

The Catholic Record

Published Weekly at 405 Brompton Street, London, Ontario.

General Agents: Messrs. Donat, Crowe and Lutz King, Ottawa Agency.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterborough, and the Vicar-General of the Province of Ontario.

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Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1888.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

On Sunday last, the 4th inst., the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, His Lordship the Bishop of London delivered a most eloquent and instructive discourse on the devotion of the Rosary, to a crowded congregation at High Mass in St. Mary's Church in this city.

In the evening of the same day His Lordship delivered another splendid lecture in St. Peter's Cathedral on the "doctrinal basis of devotion to the Blessed Virgin."

REFORM IN IRELAND.

What does Ireland need? Our readers have frequently followed discussions of this great question in the columns of this journal. We have time and again pointed out that which Ireland required to become one of the happiest and most prosperous nations in the world.

"When Irishmen become manly enough to rise above petty hate, and can honor the British flag, there will be some hope for him arising to such a plane of noble and Christian action as to be a source of strength to the cause of national prosperity instead of being a disgrace to himself and a reproach to his manhood and religion. Ireland for comers instead of for chaos!"

Now it may be that the association is too busily engaged in the furtherance of scientific education to devote any attention whatever to such a small thing as the encouragement of grammatical correctness and literary propriety. It will be found, however, that there is still in the popular mind a greater regard for purity of language and soundness of thought than even the scientists of Victoria can eradicate.

It is now definitely stated that after examination by the College of the Propaganda the Holy Father has approved the various acts and decrees of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore. His Holiness in his farewell audiences given the Bishop of Cleveland and Fort Wayne referred in highest terms of approval and gratification to the labors of the Council, to the general work of the Catholic Hierarchy, and spoke with pleasure of the wonderful progress of the Church in America.

hood. He informs us that the Irishman of to-day, while crying loudly and excitedly for liberty, would not let his neighbour live according to the dictates of his conscience; that while wonderfully religious he is not Christian; that he cannot forgive and does not love his enemies. According to this journal the Irishman "is bound to hate, drink, swear, fight, kill and rebel while in the act of calling reverently upon his God."

This is the manner in which the organ of the Science Association of a professedly Christian institution deals with the Irish question. To deny the Christianity of the Irish people is the act of one possessed of a fanaticism which blinds the intellect and bestows its faculties against the light of truth and justice. Komos is good enough to say that if the Irish people look for local rule they will soon have what they need, adding, with admirable candor, that no harm can come either to Ireland or the Empire if a provincial form of government be granted to the Irish people.

The writer of the above lines, if we judge from his production, and the test is a fair one, stands himself so sadly in need of personal reform as to give us little reason to expect his redemption from the moral obliquity of which he gives such barefaced evidence. He, forsooth, who knows not how to speak the truth and reveals in clumsy and willful misrepresentation, he, we say, is not the man to preach personal reform to others. To the careful consideration of the Science Association we commend the following closing declaration of the writer of reform for Ireland:

"When Irishmen become manly enough to rise above petty hate, and can honor the British flag, there will be some hope for him arising to such a plane of noble and Christian action as to be a source of strength to the cause of national prosperity instead of being a disgrace to himself and a reproach to his manhood and religion. Ireland for comers instead of for chaos!"

THE COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

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tion. The prospects for the Irish party are most brilliant. The greater Ireland of America is already astir as to the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Irish leader. Meetings held throughout America demonstrate the intensity of the interest felt on this side of the Atlantic in the coming contest. The hope felt by every ardent son of Erin in America is that Mr. Parnell may not only succeed in carrying every seat that his party proposes to contest, but that he may in the next parliament find himself at the head of a thoroughly united body of Irish Nationalists, whose unflinching determination and irrefragable unity of purpose will procure speedy victory for the cause of Irish independence.

THE CHOLERA.

