# The Callhalic Aletard. 

VOL.
LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1881
NO. 118
N. WILSON \& CO. OUR STOCK IS MOST COMPLETE

WE make the most the City the City at fair prices.
Fine lines of Gloves, Shirts, Underclothing N. WILSON \& CO.

|  | Father Ryan. |
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|  | How sirit they go |
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|  | their sunshiny days, in whose calm |
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CATHOLIC PRESS.

| A zenaots and observant priest, on the mission in New York city,sends us with the renewal of his subscription for the coming year, a need of the Church in America at the present day, that is, a campaign, or personal sacrifice, against the evil patronage by Catholic familes. He says: "I have been more than pleas-ed with you" paper and wish it were in every Catholic family in the land not in the hands of our young people, instead of the flash newspaper litera-ture with which they poison thei minds. The day must come, I think, ment all along the line, or among the whole clergy decrying bad papers and works. There is not enough of this at presant. I wish you everysuccess in your noble aud glorious work of Catholic journalism, andWesides a Happy New Year and all compliments of the Season." Unright, and it will be necessary if we |
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\section*{| $\begin{array}{l}\text { been for a long time the champions } \\ \text { of liberty abroad. If not by open }\end{array}$ | THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON. |
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## b

 physical torce, certainly by moralforce, we assisted Victor Emmanuel
to rob the Pere
fficient Conservative, if not Catho
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eview. rob the Pope of his territories
d we are at the present momen
very busy dictating to Turkey as to very busy dictating to Torkey as to to
how she treats her Laud Leaguer
and the other agitators to be bound



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$\begin{aligned} & \text { after which the church was illuminated, } \\ & \text { and the inpressive ceremoun of Benedie. } \\ & \text { tion of the Most Homy }\end{aligned}$
and



##  <br> 


"sixteenth century bigotry."
Chise Bishop of Mointreal has done a good

to a reench newspaper in Montreal in re-
ference to the play in whion sara Berm-
hanrto was to open her performance last
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cency does unt name, and find no stigma
in iti-it yet remains that the play itself,
learing out the player, is one that is not
fit for a Christian public to attend. It is
fit only for the filthy, decadent old age of
the Roman Empire, or for the first French
Republic, which had abolished God.
the hardy know what was the result of
Montreal. Wet of the Catholic Bishop of
tress had a grand informed that thinh on her the eac-
night. The mayor wasthere tere opening
general, Frechette, the Chase, Cadian attorney
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the Allan fanily and a host of the best
society of Montreal. So went the mayy
and governors andi. senators to soe her her in
New York and Boston. The receipts were
respondent of the New York Tinese sars:
It is considered that a more decided
and unanimous disapproval of sixteenth-
century bigotry could not have ben wish-
ed for than that indicated by the eharacter


THE CATHOLIC RECORD．

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| most beautiful parish of the most beauti－ ful county of the south of Ireland． At the convent door I was met by the |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { manic } \\ \hline \text { mand } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | body falling from a high or lofty station． In their fall，they draw with them，too， hundreds of others who confided in their |
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|  |  |  |  | and wherever it strews its fruitage you will find happy hearts and dwellings． |  |


