

## The Catholic Record

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

THOS. COFFEY,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

## LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LONDON, Ont., May 23, 1878.  
DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principal aim, that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency, and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, very sincerely,  
+ JOHN WALSH,  
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,  
Office of the "Catholic Record."

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1881.

## DYNAMITE.

We notice on the part of certain illiberal journals both in Canada and the United States an attempt to fasten on the Irish people at large the murderous charges generally attributed to conspirators of the Nihilist stamp.

If a body of Irishmen in the United States, whatever the extent of their antipathy to England, see fit to meet, to discuss the best interests of their race and mother country, we cannot understand why they should be charged with inhuman intentions. The enemies of Ireland and of the Irish may rest assured that Irishmen do not intend to restore their country to freedom by means of dynamite murder and massacre. The cause of Ireland's freedom is too sacred in the eyes of Irishmen the world over—to be so deeply seated in their inmost hearts, to permit its association with crimes of the blackest dye.

We are sorry to think, and still more sorry to state, that one of the reasons why a certain class of journalists pour the vials of their prejudice on an heroic race, is that it is so thoroughly Catholic. These same journalists are but too ready to applaud rebellion and encourage revolution in countries ruled by Catholic sovereigns. How few of them had sufficient courage to reprobate the tyranny of the French Republic in banishing the religious orders, to whom France and the world owe so much? These writers identify the interests of Protestantism with those of English supremacy in Ireland. We are not, therefore, surprised at the hue and cry they have raised on the subject of dynamite. To Irishmen in general the alarm raised by the silly outpourings of a crazed enthusiast must prove very amusing indeed. The suggestions of the "skirmishers" have never received serious attention from our people at home or abroad. And we feel confident that they will never be honored with such attention. The Irish race in both the old and new worlds has reached that stage of existence wherein political power, courage, and self-reliance will raise, and that soon, too, their mother country from the thraldom of oppression.

## METHODISM IN COUNCIL.

There has been of late much ado in Methodist circles concerning the approaching gathering of their representative men (and women too) in London. We regret that the public has not been made fully acquainted with the objects and purposes of this assembly.

Methodists, like all other sectaries, are divided into various antagonistic bodies. If the coming council be called for the purpose of bringing unity out of discord some little strength might be infused into a system in the last and hopeless stage of debilitation. We do not, however, believe that the council has been called for any such purpose, and are inclined to think from what we know of such gatherings held in recent times, that even if it were called for any such purpose it should necessarily fail to effect it.

One thing certain, the delegates of both sexes will have an enjoyable time. Those from America may at one time or another have indulged in the hope of

some day profiting by a transatlantic trip. This hope, to most of them visionary, is now to be realized.

Supplied with free tickets and "revised editions," these worthy persons will no doubt visit the old world with a zeal that in days of old reduced the Philistines to subjection. Some few may, before their return, visit those strongholds of popery, Spain and Italy, not to say a word of unhappy Ireland. They will thus have an opportunity on their continental tour to speak a great deal of unintelligible French and very bad English and learn more of the woes of Popery than even their dismal Sunday schools ever offered them.

The council, we think, will attract no great attention outside the ranks of Methodists themselves. Its very uselessness should, and we hope it may, show to them the utter absurdity of their position in the Christian world.

## ANOTHER EXPEDIENT.

An official return reports 259 agrarian outrages in Ireland during July, including four firings at persons, eleven assaults, twenty arsons, seventeen cattle maimings, 125 intimidations, and twenty-five cases of injury to property. The Home Government is enterprising. It gives the world this monthly return of crimes in Ireland. Under the head of "intimidations" we suppose are classed the whistlings of boys at magistrates, bailiffs and landlords. But admitting the face of the above list as literally correct, it does not appear there is such a vast amount of crime among a population of five millions. Canada is supposed to be as peaceful and contented a country as any other, and even here we could make up a list of crimes committed in a like period that would far surpass in number and magnitude those attributed to the people of Ireland, and we have a population of only little more than half. It would be interesting were we furnished with monthly returns of crimes committed in England. The list would embrace such a variety of murders, maimings, shootings, suicides, kickings and such like, as would perhaps contribute to make the Downing street people feel ashamed that they troubled themselves about Ireland at all. Come, gentlemen, give us monthly the crimes committed in both countries. We will then be able to see which people is most in need of coercion and correction.

