

### The Catholic Record

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THOS. COFFEY,  
CATHOLIC RECORD,  
London, Ont.

#### LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878.

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 tone 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, OCT. 31, 1878.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE lectured at Peterboro, on Thursday night, on temperance. Some who do not drink liquor are often guilty of intemperance. We have heard of exhibitions of this nature at certain Church Synods not very far away from Toronto.

The yellow fever is over in Memphis. Camp Father Mathew was broken up on the 28th. The people in the camp formed a procession and marched to St. Bridget's Catholic Church, where services were held and the benediction pronounced.

BISHOP RYAN says to have the Holy Sacrifice offered for the souls in Purgatory will ever be as well a test of true Catholic faith as a sure proof of genuine affection for the relatives and friends whose loss we mourn and whose earthly remains we accompany with sorrow to the grave.

PREVIOUS to his departure to America, at the end of next month, Parnell, Home Rule Leader, will visit some of his large English constituencies and Anglo-Irish Committees for the furtherance of the objects of the National Land League to be formed, with a central committee in London. At a land meeting at Enniscorthy, on the 26th, there were 6,000 persons. They were addressed by Parnell.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Peter's pence thus far this year are considerably larger than last year, which goes to show that the Catholic heart is becoming warmer year after year towards Rome, and Rome's Bishop, the head of Christ's Church on earth. This intelligence comes by cable, and must be correct, or the cable would not say so.

GABRIELI has written to the Presidents of the Italia Irredenta Committee as follows: "Some persons talk of peace and friendship with Austria. Peace, yes, since we have not courage to drive her out of Italy; but friendship with Austria would be sacrilege." He still cherishes the old-time hate for the Pope and Catholic powers. The poor man is evidently becoming more and more demented every day, and will ere long pass away, and the Church which he attempts to destroy will still live and still flourish as of old.

The good Father Nugent is not only engaged spreading the cause of temperance, but we are glad to notice that he is also devoting a portion of his time to the inspection of different sections of the country for the purpose of bringing about a movement for emigration from the overcrowded sections of the United Kingdom. He is now paying a visit to Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, a worthy prelate who has for some time past taken an active part in Catholic colonization schemes.

MR. JUSTICE MCKAY gave judgment on Saturday in Montreal, in the case of Grant vs. ex-Mayor Beaudry, which was a claim for damages for false arrest on the 12th of July, 1878. Judgment was for defendant, chiefly on the grounds of informality in plea. The plaintiff,

who is supported by friends of the Orange Grand Lodge, will immediately appeal to the English Privy Council. And the English Privy Council will probably decide that Mr. Grant should not only have been arrested, but he ought to have been imprisoned, also, for his conduct in keeping alive this obnoxious tomfoolery.

SOME irregularities have been discovered in the committal of youths to the Roman Catholic Reformatory in Mignonne street, in Montreal. It is alleged that a large number under ten years and over sixteen, are confined there, some without commitments, contrary to law, and that an allowance is being drawn from the Government for their maintenance. Well, we have no doubt but this brilliant discovery has been made by some *attache* of the Witness office. What a terrible charge this is, to be sure! Those Roman Catholic Reformatory people have been actually drawing money from the government for the support of youthful criminals who were above and below a certain age.

It is really too bad. What might have been a grand scandal against the priesthood has been ruthlessly knocked into splinters. A telegram from New York on Wednesday announced that "a passenger on the steamer from Barbadoes left a large box in his state-room addressed to Rev. P. W. Powers, New York. The box was found to contain a sealed tin box with a decomposed human body inside. The Rev. Mr. Powers cannot be found in this city." We cannot imagine how it came to pass that the box was found to contain a decomposed human body, for when it was opened at the morgue, we are told in a later dispatch, it was found to contain rich vestments sent by some ladies in Trinidad to Rev. P. W. Powers, Roman Catholic clergyman. But the telegraph has not yet informed us if Father Powers has as yet turned up.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG, of *Torn Talk*, a scandal paper published in London, England, was on the 27th sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for libelling Mrs. Langtry, and six months' imprisonment on each of the indictments charging him with similar offences against Mrs. West and Lord Lonsborough, respectively, and at the expiration of the term to be bound over in £2,000 for good behaviour for eighteen months. Justice Hawkins regretted that he could not impose a sentence of hard labor. It is also to be regretted that an application of the lash could not be administered. The publishers of papers which disseminate moral poison should be made an example of.

