

The Catholic Record.

“Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen.”—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891.

NO. 674.

The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1891.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

RECENT European papers give some interesting particulars concerning the monk who was lately killed by falling over a precipice near the Grande Chartreuse Monastery, France. It was revealed after the sad accident that he was General Nicolai, who a generation ago fought against Schamyl, who was contending so gallantly for the independence of the Caucasus against Russia. Schamyl was finally thoroughly defeated, and died in 1871, retaining his rank as Prince, though deposed. General Nicolai was afterwards appointed Governor of the Caucasus, but he laid aside his honors in order to become a Monk in the Grande Chartreuse, where he wished to devote himself to prayer outside the busy world. He received the name of Dom Jean Louis in the religious life, and taking the office of conducting visitors through the premises he was much beloved for his courtesy and agreeable manners. He occupied this office till his sudden death called him to his reward.

We hope that the troubles of Chili are ended, now that Balanaceda is off the scene, and can no more exercise his tyranny. It has been discovered, however, that his officials took care of their own interests while they had the opportunity, and robbed the country of incredible sums of money. Men who were before poor were found, on investigation at the banks, to have balances of from \$20,000 to \$1,000,000 in their names. All such sums have been seized by the new government, which seems to be disposed to govern constitutionally. The Junta, or provisional government, have elected Senor Jorge Montt as President, and they are beginning to be recognized by other Governments. Brazil and Peru, besides formally recognizing them, have congratulated the Junta on their decisive victory, and the Ministers of Germany and the United States have been instructed to communicate with them officially as the lawful Government of the country. This they are now doing. The Junta have issued a wise decree which is an indication of their good intentions. It is to the effect that notes issued by Balanaceda during the Revolution will be recognized as legal. It is believed that Senor Pedro Montt, the brother of the President, and representative of the Junta at Washington, will be the new Chilean Minister to the United States.

The Public school trustees of Toronto have been suddenly shocked on discovering that of the schools under their control, those which were presided over by men, scarcely succeeded at all in passing any children at the High School entrance examinations, whereas those which had female principals were very successful. The Board, therefore, passed a resolution to examine, through a committee, whether it be not advisable to appoint female principals in future to the eight-room schools, and perhaps to create some vacancies to make room for more female principals at once. The question is now being discussed in the city papers, whether female teachers are not more efficient than men at all events, and whether, therefore, they should not be appointed, as far as possible, to all the Public schools. Of course there are many conflicting views on this knotty question. The *Mail*, however, has shown by an analysis of the constitution of the Board that it is not a body of such educational calibre that it would be safe to commit to them the making of a final decision on this matter. As far as we know this subject, we believe that it is the common opinion of expert educators that women are generally best adapted for the imparting of education to children until the latter come to the stage when they can no longer be controlled by female teachers. We await anxiously, however, the decision at which the Toronto Board will arrive. At the same time we may give our opinion that while success at public examinations is a criterion of good teaching, it is not the only one.

THERE is another consideration arising out of the discovery made by the Toronto School Board. It is that we

have had it dinned into our ears that the Public schools are so perfect that it is a piece of presumption on the part of anyone to imagine that any feature about them should be changed, and on this plea the rights of Catholics to possess Catholic schools have been pooh-poohed by the *Mail* and journals of that ilk as preposterous. Might not those gentlemen who have been so dogmatic on this point now begin to suspect that, after all, Catholics have some right to the exercise of their judgment that it is advisable to have the influence of religion in the school-room. May not religion help both to make better scholars and better citizens? We believe it does; and if so why should we not be permitted to enjoy our opinion? There may be too much, as well as too little, of State control over educational matters. We are advocates of the system which leaves parental rights to parents, and as long as this be done Catholic parents will have Catholic schools.

