

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

NO. 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1878.
Sunday, 3—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost, and first Sunday of November, semi-double. Office of the Sunday.
Monday, 4—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor, double; Sts. Vitalis and Agricola M. V. V.
Tuesday, 5—Office of the fifth day within the octave of All Saints, semi-double.
Wednesday, 6—Office of the sixth day within the octave of All Saints, semi-double.
Thursday, 7—Office of the seventh day within the octave; semi-double.
Friday, 8—Octave of All Saints, double, Commemoration of the four crowned martyrs.
Saturday, 9—Dedication of the Basilica of Saints Peter and Paul, double.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Sept. 22, 78.

DEAR SIR:
Having been informed that you intend to publish a Catholic newspaper in this city, I beg to say that I approve of the project, and earnestly commend it to the encouragement and patronage of the clergy and laity of this diocese. Although we have no reason to complain of the secular press of this city, which as a rule treats Catholic affairs in a just and friendly spirit; still we are convinced that there is room in our midst for a good Catholic Weekly, and if conducted as it ought to be in an efficient manner and in accordance with Catholic principles, it could not fail to be productive of much good throughout the diocese. Of course whilst giving a general approbation to the contemplated journal, we must not be understood as even implying that we should hold ourselves responsible for its utterances and views, much less that it should be considered as our official organ. Indeed we do not believe in church organs unless when conducted by clergymen under the immediate supervision of the Bishop. But apart from this, reasonable and necessary reserve, we accord a hearty sympathy and wish a God Speed to your laudable undertaking.

Believe me dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

ROME.

On Tuesday night of Sept. the 24th and the following days Rome was visited by a severe storm. The rain descended in torrents, and thunder and lightning were incessant. The Tiber rapidly rose and carried away the works at Ponte Sisto. Beams of timber, planks, barrels, country produce, and miscellaneous articles floated along the current and were seized by daring boatmen as a lawful prize. The country in the districts of the Upper Tiber was flooded, and bridges and houses were carried away. A dead man and a dead horse floated down the stream and were seen in Rome. At Capena several houses were overturned in the night, and in the morning eighteen persons were found missing. The bodies of four dead men were recovered. A mail car was upset at Ponte delle Farine and two sisters, named Stecchetti, who were returning from the baths of Civita Vecchia were drowned, together with a Capuchin Prior and the coachman. The railways between Rome and the northern provinces were in several places flooded, and the trains were some hours late.

On the 19th of September the municipal authorities of Sampierdarena, the Manchester of Italy, met to consider the miserable condition of the operatives and to solicit assistance from the Government. They drew up a petition in which they state that "in the present almost absolute dearth of employment in the principal branches of industry in Sampierdarena in Genoa and Savona is not much less. It remains to see what answer the municipality of Sampierdarena will receive. The reply given to the poor inhabitants of Giglio, who sought a remission of taxation, was to put up the island for sale by auction for non-payment of taxes.

On the 20th of September the Secretary General of the Home Office sent a circular to the Prefects throughout the Kingdom of Italy, urging them to act with energy in restoring public security, and to apply the law of admonitions and forced domicile.
Leo XIII. intends to provide for the rearrangement of the Vatican library, with a view to render it more available for students. For this purpose a "Motu proprio" of His Holiness was issued, dated the 9th of September, specifying the several changes and fixing the duties of the sub-librarian, to which office now newly created, the Pope's brother, Monsignor Giuseppe Pecci, has been appointed.

On the first Sunday of this month Rev. M. L. Gutierrez celebrated his first Mass in the Church of the Assumption at St. Marie-Josée Co. Ill. his former home. The Rev. pastor, Father Penmarzic, and a friend of the celebrant, were respectively deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Eugene McBaron, of St. Mary's of the Woods, Ind., master of ceremonies. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Penmarzic. In the afternoon Benediction and the T. Bone closed the services of the day, which was a happy one for the congregation. Many are the prayers offered for the young priest. His field of labor lies in the Diocese of Indianapolis.