A GENTLEMAN recently delivered a lecture in Steinway Hall, New York, on "Westminster Abbey." It was an illustrated lecture, and the illustrations were good. The lecture for the most part was very interesting, but the speaker fell into a grievous mistake in one part of it. He forgot, evidently, that he was talking to a New York audience, and New York people are, as a rule, neither ignorant nor bigoted. He "thanked God that the Abbey, which was built by Catholic piety and charity, and was a Catholic church for many centuries, was no longer the scene of Popish mummeries." At this point a number of the audience, which was chiefly composed of ladies, arose from their seats and left the hall. Even intelligent Protestants will not in these times sit and listen to any one who reviles that grand old Church of God, which has given to the old world and the new nearly all that is worthy of admiration in works of art.

At the meeting of the "Free Methodist Conference" in Chicago recently, its committee on education reported some notable resolutions respecting common school education. The resolutions set forth that the conference was not in sympathy with the worldly spirit pervading the public schools of the land, and that therefore measures should be inaugurated to establish a free Methodist school and to raise money for the enterprise, to procure the necessary buildings and to employ

the teachers requisite for the religious education of the children of this sect. Every week we hear a voice from some of the Protestant bodies crying out for what the Catholic Church has contended for for many years in the United States, but which bigotry has refused to grant her—equal rights in education matters—the right of the people to educate their children in their own way with their own money. The wise heads of the old, old church were frequently assailed for the stand they took on this matter a quarter of a century ago, and which they still adhere to. Time always proves the ancient church—the church of the apostles, the church which places Christ its founder first above all things, right in its teachings and in its warnings.

#### FAIR SEX ROWDIES.

The temperance ladies of Fredrickton, at the ringing of a bell, marched to Randall's saloon, broke open the door and windows, and broke the demijohns, spilt the liquors and completely gutted the place. They afterwards visited the saloon in Connor's hotel and attempted the same performance. The proprietor saved his liquors by agreeing to remove them from town. Several drug stores were then visited, but the proprietors closed and barred their doors against the assailants. The druggists have been caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of a temperance woman who threatened their places of business. We have no particular admiration for the class of men who keep low groggeries, and who become rich on the misery of their fellow beings. Nor can we commend the conduct of these strong-minded ladies, who thus take the law into their own hands. It may be in one sense a very romantic piece of business, this women's raid, but on sober second thought most people will arrive at the conclusion, that it was neither more nor less than a species of rowdism which ought not to be encouraged. If the liquor sellers have broken the law, they should be made amenable to it. If the law is not strong enough to punish them for wrongdoing, it ought to be strengthened. Truly, this continent is getting to be very remarkable for its new departures. What between Indian wars, boat races, walking matches, prize fights, Presidential campaigning, the spice of the divorce courts, kidnapping the dead and the living, Beecher, Talmage, and mobs of women, we now have surely matter enough to ponder over and be amused and entertained—if not instructed.

#### A RELIC OF THE EARLY WORKINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE WEST.

There are few more interesting subjects than the early endeavors to christianize this continent. We all have heard the name of the venerable Marquette, but the most that is generally known of the early mission in this country is small indeed. Some time ago the present Bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin, sent to the Archaeological bureau at Madison a relic of these early days which has quite an eventful history. It is an *ostensorium*, such as is used at the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, of solid silver, and is precious, not only for its sacred use, but also for its great antiquity. It bears upon it an inscription in French, of which the following is a translation:—"This *ostensorium* was presented to the mission of St. Francis Xavier, Green Bay, in the year 1686. As it is usual for people to lay great store by the things which have belonged to a bygone age, it is not to be wondered at if Catholics hold in high estimation those things which were used by the early pioneers of the Faith. It is but natural that his Lordship, the Bishop of Green Bay, should be desirous to preserve it as a most precious relic of the past, and we cannot but be grateful to him for taking the step he has to make known its existence to others who, like himself, hail with delight any thing connected with the heroic soldiers of the Cross who founded the early American missions.