## THE HEATHEN CHINESE

We have from time to time in these columns discussed the question of Chinese immigration to America.

We hold it to be one of no little importance to the people of the neighboring Republic. True, the volume of immigration from China has not increased to any very material extent during the past few years. There can, however, be no doubt that with the era of prosperity which has now set in, and the scarcity and dearness of white labor, the Pacific coast may be at any time inundated with legions of hungry and avaricious Chinamen. We are not of those anxious to exclude Chinamen simply because they are Chinamen; but we firmly adhere to the opinion that any class of people unwilling to obey the laws of the country which gives them food and raiment and protection, should find no place within its limits. If the city of San Francisco has been of late years the theatre of grave labor troubles it is due in a large measure to the confusion generated in the relations between the employer and his employees by the presence there of so many Chinamen.

It seems but too natural for capitalists to purchase labor in the cheapest market, and cheerfully admit the right of all men to purchase in such a market in such cases as are free from injustice to any portion of the body politic. While readily admitting the rights of capital, we must also in justice state that labor too has its rights—rights which we fear receive but little respect in this new and free land. Everyone who has given study and thought to the subject well knows that it is utterly impossible for the white laborer to procure the very necessities of life with the wages accorded Chinamen. Now the State owes protection first to its own citizens.

While bound to do justice to all foreigners who make their home within its limits, it cannot permit

their presence to be a standing source of injustice to a large and useful body of citizens, bound, also, on their part to render service to the state in return for the protection it should afford them. The Chinese question is one of those which touches the very groundwork of citizenship. We therefore trust that the time is not far distant when the American Government will deal with this subject in a broad and liberal spirit—a spirit of firm determination to permit no injustice either to citizen or to foreigner, and to see especially that all the rights of the former be rigidly and jealously guarded.

## A STRANGE SILENCE

A deputation of English working men lately made a tour of Ireland, to ascertain the precise condition of affairs as regards landlord and tenant. The action of these men simply amounts to this: "We have in England such an unscrupulous and truculent press, that we cannot place any reliance on their statements." The result of their investigations proves most abundantly that they were correct in their estimate of the English newspapers. That distinguished personage who manipulates the English end of the cable has not transmitted a word relative to the work of the deputation in question. Their description of the slavery of the Irish people, and the brutal tyranny of the landlord and governing classes, is passed over without the slightest mention. Our Canadian dailies, too, have not noticed the matter. For European news they are at the mercy of the government clique who control the cable. Everything must be submitted to official inspection before it is permitted to be sent over. What a relief it would be were the cable man to cease giving us such large doses of the opinions of English editors. Really one would be led to suppose from the importance placed on the writings of this and that editor, of this and that London newspaper, that the affairs of Europe were materially influenced by the profound thoughts of London newspaper writers.

## THE JULY CELEBRATION.

A London paper says that "the miserable July celebrations of the Boyne and of Aughrim passed away this year with the almost complete absence of civil discord. We are obliged by truth to say 'almost,' for there was one exception, and it took place in Donegal, in which great and historic Catholic county the Orangemen ought to have been most tranquil. But, taking Ireland altogether, July, 1881, has been quiet. Fools have 'marched,' Orange lilies have been worn, and Orange flags have fluttered to the breeze; but the Catholics have, as a body, been patient, and have let the ridiculous mummeries of those who glory in the defeat of Irishmen pass without any angry retaliation."

And so it should be everywhere. The better class of Protestants in this country feel ashamed of the displays made in the name of Protestantism by these foolish people. The different sections of the organization in Canada embrace persons of all nationalities and for the most part no particular creed. Not long since even a full-blooded Indian took a very great interest in the "cause." We will not say he was actuated by selfish motives, lest we might possibly be mistaken, but it looked a little in that direction. The rank and file are ignorant men and unruly boys, kept together by political demagogues and a couple of business and professional men who are very desirous to guard the civil and religious liberty of other people after having solemnly sworn away their own, and also for other reasons too numerous to mention.