PAPERS hostile to Mr. Patrick Egan, the United States Minister to Chili, have been busy, both in Great Britain and the United States, in representing that he rendered himself odious and unworthy of further confidence by violating neutrality in favor of Balanaceda during the war, and by engaging in fraudulent nitrate schemes for his own aggrandizement. It is now proved that these statements are without foundation. He has had no connection with any nitrate scheme, nor did he violate neutrality. He is now on the best of terms with the new Government, and the New York *Herald's* correspondent states that Senor Matte, one of the leaders of the Congressional party, told him to inform the *Herald* that “he is ready to vouch for Minister Egan’s behavior every way. He is a gentleman, honorable, and loyal to the country of his adoption.” It was through the introduction of Minister Egan to the new President by Senor Matte that cordial relations were at once established between the Junta and the United States Government. Balanaceda’s supporters, equally with those of the Junta, testify that there was, on the part of Mr. Egan, no blame-worthy act, and he stands now, as fully as ever, high in the confidence of the American Government. The misrepresentations against Mr. Egan arise from the hostility of the British Tory press, who wish to revenge themselves on him because he was the principal means whereby the *Times*-Pigott conspiracy against the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament was exposed; but though he is an exile from his own country on account of his patriotism his worth is appreciated in this Western hemisphere, on both continents.

THERE is a new source of trouble in far off Asia which may have the disagreeable result of bringing England and Russia into collision. General Alikhanoff, a Tartar Prince in the Russian service, has been arrested as a spy by the Afghan Ameer, Abdurrahman Khan, the latter being now completely under English influence. The General’s presence in Afghan territory is very suspicious, as he has been the usual first emissary of Russia whenever it was the purpose of that power to look in any quarter of the East for an extension of territory. He is the son of a Tartar Khan whose territory was conquered by General Kaufmann, and is called “the stormy petrel of Central Asia.” He was thoroughly educated in the Russian military schools, and he has shown great ability in the management of large bodies of troops. Russia will scarcely submit to his being punished by a foreign ruler, and if he cannot be saved by diplomacy, his arrest may lead to a war with the Ameer, and perhaps with England also. This event, taken in conjunction with the permission given by the Sultan to Russian war vessels to enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles, is one of the many little things which may lead within a few days, or a few weeks, to serious results, as England cannot afford to let Russia annex new territories which will give her easier access to the Indian Empire. Russia is powerful enough in that direction already, and the statesmen of Great Britain are at this moment in serious mood, considering how all the new troubles may best be met.

LORD ABERDEEN IN BOSTON.

He Talks to a Globe Man About Home Rule and the Irish Press.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lady Aberdeen were in Boston last Monday night, on their way to the White Mountains. They put up quietly at the Vendome, but the ever-vigilant *Globe* found them out and appealed, in the person of Mr. C. C. Lynch, for an interview. The Earl of Aberdeen, it will be remembered, is a close friend of Gladstone’s and an advocate of Irish Home Rule. During his brief term of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he and his amiable wife won and deserved to win the good-will and confidence of the Irish people.

We append the *Globe's* interview: “Of course your Lordship’s connection with the cause of Home Rule and the policy of the Gladstonians qualifies you to express opinions on these questions which the *Globe* would be glad to present.”

“It does,” he replied, “although, as I am at present out of public life, I simply want to speak as an observer.”

“What do you think of the prospect of Liberal success?”

“Excellent, sir, excellent. Two more years and the present Parliament’s lease of life will expire by the seven years’ limitation of law.”

“Throughout the domain the signs indicate the defeat of the Conservative ministry.”

“The English people love and reverence Gladstone, and the liberal educational advancement of the people has grown into a tide that no barrier of Conservative class ideas will be able to stem.”

“Are the Irish people as strong in their belief that Gladstone and his party are sincere in their devotion to the cause of Home Rule as ever?”

“Yes, they are, with, of course, a slight defection of Mr. Parnell’s personal followers. But outside of this there is that sentiment in favor of it among the great masses of the English people that adds to the brightness of its outlook.”

“Home Rule must come from England, and to-day the opinions of the common people are the levers of public opinion.”

“How is the present dissatisfaction among the members of the Irish party regarded in England?”

“Certainly not with any diminishment of a firm belief in the Liberal policy, embodying, as it does, the measures of Home Rule sought for by the Irish people.”

“Has Mr. Parnell’s separation from the Liberals had any effect in causing the Liberal party to lessen its desires to fight and work for Home Rule?”

“No, sir. We are just as strong for Home Rule as ever. The Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone or myself, have not changed our intentions one iota. Certainly, Mr. Gladstone is as enthusiastic as of yore in the cause of Ireland, and Mr. Parnell’s charges and disaffection make no difference regarding the future policy.”

“How do you regard Parnell’s present strength?”

“Well, you can judge of that for yourself. The election of Sir John Pope Hennessy and subsequent elections have shown that he certainly is fast losing the hold that he once possessed.”