This mission of St. Francis, which the history of this relic is so intimately connected, was, like many

others, rendered fruitful by the blood of martyrs. About a year after its presentation the mission was attacked by Indians, who, still sunk in the darkness of Paganism, put no bounds to their cruelty in persecuting the followers of Christ. The buildings attached to the mission were burned, and many of the priests, together with their followers, who had been recently baptized, were either put to death or obliged to fly from their peaceful home around the mission to avoid their persecutors. The desire to save the sacred vessels from desecrating hands no doubt added considerably to the anxiety of these pious souls, and suitable hiding places were eagerly sought in the hurry of the moment in which to conceal them. The *ostensorium* in question was lost sight of after the massacre of 1687, no doubt owing to the fact that he who concealed them had won the crown of martyrdom. In 1802, in the place where now stands the city of Green Bay, workmen were employed in tearing down an old building, and on coming to the foundation was found the hiding-place of this precious relic.

For over twenty years it was religiously kept by the good lady who owned the farm on which it was found, being used occasionally, when the people, blessed with the visit of a travelling missionary, saw it employed in the divine service. When the church was built, it was conveyed to the sacred edifice, and was there used until the building was destroyed by fire. After this we find it in St. Ann's Church, Detroit, where it remained for ten years, until it was claimed by Father Bonduel, of Green Bay, who restored it to the place in which it had first been used, and where it has now been for almost half a century. At the date of its presentation, there was no settlement west of the Alleghenies except Green Bay, La Pointe and Mackinaw. This, then, is the oldest relic of the early labors of Catholic missionaries in the Mississippi Valley, and, as such, has a peculiar interest, not only to Catholics, but to all who interest themselves in the early stages of Indian civilization.

#### FRIEZE COATS.

We wonder what did the *Globe* mean by speaking of the above-mentioned article, in his account of the great anti-temple meeting lately held in Ireland. The compound adjective *frieze-coated* is not either new or unintelligible by itself. It is the context in which it stands, rather than the word, that challenges attention, and creates a not unreasonable curiosity to know exactly our cotemporary's full meaning.

It is hardly likely the Irish farmers would be expected to come to a public meeting in their short clothes and shirts. In Scotland there is a habit of going bare-legged, and if all accounts be true, sometimes, even worse than that. But the custom is local, and not likely to spread. The prejudice in favor of being dressed is too inveterate; and therefore, to say the least, it is a very unusual thing to find in the printed account of a meeting held outside the South Sea Islands any mention of the fact that the men wore coats. Nor does the fact of such coats being made of a special material suggest any solution of the perplexity in which we labor. Frieze is a very comfortable article certainly, whether upon an Irish farmer or anybody else. It makes capital "ulsters," and in that shape has broken many a stiff blast in these cold regions, and worked itself into high favor with most of us. But all this would hardly be reason for speaking of it as the *Globe* does.

A reason, however, we suppose, there must be, and the strength of our curiosity must stand as an excuse for plunging into the deep waters of conjecture in the hope to be able to fish it up. Would it be a tender compassion, such as does honor to the noblest natures? The farmers of Ireland, though tilling a soil which for fertility might be earth's garden, are through an evil system of land tenure reduced to such a state that even when they come forth to protest against their poverty accompanies them, and not their countenances merely, or bearing or words, but even the very

clothes on their back proclaim their misery; and the tender-hearted writer in the *Globe*, kindling into compassion at the sight, generously tells the world about their frieze.

Or, again, is it attempted to belittle the Irish people by representing them as badly dressed, or wanting in taste?

