

The Catholic Record.

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

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I preach political sermons because the circumstances of the times demand political sermons. When men of the opposing parties thrive by denouncing one another as robbers and rogues, when it is confessed that the electorate is corrupted and that the political leaders do it, when it is acknowledged there is a grasping ecclesiasticism, and a hierarch driven vote in the land, and that both parties tremble before it, and when it is seen before our eyes that many leaders of both parties plunge into a common pit of degradation in a libery and honor-sacrificing subservience to this foreign and anti-patriotic hierarchy, should not somebody preach political sermons?" — Bishop Carman (Melbourn).

Bromide of potassium. Take one teaspoonful three times a day, one hour before meals, in a small quantity of water. Shake well before taking.

Our esteemed friend of the London Free Press is most desirous that "Mowat should go" for the reason that, amongst other grave shortcomings, he appears to move slowly in the direction of tax exemptions. Our tangled contemporary declares that, for proceeding in this wise, Mr. Mowat is a "reactionist." Would it not be more in accord with common sense were he charged with "Conservatism." Evidently our friend's logic has had an attack of la grippe.

"Even a large section of the clergy have become ashamed of the attitude that they are forced to occupy in relation to the taxes which they escape, but which other people, some of whom are not nearly so well off, are compelled to pay." — Free Press.

Let us look into this matter for a moment. Will our neighbor kindly give us the names of half a dozen preachers in the country who have declared that they are ashamed to be exempted from the payment of taxes? We have read a good deal of their sayings and writings, but we must confess we never yet came across such a declaration. Furthermore, were taxes imposed on ministers of the gospel, out of whose pockets would the taxes come? Out of those of the people, most assuredly; or, in other words, as the Free Press puts it, "other people, some of whom are not nearly so well off," would still have to pay the tax. We will put it in another way. A minister of the gospel in London, for example, lives in a house assessed at five thousand dollars. He has a wife and family to provide for. His salary is a thousand dollars a year. Were exemptions abolished he would have to pay taxes to the amount of one hundred dollars per annum. The people would undoubtedly be asked to bear this burden, either in the form of a direct payment from the church funds, or in the shape of an increased salary to the preacher. The logic of our contemporary is very ill with the grippe.

"In order to keep abreast of public opinion it will be found necessary to consult the keeping of the provincial affairs to other lands than those of Mr. Mowat, who has been so long hoodwinked with the palace at Toronto as to have become a very vassal of His Highness as represented here." — Free Press.

Representing the staunch Presbyterian, Oliver Mowat, as a "vassal of His Highness" shows that the disease, in our neighbor's case, has assumed the malignant form. If the Free Press and its following were ever to become numerous enough to bring about such a law as the abolition of tax exemptions, of one thing we feel certain, it would not be because they considered such a law so much of a benefit to the community at large as an injury to the Catholic Church. This is the scheme in a nut-shell. It is a case where a man cuts off his nose to spite his face. But were this change to be inaugurated, are our separated friends quite sure that they would not be in the vanguard amongst those who would cry out for a return of the old system. It would be well were they to bear in mind the fact that Catholics have always made and will ever make the most extraordinary sacrifices for the sustenance and advancement of their religion. Their very nature prompts them to this course. They believe, as firmly as they believe that they live and breathe, that they hold in their keeping the divine gift of faith—they believe that they are in communion with the Church which our divine Redeemer established on earth; and, believing this, they will sustain that church, they will raise aloft the spire and the cross in every corner of this great country which they were the first to explore—they will guard this church and beautify and enrich it as becomes the habitation of Christ the Crucified—as long as the sun shines above us; and taxes and persecution and injustice and animosity,

born of the superstitions spread abroad by the 16th century revolt, will only have for effect a still more intense love of that church, and a still more resolute determination to stand by it and defend it with the same holy inspirations that guided the crusaders of old.