A FEW weeks ago it was stated the Pope was coming to America. It is now asserted that the report was without foundation. We stated at the time that the rumor was a canard. Most people pay little or no attention to these silly statements. The big dailies must be supplied with something to fill up their ponderous pages from day to day, and they seem to take a pleasure in giving to their readers reports which they are fully aware will be contradicted the day after they appear.

## THE LATE WILLIAM QUINN, ESQ.

In our last issue mention was made of the decease of this venerable and highly esteemed gentleman. To-day we give further particulars concerning him taken from the Quebec Chronicle. The details therein given afford further proof of what an Irish Catholic may attain to, no matter how humble his start in life, provided that he only get—to use a common expression—"a fair show." Landing at Quebec in 1826 he commenced in a very humble sphere and worked his way up gradually till he became the representative in the City Council of the Commercial Ward of the Ancient Capital; and at the time of his death had occupied for over a quarter of a century the highly responsible position of Supervisor of Cutlers of lumber at the port of Quebec. He was some years ago sent to Europe by the then government of Canada on a mission to make known the lumber resources of the United Provinces; he visited the chief towns in the British Islands and on the Continent and his mission was most successful in its object. His report on his return was an able document. Deceased was well and favorably known to the lumbermen of this Province whose business brought them into very intimate relations with him.

And this reminds us of the fact that that important office is now vacant. It has been the aim of this paper to eschew politics; and in suggesting to the powers that be the propriety of appointing a fitting successor to Mr. Quinn we do so entirely on other grounds. As we are aware, the office since its first inception has been always filled by Irish Catholics; amongst the applicants there is one of that class who possesses all the requisite qualifications—we mean Mr. John Lane, a former lumber merchant. Mr. Lane has many warm friends in this Province who will be pleased to hear of his appointment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Catholic World for September has come to hand. It is an exceptionally good number, full of choice reading for thoughtful minds.

The President of the United States is slowly recovering from the effects of the wound inflicted by Gaiteau. Eight doctors are attending him.

The excitement about the internal machines is dying out. The fraud was so palpable that even the English press have allowed the matter to drop. The English government or its agents employed a crazy fellow named Crowe to father the manufacture of the instruments. The anxiety of the authorities to get rid of them, by sinking them in twenty fathoms of water immediately after their discovery, proves that they became suddenly ashamed of their rather stupid expedient to bring odium on the Irish people of America. We do not think they were infernal machines at all, and doubtless were as harmless as an ordinary iron pot.

The master of the rolls in England, an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery, and acts as assistant judge of that court, in delivering his judgment in the recent case of Wheeler vs. Marchant, stated that communications made to a priest in confession were not protected. Thereupon the London *Law Times* says: "It is, no doubt, true that most text-book writers lay it down that a priest or clergyman is bound, if required in a court of justice, to give in evidence confessions or statements made to him under the seal of confession or otherwise in his clerical capacity. And this view has also the support of several dicta of eminent judges. But, if we examine carefully the authorities on the subject, we shall see that really the question cannot be considered as decided."

Rev. W. C. VAN METER has given up his work at Rome in connection with Italian Bible and Sunday school work, and returned to New York to resume his connection with the Howard Mission. The reason assigned for Mr. Van Meter's return is his wife's ill-health. We may also conclude that business was not flourishing and Mr. Van Meter and his wife lost heart. The dear man has been low-spirited ever since he missed that draft while crossing from Dover to Calais. There is a vast field, however, in New York City, and we trust he will, under the guidance of the Howard Mission, accomplish some good. When left to himself he has never been able to manage his temporalities to the satisfaction of his friends.

