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London Saturday, September 10, 1898

Quærens sends us an answer to the questions of an Anglican clergyman which were submitted to the editor of the Question box of the Chicago New World, and which appeared in our issue of August 20, with the answers of the editor. As we understand the questions and answers the whole matter is made very clear by the editor of the question box. The edit or's answer does not differ substantially from that given by our correspondent Quærens.

DIOCESAN CHANGES.

The Rev. W. Flannery, D. D., who has been forty five years in the sacred ministry, and for tweaty-eight years pastor of St. Thomas, has been appoint. ed to the charge of the parish of Windsor. Dr. Flannery, by his genial manners, ability and zeal in the sacred ministry, has made himself universally be loved and admired by the people of St. Thomas, among whom he has labored so long. A farewell reception was given to him on Monday evening, September 7, at which Protestants, equally with Catholics, expressed their regret at his departure from among them. Rev. Dr. Flannery will be succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Bayard, who has had charge of Windsor parish during the past year and a half

Father Bayard is also a priest of great ability, zeal and experience, and has been forty years in the ministry in this diocese

THE OLD NONSENSE AGAIN.

The constituency of North Simcoe, which by the death of Mr. Dalton McCarthy has no member representing it in the Dominion Parliament, is to be contested on the line of policy which was laid down by the deceased mem ber. A meeting was held at Stayner on August the 20th, at which about two hundred delegates were present who had been supporters of the late member. Lieut. Col. O'Brien, one of the two followers of Mr. McCarthy in Parliament who was defeated at the last general election, moved a resolution to the effect that an independent political association be formed in the principles of the which was carried and officers of the association were elected by the delegates. Mr. Leighton Mc-Carthy was then chosen as the stand ard bearer of the almost defunct party. Third parties have not been a success in Canadian politics, and the anti-Catholic policy of the late member was notably a fiasco in the House of Commons. We can hardly suppose that the electors of North Simcoe will give their support for its resuscitation. It is resurrected now merely for the purpose of electing the nephew of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, on the claim that he is the nephew of his uncle.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

It is now made evident that the papers on which Captain Dreyfus was convicted of treasonably betraying French military secrets to a foreign power (Germany) were forged documents. Mons. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, on taking office, determined to examine into the character of the investigation of the court martial which tried Drevfus, and discovered that Lieut. Col. Henry had forged the incriminating document, and the latter on being closely questioned admitted that he was the author of the forgery. There is reason to believe that the forgery was perpetrated by order of superior officers, because reasons of State made it unadvisable to produce the authentic documents which would have convicted Drevfus, but a new trial will now be given, and if the authentic documents are not produced, Dreyfus is likely to throat with a razor. Dreyfus is still

case as it stands at present is complicated, and is a disgrace to modern civilization and refinement, as the trial he evidently did not get. If he was really guilty he deserves severe punishment, but he certainly should not be punished on a mock trial and forged evidence.

NO LESSON TO LEARN.

The Montreal Witness recently alled attention to the fact that the Ontario Government has appointed a French-Canadian police magistrate for Cornwall, and appealed to the Government of Quebec to follow the generous example thus set to it by naming an English speaking magistrate for Montreal. The Evenement, in commenting on this proposition, points out that the Province of Quebec has no lessons to learn from Ontario on the point of generous treatment of the minority. It remarks that there can be no objection to the appointment of an English police magistrate for Montreal if there is need of one. There is no reason for asking that such an appoint. ment be made that Quebec may equal Ontario in liberality. Quebec has always treated the English speaking minority with generosity, and the Evenement says :

Livenement says:

"The fact is, that in every branch of the public service the English element is largely represented. It has even a larger share of the patronage than its numbers entitle it to. In this respect Quebec has no lessons to learn from its neighbor. It is just the contrary that should take place, for the French element in Ontario is far from being so generously treated as is the English element in this province. (Quebec)."

THE CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBI-TION

The preachers of this city held prohibition mass meeting last Sunday. Are they quite sure they are not breaking the Sabbath day? Or is it a case where "the end justifies the means?" The intemperate utterances of some of them would lead many an honest man to pause before casting a vote in favor of Prohibition; for the reason that if such a law were enacted we might again have to experience the reign of terror brought about by the preachers in their attempts to enforce the Scott Act. We will here give a few of the questions and answers at the Sunday mass meeting above re ferred to:

Question—Could liquor be smuggled in from the United States in case Canada passed a prohibitory law?

Answer—No. Smuggling is a sin and a crime, and punishable, but is always carried on to some extent.

Question—Can druggists sell liquor in quantities, the same as hotels?

