

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published Weekly at 44 and 46 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Catholic Record.

London, sat., Jan. 7th, 1888.

THE EPIPHANY.

The word Epiphany is simply the Greek word epiphaneia, appearance, or manifestation, slightly changed to adapt it to the English language.

We read in St. Matthew's gospel that when Jesus was born in Bethlehem, "in the days of King Herod, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem saying, where is he that is born King of the Jews?"

Proceeding on their way, the wise men again beheld the Star by which they had been before guided, "until it stood over where the child was."

The Epiphany has always been celebrated by the Church with that splendor and joy which mark the mystery of the day as a most happy event.

The promises which Almighty God made to Abraham, that in his seed—that is, through his posterity—all nations of the earth should be blessed, was not fulfilled until God was made known to other nations beside the Jews.

Appropriately, during the Octave of the Epiphany, Solemn Mass is celebrated in Rome each morning in one of the Oriental rites approved by the Church.

used in the diocese of Milan. These rites date from the very earliest period of the Church's existence, and are approved because, notwithstanding the diversity of language, and of ceremonies in these Masses, the same Church preserves in them more widely spread Latin Roman rites.

The star by which the Magi were led to know of the coming of the expected Christ had been foretold by Balaam, an Ammonite soothsayer whose history is recorded in Numbers xxii.

This was interpreted of the coming of Christ, even by the Jewish Doctors, and the announcement was expected to be made by the appearance of an extraordinary star.

This star was not a star of the natural heavens, as is evident from the account given by St. Matthew of the manner in which it directed the journey of the Magi, but it was a supernatural appearance sent by God for the purpose of leading them to the birthplace of Christ.

RITUALISM.

The Protestant Bishop of London, England, appointed a day not long since, for the consecration of a church at Pilbesch Gardens; but when the day came he made the consecration at the unusual hour of eight a. m.

The contradictory doctrines taught by the various parties which exist in the Church of England were thus brought into rather a curious juxtaposition on this occasion, though it not unfrequently happens that these diversities found in the same Church are brought out with equal prominence.

THE DUBLIN UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

The truth is at least coming out in regard to the great Unionist meeting in Dublin. Of course it was to be expected that the power and influence of the Government could bring together a large number of people in a city like Dublin, and that they succeeded in doing so is no evidence that Dublin, much less that Ireland, is with them for Coercion.

It has also been said that there were thousands of people outside who could not gain admission. This is true, but the thousands were Nationalists who had no tickets, and could not get them, because they were not in sympathy with the organizers of the meeting.

The demonstration itself was as purely Orange as the usual demonstrations of the 12th of July, though there were a few Catholics and Liberal Unionists present; but of these, not more than two hundred could be mustered at any time in Dublin.

The meeting was not representative of Dublin in any sense: though it would be nothing extraordinary that five thousand people should be found in that city to side with the Government.

No one pretends that Nationalists comprise the whole population of Dublin. But the true test of the strength of the National cause is to be seen in the vote cast for the Nationalist and Unionist candidates at the polls.

Table with columns for DUBLIN CITY, DUBLIN COUNTY, and DUBLIN DIVISIONS, showing Nationalist and Unionist votes for 1885 and 1886.

These are all the votes that the Unionists could command by fair or foul means. It must be borne in mind that only a small proportion of the Nationalists could vote in more than one division, whereas many of the Unionists could do so, so that with all the boasts of influence, wealth, and intelligence of the Unionist party, they could make not even a show of resistance to the Nationalists; in consequence of which they absolutely abandoned the very pretence of a contest in 1886, in four divisions out of six.

But of course, Lord Hartington did not claim to have at his back the popular vote of Ireland. He only claimed that the Unionist vote is nearly equal to that of the Nationalists. How true this claim may be seen in the fact that in 1885 Dublin City and County cast 36,452 votes for the National cause, while the Tory-Liberal-Unionist combination polled 19,827 votes, all told.

only eight Unionists; and one of these, Sir George Owens, is regularly elected for a thoroughly Nationalist Ward, by acclamation, because he is an inoffensive old man who, in spite of his Toryism, is popular.

THE POLICY OF LYING.

In his Oxford speech, Lord Salisbury, after making some coarse remarks intended for witticisms, about Mr. O'Brien's clothes, said:

"What is there to excite the sympathy of English Liberals? Mr. O'Brien broke the law; (hear!) he incited others to break the law: he recommended that men who were employed by the Crown in recovering just debts should be met with violence, and in consequence of his recommendations they were met with violence, scalded, and some of them brought near to death's door." (Cries of shame.)

There is nothing which could show more conclusively the utter indefensibility and tyranny of the Government's course in regard to Mr. O'Brien's treatment, than the fact that the leader of the Government finds it necessary to utter deliberate lies in order to defend its position.