“Do you think there is any possibility of a reconciliation between Mr. Parnell and Gladstone?”

“No. I do not under the present circumstances of the dispute between them, and of Mr. Parnell’s charges made against the ex-Premier. The action of Mr. Parnell or the opposition faction is not regarded with the significance among English people that it is here. Home Rule is wanted by the Irish people, and they certainly will rally to a party that offers it to them.”

The Earl then branched into the action of the clergy in the recent split in the Irish party. He warmly defended them.

“I have heard, since here, that the action of the clergy in taking part in politics has been somewhat criticised, but any such criticism is unjust, for this reason. It is not the custom in America, I understand, for clergymen to take part in politics. In Ireland it is, and that is the difference.”

“For years the clergy have been looked to for advice on matters political. Nobody attempts to discountenance it, and certainly among the Irish they have always—by their own wish, but by the wishes of their people—acted as advisers in the elections.”

“Now, when the trouble concerning Mr. Parnell took place, the clergy didn’t jump in and cry him down. They remained perfectly calm and passive.”

“What did the Irish people do? They saw the inevitable trouble ahead and watched with drooping spirits the approach of a fierce internal dissension.”

“As they have always done, they turned toward the clergy, and the latter, forming as they did such an important factor, were asked to place themselves on record.”

“If they had refused to interfere, or hesitated after the eyes of the masses were turned toward them, people would say, ‘why do you now hesitate?’”

“There never was an instance when the clergy were not the guiding spirits

in the Irish politics, for Irish politics mean more than they do here. They are something more than what the word signifies, for they concern the very liberty of the people.

They took the only path open to them, and that was the path that was directed on the grounds of morality, outside of any other consideration. They certainly could not endorse Mr. Mr. Parnell; do you think so?”

“Now, you must let me do a little interviewing,” said the Earl, “and I think you newspaper men certainly are the best ones to get information from.”

“He then asked about the support that the Home Rule cause received in America; whether its sympathizers were confined to people of Irish birth or ancestry, or not, and of the feeling that existed against England and Englishmen in this country, if any existed.”

When he was told that governors, senators, representatives, business men and public men, without regard to political or race considerations, were numbered among the friends of Ireland, he expressed himself as much pleased, and when the notable reception tendered to the Irish envoys in Boston was described to him, his eyes fairly twinkled with delight.

“As the Conservative party stands to-day,” he said, “Mr. Parnell’s attitude toward them has made no effect on any outward appearance. They have not committed themselves, and have not made any advances to him to secure his support.”

With regard to the Behring Sea difficulty, the Earl expressed the opinion that the settlement of the controversy had been a satisfactory one to all concerned.

He would say but little regarding the McKinley Bill.

“While I have no opinion to express,” he said, “I know there is a considerable feeling among those interested in Canadian affairs that the McKinley Bill clauses affecting Canada’s commercial interests were intended to force a commercial union between Canada and the United States, but that seems to be far off, if the feeling existing at present in Canada is any criterion.”

“Among the masses of the English people the American tariff is a matter that interests them but little.”

At this juncture the Countess entered the room, and her husband introduced her to the writer.

She appears to be about thirty-five years old, rather stout, but with rosy cheeks and beautiful eyes.

“I am glad to meet one of you newspaper men,” she said.

She was thoroughly unpretentious and joined heartily in the conversation.

She expressed herself in terms of enthusiasm over her proposed plan of conducting a department in the *World's Fair* for the display of Irish commodities.

“We want to encourage and foster the industries of Ireland,” she said, “and I am now making arrangements to that end.”

The Earl and Countess shook hands with the reporter and wished him good-by, as they retired.

HOW LORD LEITRIM DIED.

The Man Who Shot Him Said to be Living and Prospering Here.

This story may not be strictly true; but it was told as a truth and circumstantial evidence supports it, says the *New York News*.

It was told by a travelling drummer just in from the West, the other night, and it was a story that seemed to interest those who heard it.

In some manner the talk had drifted around to Irish matters, and it was at this point that the drummer broke in with the remark:

“I saw the man who killed Lord Leitrim on my last trip West.”

Some of his hearers were not well acquainted with the tragedy in which this old peer was the central figure, although it was in the mouths of many people some ten years ago. In the Ireland of the past Lord Leitrim was probably as bad a landlord as ever cursed that country, and that is saying a good deal.