But while Catholics will do all this, how, we may ask, will the new departure affect our separated brethren? Will they be ready to undergo the hardships that such a law will bring about? No doubt it would please many of them to know that the tax-gatherer's hand was laid heavily on the magnificent properties of the Catholic Church; but will it not be laid equally heavy on their own churches and institutions? This being the case it would be well, while they have the time, to count the cost and sum up how many of their churches and institutions would go under in the financial storm that would break over their heads. We doubt not many of our separated friends have not given the probable consequences full consideration. The most noisy advocates of the change are those who never enter a church of any description, and who spend their Sabbaths reading the Sunday papers, and other literature of a like character.

But after all it is a useless task arguing these matters with a newspaper like the Free Press. We verily believe that, were it possible by such a course to get Mr. Mowat to "go," our contemporary would favor the endowment of every Catholic Church in the country, and would invite His Highness to take up his residence in Government House, Toronto.

The libel suit brought by the proprietors of the many sided and scheming Mill newspaper against the Empire Printing Company will be the means of affording some light, we trust, on the value of Washington as a health resort. It will be remembered that the Globe and Empire accused the editor of the Mail of paying a visit to Uncle Sam for the purpose of showing how an intensely pro-British burrah for the flag that braves a thousand years—the battle and the breeze newspaper could be operated by a through-going annexationist. At the first onslaught the Mail man put on a tremendous spurt of offended dignity, merely condescending to remark that its hard-worked editor had gone to Washington in search of health and recreation.

No one would begrudge the Mail editor a plenty of good health, and it is only reasonable that he should have a fair share of recreation, but what "no fellow can understand," as my Lord Dundreary would put it, is this: 1st. Why should Washington be selected in place of California or Colorado? 2nd. Having selected Washington, why did the editor seek recreation by engaging in almost the same sort of work to which he had been a ways accustomed. There is mention made of interviewing committeemen, of supplying statistical information to those persons, and of representing our country as about to produce a huge crop of annexationists if the plants be nourished by keeping off the detrimental influence of closer trade relations, etc. And this is called recreation! We hope the coming legal contest will clear up the mystery. At present it seems inexplicable indeed. No fellow can possibly fathom it!

An amusing feature of this turmoil in Toronto is the conduct of the Mail man after he sent forth the first outburst of offending dignity. Finding that evasion and even bald denial would not get him out of the pit, he began crying and weeping and tearing his hair with all his might, in just such a fashion as would be noticed in a big booby of a boy who would be caught robbing an orchard or a hen-roost, stating his case to the policeman in this wise: "I never did it, so I didn't. Them fellows of the Empire and Globe, they want to run my business, so they do. I never did it, I tell you. They're liars. I wouldn't do such a thing. It was them fellows did it themselves, so it was. I wasn't there at all."

O BUNTING! Bunting! has it come to this. You started on a career of bearing false witness against your Catholic neighbors, because they were not numerous and not powerful enough to be feared, and before you got well on your way, the fate befell you that befalls all tricksters and humbugs. It is the old story over again. When a man takes for his task, in an intensely Protestant community, abuse of the Catholic Church, her priests and her people, we should make up our minds that that man needs watching. It always comes to pass that there is something the matter with him. He dons the clothing of the lamb to cover the nature of the wolf. **O Bunting!** Bunting! the way of the

transgressor is hard; very hard. You did not keep on the livery of Sam Jones very long. Whose coat will you wear next?

It is announced that the Rev. H. D. Hunter, of this city, has received a call to a church in St. Joseph, Michigan. During his residence in London he has said many untruthful and unkind things about the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Notwithstanding this, we wish the rev. gentleman no harm. On the contrary, we hope he will have no reason to regret the change. We trust he will now turn over a new leaf, and pray to be forgiven for having planted so much poison in the minds of his people against their Catholic neighbors. Such a change will lead to a much better state of life in this world, and, we feel assured, will be a benefit to him in the next.