Our Methodist friends are a trifle spiteful towards the Church of England, and once in a while send forth little items showing the mismanagement of the low-established church. Recently the following paragraph appeared in a contemporary belonging to the former body:—"Scandals in connection with Church livings

in England are quite numerous. A Manchester paper recently referred to a few, in connection with London Churches, as specimens: Mr. Deane, vicar of a demolished Church, lives at Bath and draws £1,250 a year, and his former neighbor, the Ritualist, Mr. Rodwell, rector of St. Ethelburga, receives £1,050 a year and lives at St. Leonard's, paying a curate a small stipend to do his work in London. Canon Thomas lives at Canterbury, draws £1,000 for his stall, and takes £2,000 more as rector of All Hallows, Tower street. Mr. Lyall, the retired rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, has relapsed into the Roman communion as a layman, but draws his income from the funds of the Church of England." If Mr. Lyall still draws his income we may rest assured he must have some exceptional claim on the funds.

The House of Lords, in the last session of 1880, consisted of 537 members, who hold their seats by virtue of hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by virtue of office as the English bishops, by election for life, and by election for duration of Parliament, the Scottish peers. In the same session the House of Commons numbered 652 members, composed of members from cities, boroughs, and universities.

L'UNIVERS, under date of July 27, contains this dispatch:—"L'Osservatore Romano publishes a supplement giving the text of ninety-four telegrams sent to the Pope, on the occasion of the occurrences of July 13th. These dispatches, signed by Cardinals, Archbishops, Catholic societies and chapters, come from all parts of Europe, from Spain, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Poland, and Italy. L'Osservatore will soon publish another supplement. It also asserts that the Italian Government has expended large sums in bribing French and Austrian journals to publish articles injurious to His Holiness."

BISHOP DEBIS, of Galveston, tells a beautiful story of Pio Nono, which we find in a late number of our interesting Lyons contemporary *L'Echo de l'Ouest*. When the Bishop was journeying to Rome in 1874, a young Frenchman of his acquaintance who was suffering from epilepsy, besought him to secure the prayers of Pio Nono, for his cure from that dreadful disease. Mgr. Dubis consented and brought his compatriot with him to Rome. In the railway cars the poor boy had several most distressing attacks. When they visited the Pope the Bishop said to him: "Most Holy Father, this poor boy is very sick. He hopes to be cured if you touch him." The Pope replied, smiling: "very well, I shall do as you wish." From that moment the boy was cured. He has not had a return of his malady, and he attributes his recovery to Pope Pius IX., who, as it is well known, owed his own recovery to a similar interposition on the part of one of his predecessors.

An Englishman, visiting Ireland for the first time, has communicated his impressions to the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, after seeing Dublin. He was greatly surprised, he says, at finding the people there very different from what they are represented in English newspapers. He was greatly struck with the marked contrast between the deportment of the servants and waiting maids in the Dublin hotels, and those of England. "Of course I expected," he says, "to find the same sort of freedom and forwardness as in English hotels amongst the females. There was nothing of the sort; the contrast was great. I found them most retiring, paying me every attention, yet without forcing themselves upon me and staring in my face."

Another thing that forcibly impressed him was the respectful demeanor of people of all classes towards the Catholic clergy. His brother, a priest, accompanied him in a walk through the streets of Dublin, and "every step he took," he says, "filled him with shame for his (English) nationality." Here is a part of his account:

"A group of little children were playing at a shop door; directly they saw the priest, their play was forgotten, their little caps taken off and running after and placing themselves directly in front of the *seigneur* with a graceful bow from the boys and a pretty courtesy from the girls, they paid that homage which is due to a true minister of God. The next who passed us was a poor working man; he withdrew his pipe from his mouth, and slightly raising his cap, paid reverence. Then we met a lady; her eyelids drooped, and the recognition is beautifully made; and, as we make progress along, the magnificent respect paid to the clergy is exhibited throughout the walk."

Another thing that impressed him deeply was the absence of swearing, rudeness, quarreling and drunkenness in Dublin in comparison with English cities.

"I could hear no loud talking, no shouting, no swearing or quarreling, no rude looking about at one another.

