

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

London, Ont., March 24th, 1898.

Our readers will regret to hear that a slight sprain of his right knee in New York will necessitate a delay of a short time in the arrival home of His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

The following letter was received from His Lordship by Rev. Father Tierman on Saturday, and read to the people in the Cathedral after mass:

155 West Twelfth Street, New York, March 15th, 1898.

MY DEAR FATHER TIERMAN—I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to get home in time for the reception which our good people of London have in their thoughtful kindness, been preparing for me.

On Sunday last I landed here in perfect health, but in the course of the day I met with an accident which sprained my right knee, and, although the injury done is not serious, yet it is of such a nature as will require time and medical treatment to remove it.

Under the circumstances it would not be prudent for me to undertake the jolting and fatigue of a long journey, and hence I will stay here until, with the help of God, I shall be able to meet my people in public and to thank them *vice versa* for their great kindness towards me.

I am writing this with my own hand to show that I am well, with the exception of the temporary hurt referred to.

With kind wishes, I am faithfully yours, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

THE FAILURE OF COERCION.

The suppression of the Nationalist press in Ireland was, undoubtedly, the object most desired by Secretary Balfour, among all his darling projects, as the means by which the Nationalist sentiment was to be suppressed.

But it is not alone in the collapse of the Press prosecutions, that the Coercion Act is a failure. It is a discredit to civilization that the Land League, an association instituted for the protection of the tenant, should be pronounced illegal, but being so pronounced by the Government, it is a most humiliating position for them that they are unable to enforce their laws.

On the morning of the 13th inst. one of the worst blizzards ever witnessed visited New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. New York city was completely snowbound. Travel was suspended, and the places of business could not be opened till late in the day.

The street railways were completely blocked, and the other railways were in similar condition, but late in the day mails were brought in by the Pennsylvania and New York Central railways.

The telegraph and telephone wires were broken in many places by the weight of ice, and were in great confusion. The wind blew at the rate of sixty-four miles per hour. In Jersey City the snow drifted on the streets, to five or six feet in depth, and in Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Canigoharie, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., the condition of affairs was similar.

In the blinding storm, there were several railway collisions, by which several persons were killed and a number seriously injured. On the 13th the city was in a state even more deplorable than on the previous day. The streets seemed like a barren waste of snow banks strewn with branches of trees and other debris.

Mr. Denis Macnamara, of Ennis, was presented on two counts, one for exposing for sale *United Ireland*, the other for similarly offering for sale the Dublin Freeman. Acting Sergeant Jeremiah Murphy swore on the trial that he was acting under instructions in making the arrest, and not on his own motion.

At least the Government have acknowledged their total defeat on this point. For six weeks the press prosecutions have been discontinued, no new suits having been entered. The failure is a most ignominious one, and it was felt to be so by the Government itself.

The Government should learn from this that the people have it in their power to make an oppressive law a dead letter. If the law were a just one, it should be enforced. By not enforcing it now, the Government acknowledge, against their will, that it is an act of tyranny.

Under the circumstances it would not be prudent for me to undertake the jolting and fatigue of a long journey, and hence I will stay here until, with the help of God, I shall be able to meet my people in public and to thank them *vice versa* for their great kindness towards me.

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The roads in the country were blocked with snow to the depth of ten, eighteen, and in some instances twenty-five feet.

FATHER MURPHY, S. J., of Boston, is compiling a list of Irish martyrs for the faith. The roll already foots up over 300.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

The correctness of our statements regarding the reasons for the rejection of the British Extradition Treaty is borne out by the resolution passed unanimously in the New Jersey House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 20th.

It is little to the purpose for the Coercionists to assert that the object is to catch criminal dynamites. The Americans are not to be turned into British policemen so easily. If England desires to make Extradition Treaties with the United States, the latter power has a perfect right to insist that the former shall not create difficulties for the United States to settle for her.

Whereas, it is the inherent and inalienable right of every oppressed people to redress their wrongs by force when peaceful measures fail, and whereas, the so-called British Extradition Treaty would, if ratified, have bound the United States to surrender to England all Irish revolutionaries who may in future be driven to resist her iniquitous coercion laws with more effectual methods than Parliamentary agitation.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of New Jersey, in session assembled, that we heartily commend the action of the Senate of the United States in practically defeating the British Extradition Treaty by postponing its further consideration until the first Monday in December, and we recommend when it is again placed before the Senate, that it be returned with the public condemnation of that honorable body.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, only receiving two votes. The resolution was read was then unanimously adopted.