Our readers will doubtless remember the apparition of the Blessed Virgin at Pontmain, in France, on the 17th of January, 1878, an account of which was published in the previous volume of the *Are Mariae*. A splendid basilica, under the invocation of "Our Lady of Hope," has since been built on the spot, and one of its chapels is consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This chapel was dedicated on the 1st of September, with great pomp, and in the presence of an immense crowd of people. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Amiens celebrated Pontified High Mass, and the sermon of the occasion was preached by the Bishop of Coutances. At vesper a solemn procession took place, and the diocese was solemnly consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus by the Rt. Rev. Bishop.

We give this week a life-like portrait of Canada's great apostle of temperance; Father Stafford, of Lindsay, together with a short biography which we copy from the *Harp*.
Father Stafford was born 1st March, 1832, at Drummond, Co. Lanark, Ontario. His early education was entrusted to that worthy Scotchman, at present County Attorney for Carleton, W. R. Lee, Esq. Subsequently he attended Perth High School for two years, passed one year at Chambly, and six years at St. Therese. Having thus finished his secular education, he entered upon a theological course of four years under V. G. McDonnell, at Regiopolis College, Kingston. Whilst here he was appointed to attend the Catholic convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary, and had thus a splendid opportunity of viewing, in all its intensity, the hideous results of whiskey drinking. After his ordination he was appointed Rector of Regiopolis College, and taught there Logic and Theology. Soon after his ordination his health failed and he was sent by Bishop Horan to Cuba. He also spent a winter in South Carolina amongst the slaves to slavery. During this leave of absence he also visited Ireland, England and France. On his return to Canada, restored to health, he was appointed to the Mission of Wolfe Island, and during a seven years' ministrations on that Island, met with the beneficial results of Father Foley's zealous labors in the cause of Total Abstinence. Father Stafford's mind is essentially a methodical and administrative one, and is especially strong on Statistics and Educational matters. It was on this account that he was frequently selected by his bishop to contribute articles to the *True Witness* newspaper of Montreal, an occasion which require. These contributions brought him to the notice of the late and universally regretted Mr. Clerk, editor of that paper, by whom he was highly respected and esteemed. In 1868, on the removal of the Rev. Jas. Farrelly, Father Stafford was appointed to Lindsay, where his career has been one of singular brilliancy and enterprise. The Convent of Lindsay is only one of the results of his zealous labors, and will be a monument to his clerical worth which will speak, with trumpet tongue, to generations yet unborn. But it will be to the elevating effects of Father Stafford's missionary labors, that after ages in Lindsay, will point with the greatest pride and satisfaction. If Father Stafford's mind is



REV. FATHER STAFFORD.

LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS. POPE LEO XIII.

TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL NINA.

Our heart received a severe blow, and our soul was filled with the deepest sorrow at the sudden death of Cardinal Alessandro Franchi, our Secretary of State. Called, as he was, to so exalted an office by the faith he awakened within us by his uncommon gifts of heart and mind, and the long services he had rendered to the Church, he so fully came up to all our expectations in the short time we had him with us, that his memory will never fade from our mind, and his name, in the future, as well as in the past, shall be held by us in affection and veneration.

But, since it pleased God to visit this trial upon us, we bowed with a submissive soul to the divine counsels, and at once turned our thoughts to the selection of a successor, and we fixed our eyes on you, Signor Cardinal, whose great experience in the management of affairs, whose firmness of purpose, and whose spirit of generous sacrifice in behalf of the Church, are so well known.

It seems proper to us, on your entering upon the duties of your new career, to address you this letter, to open our mind to you on some very important points to which you will be called upon, in an especial manner, to devote all your care.
Already, in the first days of our Pontificate, from the height of the Apostolic See, we cast our eyes upon the society of the present day, to learn its condition, to ascertain its wants, and to consider its remedies. And at that time, in the Encyclical Letter written to all our Venerable Brethren of the Episcopate, we deplored the decay of truths, not only of supernatural truths taught by faith, but also of natural truths, whether practical or speculative; also the reign of the most fatal errors and the most grave danger that threatens society from the ever growing disorders into which it is plunged.