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Catholic diecoro
 tHE TEMPORAL POW The Papacy as a temporal so
eignty disappeared in 1870 . one then looked, and no one now
looks on that disappearance as fina Surrounded by faithless men who, in the name of diplomacy, guided the
destinies of the Italian peninsula, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy
See had for Jears before its suppres sion but small chance of subsistence.
The defeat of the revolutionists of '48 was not of that erushing characte required to give new lease of life to
the government, whose permanency they had threatened. The Kingdom
of Sardinia became from that date of Sardinia became from that date
the hotbed of revolutionary societies The emissaries of these organizations
found their way into every portion of the penin -ula, from Calarria
Savoy. They labored incessantly season and out of season to stir up seas ablic mind a spirit of disaffec-
the puble
tion against the existing order of tion against the existing order
things. Every town soon had its o
gauized band of ganized band of revolutionists in
constant communication with headquarters. The Kingdom of the Sici-
lies and the Papal States were made special objects of attention by the
leaders of the revolutionary party. Ieaders of the revolutionary party.
Their purpose was to destroy mon-
archical sorerument in these terri. archical govervment in these terri-
tories. But the more easily to accomplish this purpose, they declared
themselves in faver of Italian unity They rencented therdinian King They represented the necessity of an
Italian rfion to make Italian iufluence telt in Europe. Nor were their ed. Many men of sound religious
convictions and honest purposes were
inver inveigled into support of if not co-op-
eration with, the revolutionary organizations by the specious reason-
ing of the advocates of unification. The abuses of government in the smaller principanites of laly
grossly exaggerated in order to ex-
por thy abroad. The Emperor of the French lent himself to the support of
the schemes of Count Cavour, the able but unserupulous minister o
the Sardinian King. Cavour aimed at nothing less than acquiring for his sovereign, through the instru.
mentality of the revolutionary socie ties, complete domination in th
Italian reninsula. The support o the French emperor once secured
the task was a comparatively eas one. The smaller sovereeignties fell into the grasp of Sardinia almos
without a struggle. The Kingdon of the Two Sicilies itself was so
honeycombed with revolutionary honeycombed with revolutionary
rrganizations thatthe resistance offe ed even there was but nominal. Th Holy Father having very limited resources and a small armed force
made a vigorous and partially successtul defence of right agains
might. He had, however, to lose portion of his states. The remainder
he succeeded in preserving intact for ten years more. But the withdrawal by France in September,
1870, of the troops whose presence were the best guarantee of French determinity of the Holy the righ the revolutionists too good an oppor
tunity to be lost-of destryying the
temporal power. We know too well
that they succeeded. But success that they succeeded. But success
never abides with injustice. Hardly
had the Sardinian King entered into had the sardinian King entered into
possession of the Papal States, when
the very organizations which had the very organizations which had
given him the throne of an united him the throne of an united
sought to undermine that
He had served their purpose, throne. He had served their purpose,
and they were resolved on his des-
truction. Death, however, removed him before the revolutionists could
ruin him. His son and successor is, ruin him. His son and successor is,
however, at their mercy. Recent
events show the weakness of his respect nor confidense of the Italian popple. The latter were led to be-
lieve that when the governments lieve that when he governments
they had so long lived under were
abolished an era of undiminished prosperity would set in. Instead of
prosperity, the people have found, as results of unification, beggary and
taxation. The generation which taxation. The generation which
enjoyed the beneft of the older
regimes has not yet passed away. Its regimes has not yet passed away. Its
influence is daily growing. Against its advice and against its warnings
many of the best youths of Italy were dreses, whose total failuro now
schemes
cxusperates the nation casperates the nation.
There was nothing in the former
condition of things to prevent an condition of things to prevent an
Italian union, somewhat similar to that formerly obtaining in Germany
There was, above all, no necessity to Chere was, above all, no necessity
secure the destruction of the Papa unity. A right understanding of
the state of affairs previous to 1848 the state of affairs previous to 1848
will show that the temporal sover eignty of the Holy See was Italy' best safeguard against foreign agg
rression. The existence of that nonarchy secured Italy immunity
from the dangers which threatene so many other States. At home th united in the possession of one gov owed that of all the others in th peninsula-abroad safe in the protec the maintenance of the Papal mon archy by the plighted faith of the whole continent guaranteed and pro-
vided. Italy before the so-called vided. Healy beforo the so-catown
unification was arbiter of her own

destinies. Now her nflairs cussed in Congresses compossd of The epresentatives of foreign powers | The oppressed in any oue of the |
| :--- |
| Italian states had then but to appeal | to the Holy See to secure justice

Now the appeal must be made to Europe, and Europe has been deaf to appeals for justice for nearly a ce
tury.
ury. The activity of the revolutionists on the one hand, and the discontent
of the great mass of the Italian peoof the on the other, lead us to believe
ple
that there are in storefor this storied country changes as radical as any it
has ever yet witnessed, and amongst these changes there is one which we make no doubt will be welcomed by all classes of Italian patriots as a the establishment of the grand old monarchy of the Popes-a monarchy
to which mankind and civilization owe more than to any form of govermment that has ever ruled the des. tinies of any portion of the human
family.