We have read in the same paper articles about Ireland and the Irish of such a character that the writer deserved to be whipped at the cart's tail. His brother Puritans, in the days and places where and when they had power, would not have accorded him even this mercy. They would have bored his ears and slit his tongue in punishment of his coarse libel, and they would not have been much too severe either.

But the *Globe* has not been doing that kind of thing lately, and we are loath to think of the scripture passage about the dog returning to his vomit.

In fact, we will not speak of it at all, but be contented with the remark, that as we never take delight in insulting any nationality, and always condemn allusions to bare legs, and outlandish and worse, when seriously applied to Scotchmen, so we desecrate a like bearing, on the part of our neighbors towards ourselves and our people.

If the Irish are wrong or unreasonable in their demands, or rash and unconstitutional in their methods of seeking to enforce them, let them by all means be criticised. But let that criticism be fair and gentlemanly, advice tendered, as by equals to equals, for their correction and enlightenment, not insult and sneers.

Any one fit to write for a newspaper ought to be able to see that Ireland is now approaching a crisis. The ship of her destiny is nearing dangerous waters, and that ship is freighted with interests that reach far beyond the bounds of the little island. The whole empire is deeply affected by them. What will be the issue? A calm, statesmanlike discussion of a grave question, followed by a satisfactory settlement, ensuring peace and good will, and tending, by a consolidation of the empire and the constitution, to a preservation of the liberties of the world? Or—But we have even to think of the alternative, and will not believe that the old brutal policy, begotten of a state of things which everybody now detests, will prevail this time; and therefore we hope to see no more of the frieze coat, or what is the same thing, raffish style of description applied to the grave question that now agitates old Ireland.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

The situation in Europe in consequence of recent events in Central Asia is anything but reassuring. The designs of Russia upon the British Indian possessions have long been known to every diplomatist and statesman in Europe. The brutal murder of Major Cavagnari, committed at by a faithless Ameer, who owes his throne to British intervention, is by many attributed to Russian intrigue. But while there can be no doubt that Russian influence has had much to do with the fermenting of armed opposition to Britain on the part of the native tribes, the fact must not be overlooked that the Afghan tribes cherish feelings of the bitterest hostility to English supremacy. If the Ameer, it may with certainty be presumed, felt himself strong enough to protect the British envoy, he would assuredly have at least made some show of doing so; but, when he discovered—as their remains no doubt that he did discover—a very deep feeling of jealousy pervading all ranks of his subjects on account of the residence in their metropolitan city of an envoy representing their vassalage to England—he quietly abandoned Cavagnari to his fate. The Afghan people are ardently devoted to the independence of their country. They have their own internal jealousies, dissensions and difficulties. They have had frequent civil wars. They have been divided into rival factions by unscrupulous aspirants to the throne. They live under a rude, patriarchal form of government, which in itself would predispose them to anarchy, yet when an invader crosses their borders, they bury dissension, forget rivalry and

combine to maintain independence from foreign control. The Afghan war of 1838—wherein England opened hostilities upon the Afghan tribes, because of an attack made by Dost Mohammed upon her ally Rungtee Singh, was a step of the most offensive aggressiveness, and roused a feeling of such bitter hostility throughout these fierce tribes, which seems as lively to-day as when in 1821-2 it prompted the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir William McNaughten at Cabul, and the massacre of the entire British army in the precipitous defiles of the mountain ranges. This feeling of intense bitterness is not likely to be allayed, though it may for a time be subdued by the speech of Gen. Roberts upon the occasion of his recent triumphal entry to Cabul. The victorious general declared it necessary to inflict severe punishment. The buildings of the Bala Hissar and of the city—interfering with its proper military occupation—are to be destroyed and a heavy fine exacted from the citizens. All inhabitants under his jurisdiction are commanded to surrender their arms within a week under pain of death, and rewards no doubt of a tempting and liberal character are offered for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the massacre of the British envoy. Had Gen. Roberts confined himself to the ordering of the destruction of the Bala Hissar or citadel—a fortress which commands the whole city—and to making strenuous efforts to punish all concerned in the murder of Major Cavagnari, he would have in our estimation adopted a policy suggested alike by expediency and justice. The occupation of Cabul, being considered on all sides preparatory to the acquisition of Herat, great interest now centres about the latter place. For many years it has been the desire of Russia to acquire control both at Mero and Herat. Mero is a small town of 3,000 inhabitants, 300 miles south-east of Khiva, and derives importance from its position on the Caravan road, from Meshed to Khiva, and Bokhara, Herat, or on the other hand is a large, populous and strongly fortified city of Afghanistan, built on the Heri, 360 miles west of Cabul.