EMPEROR FREDERIC'S POLIO.

The Emperor Frederic has issued a proclamation to his people in which, after expressing his sorrow for the death of his father, "the fame-crowned king," and lauding the statesmanlike ability by which he constituted a United German Empire, he expresses his utmost confidence in the loyalty of his subjects, and declares that he will be faithful to his royal obligations both in happiness and sorrow.

In a letter to Prince Bismark, he acknowledges the obligations of Germany to the Prince. He says that he will observe conscientiously the constitution of the Empire and Prussia. He will hold sacred the principle of religious toleration towards all his subjects, for all stand equally near his heart, as all have shown equally complete devotion in times of danger.

He promises to support warmly all efforts to improve the prosperity of all classes, and to encourage education and financial reform.

SENATOR VEST ON THE JESUITS.

When a bill was under discussion on the 7th inst. in the United States Senate, for the compulsory education of Indian children, Senator Vest thus did justice to the earnest and self-sacrificing body of men, whom Dr. Cleveland Coxe, P. E. Bishop of Western New York, Dr. Wilde, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and others of their class, are so fond of maligning, viz, the Jesuits.

He declared it utterly useless to attempt to educate Indian children at day schools from which they returned to spend the remainder of the day in the tepees. He took advantage, as he said, of the absence of Mr. Blair, to state that the best Indian schools on the continent were conducted by Jesuits.

Wherever one saw an Indian school conducted by Jesuits he saw a school that was conducted on the proper system; and that was the result of nearly a century of experience. He had been instrumental a few years ago in having an appropriation of \$8,000 made for an industrial school in charge of Jesuits on the Indian reservation in Montana.

The result of that appropriation had been that travellers could now see from the windows of the railroad cars comfortable houses, well fenced farms, horses and cattle grazing, and a law-abiding population. Those Indians were, to day, the farthest advanced in civilization of any North American Indians except those of the five civilized tribes. Jesuits devoted their whole lives to their work, being dedicated to it from their boyhood up.

He had seen one of them who had been engaged for fifty years among the North American Indians, and who had come to this country when he was only twenty years old. This experiment showed that the Industrial Boarding School was the only hope for the Indians. There they were taken charge of by Jesuits, and were not allowed to return to their parents until their education was finished.

In view of the ridiculous exhibition of himself which Senator Blair made in the

Senate Chamber not long before, these words of Senator Vest are particularly gratifying. Mr. Blair declared seriously that every prominent newspaper has on its staff a disguised Jesuit; and, horror of horrors! Jesuits had even been seen by him on the floor of the Senate Chamber, to the number of eight or nine at once! It is a wonder he survived the shock which the terrible vision must have given to his nervous system.

MARIALATRY.

It is not very long since the secularists were loud in their abuse of Catholics as idolaters for honoring Mary the Mother of God, and speaking of her with reverence. It appears now that the Methodists have found out a Mary of whom they are disposed to speak reverently, and with enthusiasm.

The following, from the Ypsilanti Sentinel, (a Protestant journal), will show that the favorite Mary of the Methodist is Mary Magdalene. More and more Catholic sentiment is penetrating the Protestant world, which cannot recognize the strange feeling that finds it very pleasant, and toys with it, as a child jingles a string of false coins, quite as well pleased as with real gold.

"Marialatry," from Protestant accusers, and now the Methodist, have a "Mary" of their own. A florid writer in the *Advocate* expatiates in a column and a half, on the virtues of Mary the Magdalene, and her memorable act of the saviour. Hear him:

"The odor from the alabaster box filled first the house of Simon, then Bethany, then the Roman Empire, the eighteen centuries, and to-day it is hemispheric and universal."

DEATH OF SENATOR J. B. PLUMB.

The Hon. Senator J. B. Plumb, speaker of the Senate, died suddenly at his home at Niagara on Monday, 13th inst. He left Ottawa on Friday, the 9th inst., apparently in good health, and expected to be back in time for the re-assembling of the Senate on Tuesday.

