutenant declares that he feels pained to be compelled to enforce them, we cannot blame the people for forcibly opposing their enactment.

The Passion play in "Oberammergau" was enacted on June 27th (Sunday), under peculiar difficulties. Five thousand persons sat for hours in a drenching rain and a cold mist in order to see seven hundred performers go through their trying task soaked to the skin, and with their wet garments sticking close to them in a manner which made free or graceful action hopelessly impossible. Pilate was in a dreadful state. Water flowed from his diadem like rain from a roof. He told a correspondent privately, after the play was over, that he felt as if he never could get through with his part; his eyes were half-blinded with the rain, and he was quite unable to manage his scarlet drapery with the dignity for which he is famous. In spite of the weather, the theatre was overcrowded, and, as thousands could find no place, there was a proposal for a repetition of the play on Monday.

Dr. Cox, Episcopal Bishop of New York, in reviewing Bishop Ryan's Book on Apostolic succession, makes reference to the fable of Pope Joan. The Buffalo Union speaks as follows on this point of the Episcopal Doctor's review: "The Pope Joan fiction was dreamed centuries after its supposed existence, by a few foul-mouthed men, and from them it has passed into the gutter of the thing called history—and we are sorry to say by some Protestants, who either do not know or do not care what they say, if they can only have a dirty fling at the church. At the present day, the filthy fable only serves to demonstrate to the world what an infamous creature a liar is; and how much more vile the creature who, knowing the lie, still blushes not to vindicate it. As a further proof of the utter falsehood of this story, we refer to the Calvinist Blondell, to the sceptic Bayle, and to the infidel Gibbon, the brilliant author of the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'"

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant made use of the following very forcible language regarding the present condition of affairs in Ireland. No wonder there is in Irish hearts a feeling of contempt and scorn towards their rulers. It would be strange, indeed, were such not the case. The high-spirited men of the Celtic race will never lick the hand which

lashes them. The Lord Lieutenant, himself an Englishman, says: "I defy anyone who knows what is going on in Ireland not to say there are cases of hardship where men who are reduced to distress through no fault of their own are unable to pay the rents during the times of distress which are paid during times of prosperity, are turned out to starve or to go to the workhouse." And then the representative and executive of English law, feeling that he is a man though a British officer, exclaims: "This fills me with pain and indignation—the more particularly if one feels, as one in my position must feel, that we are compelled to protect such conduct, because we feel we must protect the law."

NOTWITHSTANDING the troubles times through which the people of Ireland have passed in the last twelve months, the judges in the circuits have found the list of crimes on the calendars of the different counties very few and trivial. So much so, indeed, has this been found to be the case, that, on comparison, not a single county, even in Canada, can be made to show as satisfactory a state of affairs. People still marvel much at this and ask how can it be, in the face of reading so much about lawlessness in Ireland paraded before the world in the public press. The cable man and English journalists have a facility for reporting and magnifying every small occurrence in Ireland. Nothing is allowed to pass. The public will be thus made to believe that the Irish are a wild lot of people, and that the government is not to be censured for using harsh measures with them. The unholty game has succeeded very well in the past, and in the light of the present day it is useless to try to keep outsiders ignorant of the true condition of affairs.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is making rapid strides. His new departure has startled even his warmest friends. Truly the Brooklyn church of which he is pastor is a well-abused church. If his employers, the church wardens, do not now take steps to excommunicate him, it will not be for the reason that he has not given them good grounds for such a course. Here is an extract from one of H.W. B.'s latest sermons, which will cause many pious souls to throw up their hands and roll up their eyes in holy horror:—"He says that the bible was not the immediate gift of God to man, but was the growth of ages and written by different men; I believe that the bible is largely a record of history, and should be read and studied, as we study any history. I believe that it contains a large measure of poetry, and is to be accepted, not as we accept an exact science, but, as we accept poetry; that it is a literature, and it is to be so considered; a record of institutions and modes of worship that have answered their ends, and that have passed away. Finally, I believe that to insist on the literal words of the bible is to carry men backward, to condemn them, to hide their eyes from the light, to introduce a reckless consistency in place of consistent belief, to demoralize the reason, to shut their ears to what God is saying to them in every age."

AFGHANISTAN.

A BRIGADE OF BRITISH TROOPS ANNIHILATED.

London, Eng., July 28.—A telegram has been received by the Secretary for India stating that the whole of General Burrows' brigade has been annihilated at Candahar. Simla, July 28.—General Burrows has been severely defeated by Ayoub Khan, sustaining great loss. His forces were dispersed and compelled to fly, being pursued three miles. They are now struggling back to Candahar in dribbles. Two guns were lost. General Burrows' brigade numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayoub Khan was stronger than was expected, consisting of 12,000 men and thirty-six guns well served. Strong reinforcements had been ordered to the front, and it would, perhaps, be necessary to send troops from England. If Ayoub's victory is as sweeping as reported it is conceded that the war in South Afghanistan is reopened in all its horror, the evacuation of the country indefinitely postponed, and possibly the new American seat made more than doubtful, through a probable early revolt in his own capital. Many persons acquainted with Indian affairs expressed their fears lest the Afghan success would lead to a general rising of the clans, and eventually to an uprising in India itself, which would be more difficult to suppress than the mutiny of the Sepoy troops.