The Lindsay Warder, edited by Mr. Samuel Hughes, remarks: "Meantime Ontario's sons should calmly calculate the future, and prepare themselves to shoulder their rifles once more to defend their hearths and homes from treason and rebellion within and Jews without. The greatest minds of Canada have for some years foretold a bloody struggle to check arrogant, insolent, intolerant Rome in Canada."

Samuel! Samuel! this is tremendous talk. You are becoming positively bloodthirsty. If you persevere in this course you may provoke opposition, and be forced to write your editorials with an axe-handle and keep a bull-dog chained to the safe. Samuel, we fear you are not a Christian, for we cannot discover the smallest particle of docility and meekness in your character. It is all fight, and the ink with which you write is a deep carmine mixed with gall. This talk of fighting, Samuel, is very disagreeable, particularly so in this inflexible stage of our history. Stop it, Samuel, stop it, for pity sake. The indiscriminate use of bayonets, bullets, blunderbusses, bowie knives, bludgeons and brick bats is shocking execrable. Furthermore, there is no glory to be expected, because, if you engage in this work you will most assuredly be arrested, taken before the judge, and sentenced to break stones. Samuel, you should go to Washington, as Mr. Farrer did, take a rest, and get your nervous system into good shape.

It has been announced from Ottawa that the Hon. Mr. Foster and his wife have issued invitations to a large number of senators and members of Parliament and their families to a dinner. When the Finance Minister thought fit last fall to marry a divorced woman during the life time of her husband we expressed our unqualified dissent, if not disgust, at such immorality being tolerated in high quarters. Mr. Foster is not one of the common people while he holds the responsible and representative position of a Cabinet Minister. Want ordinary morals attempt in the way of scandal may prove but a nine days' wonder for the general community; but a Minister of State cannot afford to defy public opinion. As we predicted when the solemn crime was perpetrated, Mrs. Chisholm has not been noticed either at Earncliffe by Lady Macdonald, or at the Government House by Lady Stanley. Now we are informed that Mr. Foster is determined to secure the social status to which his high position entitles him.

It is our opinion that Mr. Foster and Mrs. Chisholm will have to send out messengers on the highways and the bypaths to force people into the banquet. The French-Canadians, who have a horror of divorce, will certainly not countenance by their presence what they heartily condemn, both as Christian women and ladies of refinement, nor will many of our Ontario members be willing to introduce their wives and daughters to a Herodias of the nineteenth century. The best thing Mr. Foster could do is to withdraw himself and Mrs. Chisholm from the public gaze and retire into private life. How "they will fare in the next life 'tis God only knows."

KNOX COLLEGE, of which Rev. Mr. Caven is Principal, received during the year 1889 a revenue of \$17,921.80. Its expenses were \$18,390.80, or \$469 more than its receipts. Probably if Principal Caven had remained at his post attending to his work these \$469 might have been saved. Instead, the Rev. Principal was perambulating the Province in company with Mr. John Charlton, M. P., and a few rev. friends, agitating the country on the Jesuit Estate Act. It is now in order for the Equal Rights men to come to the rescue and not allow Principal Caven to suffer in soul or in pocket for his ill-timed and unsuccessful advocacy of their cause. His expenses during the Equal Rights campaign must have been considerable. His trip to Quebec with the big petition and clerical

encouragement must have cost a good round sum, not to mention the humiliation caused by the sad and disheartening interview with the Governor General.

It is no wonder Knox College suffered financially when its Principal was absent half the year round, especially when his mind was so agitated and all his mental faculties so concentrated on one subject, viz., "the Jesuits." The strain must have been hard to bear. Principal Caven obtained land for his college in Algoma valued at \$100,000, but he must wait until the Jesuits have opened up the country and civilized it before he can realize any profits. As the Jesuits have done this for Manitoba, Dakota, Montana and Alaska, there is no reason why they should not do it for Algoma.