It is now stated that there have been about one hundred thousand deaths from cholera in the south of Europe. There are even reports to the effect that the plague has reached the suburbs of Paris, while the death rate in Spain shows no tangible diminution. There is little doubt that if the cholera reach Paris and spread through the north of France it will before many months have made its appearance in the New World. The question arises, then, whether or not we are prepared for such an unwelcome visitor. It is to be feared that many of our cities are in but poor condition to fight such a plague. Every effort should then be made to protect ourselves for the evil day looming in the distance. Not a moment should be lost by our municipal authorities in vigorously insisting upon the carrying out of the most stringent sanitary regulations. When in one of our cities a plague of another kind has been suffered so long to exist and play such awful havoc, what may we expect there and elsewhere if the cholera should visit us. We desire not to play the role of a prophet of evil, but deeming it a duty to forewarn our fellow-citizens of impending danger, have plainly expressed our views in regard to the duty of our municipal authorities, a duty that they will, no doubt, cheerfully, promptly and fully accomplish.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Both political parties in England have now issued declarations of policy to the people, and the battle for place and power is now consequently well reduced to distinct lines and clear issues. Mr. Parnell long ago issued his statement of the policy of the Irish party. He demanded for Ireland the restoration of her parliament, for which he was vigorously denounced by the British press and the leader of the British radicals. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto includes little, if any, promise of Home Rule for Ireland, while Lord Salisbury merely expresses the confidence of his ministry in its ability to govern Ireland without resorting to exceptional measures of legislation or administration. The question of Home Rule for Ireland is, however, the leading one in British politics to-day. No statesman of either of the two English parties closes his eyes to the fact that with a following of eighty in the next parliament Ireland will be in a position to assert her right to self-government in a manner so emphatic as to make it impossible for the legislature to ignore, or deal in a cavalier spirit with, her demand. One of the most significant incidents in the present campaign in Ireland is the timely circular to the priests in the various parts of his diocese by Archbishop Walsh, advising them as to the selection of candidates in the various constituencies. He cautions them to beware of surprises and to resist any attempt to stampede the conventions in favor of an outside candidate. He especially advises them respecting the Wicklow convention, to be held Monday, October 5th, warning them against supporting other than tried men, and directing them to oppose the overthrow of known or unknown candidates. The Archbishop further states that if it is necessary to achieve this object the priests should endeavor to secure an adjournment, and if this is not possible, to withdraw from the convention. This grave step on the part of His Grace the Archbishop has occasioned very general comment, some even looking on it as a manifestation of displeasure with the Irish National Party. It cannot, however, be fairly looked upon in any such light. One of the greatest evils experienced in Irish political history has ever been the lack of due attention given the choice of candidates for parliament. Men have been frequently selected for important constituencies merely because of their loud professions of patriotism they did not feel. No sooner safely seated in parliament than they betrayed the interests they were sent to guard. To prevent a repetition of such a misfortune the Archbishop's circular has evidently been issued. We trust, as all true friends of Ireland should trust, that its effect will be felt throughout the land, and close the doors of parliament against carpet-baggers and adventurers of every description.

by their works, the life-giving and useful lessons which will therein be imparted to them." His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Fathers Northgrave, Dunphy, Walsh and Kennedy.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOURGH.

This week we insert with pleasure a full account, specially prepared for the CATHOLIC RECORD, of a recent pastoral visitation by the Bishop of that diocese. Many fair portions of our Dominion are yet in an unsettled condition, and amongst these may be classed the beautiful section in the vicinity of Ennismore. For a country residence or agricultural pursuits it is not with justice to be claimed that there is not in the wide expanse of the country a spot that is more suitable. Any information desired in this matter will be most cheerfully supplied by addressing Rev. Father Kelly, the highly esteemed parish priest, or Mr. Wm. Orough, the Reeve.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

We were pleased to notice in the Western Catholic, of Chicago, of a recent date, the following complimentary remarks concerning the noble work now being performed in the cause of higher education by the learned and pious Basilian Fathers. These rev. gentlemen to the number of five arrived in Toronto in the year 1862 and opened St. Michael's College on rather a modest scale; but by degrees the excellence of the training which they were able to give the Catholic youth of the country so commended itself to the public that they were obliged, within a very short time, to extend their accommodations, and within three years from the date mentioned above they procured the present site of St. Michael's College and built the first part of the magnificent edifice which is now used as the College, together with St. Basil's Church, a perfect gem of ecclesiastical architecture.

Within a few years it was still necessary to increase the accommodations, and the Church and College were extended to their present vast proportions, and Assumption College was likewise opened at Sandwich, in this diocese, to meet the increasing wants of the Catholic population for higher education. Both these institutions have continued steadily to progress, and the large number of graduates in the priesthood, in law and medicine through the United States and Canada, who have been students under the Basilian Fathers, attests the excellence of the work which has been done by them in promoting higher education. These many old students of St. Michael's and Assumption Colleges will readily join with us in wishing that they may continue to increase in prosperity till they attain the highest degree of success. Both these institutions deserve from the Catholic public the fullest share of their patronage and best wishes. The writer in the Western Catholic says:

"We are in receipt of a prospectus from the learned and erudite order of the Basilians containing the summary of the classical and commercial course of studies taught in the renowned St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario. This famous establishment was founded in the year 1859, by the Basilian fathers from Annonay, France, under the patronage and supervision of the late pious prelate, Most Rev. Dr. De Charbonnel, who belongs to a noble French family. Hundreds of able and distinguished graduates, both in Canada, and the United States, can attest to the thoroughness and efficiency of its well trained professors. Under the late lamented and paternal President, Dr. Souleira, it rose to wonderful proportions and its faculty greatly augmented from the classic shores of France, till it stands today second to no similar institution of erudition and piety in the Dominion of Canada, (Excerpto Credite.) Last year its classic hall contained almost one hundred and fifty students to imbibe the classic lore of the famous Basilians under the present President, the worthy and venerable Very Rev. C. Vincent, the head of the order in this country. Aside from the magnificent institution in Toronto, there is also a very large and commodious college in Sandwich, containing over one hundred and thirty students, under the presidency of Rev. Father O'Connor, assisted by the gifted and eloquent Rev. M. J. Ferguson, as professor of Theology, and Rev. R. McBrady professor of Rhetoric. St. Michael's College is at present affiliated with the great Toronto University, and under a thorough examination the usual degrees are conferred on the successful graduates of St. Michael's the same as from the University. The classic halls of St. Michael's College, Toronto, and the Assumption College, Sandwich, are annually augmented by large numbers from the United States, as well as from all parts of the Dominion, and thus the worthy fathers are continually making additions to their magnificent and overflowing College. As a graduate of St. Michael's College in past years, we wish the noble institution a continued success, and an annual augmentation of buildings and scholars, as the familiar proverb will explain 'Pana Semper Viret.'" M. H. C.

BLESSING OF A NEW SEPARATE SCHOOL.

On Friday morning, the Feast of the Holy Angels Guardian, His Lordship the Bishop solemnly blessed the new Separate School-house, erected on Queen's Avenue by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. His Lordship celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the chapel of the Sacred Heart, after which he addressed the children of the Academy and of the Separate School, nearly 200 in number, showing the importance to them of profiting by the opportunities they possess of receiving a thorough religious training so that they may truly come to Jesus Christ, whose loving invitation is in the Gospel of the day specially addressed to little children, whose innocence we must all imitate: "unless you be converted and become as little children you shall not enter into the Kingdom of heaven." (St. Matt. xviii. 3.) The blessing of God would by the prayers of the Church be invoked upon their efforts. During the blessing of the School-house the Church humbly asks of God to "infuse into your teachers the spirit of knowledge and of wisdom and of the fear of God, and that the pupils therein may receive into their minds, retain in their hearts and practice

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Parnell, in England: Ten thousand Chicago American citizens in mass meeting send \$10,000 through Dennis O'Connor to Dr. Rolly for election expenses, and will gladly give their share for a permanent fund to sustain members after election, or to aid Irish liberty in any other way determined upon by the Irish people in Ireland.

A large meeting of sympathizers with the Irish nationalist movement was held at New York a few days ago. Lengthy resolutions were adopted setting forth the grievances of Ireland. It was also decided "to send fifty of the representative men of our race in the United States to assist the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates in the hustings for the purpose of electing candidates selected and approved of by that heroic and trusted leader."

New York Freeman's Journal: "An amusing sentence occurred in the New York Times the other day. Speaking of a young priest, the reporter said: 'The senior priests held him in such esteem and confidence that he was frequently intrusted with the conduct of Masses in the church.'" The average reporter for the daily paper knows nothing whatever of Catholic Church affairs. It becomes painful at times to witness a Protestant young gentleman wrestling with a report of some Catholic celebration.

The title of the last sermon of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, as published in the Toronto Globe, was "The Cross our Glory." The absence of the emblem of our salvation from the churches of our separated brethren serves to prove that they do not deem it an object of glory. On the contrary, were it to be erected on many of their places of worship it would be torn down and trampled upon. We might be permitted to ask if the rev. gentleman has a cross erected on his own tabernacle in London.

The Buffalo Union says: "What cabled nonsense is this about Archbishop Walsh sending instructing circulars to the priests all over Ireland regarding the coming elections? What an ignorant liar is this cable! Archbishop Walsh exercises no jurisdiction over the priests of Ireland. His mandatory powers are confined to the limits of his own archdiocese." But what does the cable care about facts. He retains his place for a purpose. This purpose is to belittle Ireland and the Irish people. Cannot we have his name? It would be interesting, at all events, to know who the person is, as also from what source he obtains his information as regards Irish affairs.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance recently held a meeting in Toronto, at which, we are informed, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas it is desirable and in the interest of Temperance Reform that Prohibitionists should be elected as representatives in educational, municipal, and Parliamentary bodies, therefore we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to unite in an organization to be called the 'Temperance Electoral Union, and pledge ourselves to support for educational, municipal, and Parliamentary positions only candidates who are known and professed Prohibitionists and who will vote for the enacting, sustaining, and enforcing of Prohibitory legislation." When voting time comes in Parliamentary and other elections nine out of ten of the most pronounced Prohibitionists will be found working with might and main on the old party lines.