London, July 29.—It is reported that the Government has definitely decided to send out reinforcements to India. The

Viceroy has been advised by telegraph to that effect. The troop ships at Portsmouth are being prepared with the utmost vigor. Hundreds of men are working overtime.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Catholic Church is said to be composed of the ignorant and illiterate, but how about the twelve and the seventy that followed our Lord's footsteps on earth, and were the instruments by which He planted the faith? The learned scribes and Pharisees called them ignorant, too. —Catholic Columbian.

A JESUIT Father has issued a book intended alike for Protestants and Catholics. It is published by the American News Company, and entitled "The True Faith of our Forefathers." The idea of having it distributed by the American News Company is a capital one, since such publications are primarily for the benefit of non-Catholics, and in this manner they will come in possession of it. Oh! that the world would study the Catholic faith, and think. —Catholic Columbian.

How well we know the truth of the old adage: "Every road leads to Rome." Santley, the great English baritone, has just been received into Holy Church.

"Mr. Santley," says the London World, "is a Liverpool man, and in early life numbered amongst his companions many ardent young Lancashire Catholics. The recollection of old friendships and tender associations, and his last visit to the city of San Carlo Borromeo, have had a good deal to do with his conversion." —Cincinnati Telegraph.

"The great need of our time," says Mr. Matthew Arnold, the most illustrious educator in England, and one of its leading minds, "is the transformation of the Puritan." And Mr. Arnold adds:—

"Our Puritan middle class presents a defective type of religion, a narrow range of intellect and knowledge, a stunted sense of beauty, a low standard of manners."

This describes the Puritan of New as well as Old England; but in this country, where he is even cruder than his elder brother in England, he is supposed to be an element to admire and brag about. We should like to hear Mr. Arnold lecture on "The Puritan" in Boston. —Pilot.

If MR. PARNELL gets into trouble, he can't say he was not cautioned beforehand—he can't turn around and blame Mr. Gladstone for it, any way. Gladstone takes a lively interest in Mr. Parnell. There are reasons why he should. Mr. Parnell has given him a Roland for an Oliver on several occasions. He has made himself obnoxious in various ways, by saying and doing things which the Premier would rather he had not said or done. It is a habit of some Irishmen to stand up for their country, whether English like it or not. The standing up is sometimes done in Parliament, and sometimes out of Parliament, but whether in or out it is generally done without reference to England's wishes in the matter. —Pilot.

THE English squadron anchored at Civita Vecchia is occupying the pens of Catholic and liberal journalism in Rome. On Sunday, the 27th of June, five hundred men from these ships marched in rank, led by their officers, to hear Mass in the Cathedral of Civita Vecchia. Their conduct and their devotion have greatly edified the Catholics of Rome, and a contrast has been drawn between the action of the Italian Government with regard to the duty of permitting soldiers to hear Mass and that of the English Government. The defenders of Italy seem half-ashamed of the conduct of their Government, and their excuses are feeble and halting. —London Weekly Register.

We may criticize actions, pass judgment upon things that come under our notice, but it is the province of God to interpret motives. We can look into the inmost recesses of our own hearts, fully comprehend their most secret impulses and determine the cause of all our actions, yet we are not able to read a single thought that passes over the mind of another with certainty. Our judgment, at best, will be but mere conjecture. Acting on impressions

thus formed is a faithful source of evil. An unrightful assumption of privileges, that bears in hand the instruments of its own torture. "Evil to those that evil think." —Catholic Columbian.

It may be only a few years when the Church in this country will pass through a persecution like that of Germany and France. For, as the death of Christ is the life of each of us, so is the blood of martyrs the success of the Church. Those whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth in the fire of persecution, either individually or collectively. Hence, what a glorious history does the Church present during the periods of its martyrdom! The same will be necessary in our day, to bring all men to a realization of their faith and teach them the vanity of the world. —Catholic Columbian.

It is a notorious fact, proved by the statistics of different countries often published, that suicides are far more frequent among Protestants and infidels than among Catholics. In Spain and Portugal suicides are very rare. They are so in Italy and France (except among the infidels and irreligious part of the people) much more so than in England and Scotland, and in the Protestant parts of Germany. Of late years, wherever modern free thought or infidelity has made progress, in like manner suicide has become frequent. These are facts that cannot be denied, and they furnish an intelligible answer to the inquiry of our correspondent. —Catholic Standard.

THERE is something comical in the proposal of an old-fashioned Presbyterian in Scotland. Alarmed by the increase of Catholics and Catholic churches in Scotland, he urges the making and signing of another "Covenant" to maintain Presbyterianism and put down "Popery." Poor man, he must have been sleeping these many years, not to know that Presbyterianism in Scotland, as elsewhere, has little else belonging to it of Presbyterianism as it once was, except its name and its anti-Catholic prejudice. As for the Catholic Church, it is growing in Scotland, more, however, through migration from Ireland than conversions of Scotch Presbyterians. There is also a change in public opinion, however, which is evidently deepening and widening. We refer to the fact that the old notions and hatred of Catholicism based on ignorance and prejudice are fast passing away, except in some out of the way districts. —Catholic Columbian.