Answer—No.
Young man—Well, I know they do, be cause I bought it myself on Saturday.
Rev. Mr. Fallis (jumping up)—Well, you give me the name of that druggist and your own name, and I'll have that druggist before the courts before this time to morrow. There is a policeman right here as a witness, too.

As to smuggling, it is pleasant to note that the chairman stands upon such a very high plane of patriotism. constituency on the platform and Would all were such as he! In the log days the writer happe speaking with a Customs officer in to feed the lambs and sheep of his flock, Windsor. This official stated that they had some very funny experiences. For instance: "Look," said he, "at that gentleman with the white tie, who wears a bran new pair of boots. Of course the old ones are in the valise. Look, also, " he added, "at his son by his side, who wears a pair of new rubber boots, with the weather dry and the thermometor pointing to 85.

If Prohibition is enacted, doubtless we will find Rev. Mr. Fallis wearing the police uniform, marching up and down where the saloons were doing business at the old stands, swinging a baton or a base ball bat.

THE HIGH LOW CHURCH WAR.

In view of the war now at its height in England between the so called Evangelical or Low Church and Ritua listic parties, it becomes a matter of of the two contending parties in the Church of England that a forecast may be made as regards the outcome of the relentless conflict.

Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist journals take part with the Evangelical insurgents under the leadership of Mr. Kensit, and openly express the hope that the uprising of the Evangelicals may result in giving them ascendancy in the Church.

But it is not altogether certain that even Mr. Kensit's turbulence will pre vail. An article has appeared in the Contemporary Review of London and New York, from the pen of Mr. Richbe acquitted. In consequence of the ard Heath, in which he maintains vigexposure of the forgery, Lieut. Col. orously that "Evangelicalism is wan-Henry committed suicide by cutting his ing in the Church of England." If less, through his subordinates and this be the case, the Ritualists are like- attendants, and through the religious

French Guiana, South America. The withstanding that the influence of the as amply as possible, according to the Non Conformists is thrown into the means at his disposal, for the poor of scale on the Low-Church side. It is a his diocese, maintaining hospitals, Church of England battle, and the re- orphanages, and houses of refuge for was a parody on justice. The accused is sult will depend mainly upon the certainly entitled to a fair trial, which strength of the contending parties such institutions. At the same time, within that Church.

In opposition to Mr. Heath's views, the Rev. J. Guiness Rogers writes in throughout all nations. It is certain, the same Review to say that there is therefore, that Pope Leo does not neg " no ground for taking any gloomy view as to the position and prospects of Evangelical truth in this country.

England.) The proofs advanced by Mr. Rogers appear to be eminently satisfactory. They are the facts that, first the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Tract Society are in a prosperous condition; and, secondly, that the London missionary society is abundantly sup ported. These three societies derive a large amount of support from all sections of the Church, so that their success does not necessarily imply the success of Evangelicalism. On the other hand, Mr. Rogers admits the truth of the statement of the Bishop of Liverpool that " the Evangelical clergy are to day but a small minority of the Church of England."

Evangelicalism is much stronger among the laity than among the clergy, nevertheless as the laity do, for the most part, look to the clergy for direction in matters of religion, it is inconceivable to us that under existing circumstances, the violent measures taken by the Low Church party to suppress Ritualistic practices can succeed. The attempt to suppress these practices by violence will most probably rather create sympathy for those who are per secuted, and disgust for the persecutors We venture to predict, therefore, that in the present crusade, the High Church party will come forth with victory perched upon their banners, and we feel constrained to add we sincerely hope this may be the upshot.

THE POPE AND THE ITALI-ANS

We have received from "P. M.," of Fredericton, N. B., a communication with a request that it be inserted in our columns. With this request we cannot comply, chiefly for two reasons: first, the communication would need to be carefully revised before publication, and, secondly, after revision, it would be still conched in language disrespectful to the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church. It is, therefore, not suitable to our columns.

In this connection, nevertheless, we deem it proper to reply briefly to some objections which are made from time to time against the line of conduct pursued by the Popes generally, and Leo XIII in particular.

It has been sometimes said by flippant orators and writers, that the Holy Father, by remaining within his prison of the Vatican, neglects his duty as Head of the Church. Why does he not authority of the Holy Father. go forth to meet his people face to face, to visit the widows and orphans, and as do other Bishops and pastors of souls?

To this we answer that the objectors shut their eyes to the difficulty of Pope Leo's position, as, practically, a act under the misfortunes they have prisoner within the walls of the Vati- endured through the recent war. He can, and thus they require him to do an impossibility.