Where was drunken Pat? He might be in England, but he could not be seen in the streets of Dublin. I do not mean to infer that there is not an Irishman here who is not often drunk, but I did not see him as I see the drunken Englishmen in every street of English cities."

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster completed his seventy-third year on the 15th ult.

Leo XIII, fearing further insults to the remains of Pius IX, has ordered the late Pope's tomb in San Lorenzo to be surrounded with a railing.

The Very Rev. M. D. Lilly, for many years Superior of the Dominican Convent in New York, has been lately elected Provincial of the Order.

Rev. Henri Hudson, S. J., is the new Superior General of the Jesuits in North America—the first Canadian Jesuit ever raised to so high an office.

A handsome monument has been chosen and will soon be erected over the grave of Father Barotti, the lamented pastor of St. Augustine's (colored) congregation, Washington.

Mr. Addison C. Ingersoll, of Burlington, Iowa, and a cousin of Col. Robt. Ingersoll, subscribed for the *Catholic Citizen* last week. Mr. Ingersoll became a Catholic about fifteen years ago.—*Minneapolis Catholic Citizen*.

The *London Standard*, of July 22nd, contained a telegram from its Vienna correspondent stating that a message had been received from Alexandria, announcing the sudden decease of the Catholic Archbishop of Egypt, while en route to Italy. The cause of death was apoplexy.

Cape Trinity, one of the most sublime promontories of the wonderful river Saguenay, which runs from the North to the lower St. Lawrence, is to have a colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which will be placed in a natural niche at a height of 1,500 feet above the water.

A dispatch from Egypt announces that the French Catholic Bishop of Massa and four missionaries, who were on a tour of inspection of the Catholic missionary stations in Abyssinia, were captured by natives who pillaged and burned a church and mission house, robbed the prisoners of their clothes and sent them into the interior.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday.—The rumored attack on the French missionaries in Abyssinia has been fully confirmed. It appears that Monsignor Tisserand, the Bishop of Massarah, was on a tour of inspection of the various Catholic missions, and that while celebrating Mass in the little mission church at Alithena he and the Lazarist missionaries who accompanied him, and whose names were Clement, Coudign, Barthélemy, and Roubaud, were seized by a mob of Abyssinians and made prisoners. The assaults then proceeded to plunder the church and lodgings of the Lazarists, and finally set them on fire. The prisoners themselves were stripped of their vestments, and carried into the interior. The French consular energetic representations to King John.

Private letters received here from South America announce the safe arrival there of Rev. James Kent Stone, D. D. (Father "Fidels"), the well-known Passionist missionary priest, whose expected return to this country from Rome a short time ago was prevented by his ecclesiastical superiors sending him to that far-off mission. The intelligence is also conveyed that Dr. Stone has been directed to go to Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, with a number of companions, for the purpose of founding a new monastery of his order there. The Passionists already have a very large establishment in the city of Buenos Ayres, with a number of branch institutions in the surrounding country, all of which are looked upon as being in a very flourishing condition.

## AN ACTOR'S VISIT TO THE POPE.

Interesting Description of Leo XIII.

Mr. Wm. J. Florence, the well-known actor, in company with Mr. Mackay, the bonanza millionaire, recently had an interview with Pope Leo XIII. Mr. Florence says:—

