THE GATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record. London, Sat., Doc, Sist, 1887.



Of His Lordship the Bishop

of London, TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE. Rome, December 11, 1887. DEAR REVEREND FATHER. I write to wish yourself and that po of our flock committed to your pastoral care a most happy Christmastide, with a large share in the abundant graces, mercies and blessings which our Divine Saviour, in His incarnation and birth, has brought down on this fallen world. Fain would I share the joys of this holy son at home with my faithful clergy and devoted people, but the sacred duty of obedience which is due to the Vicar of Christ has called me to the Eternal City, and in willing discharge of this duty I am here to visit the shrines of the Apostles and to offer the Supreme Earthly Shepherd of the flock of Christ the homage and obedience, the reverence and love ugh far away, I am with you in spirit in loving remembrance, and in the inter-communion of holy prayer, which we offer up for each other to the Throne of Grace and Mercy. Perhaps there is no other place on earth where one can more eenly realize—than here in Rome—th divine institution and character of the Christian religion and its undying, indestructible vitality. We see here, on the one hand, the ruins of the monuments of defunct Paganism and of ancient Roman splendor and power; and on the other we behold the glorious evidences of the triumph of Christianity embodied in imperishable structures and institutions We see the shattered columns of Pagan temples in the Roman Forum, and the unrivalled Cathedral of Catholicism standing in mountain-like stability and

and the qualifications of the Apostler

and despised province of the empire, without learning or social standing. The morality of the Gospel made war on human passions and lusts, it condemned sinful pleasures and the inordinate love of wealth, it searched out the human conscience, as with a lamp, and claimed empire over men's hidden thoughts and motives, it inculcated humility, self-denial, chastity, fasting and abstinence, ned were chiefly to be found an enjoyed in a world to come. Many of the doctrines of the new religion were incomprehensible to human reason and towered away into the clouds of mystery, far above its most daring flights.

Christianity condemned the religion of the empire as false and wicked, held up its gods to ridicule and scorn, declaring them to be mere phantoms of the imagi-nation, or wicked demons, and denounc nation, or wicked demons, and denouncing the worship of them to be a deadly sin. Surely there was nothing in all this, humanly speaking, to attract the Roman people or to win them over from their time-honored faith and worship. On the contrary, there was much in it to offend, to exasperate and inflame them. Hence, as the new religion progressed, the whole empire became alarmed and enraged, and with all its tremendous power it sought to extinute and destroy it. For three extirpate and destroy it. For three hundred years this mighty empire, that knew not failure, waged a war of extermi nation against the Christian religion, and endeavored to quench it in the blood of its disciples; but in vain. Heaven and earth might pass away, but the words of Christ were never to pass away. They were abroad in the world, and were heard. They reached intelligences and hearts, illumining the world with the light of divine truth, strengthening the weakened will with its heavenly helps, purifying and sanctifying the heart. had become leavened with its heavenly doctrines, until in the reign of Constan-tine it was declared to be the religion of

The Colosseum is the monumental record of the suffering and persecutions of the early Church and of the fierce wa waged against it. The Arch of Constan tine, near at hand, is the symbol and memorial of its complete and lasting

The Church overcame and triumphe over all human impediments and oppositions because it was the work and creation of the true and Eternal God, and because He upheld and sustained it in His almighty arms. "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the

To one moving amid the scenes of thos nomentous events that have changed the whole current of human history, and that unapproachable grandeur on the Vatican hall. When we consider the material and mankind, such thoughts and considerahave had such tremendous interests for ions as the above come naturally to mind. and they are recorded here in the hope that they may interest and edify our political issue before long. It cannot the time the Apostles began their mission,