His son, Mr. D. C. Plumb, received a telegram on Monday announcing that his father was dangerously ill, and thirty-eight minutes later he was informed by another telegram that he was dead. Mr. Plumb was for many years a prominent politician, a strong supporter and intimate friend of Sir John A. Macdonald. He was, however, well liked by members on both sides of the House.

Hon. Mr. Plumb was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, and was born in East Haven, Conn., in 1816. He came to Canada in 1845, and married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Street of Niagara Falls. He became member of Parliament for Niagara in 1874. In 1883 he was called to the Senate. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned in respect to his memory.

The funeral of the deceased Senator took place at Niagara on Thursday, 15th inst.

The honorable gentleman's sickness was pronounced by Dr. Anderson to be congestion of the liver. While standing at his desk he felt a sudden pain, and fell heavily backward on the floor, striking his head sharply against a piece of furniture, and it is believed that the blow hastened his death.

When the attendants and some guests rushed into the room, they found him gasping for breath, and in a few moments he breathed his last.

IT'S A HABIT OF HIS.

In illustration of Mr. Balfour's now inveterate habit of mendacity, the Dublin correspondent of *United Ireland* records a new instance to be added to the catalogue of his lies. At a dinner at the Constitutional Club he said: "The House had been now sitting fifteen days, and four-teen of these had been spent in abusing the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the other, Friday night, had been spent in passing rules whereby we are now allowed to sleep and to dine."

This statement was made on Saturday, 25th February. The House had then been sitting only twelve days, as there is no session on Saturdays or Sundays. Only eight days had been devoted to Irish questions, three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were devoted entirely to English, Scotch, Indian and foreign questions, raised in the debate on the Address, and on them no Irish member spoke. Mr. Balfour, however, obstructed two bills relating to Scotland, on the fourth, the procedure rules were discussed, but they leave the dinner-hour exactly where it was before. It would be hard to compress more falsehoods into so few words as Mr. Balfour has succeeded in doing.

A further evidence of Mr. Balfour's habits is to be found in the fact that he has paid into Court £1 to satisfy the claim of Patrick Barrett on his action for slander against the Chief Secretary, as he deems this sufficient satisfaction for the injury done. Thus he acknowledges

the fact of the slander, and his inability to justify it. He has now a long catalogue of sins of this species.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated generally in the large towns and cities of the Dominion. Everything passed off satisfactorily and decorously.

The Archbishop of Chianai is making a strong and determined effort to extinguish the unfortunate debt of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Parelli.

It is reported that diplomatic relations will again be established between the Holy See and the Argentine Republic, and that the editor of the *Union*, published at Buenos Ayres, will represent the latter at Rome.

Russia has nearly six hundred thousand men and three thousand guns threatening Austria. This great army is merely, he it is said, a feint to divert attention from the real point of attack. The Russian plan is thought to be to swoop down on Constantinople, and her concentration of troops on the frontiers of Austria and Germany is simply to keep those powers engaged at home, and thus preventing their interfering in her designs on the Black Sea.

Dr. McGovern declares that he expects to be reconciled with the Church at some time, but he will postpone the event "until we have a new Archbishop in New York and a new protectorate in Rome." We fear that the reconciliation will be in the very distant future if the Doctor wait until the Church adapt her doctrines and discipline to his views and those of his quondam friend, Henry George.

In a sermon delivered in Trinity Chapel, New York, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Protestant Episcopalian, recommended that the sign of the cross be made upon the breast by those who are tempted to anger, as a remedy against falling into that vice. The advice is good; but it is certainly unexpected from a Protestant clergyman. It is not very long since Protestantism considered all reliance upon the sign of the cross, and reverence for the cross itself, to be acts of idolatry. Is Protestantism becoming more like real Christianity than it used to be?

The Rev. Father McGovern, who preached the St. Patrick's day sermon in Ottawa, is a young priest of rare ability and brilliant promise. Born in the parish of Almonte, Father McGovern made a remarkably successful course of studies in the College of Ottawa, where he was in 1883 graduated B. A. Upon the close of his collegiate course, the rev. gentleman went by appointment of His Grace Archbishop Duhame, to Rome, where he followed a complete theological course, achieving great distinction and success. Ordained last year, he at once set out for the Eternal City for Ottawa, where he holds the prominent positions of secretary to His Grace and assistant rector of the Cathedral, ministering specially to the Irish Catholics, with whom he is already universally popular, and who all feel grateful for their esteemed Archbishop, for giving them a priest so well qualified to meet their desires and to maintain by his urbanity, respect for authority and regard for the feelings of others, the friendliest relations between the Irish and French populations of Ottawa. We wish Father McGovern long years of usefulness and happiness in the holy ministry.