## ORGANIZED.

The Home $\overline{\text { Rule party is evidently }}$ well organized for the Ses ion of
Parliament just begun. Mr. Parnell was present at the opening of the
houses, and was most enthusiastical y received by his friends. Ho may, Ireland by the court now trying him for sedition and conspiracy. Hi be filled by Mr. Justin McCarthy Mr. Parnell, or his first lieutenant the Irish party will be enabled to d much good for their suffering coun
try. The landlord press has entered on a course of vilification and slande prejudicing the British publie mind misrepresentations of this The press will be repeated on the floor of Palliament. It is well for Irelan fearless representatives to plead her infamy rescue her people from the on her brow. We confess that we
feel proud to see the Irish party so
well prepared for the struggle. From
nade for Irel a vigorous fight must be ny half-hearted measures ha anssed. Every man who represen
an rish popular constituency, ow it to his people to attend regularl
in his place and give his vote whe over his vote is wanted. The go judicious amendment as acceptThis can only bo done by maintain. ing a regular and effective organization throughout the Session. We
are happy to see the Irish party so well organized at the start, and hope paired for years to come-till an
Irish Parliament meets in Dublin.

## the queen's speech.

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 5 th inst., about one month
parlier than usual. The summoning of Parliament, at a time so unusual and. The policy of the government towards the Irish land agitation
during the Parliament was apparently so unsettled that the people lost
hope of seeing the Liberal administration introduce a just and compre The speech from the Throne deplores the condition of freland and
promise of some measure of land rewe. For the details of this measuro we must wait till the Premier bring
the subject before Parliament. No. hing but a radical scheme of reforn -a schome framed to secure the ing the just claims of the landlordwill satisfy Ireland. Experience ha proved the utter worthlessnness of this direction. The Irish people have had more than enough of such pirittess legisiation. They wan jastice. They have no desire to in
vade the rights of property. But hey are determined lo permit no
class of men to trample them unde foot and rob them of sustenance in the name of property. The presen
disturbed state of Ireland afford ample, and to us convincing proof, of the destructive tendencies of the
present land system. If the land lords be the class of good, kind, and apologists would hare us believe, they allaying discontent amongst the te antry. Instead of endeavoring, by co-pperation in some scheme or pop-
ular improvement, they ask the gove. ernment to make war on the people.
Was there ever injustice more monstrous? The people have resolve that there must be no more famines in Ireland-a country than which
there is none more ri:chly blessed by heaven. They see and fully understand the causes which led to former
distress and decide on removing these causes. They even seek the co-operation of the landed interest in this They meet, however, with but little encouragement from this body. Long accustomed to dominancy, the
landlords of Ireland vainly imagined in the earlier stages of the present land agitation that they had but to
fall back on British military prowess fall back on British military prowess
to keep the people in awe. The good sense of the Irish people has clearly demonstrated the fallacy of reliance
upon arms and troops to perpetuate injustice. The government now owe do the whole country to bring of land reform. Ireland will be sat istied with nothing less; the empire
cannot be said to be in safety with anything less. It is certain that any broad and generous scheme of reform
will meet with the most determined and relentless opposition from the andlords in both Houses, but particuary in the Upper Chamber. Already the key-note of opposition. If defeated
then in what we trust will prove his jus Irish discontent and misery by the hould appeal to the constituencie to "encourage," in the words of $M_{1}$ " Bright, the hereditary chambe
Such an appeal would receive Such an appeal would receive
most hearty response, and rende the righting of Irela
easier task than ever.