We have said that the principal cause of so many calamities was the separation proclaimed, the remoteness of the society of the present day, from Christ and His Church, which alone possesses the virtue necessary to remedy such great evils. By the startling light of facts, we have shown that the Church, founded by Christ, to renovate the world, from her very first appearance upon earth, began to make it feel the great comfort of her superabundant love, and that in the darkest and most sorrowful days, she was the only beacon that showed the true way, the only refuge that promised tranquillity, and salvation. Hence it is very easy to infer that if, in those times, the Church was able to spread such signal blessings throughout the earth, she can most assuredly still do so to-day; that the Church, as manifested by the spirit of Jesus Christ, who promised her His infallible aid, was constituted the Mistress of truth and the Guardian of a holy and immaculate law, and as such, she still possesses all the strength necessary to cope with the moral and intellectual

corruption that poisons society, and redeem it to salvation.
And since most wily enemies, to make her hated as an enemy, circulate grave calumnies against her, we have, in the first place, endeavored to dispel prejudices, and to confound accusations, confident that when people know the Church as she really is in her goodness, they will return from all quarters to her bosom.

Guided by such intentions as these, we have desired to make our voice heard by those who rule the destinies of nations, by earnestly calling upon them not to refuse, in these times, when it is so much needed, the most solid aid that the Church holds out to them, and urged on by Apostolic charity, we have also turned to those who are not united to us by the bond of the Catholic religion, anxious that their subjects may enjoy the beneficial influence of that divine institution.

You are well aware, Signor Cardinal, that in pursuance of this intention of our heart, we wrote also to the powerful Emperor of the illustrious German nation, who, on account of the difficult position of the Catholics in that country, called for our special solicitude. This step on our part, solely inspired by the desire of seeing religious peace restored to Germany, was favorably received by the Emperor, and had the happy result of bringing about the cessation of hostilities, which it was not long to obtain merely a truce, that would have the door open to new conflicts, but to bring about all, all obstacles being removed, a real, solid, and durable peace. The importance of this object was justly estimated by the wisdom of those whose hands the destinies of the Empire are placed. We are confident that they will extend to us a friendly hand to attain it. The Church, without doubt, will be happy to see peace restored in this noble nation, but such a result will be fortunate also for the Empire, which, with Catholic consciences at rest, will find, as in times past, its most faithful and devoted subjects among the sons of the Catholic Church.

Our paternal vigilance could not allow us to forget the East, where the grave events developing there are preparing a better future for the interests of religion. Nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Apostolic See to secure this, and we have the hope that the illustrious Churches of these regions will finally arrive at the enjoyment of a faithful life and shine forth with all their wonted splendor.
As you will readily see, from these brief hints, Signor Cardinal, that since our design is to carry largely the beneficent action of the Church and the Papacy into the heart of the society of the present day, it is necessary that you also bring to bear all your lights and all your energies to this design that God has placed in our heart. Moreover, you must give all your attention to another point of the highest importance, that is, to the very difficult position created for the Head of the Church in Italy and in Rome, since it has been despoiled of its temporal dominion which Providence conferred upon it, so as to secure the independence of the spiritual power. We will not pause here to reflect that the violation of the most sacred rights of the Apostolic See and of the Roman Pontiff, is fatal even to the well being and tranquillity of peoples, who, seeing most sacred and ancient rights violated with impunity in the person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ himself, find all ideas of duty and justice destroyed in themselves, respect for laws diminished, and the social and civil laws of society overthrown.

And we desire to call your attention to the fact that Catholics in all countries can never be tranquil until their Chief Pontiff, the Master of their Faith

essentially an administrative one—his disposition is essentially conciliatory one. Like all men of large frame, he is singularly merciful, and has an inborn tact for the government of rival factions, and for the allaying of local jealousies; hence peace follows his footsteps wherever he goes, whilst enmity, spite and strife hide their diminished heads at the first sound of his footfall. As a speaker he is peculiarly powerful; his manner calm and collected; his action earnest without excitement; his enunciation clear and distinct; his elocution faultless; to all which a most commanding physique lends an additional power and charm. Father Stafford's style is one peculiarly his own, partaking as it does of his own robustness of mind and body. If he has a fault it is one which, in a public speaker, is "almost a virtue," and arises from his contempt for conventionalities, and his overpowering desire to convince his audience; when he speaks he is inclined to repeat each idea under various phrases; but a fault which arises from thorough honesty of purpose should be accepted as an excellence rather than to be viewed as a blemish.