If Principal Caven were wise he would stop agitating the country against the Jesuits. He should, on the contrary, go down to Montreal and make friends with Rev. Father Turgeon. If he should do this, and beg Father Turgeon's pardon for all the outrages he heaped on the Jesuits, and promise to mind his own business in future, probably Father Turgeon would send out a few missionaries to Algoma, and Principal Caven's township would not only materialize, but realize, so there would be no more deficits.

It is positively asserted that all the North West members of Parliament will vote against Mr. McCarthy's proposition to abolish French as an official language. It is certain that he could not get a North-Western member to second his motion, so the ugly task was undertaken by Col. Danison, of Toronto. The Bill was therefore both moved and seconded by Torontonians. Toronto is so very ambitious that its residents expect to do the governing for the whole Dominion. Some other localities, however, not having before them a salutary dread of Mr. Dalton McCarthy's bullets and bayonets, will insist on having a word to say in the matter. Mr. McCarthy was not present at the Conservative caucus held on the 24th inst. It is stated that the Quebec Conservatives threatened to leave the caucus hall if he were present.

PETITIONS have been presented to Parliament from the North West Territories, praying that the Parliament pass no law abolishing or restraining the use of French as an official language. The petitions come from Anthracite, Fish Creek, Bant, Ghost River, Canmore and Lethbridge. They were presented by Mr. Davis, of Alberta. While no agitation seems to be taking place amongst the people of this Province having in view the change indicated, the charge of mediocrescence and impertinence may be fairly laid at the doors of Mr. Dalton McCarthy and the unreasoning and disturbing element of which he is the overseer.

ANOTHER instance of Catholic separate school success has come to our notice from Almonte, in the County of Lanark. The separate school passed twelve pupils at the High School entrance examinations for 1889, six at each term. During the year the public schools passed eighteen pupils. The latest information we have of the number of pupils attending these schools, respectively, is derived from the report of the Minister of Education with attendance for 1887. The separate school attendance in that year was 181, public school attendance 494. Assuming that this proportion still exists, as it probably does, the separate school shows a success of sixty-six per thousand, the public school 36 per thousand. This is another evidence of the falsehood of the boastful statements of the anti-Catholic press that the separate schools are of an inferior class. To enhance the victory, we may add that a separate school pupil, John Hall, headed the list with five hundred marks, at the December examination. This success reflects great credit upon the teachers of Almonte school, and especially upon the principal.

There is another demand from one of our Provinces for better terms. It does not come from Quebec, however, so the Mail has no opportunity to expatiate on the greed of the Catholic Church in connection therewith. It comes from the Premier of Prince Edward Island. The Premier declares that the Island must have better terms in order to save it from direct taxation for Provincial purposes. Why does not the Mail make this the occasion for a disquisition on the greed of the Protestant clergy? This is the second Protestant Province which, since the Mail began abusing Quebec, has endeavored to

better its condition at the expense of the Dominion.

A curious amendment is proposed to the Quebec Election Law. The amendment, here quoted, is apparently designed to allow corruption on a small scale:

"If, however, such corrupt practice was of such a trifling nature or of such trifling extent that the result of election cannot have been affected by such act, whether alone or in connection with other illegal practices at such election, such corrupt practice shall not void the election."

"We shall probably never be able to strike an effective blow at corruption in elections until we adopt the British plan and send the offenders to gaol. The step Mr. Mezier is taking is altogether in the wrong direction."