MANY leading Hebrews made magnificent presents to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. Among these is San Andrea, the great Rabbi of Vienna, commonly called the "Pope of the Jews," on account of his immense influence, who sent the Pope a fine copy of the Talmud, over nine hundred years old. The head rabbi of Rome presented a complete medicine chest, possibly to remind His Holiness that during the middle ages, and, indeed, up to the beginning of the present century, the Pope's doctor was invariably a Hebrew. A leading Hebrew banker presented one of the finest microscopes ever made, said to be of his own invention, and to have cost him twenty years of labor to bring to perfection.

The Catholic Letts or Lithuanians in Russia are having a hard time of it. In the single Government of Minsk, there are eighteen parishes without priests, and which can only at rare intervals be visited by priests from other districts. But not only are these poor Catholics thus deprived of Masses and the Sacraments, but they are even forbidden to assemble in their church for public prayer, for Prince Trubetzkoi, the Governor-General, has sent a circular to the deans, prohibiting any use of the churches in the absence of the priest, and ordering the keys of the same, under severe penalties, to be kept in safe custody. When a church becomes dilapidated or requires repairs, the rebuilding or other improvements depend entirely upon the obtaining of the permission of the neighboring schismatic Russian "Pope."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

The feast of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated last Saturday at St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, with all the devotion which affectionate veneration for the Apostle of Ireland dictated. The celebration most pleasing to the great Saint himself who planted the faith of Christ on Ireland's soil, must necessarily be its religious celebration, and in order to honor the Saint in this most appropriate way, large numbers were to be seen on Friday at the Cathedral, preparing to make a worthy Communion at Mass on Saturday.

Saturday was a bright sunny day, as if nature itself desired to pay its homage to the honored Saint whose festival was to be celebrated, and a large crowd gathered at the cathedral for the celebration of the feast of St. Patrick, and market day in the city. The beautiful sanctuary was rendered still more attractive by the artistic decorations which were superadded by the skilful hands of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose agreeable task it is to prepare the altar on festival occasions.

Solemn High Mass was begun at ten o'clock a. m. by Rev. M. J. Tierman, rector of the cathedral, and Chancellor of the diocese. The Rev. Joseph P. Molphy, P. F., of Ingersoll, officiated as deacon, Rev. Jas. Walsh, of the cathedral, as sub-deacon, and Rev. Joseph Kennedy, of the Rev. P. Brennan, P. F., of St. Mary's, assisted in the sanctuary. He has just returned from his trip to Rome in company with his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

Dr. Verriest, organist of the cathedral, as usual, conducted the musical services, and the music was exceedingly fine. Several national airs were rendered, among which the soul-inspiring strains of "St. Patrick's day" was especially exalted.

After the Gospel, Rev. Joseph P. Molphy entered the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon.

THE SERMON.

The text was taken from the Lesson of the day, (Eccles. xlv) "Behold the great Priest who in his life pleased God and was found just: therefore by an oath did the Lord make him great among the people, and he gave him the blessing of all the nations."

The preacher said substantially: "The eyes of the nations have for a long time past been turned towards Ireland, and for the most part they have been turned towards her with sympathy, because she has been the present of the world's history. It is to be expected, therefore, that on such a day as this, the day on which we commemorate the triumph of faith which St. Patrick so gloriously accomplished, the children of Ireland and of St. Patrick, exiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various lands, should turn their thoughts homeward, and contemplate the position in which their country is at present placed. It is no wonder they should sympathize with their suffering country, and should endeavor to vindicate her right and express their indignation at the wrongs of which she is the victim."