selves for the task they undertook, I am happy to announce to you that I have had the honor and happiness of a private audience from the Holy Father. and the character of the morality which they preached, we are necessarily forced to acknowledge, in the triumph of the Christian religion over powerful Pagan-ism, an irresistible and irrefragable proof He received me with the greatest condescension and kindness, and conversed with me for a considerable time on the of its divine character. The Roman emcondition of religion in the Diocese of London. He made earnest enquiries repire and its proud capital were then at zenith of their glory. The conquered world lay submissive at the feet of Rome, specting the clergy, and felt evidently consoled and gratified when I assured accepted its laws, claimed its protection, and shared in the rights and benefits of him, as I had the happiness of being able its citizenship. The city was gorged with the sports of nations and decked out in to do, that they were good, earnest and devoted priests, working with zeal and the trophies of hundreds of years. It disinterestedness for the welfare of the Church and the salvation of their people was crowded with philosophers, poets, and co-operating with their Bishop in sacerdotal subordination and loyalty. He orators, painters and sculptors, with proud patricians, victorious generals and sage jurists. The rich and great, the learned put several questions regarding the number and efficiency of our Catholic schools and the wise, flocked to the capital of the and clearly showed the great importance world. The people gloried in their prosperity, and were puffed up with pride. he attaches to Christian education as ar essential condition of the growth and were wedded to the love of pleasprosperity of Catholicism and a necessary ures, and steeped to the lips in moral requirement for the safe-guarding of the faith and morals of the rising generation. He was much pleased when told of the corruption, They were, as it were, drunk with the torrents of human blood, poured out like water for their amusement in great and enduring works which the gladiatorial contests and games; their hearts were steeled against pity, mercy clergy, religious and laity have wrought in building churches, establishing school and compassion, by the habitual cruelty practiced on slaves; their ears accustomand founding institutions of education and charity. In a word, the audience ed to the shrieks of dying gladiators, and appeared to give pleasure and comfort to the Holy Father, and it was most interesttheir eyes sated with spectacles of inhuman cruelty. Their religion was ing, instructive and gratifying to us. The endeared to them by the memories of their fathers, was associated with their address of the clergy was presented at the close, together with a cheque for \$5,200victories and conquests, and was interlaced with their national traditions and the offering made him by the Diocese on this joyous occasion. He went carefully history; in their estimation it consecratover every page of the address, expressed ed whilst it protected their individual and family life; it inspired and sanctioned satisfaction at its sentiments, admired their legislation, and was as the foundathe beauty of its caligraphy and illumition-stone of the social fabric. It flattered nation, which I told him was the work of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and their pride, held up wealth and pleasure

ricete, religious, and fai

by the fact that you were all represented at the throne of the Vicar of Christ on the

that you are all ever present to me in my prayers, and during the oblation of the holy sacrifice, that your spiritual interests and welfare are the constant objects of my thoughts, that the honor and the prosperity of our dear diocese are my one absorbing pursuit, and that, though I be far away, my heart is at home with my beloved priests, religious, and faithful

May the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, brethren.

Please read this circular to your cor gregation on the first Sunday after its reception and—Believe me to be,

Rev. Dear Father, Yours faithfully in Christ, † John Walse, Bishop of London

DISESTABLISHMENT

Some of the Bishops of the Church England are already forcing into premin-ence the question of disestablishment with a view to resist the inevitable with vigor. The Bishop of Salisbury, on his return from the Continent lately, delivered an address in which he declares it to be his opinion that two questions should be brought to the notice of all Parliamen. tary candidates, with a view to opposing them if they do not give an answer satisfactory to those favoring the continuance of the Establishment: let. "Will you realet any motion which directly or indirectly leads to the discetablishment of the Church of England? 2ndly, "Will you support any bill in Parliament for the benefit of the Church, and the promotion of religion in the country, that he the sanction of the Convocation of the Pro-Lavmen ?"

Of course he expecte, as the price of

support, that an affirmative answer be

given to these questions. Not content even that the Church of England remain

"the Established Church" of the country

he actually aims at obliging the members of Parliament to obey her mandate in all things, even if she pronounce it desirable to extend the sphere of her domin ancy. Considering that the English Church does not constitute a majority of the population, even in England, while in Scotland and Ireland it forms but a small fraction, the Bishop's proposition certainly does not evidence that he is overstocked with modesty and the very fact of his introduction of the issue of disestablishment into the political arena at all, is proof that his discretion is not more abundant than his modesty. The question of dis easonably be expected that the major ity of the population will much longer endure the anomaly of permitting the minority to continue to impose upon them a church in which they do not believe: and the signs of the times indicate disestablishment in the near future. It requires time to bring about great reforms, and this reform may require years before it can be accomplished. but it may be precipated by unexpected circumstances, so as to come soon; and the manifesto of the Bushop of Salisbury may be one of the circumstances which will precipitate it. This will surely be the case if the Bishop should attempt to put his design into practical operation.
The Church E-tablishment in Ireland is no more. The great Liberal meeting at it will be part of the programme of the party to disestablish it in Wales. The natural end of these movements will be disestablishment in England also; and even within the ranks of the Church of E gland, a large party, impressed with the magnitude of the injustice inflicted on the nation by the Establishment, will aid in freeing the country from the incubus which now lies upon it.