The Mail has sometimes fits of Angliomania, but of late the reading public pays very little attention to its absurd, incoherent and bigoted ways. Especially has it lost the confidence of its patrons since its chief editor visited Washington. In its wild attacks on the Ultramontanes and clericalists of Quebec the Mail is pro-British to any extent and nothing is good or perfect except what is patterned after the British plan. Even the elections in these provinces, it says, shall never be free from corruption "until they are carried on after the British plan, and offenders are sent to gaol." Does the Mail know that in England the usual cost of an election is five thousand pounds sterling? Even that sum is about the smallest average amount required for an electioneering campaign. Many men in England spend from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds sterling in canvassing and bribing, and yet may fail to be returned because the opposition candidate had more money at his back. Even in Ireland, where there is no opposition and Home Rulers are elected by acclamation, an election cannot be effected for any sum smaller than two or three hundred pounds. This would be a grand system to introduce into our electioneering campaigns.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.
THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST POSITION.
The Salisbury government is placing itself in a peculiar and dangerous position by the conduct which it has at least permitted in connection with the proposed new legislation for Ireland, and the result is apt to be disastrous to the Balfour regime. Either directly or indirectly, the government party has incited the land commission to act in the interests of the landlords and to the serious prejudice of tenants by raising the rents under the revision. In the new schedule, which has just been issued, the judicial rents fixed in 1874 are everywhere increased, which is naturally regarded as an outrage upon the people. The commissioners may plead that, since they were ordered to revise the rents with reference to the rise and fall of values, they have been obliged to raise them at this time; but the fact remains that a palpable increase is made absolutely in the interest of the landlords and without regard to any other consideration—least of all the welfare of the tenantry. The commission has raised the judicial rents as completed in 1875 by about 25 per cent, in order to give the landlords enhanced terms in the purchase of their property. A few organs among the Tory press attempt to defend the fraud, but their efforts are ludicrously feeble, and there is little doubt that the whole business will be seriously resented by Parliament. It is expected that the Tories will overshoot their mark and that their action will lead to the rejection of the government land purchase bill by the House of Commons.

THE O'SHEA CASE.
The hearing of Captain O'Shea's motion to commit the Star, Freeman's Journal and Herald for contempt, was on Tuesday. Captain O'Shea was present absolutely the newspaper statements, and especially the scandalous suggestion that he was complacently wronged. He avows that his suit for divorce is bona fide, and before instituting the proceedings he had consulted his wife's relations, and had obtained their sympathy and support. To this Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith, counsel for the defence, replied that O'Shea himself invited publicity by granting an interview to one of the papers in question. O'Shea adds to his first affidavit another, denying he was shunned in the House of Commons for conniving at the liaison between Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea. The case was adjourned.

IRISH LABOR SOCIETY.
The conference of labor leaders held at Cork decided to form an Irish Federated Trade Association, the programme of which was enunciated by Mr. Davitt in a lecture. This is an alliance of English and Irish workmen; the taxation of land values so that labor and industry may be relieved from the burdens inflicted by privileged land classes, and the payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons. Mr. Davitt also includes in the programme of the Irish Labor Society free education, universal suffrage and the eight-hour movement.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.
Cardinal Manning, writing to the National Laborers' Dwellings and Sanitary Association, refers to the report on the artisans' dwellings in Dublin, and says it gives him pleasure to know that

they are vigorously taking in hand the work not only of improving but also of erecting the dwellings of those who live by labor. What was wanted was a prompt and vigorous application of the statute law as it existed. The Archbishop of Dublin has also written, stating that the city will be discredited if the example Sir Edward Guinness has set is not followed up.

FABE FURBY'S IDEA.
Earl Darcy, in a speech at Liverpool on the Irish question, last week, admitted that a land purchase scheme was necessary, as the lesser of two evils. The latest federal development of the home rule idea was much more reasonable than Mr. Gladstone's original proposals, and, doubtless, could be made to work; but he believed it to be impossible to create a satisfactory central body responsible for imperial affairs, because the English representation would outweigh the Irish, Scotch and Welsh together.

TWO MEN DEAD.
Mr. Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, Liberal member of the House of Commons for the middle division of Glamorgan-shire, is dead. In point of service Mr. Talbot was the oldest member of the House of Commons, having sat for the county uninterruptedly for fifty nine years. The death is also announced of Mr. Alexander Craig-Sellar, Liberal Unionist M. P. for the Pateick division of Lunenburgshire. He was one of the most active of the Liberal-Unionists.