You have all participated in these feelings more or less, and the expression of your sentiments, which are similar to those of Irishmen in every land, has been heard even in Great Britain, though it has not yet led to the obtaining of that justice for Ireland which we hope may, before long, be conceded to her. But it is not my intention to speak to you to-day of the redress of Ireland's political wrongs. As a priest, standing before God's altar, it is rather of the faith of Ireland and of Irishmen that I purpose speaking, a theme more in accord with the sacredness of the hour of the House of God. Ireland has her glories as well as sufferings: the glory of her great names, her kings, her statesmen, her poets, her orators, but her glory of which I propose to speak is a glory of a higher order, the glory of her faith, that glory which prepares the soul for a happiness of which the world is not worthy. It is the glory of her Apostle and of her priesthood.

God himself has pronounced the panegyric, which the Church of God applies to the great priest, the great bishop, the great Apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick, whose name liveth unto generation and generation, the great priest who was found just, who was sanctified in his faith and meekness, and whom the Lord hath made great amongst the people, and endowed with the blessing of all the nations.

The Church triumphant in heaven joins with the Church on earth to do him honor: and must we not honor him whom God hath so much honored? We are sometimes asked: Do we not rob God of his honor when we proclaim the honor of men, even though they be His saints? Do we not deprive God of the honor which is due to Him alone? I answer, certainly not. We do not give to any saint, however glorious, the honor which belongs to God, but we do and we should give them the honor suited to their merits, and to the work which they have done on earth for God, and God Himself declares that His friends, that is to say His saints, are exceedingly honored. Moreover, the words of my text honor who was sanctified in his faith and meekness, and whom the Lord hath made great amongst the people, and endowed with the blessing of all the nations.

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The farce displayed on the different actors no small amount of real talent. Mr. Brabant as "Boy" is especially deserving. They one and all deserve for their kind efforts to our amusement of the large amount of the song "Wearing of the Green" by Mr. Dalton, and written by Bremner, managing editor of the *Record*, were heartily applauded: They're trying now coercion cruel hand is being heavy laid upon Ireland's wrongs are growing more and more, O'Brien, Blunt and Sullivan, jail But all coercive measures to fail For when they're served then pinning down Old Ireland through Old Ireland's green Evictions still are going bygone's point With Balfour in the East are out of joint, The woes of Irish peasant, distresses, Never move the heart, or better times are drawn lands no one's tool

earth. He told His Apostles that would be persecuted for His sake, that men would think they were doing service to God when they put their death. So the Church passed through long period of suffering and persecution. Nevertheless the devoted Apostles Christ were willing to preach His Gospel though they knew that they were met with persecutions for His sake. It was in this spirit of self-sacrifice that St. Patrick undertook his mission to Ireland. He was devoutly prepared for his work, and he carried away as a capital, tending his flocks and herds, he exerted himself in prayer and learned his own efficacy with God. The exercise of prayer led to his sanctification, and led to his ordination to the holy priesthood; and then it was that he turned towards Ireland and yearned for his mission to the faith of Christ, God, of the evil of his captivity, God, wonderful Providence, brought results beneficial to generations unborn. We ought not, therefore, to murmur at his decrees, which if they to us unjust or hard to endure, so only because of our ignorance of the faith of Christ, which is the great gift of the patriarch Jacob was when Joseph was sold to his brethren into Egyptian bondage. It was by this means that God prepared the way for Jacob's family to dwell in the fruitful land of the captivity of St. Patrick, the way for the conversion of a which was destined to become a land of saints, to enrich heaven with the company of Saints, and to preach the Gospel of Christ in many lands.

Roman poet said: "Non moriar;" "I shall not all die." It may be said of our great Apostle who works lives in this day in the spirit of the Irish people and of the priesthood. As St. Patrick was a priest of Ireland, Ireland was a priest of the world, and the present of the world was Ireland's Apostle. St. Patrick was Ireland's Apostle, he sent forth her Apostles to preach the faith to the utmost ends of the earth, England, France, Belgium, and even Italy, have been blessed by missionaries who came forth from Ireland to spread the present of the world's history. It is to be expected, therefore, that on such a day as this, the day on which we commemorate the triumph of faith which St. Patrick so gloriously accomplished, the children of Ireland and of St. Patrick, exiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various lands, should turn their thoughts homeward, and contemplate the position in which their country is at present placed. It is no wonder they should sympathize with their suffering country, and should endeavor to vindicate her right and express their indignation at the wrongs of which she is the victim.

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