No Russian noble ever oppressed his serfs, and no American owner of slaves so drove them as did this noble Irish earl drive and grind his tenants. Indeed, he had the best of both the Russian and the American. These latter had to care for their slaves when they were sick, and bury them when they died. Lord Leitrim owned his tenants as thoroughly as any slave-owner, but when sick or dead, they might rot by the roadside for aught he cared.

That the ordinary landlord should grind his tenants for the benefit of frail dames in London, and joyous cocottes in Paris, is regarded as being within the ordinary run of things. Lord Leitrim did not stop there. His cruelties were not refined, but they were perpetrated with a certain thoroughness. A peasant on his estate who had a fair daughter or a comely wife might purchase respite from the lord with the honor of his daughter or wife, but not cheaper. As he rode abroad over his estate, he would note the pretty daughters of his tenants—and in Ireland, and in the part of it that Lord Leitrim disgraced, young Irish women are splendid creatures. To the tenant in arrears the possession of a pretty daughter was a curse. The lord would offer to entice her as a servant at the hall, and what that meant the Irish peasant knows, and grinds his teeth savagely over to this day.

But Lord Leitrim went too far, and one day he was found on a road on his own estate stark and dead, with a bullet deep in his body. He had been shot like a dog, and died almost as disgracefully as he lived.

These were the facts that those who knew anything of the matter quickly ran over in their minds when the drummer so abruptly said that he had met the man who killed the notoriously wicked old lord. So it was quite natural that they should ask the travelling drummer to explain at more length.

“I am not going to tell you in what city this man lives,” he said, “and I won’t tell you what his name or business is.”

THERE ARE REASONS FOR THAT.

And, again, I am not going to tell you how I came at the facts of this matter. I told a good bit of goods to him, and he is in business and prospering in a western city. I thoroughly believe that he is the man who ‘removed’ Lord Leitrim, and the sources from which my information comes are good.

“The story, as it was told to me,” said the drummer, “fits the well-known character of Lord Leitrim to perfection. It was a case in which he displayed even more than his usual cruel depravity. It was the old story of the handsome daughter of a tenant in arrears of rent. There was a brother in America, and to him the father wrote for assistance. It could not be immediately given, and when it was it was too late. The sister, in the meantime, had gone as a servant to the ‘Hall,’ and to her certain moral doom, wrought by methods that prevailed in Ireland and Russia not so many years ago. In due time the news came to the ken of the brother in America, and then one day a young Irishman boarded an ocean liner for Queenstown. He went to a village on the outer edge of Lord Leitrim’s estate. He did not need to study the habits of the old peer. He knew them. One day Lord Leitrim was riding home in high humor after evicting a tenant, when he heard the sound of a shot from a heavy caliber Colt revolver. He never again heard anything in this world. When his servants met his riderless horse they were not slow to guess what had happened to the ‘bad old lord,’ as they called him. When they found his dead body by the roadside they knew that a deed of vengeance had been done. Nobody much cared. Indeed a good many honest men were glad that one really bad man was put out of the way. A square-jawed young Irishman went aboard a cattle boat at Liverpool a few days after the killing of the old lord and worked his passage to New York.

“From New York he went to a western city and in that city he is to-day doing a good business, and I sold him a nice bill of goods less than four weeks ago. That’s the story. You may think what you please of it. As for myself I believe it is true.”

The reporter who learned the story was inclined, too, to think that it was true. It fits all the circumstances surrounding the killing of Lord Leitrim truly and well. There were a good many reasons why Lord Leitrim might have been shot by his tenants. But the Irish tenant is not a murderer. He suffered long and silently before doing an illegal act. But there is no class in the world who rate the honor of a woman higher. So it is quite reasonable that a determined young Irishman should cross 3000 miles of water to avenge the dishonor of his sister.

It is a good deal more likely that the drummer’s story is based on good substantial facts. Certain it is that the man who shot Lord Leitrim has never been caught, and certain it is that if Scotland Yard knows anything about the matter, he is somewhere in the United States.

And you may draw your own conclusions.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

On the 6th inst., at St. Peter’s Cathedral, Peterborough, Rev. Timothy Francis Collins, of Lindsay was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church by his Lordship Bishop O’Connor. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Scollard, of Ennismore, ordained last spring.