That a man possessed of so many good qualities should find enemies amongst the envious and malicious was only to be expected. Father Stafford, since his appointment to Lindsay, has been the constant target of malicious anonymous letters, both private and public. And here his robustness of disposition came into play. When many urged him to reply to certain disgraceful anonymous letters, which through grave editorial mismanagement found their way a short time ago into the Catholic press, he calmly replied; the insult offered by an anonymous maligner is always offered to the public not to the individual.

Take him altogether, Father Stafford is a giant in intellect, a giant in energy, as he is a giant in body. The good he is doing will bear fruit in after generations.

and Moderator of their consciences, is surrounded by true liberty and real independence. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that this spiritual power, which, because of its divine origin and its superhuman destiny, should exercise a beneficial influence in favor of the human race, and enjoy the fullest liberty; is, on the contrary, by the actual condition of things, so hampered that the government of the Universal Church has become most difficult to it.

This is well known, and is confirmed by daily evidence. The solemn complaints of our predecessor, Pius IX., of holy memory, in his Consistorial Allocution of March 12, 1877, may be repeated by us with the same reasons, and with the addition of others no less grave, growing out of new obstacles placed in the way of the exercise of our supreme authority. Most assuredly, not only must we lament, with our illustrious predecessor, over the suppression of Religious Orders, that deprive the Pontiff of a powerful aid in the Congregations in which the most important affairs of the Church are discussed; but we have also to lament that divine worship has been despoiled of its ministers by the law regarding military service, which compels all, without distinction, to do military duty; we have to deplore that we and our clergy are deprived of institutions of charity and benevolence erected in Rome, either by the Roman Pontiffs or by the Catholic people who placed them under the protection of the Church; also, to the great sorrow of our heart as Father and Pastor, we are constrained to see, under our very eyes, the progress of heresy in this very city of Rome, the Centre of the Catholic religion, where, with impunity, heterodox temples and schools are opened in large numbers, and to witness the perversion that results from it, especially among a large proportion of young people, to whom is offered a goddess education; and as if all this were a trifling matter, they attempt even to render the very acts of our spiritual jurisdiction fruitless.

It is well known to you, Signor Cardinal, how, since the occupation of Rome, in order to partly satisfy the interests of the Holy See, a willingness to allow the Sovereign Pontiff full liberty in the nomination of Bishops to the different Sees of Italy was loudly and publicly proclaimed; but subsequently, under the pretext that the act of their canonical institution had not been submitted to the *placet* of the government, the newly invested were refused their revenues, thus entailing a heavy expense upon the Apostolic See, which was a great injury to the souls committed to the care of these Bishops.

They have also refused to recognize acts emanating from their episcopal jurisdiction, such as the appointment to parishes and other ecclesiastical benefices. And when, to obviate these grave evils, the Apostolic See permitted the newly elected Bishops of Italy to present their Bulls of appointment and investiture, issued according to the Canons, and in conformity with the law, on that account, became less tolerable. Notwithstanding the desired presentation, they continued to refuse their salaries and to ignore the jurisdiction of many Bishops. Then, again, those who can exercise their functions, see their claims sold from one bidder to another, and subjected to indefinite delays; and men respected for their virtues and learning, deemed by the Pontiff worthy of exercising the highest duties of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, are compelled to submit to all manner of humiliations, and to be subjected to private and minute inspection, as if they were vulgar, suspected persons. Our venerable Brother, chosen by us to rule over the Church of

Pergina, in our name, although already charged with the government of another Diocese, and lawfully recognized in this Diocese for a long time, is vainly waiting an answer. Thus it is, that with a deplorable astuteness, they take with the left hand from the Church that which, for political reasons, they pretended to give her with the right.

To render the state of things in many dioceses of Italy more aggravated, the right of royal patronage has been put forward with such exaggerated pretensions and such odious measures, that they not only judicially notified our Venerable Brother, the Archbishop of Chieti, that his appointment was declared null and his episcopal character not to be recognized.

It is not our intention to stop to show the flimsy foundation for any such rights, even in the opinion of many minds in the opposite camp. It will be enough for us, merely to state that the Apostolic See, to which is reserved the provision of Bishops, has not been in the habit of yielding the right of patronage, except to such princes as have deserved well of the Church by defending her rights, favoring her extension, and increasing her patrimony; and those who combat it by attacking her rights and usurping her property, become, by the very act, by virtue of the Canons, incapable of exercising it. The points we have, here, touched upon, clearly refer to the plan of continuing, in Italy, a system of increasing hostility towards the Church, and likewise demonstrate the sort of liberty reserved for her, and the kind of respect with which it is proposed to surround the Head of the Catholic Church.