His Lordship must certainly have known, when he made the above statement, that on the Countess of Kingston's estate there were no evictions, nor attempts at eviction.

Another point in Lord Salisbury's speech deserves attention. He states that the tenants related payment of "just debts." The demand of the tenants was for a reduction of 20 per cent. The courts have already decided that they were entitled to a reduction much greater than this, so that, contrary to Lord Salisbury's contention, the justice was altogether on their side.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDE and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, delegates of the Irish National League, have received a most enthusiastic welcome in all parts of Canada which they visited.

A WELL KNOWN Evangelical clergyman, on being accused of leaning toward Universalism, replied that he hoped everybody would go to heaven, and said he; "there are some persons I wish were there now."

THE Russian Government have forbidden the exportation into Prussia of stone used for building forts. This would seem to indicate that the pacific intentions of that power are not so intense as it would have the world believe them to be.

THE Greek Church is as strongly opposed as ever to the sectarian propagandism of the so-called Evangelical missionaries. Mr. Constantine, by birth an American, of Greek ancestry, has for some years been doing missionary work at Smyrna in Asia Minor.

REV. CANON O'MAHONY, in a speech at Cork, recently, charged certain local Government officials with systematically corrupting young girls. The Dublin Freeman's Journal endorses and amplifies the charges, and demands that the guilty officials be arrested. The Pall Mall Gazette says it has information that only one man, a tried and trusted agent of Dublin Castle, is implicated.

WAR rumors are still growing in intensity. The Austrian reserves have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and Austrian subjects in Roumania have been warned to be ready also for the same purpose. Turkey is likewise engaged in active military preparations. Fifty thousand additional troops have been called for. Turkey still owes Russia 2,750,000 war indemnity, and Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that unless it be paid forthwith Russia will take possession of the territory in Asia Minor which is pledged to secure the indemnity. Turkey cannot pay, and it seems probable that she intends to fight rather than to attempt payment. On the

other hand, it is very positively asserted by some correspondents that there are excellent reasons for believing that all difficulties between the powers concerned will be peacefully settled.

From the result of the Mayoralty election in Toronto we discover that the Ministerial associations of the city which threw themselves into the canvass with all their might and vigor, do not control the vote of the electors. The Protestant clergy, at least outside the church of England, labored in their churches and outside of them to elect Mr. Rogers, and they were aided by both Globe and Mail.

THE Right Rev. Bishop of Ontario, in a Christmas Pastoral addressed to the "members of the Church in the diocese of Ottawa," urges them to contribute to the stipends of the clergy by generous offerings at Christmas, "the anniversary of the Incarnation." We have been accustomed to regard Christmas as the anniversary of the birth of our Lord. The "anniversary of the Incarnation" we have been accustomed to observe on the 25th of March, the day of the Annunciation, when Christ "was conceived of the Holy Ghost."

As will be seen in another part of the CATHOLIC RECORD, Mr. F. B. Hayes, of Ottawa, has donated one thousand dollars to the funds of the National League. This generous act proves conclusively that Mr. Hayes is an Irishman of the genuine stamp. Those who are forever parading before the world their love of the old land, and their great desire to see her wrongs redressed, but who never contribute of their means to carry on the great work in favor of Home Rule, are men ill deserving the name of Irishmen. We have too many of these in Canada, and it is a remarkable fact that those who could afford to be most liberal are invariably the ones who contribute little or nothing. There are hundreds who could well afford to give as Mr. Hayes has given, but we fear few will follow his example. If Irishmen like Mr. Hayes, and Mr. O. J. Higgins, President of the Gladstone branch of the Irish National League of Ottawa, were more plentiful, Home Rule would be very soon obtained.

MR. GLADSTONE reached Dover on his way to the Continent 27th December. A number of rough booted him and threw snowballs at him, none of which struck him. A delegation of Kentish Liberals presented to him an address.

In reply Mr. Gladstone criticised Lord Salisbury's uncertain declarations regarding Fair Trade, and said "his Lordship talked of the consolidation of the Empire while pursuing a policy of national disruption. How can the Empire be consolidated by opposing the will of four out of five millions of the Irish people? Ireland is acting with moderation, because she knows she has friends in England, and as long as her moderation continues, so long shall she have sympathy. All the elective authorities are for Home Rule, except Belfast Council. The foreign imported Government stands alone. The Liberals had never inscribed on their banner the name of a cause without carrying it through, and the cause of Ireland will be carried through triumphantly."

COERCION BY PERJURY.

The following instructions issued to the police show the diabolical spirit which animates the present Government in its treatment of Ireland. If even the present servile majority at Lord Salisbury's back can tolerate such an unblushing incentive to crime, there is less of "British love of honor and fair play" in the present Parliament than we give them credit for. Such a disclosure of unmitigated villainy should be met at once, on the opening of Parliament with such a vote of non-confidence as would unmistakably mark the public indignation against any set of men who dare to issue such a document, in the name and by authority of the British people: Cork, 13, 11, 1887.