COMPLIMENT DENIED.
The application to commit the publishers of the London edition of the New York Herald, the Freeman's Journal and the London Star for contempt of court in commenting on the O'Shea Parnell case, failed on Tuesday.

A GENERAL FIGHT.
At a Liberal Unionist meeting at Liverpool Tuesday, R. W. Russell, member of the House of Commons, was aided by some dissentients, which provoked a general uproar and general fight.

A MANCHESTER RESOLUTION.
Among the resolutions passed by the Liberal Federation at its recent Manchester meeting was one demanding a popular vote on the question of disestablishing the Church of England.

MRS. HONORABLE VIVIANE DEAD.
Ireland's greatest theologian, Monsignor Neville, dean of Cork, has gone to his reward. This illustrious ecclesiastic was for years the favorite professor of theology in Maynooth College.

MAYOR WALSH JAILED.
Mr. Edward Walsh, mayor of Wexford, Ireland, and proprietor of the newspaper The People, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing a boycott notice.

PARNELL VS. THE TIMES.
In Mr. Parnell's case against the London Times, the proceedings will begin on Monday, the 27th.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Sisters Hospitalers of St. Joseph beg to return their heartfelt thanks to all the persons who have contributed in making the late bazaar in aid of the Hotel Dieu a success. The sum of \$200 was realized by the bazaar, clear of all expenses.

GODERICH.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., Rev. Father West presented each of the four pupils who passed the late entrance examination to the high school with a \$5 gold piece. This is one of the many instances in which Father West shows the deep interest he takes in the school. It may be well to state here that the Sisters of St. Joseph who do all in their power to make their schools second to none in Ontario.

ILLNESS OF MR. JAMES BRADY OF INGERSOLL.—We regret to learn that Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, who has been suffering for several weeks from a severe attack of influenza, has not yet recovered. His physician certifies good hope of his recovery, but his condition is still precarious. Mr. Brady is one of the most highly respected citizens of Western Canada, and though he has always been a consistent and practical Catholic, he is held in the highest esteem by Protestants equally with his Catholic friends. We wish Mr. Brady a speedy recovery, and this wish is entertained by thousands of Mr. Brady's friends and well-wishers throughout Ontario.

E. B. A.—At the regular meeting of Shamrock branch, No. 6 of Hamilton, the following officers were installed for 1890 by P. Crotty, Grand President, assisted by Brother M. Malone: J. P. Ball, President; D. McManus, Vice President; John Sullivan, Recording Secretary; J. F. Shaw, Financial Secretary; T. J. Coughlin, Treasurer; J. Loftus and D. Farr, Stewards; M. O'Neill, Marshal; J. Donald, Assistant Marshal; R. Ball, Messenger. Martin Malone and T. J. Coughlin were elected delegates to the convention; J. F. Shaw, R. Ball, M. C. Nelli, J. Sullivan and J. P. Ball Executive Committee. Martin Malone, J. P. Ball and W. Jamieson Hall Committee, and W. Jamieson, J. P. Ball and J. Sullivan were appointed auditors. At the same meeting one member was balloted and two applications for membership received.

The estate of the late Hon. James Balfour, of Halifax, is valued at \$100,000. The following are the benevolent bequests: To endow a college for the education of Catholic youth upon the death of deceased's wife, \$30,000; Society of St. Vincent de Paul, \$5,000; St. Joseph's Orphanage, \$5,000; Catholic Reformatory, \$5,000; Archbishop O'Brien, \$1,000; an unnamed charity, \$2,000; to divide between twenty widows \$2,000; Charitable Irish Society, \$1,000; Catholic Infants' Home, \$5,000; Rev. E. F. Murphy, \$1,000. The balance of the estate is divided between the children of the deceased.

The Rev. Father Statist died at Baltimore on the 17th ultimo. He was celebrated as a mathematician and astronomer.