The Advertiser, in some commen makes certain statements on the subject of female education to which
we are bound to take excertion. We are not by any means of one mind with the writer of the article in the Bystander for January-but consider certain of his deductions, to which w may at some future time refermore reasonable than those of our city contemporary. The latter set out with the declaration that it is "unable to see why there should be tional provisions made by the state for the young people of Canada."
Well, we are still worse off, for we can see no reason why the state as
such should the such should have anything to do
with the education of ple. But as the state advances its and as a majority of the people sut tain and accept tits claim to the exerlise of this presumed right, we are with a large and growing minority bund to make the best of an unin viting situation. The state makes very little, if any, distinction be-
tween the sexes in its edueational system, and herein lies one of the vost radical defects of this much vanted system. The education women is a matce of the highest mportance to society. But woma has in society a sphere to move in qun must move. Her education must, therefore, differ from that of the male sex. Man moves in the outer world, woman in the inner or omestic circle. Her influence i The right exercise of this influence he right exercise of this influence and efficient training of the facultie and exact curdianship the concience of the temale child. Her ed ucation should, in fact, commence a a very early age. The development f her mental powers should be en of her dormantindustry and gradual disclosure of her latent energy. He power of retention should be in pecial degree fostered and enlarged carefully selected and no effort spared place her under the care of compe eacher should be viewed in it proper light-that of capability
guide the heart and conscience the pupil as well as to cultivate he intellectual growth. With Catho
lics, we beg to inform the Advertiser, t is not "taken for granted that the woman need not know as much the man: that girls should leave while at school their course of stud should have regard to their filling
an ornamental rather than useful position in society."
We look upon the want of mental training in women as, if possible,
more detrimental to society than such a want in men, and we have
often deplo many parents in giving their daugh ters the advantages of a good edu-
cation. Holding as wo do the opinion that that nation is happiest wherein the status and influence of $n$ oman is highest, we will be always
found in firm advocacy of the most thorough education of the female sex. But we will ever, to our ut-
most, oppose any system such as most, oppose any system such as
that advocated by our friend and contemporary, a system already es lablished in the neighboring republic, and productive, not indeed, of the
'ornamental' woman, whom the writer in the Advertiser dreads so
much, but of the cultured woman of much, but of the cultured woman of
little heart and no conscienco. I women desire to know as much men who graduate in universities, acquirement of this knowledge. There are many institutions in the desirable end without can reach thi desirable end without being comper of every hundred young ladies of anada would be a most distasteful to the co-education of the sexes, no on the grounds attributed by the
Advertiser to the opponents of co-education. We are opposed to it be cause it deprives woman of the training her calling imperatively to live the lifo of labor which men
nust of necessity lead. Their call.
ing is one of a different chrracter. They may, and, indeed, often must, work to sesure a livelii ood-but similar to that followed by men. By all means let women be well eduua ted. Let the state make liberal grants for the maintenance of establishments
for the higher education of women. But let there be no such thing as forced system of co-education
imilar to that obtaining in the High and Normal Schools. These school meet, and in the oninion of some
but imperfectly, the present exigenies of certain classes in system. An extension of the co-edn cation of the sexes into a University training, would, in our opinion, be
disastrous to the best interests of the

## people for generations to come

That mild and sweet-tempered jornal, the Christian Guarcian, has at length yielded to temptation and burst into a rage. What sorrow will it not cause the brethren, male and female, to witness such a fall from
grace. The sleek and grace. The sleek and unassuming godliness of
ace such a fit of temper. But there is cause for his anger! Our friend has actually read a letter of Arch. bishop Lynch on the Irish question, his prayerful consticuency the write his prayerful constituency the writer the Guaraian may be consigned to ing a Popish archbishop's letter. His only excuse in that case will be that he found it so utterly wicked as to enrage him. And enraged he certainly is or pretends to be. He fairly considers the perversity of the Areh bishop's letter. It is "disloyal," "disgraceful," and "communistic."
From our knowledue of the Sectaries and their scribes we were at firet led to infer that the man of the Guardian must have seized on th bishop's letter to swell a perhaps
attenuated subscription list. We never knew one of that ilk to work but with some mercenary object in view. It may be, and for the credit of journalism, trust it is otherwise with journal mardan. But the writer in mat narrow and illiberal type. His illib erality is rendered all the more gross
by his ignorance, while his mendacity is as atrocious and scandalo as writer could be guilty of. The expose of the case of Ireland. As good citizen and loyal subject of the Queen the Arehbishop deemed it his
duty to lay before the public the causes of Ireland's misery, and to por the remedy for that misery, whole done freland, Canada and the letter. But frankness is a quality The hypocrisy of the camp-meeting is too deeply ingrained in that journal to permit its admiring such a noble quality. Bat let it rest assured over Dr. Lynch's able letter, and its subseription lists may swell through cies of fanaticism. The Irish spetion must, howeser he Irish quessettled in the manner pointed out by

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

That popular and excellent month y, the "The Harp," has appeared for January. It is full of most inter-
esting reading matter. Published esting reading matter. P
by John Gillies, Montreal.
Our Quebec letter of this week contains an unusually interesting modus operandi of the preliminary trial of the cause of the Beatification
and Canonization of the first Bishop of Quebec.
The proprietor of the New York Herald is evidently feeling the ment whin "Boycotling treang administered to him in the Stateswhen he has been obliged te go so
far from home for support. A cor espondent writes from Queboe to
say that lately-for the first time-a dilating on all the excellences of Mr.

|  |  | canadian news．Plis | PIUS IX AND HIS TIME |
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