Rome is in possession of the Holy Father's enemies, and is garrisoned by a horde of officials and soldiers of the King of Italy, who know him to be the rightful sovereign of the city and the surrounding country, and who therefore regard him as a rival claimant to

the King's throne. The Government has encouraged its the Holy Father, and even this hostility was shown without restraint when the corpse of Pius IX. was borne through the streets of the city. It is interest to know the relative strength evident, therefore, that Leo XIII. could not pass through the city safely, and we cannot conceive that a loyal Catholic should wish thus to expose him to the insults of a howling mob, and probably to the peril of violence.

But how does the Holy Father attend to his duty as chief pastor if he is thus a prisoner in the Vatican? It must be remembered that he has other duties, besides that of managing the diocese of Rome, and visiting the sick, and

widows and orphans. The personal acts of charity of Pope Leo XIII. are known to be numerous. and he expends large sums of money in performing them, though he cannot visit the poor in person, on account of his position as a prisoner. Neverthe-

those who need to have recourse to he pays due attention to the government of the whole Church, spread lect the duties of his office.

We read in Acts vi. that when the number of disciples of Christ had greatly increased, there were complaints on the part of the Grecians (or in proof of his position certainly do not Greek Jews) against the Hebrews, that try by yellow fever, and the array of their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Then the twelve Apostles declared that, "it is not fit that we should leave the word of God and serve tables." Seven deacons were therefore selected for this work of charity, while the Apostles devoted themselves "to prayer and the ministry of the word." Surely, then, it is sufficient if the Holy Father, after the example of the Apostles, provides suitable persons to attend to the duty of caring for the poor, while he fulfils it, but he had surely an equal interest personally those duties wherein no other person can take his place. Here the question is often asked :

"How does it occur that in the territory which the Popes have ruled for over one thousand years, Leo XIII. is unable to go out among his people."

Perhaps the best answer we can give to this is the admonition given by Christ to His Apostles (St. John xv 18-21):

"If the world hate you, know that it hated me before you. If you had been of the world, the world would love its own; but because you are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember My word that I said to you; the servant is not greater than his Lord. It they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you. . . But all these things they will do to you for My name's sake, because they know not Him that sent Me."

From this it is seen that the inordinate worldly passions of men will naturally rise in rebellion against the moral force which curbs them, and this accounts for the fact that the restless spirits of Europe united under the unscrupulous Atheist Garibaldi, to overturn the authority of the Pope, and backed by the greed of the Sardinian king, they were able to defeat the small army of the Pope and take possession of his territory. All this does not show that the rule of the Pope over his subjects was a tyranny, or that it bore heavily upon the people. The contrary is the fact, and it is well known that whereas during the reign of the Popes the burdens of the people were but light, they have become intolerable under the Savoyard dynasty, and this is the reason for the frequent insurrections which have broken out from time to time throughout Italy under the present regime.

The ill-will shown to the Pope by mob of vile characters and persons in the pay of a hostile government, therefore, does not prove anything against either the beneficence or the divine

AN ENCYCLICAL TO PEOPLE OF SPAIN.

The Holy Father has already issued an Encyclical letter addressed to the people of Spain, advising them how to calls upon all true Catholics to bear with fortitude and to accept with calmness and resignation the afflictions they have met with, and to turn their attention to the moral and material regeneration of their country.

From the first moment when was was deemed to be imminent between the two countries, the Holy Father interested himself for the preservation of peace, but his motives were grossly officials to entertain and to exhibit on misrepresented by the Anti-Catholic every occasion the greatest hostility to press and parsons, who assumed that he could have in view no other purpose than to gain a diplomatic victory for Spain. But such was not the case. The Holy Father was indeed anxious for a settlement, but he sought to obtain this through justice, not only to the monks declare that "their lord-Spain, but also to the Cubans, and to the ships treated him like a dog," and re-United States.

Undoubtedly, the Holy Father foresaw that if war should be declared, there would be an immense amount of suffering and loss of life entailed upon both countries which engaged in the deadly strife, besides financial losses, and his foresight has been justified by the result.

Spain has been, indeed, the greatest loser, but the United States has had its serious losses also, and the cost has not been counted yet.

The expense of the Cuban expedi-

the Philippine islands, the protection ever, that by their action they do not of coast cities, and the mobilization of the army to Tampa, Chicamanga, and Church, to which they still adhere, and other points on the Southeast coast of the United States.

Besides all this, who can estimate the losses and sufferings endured by families throughout the country, on account of the deaths of young men who were their bread-winners, or because of wounds received which will cripple them for life.