Whenever a runaway M. P., against whom a warrant is in existence, turns up anywhere that make a speech, informations should if possible be sworn that he has violated in speech some provision of section two of Crimes Act, and obtain and execute warrant. Return this at once, and do not let this document out of your hands. H. G. CARY, C. I.

This document has been furnished by cable from Mr. Thomas Sherlock to the Catholic News of New York. It is as plain a command to commit perjury, as could be given; but it appears that there is no infamy so degraded that the present Government is not willing to commit it. It is to be remarked that the members of Parliament who have evaded arrest so far, have not done so because they are unwilling to suffer for the cause of Ireland, but because they had work to do in their country's cause which could not be so readily done by others. This was the case with Messrs. Cox, Gilroy and Sheehy. The last named has been arrested and taken to Clonsilla Jail.

LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, 17th December, 1887.

My Dear Mr. Coffey,—I enclose I send you for publication in the CATHOLIC RECORD an interesting document from the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of Windsor, Ont. This mission is looked upon by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda as a work of such importance, that His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect has thought fit to issue a special letter of recommendation in favor of it. In fact, the souls of those poor colored people have been, like our own, redeemed at the infinite price of the precious blood of Jesus Christ; and the Almighty God, who wishes that all men should be saved, and that none should perish, cannot but look with favor upon all who will furnish us with the means whereby we may be enabled to save a many of them as possible.

Here, in Rome, one is better than anywhere else able to see in greater efforts put forth by the Holy See, for the conversion of nations. There are here schools and colleges and seminaries and universities innumerable where young men are trained up and fitted for the holy ministry, and after having drunk the sacred science of religion at the most pure fountain of the teacher of all churches, are sent forth to Asia, Africa, Australia and America to preach the gospel to Indians and savages, to men of all races and colors.

At the great Urban College of the Propaganda particularly are found students from all the nations on the face of the earth. There are white, black and yellow-skinned mingle together, sitting side by side on the benches of the school and in the chapel pews. If one happens to drop in on a Sunday or festival day, during High Mass, he may see the celebrant a white man, perhaps some foreign Bishop or Archbishop, the deacon a yellow-skinned Indian, the subdeacon a black African. Here, therefore, one sees the large-hearted, all embracing charity of Holy Mother the Church at work preparing her apostles and sending them forth year after year to carry the gospel of peace to the uttermost parts of the earth. Now, such a mission as being established and carried on in a remote corner in the wilds of Africa and the boundless regions of Asia and Australia, we have at our own doors. The colored people of Windsor and neighborhood in fact offer a far more encouraging field of missionary labor than do similar missions in the very heart of Africa, and if so much energy and money are spent in founding and maintaining the foreign missions, why cannot our good Catholic people of Canada and the neighboring states make a generous effort to enable us to make a more colored home mission a grand success?

It is for this purpose the sacred Congregation of the Propaganda has deemed it its duty to raise its voice and make appeal in favor of the great work of Christian charity actually being carried on among the colored people of Windsor. Let us therefore all read the appeal, coming to them even from Rome, by side a little sum of money to be devoted towards the erection of the buildings required for the successful prosecution of this holy and apostolic work. The foundations of these buildings will be laid in the spring, shortly after my return from Europe, provided we can succeed in obtaining the necessary funds. Yours sincerely in Christ, J. T. WAGNER, P. P., Dean THOMAS COFFEY, Esq., London.

Rome, 14 December, 1887. R. V. DOMBIE.—Ex litteris super datus ab Episcopo Londinensi, libere accepti et scholam catholicam in parocchia apertissime pueris nigris instituta Pergratum insuper fuisse instituta in primis seueri protum quinquaginta pueri et plures ad baptismum susceperunt, et in gremio scholasticum impendunt salutis animum, illic illi colesit et copiosus mense, qua Deus hilares datores remittit. Deum exinde precor ut te duntaxat respiciat. Addictus. JOHANNES CARD. SIMONI, Præfatus. D. ARCHIEP. TREVIS. Sec. Cong. ANGLIC. TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER FROM PROPAGANDA. Rome, 14th December, 1887. To the Rev. Theodore Wagner, Priest of Diocese of London. R. V. SIR.— From a letter lately addressed to the Bishop of London, I have learned with unfeigned satisfaction that you have opened in your parish a Catholic school for the education of colored children. It has also given me much pleasure to hear of the abundant fruits of the first six months of its existence. Since not less than forty children are now produced fruits still more abundant. Wherefore, whilst addressing your congratulations, I would also encourage your pious zeal to persevere in carrying on a work so meritorious. Meantime I am sorry to hear of the poverty of these people, and the otherwise limited resources of your parish, you have not been able to build a church and a school suitable to the requirements of this