Four thousand priests are expected in Baltimore during the week of October in which will be celebrated the centenary of the Seminary of St. Sulpius. The whole Catholic hierarchy of the United States is likely to be in attendance.

It may be that Cardinal Gibbons will avail himself of the presence of the prelates and priests to consecrate the extension of the cathedral, and it is not unlikely that Bishop Keane, President of the Catholic University at Washington, will conclude it to be the proper time to unveil the statue of Pope Leo XIII., which he has secured. The exact date of this centennial celebration is not yet fixed.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

On the 8th instant His Lordship Bishop O’Connor visited the parish of Biddulph, of which Rev. John Conolly is the parish priest. The visit of the Bishop was for the purpose of administering the sacrament of confirmation. Seventy-five candidates had been prepared by the pastor, and, on examination by the Bishop, were found to be instructed in the most careful and thorough manner. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Mary’s, at 9 o’clock. In the sanctuary were His Lordship the Bishop; Rev. J. Conolly, pastor; Rev. Fathers Gahan and Kennedy, London; McRae, Parkhill; and McGrath. His Lordship preached a very instructive sermon, both children and adults being much edified by the discourse. After the administration of the sacrament the boys took the pledge to abstain from intoxicating drink until they had attained the age of twenty-one. His Lordship again addressed the happy little ones, giving them valuable and fatherly admonitions which will be remembered for many years, and be an incentive to carve out for themselves a future that will bring honor upon their faith, their country, their parents and themselves.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Catholic Classical School.

IT WAS FORMALLY OPENED BY BISHOP DOWLING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, FEAST OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

(Evening Times, September 9.)

Since Bishop Dowling’s arrival in Hamilton, some three years ago, it has been his earnest desire to inaugurate a school where youths wishing to study for the Church or other professions could obtain a preparatory education in classics. This hope has now been realized. A wing of the De La Salle Academy has been fitted up for the accommodation of such classes, and the school placed under the immediate charge of Rev. Geo. Clarkson, an experienced professor and for some time Director of a college in the city of Limerick, Ireland. Yesterday afternoon His Lordship formally opened the school, and placed it under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Thomas of Aquin. In his address to the pupils, thirty in number, he said that they were to be the pioneers of the institution, and hoped that they would prove themselves worthy of the sacrifices made in their behalf. Congratulatory addresses were also delivered by a Vicar General Keogh, Paris, Archbishop Gardiner, Cayuga, and Professor Clarkson, Chancellor Craven and the cathedral clergy were also present.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

The Bishop visits Mt. Forest on the 18th inst., and on the following Sunday morning will consecrate a new marble altar and lecture in the evening—confirmation at Glenelg on the 16th, Melancton 17th, Priceville 18th, blessing of a new bell at Arthur on Sunday, 20th, confirmation at Arthur 21st inst., Cayuga 24th, proximo, St. Patrick’s 11th, and Oakville 15th of October.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

“Catholic School History of England,” by a Catholic Teacher, is the title of a new work just issued by James A. Sadlier, of Montreal. It consists of 316 pages, and the typographical work, as well as the paper and press work, is simply faultless. It is a real pleasure to see books of this sort in the hands of our children. Not only do they compare favorably with like works used in the Public schools, but in the majority of cases they are superior in every regard. The all-important feature, however, is to be found in the contents. In this volume the historical events are related with great care as to facts, while the style is such as to render the book as interesting as a work of travel or a romance. This is a very important feature, as a history written in a stiff and dry style becomes tiresome; the task of reading is an unpleasant one, and therefore deemed a hardship. The following preface will be found true in every regard; and we hope the new history will shortly be used by all the separate schools, in the Dominion:

“The following pages were written to provide our Catholic schools of all grades with such a record of the main facts of English history as, viewed from a Catholic standpoint, would present them before the pupils with fairness and impartiality. The text-books of English history used in the Public schools are objectionable to Catholics because of the anti-Catholic coloring given to many events, especially those relating to the Church and to religious matters. In treating of such controversial questions the author has studiously avoided all remarks that could offend the most fastidious, and has given merely a necessary and clear view of the facts related.”

According to the *Tribuna*, of Rome, Cardinal Vannutelli will replace Cardinal Rampolla as Papal Secretary of State.