We must also take into consideration the direct losses entailed on the counpensions which will have to be paid for many years to come to disabled soldiers and their families.

The Holy Father, having at heart the best interests of all nations, and, as a matter of course, especially the interests of Catholics, who are his spiritual children, was desirous to avert the evils of war from both countries. Spain is a Catholic country, and no doubt this fact made the Pope all the more anxious to avert misfortune from in the welfare of the United States Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, in which countries, taken together, the number of Catholics exceeds even that of Spain.

The desire of the Pope was, therefore, to bring about an arrangement which would satisfy not only Spain, but also the United States and the native populations of the Islands. This arrangement, for the benefit of all concerned, he hoped to bring about without recourse being had to the horrors of war. It was a noble purpose, worthy of a great Pontiff, and if he had succeeded in it he would have secured the stability of the present dynasty of Spain, and the autonomy of Cuba at the same time under reasonable conditions, thus removing the whole subject of complaint which ostensibly led the United States to proclaim war.

The Holy Father's object was both Christian and philanthropic; but the Protestant ministers who were urging dination ceremony. on the United States to a war which would " blot out Spain from the map of Europe," were animated by a spirit of diabolical hatred against a Catholic country simply because it is Catholic.

We have no reason to believe that by the result of the war religion will suffer, but we believe that any good which may result from what has been done, might bave been brought about without the destruction and misery which necessarily result from war, and for which those who urged the declaration of war are responsible before God and at the bar of human justice and Christian charity. The Pope, by his advocacy of peace,

and by urging Spain to concede what was reasonable in the demands of the United States, stands forth in striking contrast to these disturbers of the peace and to him the thanks of all who had any concern in the recent war are due for his earnest advocacy of a peaceful solution to the matters in dispute. We have no doubt that his timely advice to the people of Spain in his recent encyclical will also be thankfully received, and we may hope that the people addressed will now devote themselves to improvement in the arts of peace, and to the moral and material development of their country, in accordance with the Holy Father's recommendations.

BOGUS ORDINATIONS TO THE PRIESTHOOD

The Londen, England, News of the World gives a piece of interesting intelligence regarding the much-talked of "Father" Ignatius and other monks of his mock Benedictine monastery at Llanthony, Wales, showing the straits to which Anglican monks are reduced in their efforts to be Catholics and Anglicans at the same time.

Bishops to have himself and a number of his monks ordained "priests," but fused the request.

But the brethren have at last found a way to over reach the Bishops. They procured one who, according to the reign shall be a period of peace. So journal above mentioned, had been appointed by the Syrian Patriarch of of Europe by intermariage that there Antioch to be Archbishop and Metropoli- are the closest ties of relationship betan of the "Old Catholics" of America. to ordain them priests for the monastery only, whereas when outside the monastery they should be obedient to the See of St. Davids.

The monks claim that they were just ified in getting their ordination from tion alone to the Government, has a foreign Bishop, as their so doing is other, and as the Queen has so large a been estimated at \$115,000,000, and in harmony with ecclesiastical usage, family of children and grand children, probably this amount will be more whereas many monasteries were per- intermarried with nearly all the reignthan doubled, even trebled, perhaps, mitted under canon law to call in any ing families, family relations, as well

for the operations in Porto Rico and the priesthood. They protest, howcease to be members of the British that the new priests will not exercise priestly functions outside their monas. teries without the permission of the diocesan Bishops.

It will be very difficult for the Anglican Bishops to find fault with the conduct of the monks, for they themselves have maintained the independ. ence of diocesan Bishops by divine right, and have gone out of their dioceses to perform their supposed episcopal functions, as Bishop Plunkett did in Madrid, and the Archbishops of Can. terbury have several times made Bishops of Jerusalem, without asking leave from either the Catholic or the Oriental Schismatic Bishops of that

Of course, such disorderly conduct could not be tolerated in the true Church of Christ, but Anglicanism from its beginning was founded upon irregular procedure, and there is no authority within it to prevent such irregularities now.

It has been ascertained that the supposed Archbishop who derives his authority from the Syrian Patriarch, Mar Timotheus of Antioch, is none other than the notorious Villate of Chicago, who calls himself the Patriarch of the "Old Catholics" of America, and who professed to have received his consecration from a Nestorian Bishop of India. But it appears that this Nestorian, who at first agreed to consecrate Vilatte, afterwards refused to do so because the latter could not or would not play him a sufficient sum of money for his services.

But all these circumstances are of small account, as Vilatte's ordinations are quite as good as would the ordination by any of the Anglican Bishops, who have no better claim to the Episcopal office than has Vilatte himself.