Under such deplorable circumstances, we are not unamiable, Signor Cardinal, of the sacred duties imposed upon us by the Apostolic Ministry, and with our eyes fixed on heaven, and with our soul fortified by the certain hope of divine assistance, we shall study never to fail in our duties. You, who by reason of our confidence in you, are called to share in our exalted care, bring like your illustrious predecessor, to the accomplishment of our design, the concurrence of all your energies, certain that you will never see our co-operation diminish. In the meantime, as an earnest of our special affection, receive the Apostolic Benediction, which we most heartily bestow upon you.

From the Vatican, August 27, 1878.

Leo XIII., Pope.

THE LATE BISHOP CONROY.

How the death of the late lamented Bishop Conroy, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, was felt in Rome may be seen in the following extracts from letters to the Venerable Bishop Power, of St. John's, Newfoundland:

FROM MONSIGNOR KIRBY, DOMESTIC PRELATE OF THE POPE.

Rome, July 20, 1878.
MY DEAR LORD: Your valued and truly welcome letter arrived, and I can scarcely tell you my joy on receiving the account of the princely reception given to the illustrious Apostolic Delegate by the noble Catholics of St. John's, their venerable pastor and devoted clergy. It was indeed alike honorable to themselves, to Rome, to the Holy Father, and to his admirable representative. His Eminence Cardinal Simonini and the other authorities share most cordially in the happy news. But to our extreme sorrow a letter just received from Cardinal Cullen announces the sad intelligence of His Excellency's severe illness, which he learned from your Lordship's telegram. Let us trust in the Divine mercy and our blessed Mother, the Holy Church, which the long recovery of His Excellency may be long protracted for the good of the Church. It is a great Providence of God in this case that he has the fraternal care and sympathy of your Lordship for his consolation, under so great an affliction.

The Holy Father is well, and is treading faithfully in the footsteps of his immortal predecessor. We were all immensely gratified on seeing the account of the honor with which the memory of Pius IX., and the elevation of Leo XIII., were treated in St. John's. With affection and respect I am, my dear Lord,

Yours ever truly,
T. KIRBY.

FROM THE SAME.

Rome, August 6, 1878.

MY DEAR LORD: Your letter of the 25th ult. arrived yesterday, just as I returned from the obsequies of His Eminence Cardinal Franchi, which was celebrated in his titular Church of St. Maria in Trastevere. I announced the joyful tidings of the Divine Majesty that our joy was of short duration, as your telegram arrived soon after, giving the sad account of his death. I communicated at once the painful intelligence to the Cardinal Prefect of whom I called last night. His Eminence was in deep affliction at the news, and said that religion, the Holy See, and Ireland, sustained a dreadful loss by the death of the late Bishop. His Eminence had only received a day before a long report from the lamented deceased, in which he stated that he was much improved in health, which he attributed to God, to the unceasing and tender care used towards him during his entire stay in St. John's, and especially during his illness. Doubtless the venerated deceased will richly repay Your Lordship in heaven for all you did for him. * * * The Holy Father is well, but greatly afflicted. *Fiat voluntas Dei.*

FROM HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL PREFECT OF PROPAGANDA.

THE PROPAGANDA, }
ROME, 21st August, 1878. }

MOST REVEREND LORD: I have heard from His Eminence, the Archbishop of Dublin, that Your Lordship having, until the most friendly attention to the lamented Monsignor Conroy during his last illness, kindly accompanied his remains from Terra Nova to Ireland where his solemn obsequies were celebrated. Monsignor Conroy deserved every respect, not only on account of his most noble gifts, but by reason, particularly, of his official position as Delegate Apostolic in America. Nevertheless, the sympathy and respect shown by Your Lordship towards so distinguished a prelate are worthy of special praise, and are highly appreciated by the Holy See. It remains only for me to express to you the grateful approval of the Holy Father, and of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. Meanwhile I pray the Divine Majesty to reward you and to preserve you for many years.

With paternal affection,
Your Lordship's, etc.,
JOHN, CARDINAL SIMONINI, Prefect.