Herat is a city of very great importance, military and commercial. Here the shawls, chintzes, muslins, indigo, &c., of India and Afghanistan are exchanged for the products offered by Persian, Chinese, Russian and Turkish traders. Its own manufactures embrace carpets, cloaks and dressed sheepskins, making its commercial influence so great, that its control is supposed to be of a permanent interest to any power seeking predominance in Central Asia. At the present moment the occupation of Herat by either the Russian or British armies, would, it is believed, be the signal for hostilities between these powers. The New York *Herald's* special of the 15th has it that "on Monday last Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, had an interview with Lord Salisbury, when he was instructed to broach the question as to an arrangement, respecting Afghanistan. Schouvaloff proposed that Russia shall have jurisdiction of the western part of Afghanistan, while England shall take possession of the eastern part as far as Hindoo Koosh. Salisbury declined in the most emphatic, even harsh terms, saying that England would not allow Russia to meddle in any way with the question. He said the future of Afghanistan has to be settled by England exclusively. Thus the matter is now supposed to stand. That England will maintain her present determined attitude there is no room for doubt. What course Russia will pursue must largely depend upon her dexterity in enlisting the sympathies and active support of the Afghan populations, and her ability to bear the financial pressure of a struggle so desperate as that which now threatens the destruction of her long-cherished desire for dominion in the East.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. M. Redmond has been appointed general agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and fully authorized to take subscriptions and collect monies, granting receipts for the same.

Mr. Thos. Payne, of Guelph, and Mr. W. Walsh, are also fully authorized to do business for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

### THE IRISH LAND

The Irish land is a gather fresh stream with every meadow, at first some very justly so, as the leaders of the length thrown in the influence with the most thoroughly agitated Ireland "Repeal." When tinguished a prelate Cashel, writing in as the following, we extend understanding universality of the be proud." These of His Grace in w perary meeting, he declares, "to hea success, and in this other legitimate amelioration of our heart and soul in s manhood and patrio

Our crops have fail languishes, our m exhausted, creditors landlords for the n lenting, and in wanting to show ing winter is like memorable by a d fuel throughout breadth of the lan to our poor people

The Very Rev. in terms still more phatic, but not more precise than those Cashel. "The subj Canon Doyle affir front in every p kingdom, but here question of life a witnessed scenes i sacred ministry, d of which would d into open revolt, s stones on the stre Language so vig eminent churchm attestation to th agitation and to reform in the creation of a p however revolun may sound, is to means of securin perity for Irelan recent issue takes rather severely to imperial assistan purchase of the s people, and the tenure agitation apposition with commands the bates the latter. reason assigned friend for this p the Irish are "ignorant," and not to be truste and Scotch farm a body to be incl Were we as incl and let us add

*Globe*, we shou tenant-farmers r ignorant to be people in the wor from the operat land laws than t Britain. The r natural classes decimated by op and wholesale ev of country have human habitat caprice, or pleas holders. If the cally abused ha strength and ce the injustice of t the people of d demmed becau courage, and the determination, verse circumstan world the iniqui land laws, and fection? In agitations in fre make one asse experience of emancipation de election, empha that is, that no have as keen an of political issu constitutional strug of Ireland. T tion the illiterac the result of ce ment, taking i restriction of th