We went from Nice to Rome, where we were very pleasantly received in private by Pope Leo. On the occasion of our reception we were first ushered into an ante-chamber, where we were introduced to a number of members of the royal household. In this ante-chamber I saw a Chinese bishop and a Chinese priest. The former had been a Frenchman once, but wore the Chinese pigtail and looked Chinese all over. The priest was a true Oriental, who gazed with awe and veneration at his sovereign. In the next ante-chamber Mgr. Cataldi, master of ceremonies, made us known to other members of the household, and after a progress through several rooms we were ushered into the presence of the Pope. He was seated on a raised platform or throne in the centre of the large room—or hall, rather. Being an actor and having an eye for properties, I noted the dress of the Holy Father carefully. He wore stockings of white silk, white shoes with golden crosses by way of buckles; a long white cassock of merino, bound with silk of a pale rose color; a cape that reached below his elbows, which was also bordered by rose-colored silk, and a white silk skull-cap with a rose-colored binding and a jewel in front. A heavy chain, from which depended a large cross set with diamonds and rubies, hung around his neck. Upon his hands he wore rings of silk which reached to the first joint of his fingers. He wore a white belt or sash around his waist. When we were ushered in we were told to remove our gloves, and I observed that before the presentation took place the Pope took off his left mitten. The presentation was made by Mgr. Cataldi, each of the party kneeling in turn and kissing the episcopal ring which is worn on the Pope's left hand. When the ceremony had been performed the Pope raised his hands as though to help us to our feet, and then for the first time I looked up into his face. It was one of the sweetest and kindest faces I ever saw. There was something so fatherly, so gentle and good in it that I shall never forget it while I live.

## A PRISON CHAPEL

Its Consecration Yesterday.  
Lordship Bishop.

RELIGION IN THE KINGDOM.

—AN APPROPRIATE  
BY A CONVICT CHURCH.

CEREMONY.

The consecration of the Chapel in the Kingston place yesterday with special ceremonies. About the March it was decided to improve, and it had been a wonderful transformation of this place of work has been entirely who's skill and artistic appearance. Greatest of all, been the elevation of the feet. It has been frescoed which has been super in the corners of the piece are the figures, the sacred heart bleeding the world, the chalice and "M." The colors, which harmoniously, are attitudinal. The walls, whitewashed, have been and around them are hung the cross. The altar is a new one, freshly painted, and it has, too, a complete of candlesticks being especially pretty. On each side of the altars, (marking the "Blessed is He that Cometh of the Lord," and "I have come to me." Below and left, are statues of the Virgin Mary and Jesus. The furnishing is the general effect. There been given a room where the wood work of both sides will still be used by the who, in their enclosure, side partition being opened and on an incline see the officiating clergy those occupying the bench. The wood work of both sides is now placed. On the scroll ornaments (prepared in position) being able. The entrance to the remodeled and enlarged given a gallery, under is now placed. On the left is the line (pale white paper) "We Welcome Bishop."

THE CONSECRATION.  
The ceremonies in connection with the consecration commenced procession composed of the of Baltimore, as cross Kelly and Hartigan, Twohey, high priest; archdeacon, making a circuit which was blessed, and and martyr, named as Afterwards the Bishop administered the Blessed Eucharist to 50 new gold and silver sacred used for the first time.

In the afternoon there service on such occasions was received at the door by the clergyman who took part exercises, with the aid of Father Spratt, of Worcester, who acted as a deacon. As the ceremony proceeded the altar was sung, and then the was said by the Chaplain, recitation of the prayer

A SERMON BY THE  
The Bishop read a Luke IV., and then, ad- vided, said he had come in the name of Jesus of Him by whom he had preach deliverance to the at liberty then that were ever he went into a prison foundly impressed with justice. Justice itself it demanded injury of restoration of every right for blood and life for justice was a virtue and attribute of God. Here- ness as manifested in the interview of the Holy Father before the coming of God in his condemnation of posterity, his threat being of the fathers upon the third and fourth gen- deluge, in the pouring of gates and the earth, and human race save one family; in the pouring of Gomorrah of fire and destroyed the cities and tained, all but one wife and her daughters, extreme degree, justice without mercy. true which belonged to a sential attribute of His tie proposed by man to be in conformity with Therefore the justice of apart from mercy, was an, an exacting virtue presented as having a eyes, as being blind, as or feel, but to act impar- tween man and man, and society. But justice pered with mercy, that was willing to gra: for was asked for with hun- went into a prison and ted for various periods their families and society consequently separated that tended to make I from wife and children under keepers and fond- was deeply impressed, was

THE EXEMPLIFICATION  
JUSTICE tempered was impossible for a Christian man, a man have sympathies with made some men love follow vice? What men between man and brothers? 'Twas the the same God who m between Jacob and Esau