Doubtless, the cunning Chicagoan received a handsome payment for his services in going through a mock or-

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

But a few days have elapsed since we had to chronicle the fact that there were mutterings of a threatened war between England and Russia, owing to complications arising out of the conflict of interests of both countries in their dealings with China.

So far did this clashing of interests go that the Russian ambassador, Mr. Pavioff, actually induced the Chinese Government to break off an arrangement which was on the point of being concluded, whereby an English banking company should advance the money for the building of an important railway to Nin Chwang.

The difficulty, however, appears to have been tided over, but not without letting Russia have its own way in regard to the proposed railway. The leaders of the British Government have explained that it was not within to make a contract with a British syndicate, even though the Chinese Government had been terrorized by another power to break off the negotiations which had been almost brought to a successful issue.

The concession of Russia, which has satisfied England in return for what the latter has given up, appears to be that Russia has agreed to recognize and respect an English sphere of influence in China, while England will do the same in regard to Russia.

The terms may be regarded by Lord Salisbury as favorable to England, but the British public certainly looks at them with suspicion, and with the conviction that England has backed down, with loss of prestige, while Russia gains nearly all the advantages of the situation. This feeling finds expres-It appears that "Father" Ignatius sion even more among Conservatives has frequently applied to the Anglican than with the Liberals, and there are ominous threats thrown out that the Government must give way unless it adopts a firmer foreign policy.

It is asserted very persistently that Lord Salisbury's very peaceful policy is forced upon him by the Queen, who wishes that what time remains to her to mingled are the various royal families tween them, and especially between the Protestant and Greek Church dynasties, so that in case of war, especially of anything approaching a general war, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers and their children would necessarily be ranged against each in exile at Devil's Island, which is near ly to get the better of the fight, not- orders which he governs, he provides when all the expenses are put together Bishop to ordain their candidates for as her laudable desire for general

peace, make her set her face resolu against anything which would b on the horrors of war.

The traditions of England te the opposite direction from this. land's greatness arises in a measure from the successes she achieved in war, and the people ing a laudable pride in the histo their country, are of opinion that may be and has been purchased great a price, whereas it has bee served only by excluding the r from having a decisive voice i management of the political affi the world, or at least of the E hemisphere. Hence arises the ing discontent at the foreign pol Lord Salisbury's Government.

The last week has brought fort new moves on the political chess which are as difficult to understa they are unexpected.

On the 24th. of August, Muravieff, the Russian Foreign ter, handed to all the foreign mats at St. Petereburg a note fr Czar declaring that "the maint of peace and the reduction of the sive armaments now crushing nations, is the ideal for which a ernments ought to strive, and ing a general conference of which shall take into considerat means of bringing about so de an object as the attainment

This proposition of the Czar h regarded with jubilation by ma are (sincerely desirous of seeing versal peace brought about. those who have joyfully welco Pope Leo XIII. is prominent. as the proposal was made pu wired congratulations to the I Nicholas and offered every as in his power to promote the r conference.

Among English statesmen, have expressed a hope that t posal may lead to a satisfacto clusion, but there is evide latent suspicion that there is cealed purpose in it which is the background.

It has been remarked that the fact that Russia's propose railway through Siberia car completed for eight or ten year that in the meantime the best thing for Russia is that peace tained, as she cannot be prep any great war till the railway ished, the Russian desire a things that peace be mainsa

that period. When the past policy of considered, there is room for picion that the proposal i merely for the purpose of gain to prepare to strike a succes hereafter for the extension of pire in the East when the pro comes. Hence, while some ists praise the proposition effusively, others are conten like Lord Frederick Roberts har, commander of the Bri in Ireland, that "it will be s

ried out." Whatever may be the or tertained on the matter, it is that none of the powers will attend the conference propo Czar, in order to ascertain not any practical result can from it.

It is noteworthy that t press generally do not favor proposition, as it would en France the obligation not the Restoration of the lost of Alsace and Lorraine.

It has been understood cordiality, and even an allis ive and defensive has exist France and Russia. It is therefore, that one of the a make such a proposition w sulting the other. Neverth what has been done.

On the whole, it may res said, that while there are difficulties in the way of re result which the Czar is aiming at, it is possible, at even probable, that the Gr through the proposed confe come to a conclusion to r armaments and thus lessen burdens which now oppr nations, and that they may some agreement which peace, at all events, for m

One should be fearful of in poetry when one think one thinks differently from -Joubert.

Great men are modest, continually compare the with other men, but with the perfect which they their minds. - Leopardi.