Is Mr. L. J. Jennings, the London correspondent of the New York World, an alarmist, or has he merely foreshadowed the drift of the times? He writes warning notes of a coming revolution in England, in which the abolition of the House of Lords, the repudiation of the monarchy, and the final establishment of a republic are hinted at as amongst the possibilities of the near future. There is no doubt but feudalism is dying out in England, aristocracy is becoming a gilded sham in the eyes of the people, and royalty a costly humbug. Poor wages, miserable food, and threatened starvation have robbed the crown of its dignity, the people of their servile obedience to richly-clad noodies, who treated them as mere creatures to minister to their wealth and luxurious ease. The spirit of liberty is abroad, it is already overshadowing England, and twenty years hence a republican congress will sit in the halls of St. James, while a republican president will hold levee in Buckingham Palace. —N. Y. Tablet.

ALTHOUGH we have before made reference to the following matter, at the request of a Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, we reproduce the incident. He adds, "For the good of humanity, let the press all over tell the beautiful tale as a memorial of this good woman."—"A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston, and asked him to forward her help to Ireland for the famine sufferers. How much can you spare, asked the priest. I have \$100 saved, she said, and I can spare that. The priest reasoned with her, saying the gift was too great for her means, but she was firm in her purpose. It would do her good to know that she had

helped and she could rest happier thinking of the poor families she had saved from hunger, and maybe death. The priest received her money with moistened eyes. Now what is your name, that I may have it published? My name, said the brave soul, counting over the money, O! don't mind that, your reverence, just send them the help, and God will know my name." What a beautiful practical comment on "And thy Father, which seeth in secret himself, shall reward thee openly?"

QUESTION: Do Catholics believe that all that die outside of their communion are lost.

ANSWER: Catholics believe that all are not Protestants who are considered so. They believe that all who live and die protesting against the truths revealed by our Lord, which they could have known by using ordinary diligence, and who live disobeying His commandments, are lost. From this category are excluded:

1st. All baptised children who die before they embrace error and are free from other sins.

2d. All baptised adults who are in good faith, and free from mortal sins, and who believe in the principal doctrines of Christianity, but through no negligence, indifference, or malice, had not sufficient means of knowing the whole truth, which they would have embraced could they have discovered it. These, though apparently attached to some sect, in reality belong to the soul of the true Church; but persons who through human respect and worldly motives do not embrace the true Church, are not of this number. Many belong merely to the body of the Catholic Church and are counted as members, but who do not belong to the soul. To belong to the soul of the Church one must be, besides being baptised, free from mortal sin, believe implicitly at least all the doctrines of Christ. When occasions present themselves we exhort all Christians to make an act of faith in all the revealed truths of the Bible, in the meaning intended by the Holy Spirit, and not in the false sense of erring man, and to pray in the language of the apostles, "Lord, increase our faith." (LUKE XVI. 5.) —Church Progress, Marshall, Ill.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

THEIR HIGH STANDING IN BELLEVILLE.

A correspondent sends us the following particulars of the remarkable success of the pupils of the Belleville Separate Schools in the recent examinations. This is indeed very encouraging, fully demonstrating the fact that the Separate School pupils are not only equal, but in many instances superior to those of the common schools. The same may justly be said of many other places in Ontario.

Our Separate School pupils have done remarkably well. At the entrance examination to the High School two of my boys took the highest marks in the best subject of arithmetic, one of them heading the list of forty-five successful pupils with four honors and twenty-one marks, out of a possible five hundred and sixty. At the examination for teachers' certificates two boys, P. J. Holden and J. McCormick, were successful, both taking certificates, the former obtaining nearly eight hundred marks, or about two hundred more than the required minimum for a certificate. These same two boys won the two scholarships of fifty dollars offered by the Very Rev. Father Farelly, V. G., to the pupils of the Separate School, who, in obtaining a certificate, merited the highest number of marks.

A few days since a four-year old son of Mr. John Clark, of Brooke, met his death by a rail falling from the fence over which it was trying to climb.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, a farmer named Wm. Procknow, living on the 14th concession of Carleton, about three miles from Walkerton, met with an accident that caused his death.

We are pleased to see that Miss Kate Marshall has been appointed teacher in the Petersville school. We feel confident she will give the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

The Rev. Father McCormick, of the Redemptorists of Quebec, is in town conducting the annual retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Mount Hope. Sunday last he preached a very fine sermon at St. Peter's Cathedral, taking for his text "Simon, son of John, lovest thou me more than these," and he answered, "Yea Lord, thou knowest I do."

The following are the tenders accepted for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Masonry work, including brick and stone, to Mr. Drow, of Clifton; carpenters and joiners' work, Mr. Green, London; plastering, Messrs. Gould & Stratford, London; tin-smithing, Messrs. McBride & Boyd, London; painting and glazing, Mr. A. Corp, London; slating, Mr. Riddle, London. The figures will be given in a future issue.