At the recent banquet tendered the Irish leader in Dublin the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, P. P., said he spoke in obedience to the request of Mr. Parnell, whose every wish he regarded as a sacred duty. He claimed for the Irish priesthood that they had been always in the front rank when the cause of their country and of their faith was advocated. He believed, moreover, he spoke the truth in saying that the priesthood never rallied around any leader with greater devotion than they felt and exhibited for the present great chieftain. One feeling animated them—they felt that at length they had found in Mr. Parnell a man whose wisdom would inevitably lead the priests and people to victory. The Irish priesthood had always shown unselfishness. No other priesthood on the face of the earth had so glorious and noble a record. The Irish people had proved themselves worthy of that devotion. He felt it a special honor to have said a few words to that assembly, which gave him consolation and hope that the day of victory is near.

A prominent newspaper of Boston, in reviewing the cause of the bitter animosity shown Mr. Parnell by public men and newspapers in England, says: "It has long been suspected that the refusal to give Ireland a fair chance, by just and equal laws, has been founded on mercenary considerations. It is now clear enough that Mr. Parnell's demand for substantial independence is regarded with great alarm, from its anticipated injurious effect upon trade and manufactures in England. The Irish leader and his friends are treading upon toes that are very sensitive, when he proposes a plan which will allow Ireland to legislate for its own

INTERESTS, AND THUS INTERFERE WITH PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE SO EARNESTLY ADVOCATED IN ENGLAND THESE LATTER YEARS.

words of Lord Hartington are, 'impossible and never.' 'The demand for national independence,' the Times exclaims, 'only answered by the word 'impossible.' The Post says, 'The Tories will make truce with treason.' Mr. Bright recently denounced some of the Irish leaders as traitors; and Birmingham and Sheffield with all the trade centres, will soon be full cry against a policy which is slated to affect the sordid interests of 'a nation of shopkeepers.'

A Nationalist county convention nominating candidates for seats in Parliament, was held at Wicklow on Sunday, Parnell, on the opening of the convention delivered an address in which he urged a policy of action and self-sacrifice of partial ambitions in selecting candidates for the party. He referred to Wicklow splendid harbor, which, he said, testified that Irishmen were capable of doing work when not fettered by the English Government. Remarks of the English Rule leader created great enthusiasm. The convention unanimously selected William Joseph Corbit, the present member, and Garrett Byrne as candidates. Parnell, speaking at an open air meeting after the Convention, said home would stop all dilatory proceedings, outrages and thirst for disunion. Irish would then become like their countrymen in the British colonies, citizens and props to the constitution. The London News blames Parnell for denouncing boycotting, but admits otherwise his speech was fair and moderate. It is possible, the News says, the voice with which he spoke was as Churchill's as Parnell's.

A DISTINGUISHED IRISH CATHOLIC.

On the 29th of September the Hon. Sullivan, lately appointed to the Senate of Canada, was tendered a complimentary banquet at the American Hotel, Kingston. We are pleased to note that among those who met on this occasion were some of the most prominent and respected men of the Dominion. Letters of all of which were highly complimentary to the guest of the evening, were from His Grace Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Cleary, Rev. Principal C. Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Alex. Campbell, Sir Adolphe P. Hon. Thos. White, J. J. Curran, and others. With pleasure we give to the remarkable speech delivered on this occasion by Hon. Mr. Sullivan. We feel assured, well repay personal words of this distinguished Catholic statesman unmistakably prove him to be a sincere lover of faith and country who is neither ashamed nor afraid of times and in all places, to take upon self the championship of both. Following is a full report of his speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Be assured that no words of mine can express the feelings of pride and gratitude which this manifest evidence of your kindness and generous interest in me has inspired. I have undertaken at so much expense labor to evince your friendliness and affix the stamp of your approval on my career thus publicly, is a matter to me indeed, and a very pleasant one. In all our varied social relations I am more eagerly sought after than the respect of our fellow-citizens. I know all our merits and defects have watched us through all our life and their kindly grasp and recognition please and stimulate. I gain their approval has in all matters undertaken with me. That you should great then must be my gratification. I behold so many of my fellow-representing all classes and creeds here to compliment me on my career. For over forty years, as a man, I have been a dweller in Exeter never absent on pleasure, except on week, when called away on duty, and back with pleasure. I returned to the North-West entailed on me a poet said "I dragged a length chain" and realized how attached to the old town. And now, when it would not seem inappropriate my reasons for the attachment over in rapid review my career. Well, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I inherited nothing but an honest self-dependence honorable example of a shadow of regret comes that he to whom I owe so much living to witness this crowning of his labors, this compliment principles of honesty, self-duty which he inculcated on me. He gave me a constant example of the "Athens" of the world, and making its name reverenced by the best blood of who come here to slake their knowledge at its fountains, and