The movement toward Welsh disestal lishment has been hastened by the harsh methods used by the established clergy in distraining for tithes. The people, being chiefly Methodists, are naturally averse to payment from their hard earning, for the support of a church which is alien to them. The unsuccess ful attempts made to collect arrears at Meiford in Montgomeryshire, in May last, will be remembered by our readers, Seis ures were then made in that locality on

to sign and swear to a similar agree-ment, and both men were marched to Cymmo, wearnig their coats turned in-side out as "turneouts." Red and black flugs were carried by the crowd as em-blematic of "victory and death." Events like these show the determina-tion of the people, and as Wales is not Ireland, their determination will be res-

But lately similar "signs of the times" were witnessed at Buthin in North Wales The Rev. Morgan Hughes, vicar of Der-wen, obtained bailiff, from a distance to rain on two farms for tithe arrears, and several haystacks were seized. As soon as the news spread, five hundred farmers set out to hunt the bail:ff., and when the day of sale arrived, plenty of people were pre-ent, but buyers were nowhere. An effigy of sale arrived, plenty of people were present, but buyers were nowhere. An effigy of the vicas was displayed on one of the stacks, clad in a wofully dilapidated white shirt, to represent his surplice, and close by an effigy of the auctioneer. On the other farm the stack was adorned with a grotesque figure of a gigantic tithe-balliff; and a red flag was displayed bearing the ominous word "Diseatablishment." The auctioneer deemed it prudent not to appear. As in the other localities, strong appear. As in the other localities, strong olutions were passed condemning the

rector, and in favor of disestablishment. With such portents filling the air, the establishment cannot long survive, in Wales at least; and in England, only the sgitation which His Lorship of Salisbury is initiating, is required to bring about the ame consumm

In pleasing contrast to the position taken by the Bishop of Salisbury, stands the attitude of Bishops Lightfoot and Magee. With these divines the question of discetablishment is subordinate to the consideration of doing the greatest amount of good which can be effected through the instrumentality of the Church. Bishop Lightfoot, far from thinking that the disendowment of the Church will be her destruction, appears to believe that it will give more freedom to her action, and will thus enable her to adapt her formularies and doctrinal teachings to the needs of those who have to be brought within her Lifuence; and Dr. Magee, though not directly favoring disestablishment, de clares that every needed reform which will render the Church more efficient for good, should be carried out, even though o accomplish it disestablishment should follow as a necessary and immediate result. He considers that the question of discetablishment is sure to be raised, as soon as the Irish question shall be settled, and he is fully prepared to meet it, bending before the storm

LEWD LITERATURE.

The "Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton" is the ndecent bigot who lately announced with a great flourish of trumpets that he intends to devote his life to the annihilation of "Popery," a task which he was not the first to undertake, nor yet the first to fail in most lamentably. He is himself now in imminent danger of annihilation. Long ago he disgusted all respectable Protestants, but just now an occurrence has taken place which puts him before the public on his level, the plane occupied by such notorieties as Edith O'Gorman and the lecherous Widdows. The facts, briefly stated, are

The Rand Avery Company are one of no more. The great Liberal meeting at Nottingham has already declared that New York. They are known throughout the country, especially by the type writing and short-hand community, through their "Type-writing operator." This establishment took the contract of publishing Fulton's book, "Why priests should wed," and the manuscript was placed in their hands. There are many young women of the highest character employed in this establishment, and while they were engaged in the work, discovering its indecent character, they went in a body to the foreman and re fused absolutely to work on it any

> The heads of the firm sent for the manuscript, and after examining it, came to the conclusion that the young women were right. They accordingly stopped work on the book; and they are now threatened by Fulton with a suit for dam-

The Rand Avery Company have pub-

Maturally enough, the triends of Faiton-have reled the cry that the Company have yielded to "Catholie inflaences," The firm, however, desiare that "Catholie inflaence" has not been employed in the matter at all; but that their own moral

MISREPRESENTATION OF CATHO-

The Rev. A Carman, in a letter to the Christian Guardian on his "Niplesing Tour" takes occasion to fling a stone at "Augreseive Rome." We will not deny that, in a ertain sense, the Cathelie Church is ressive. Divine truth must be aggreeminst error, and therefore we m not sease to refute error and to make known the truth wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself. Such was the commission which Christ gave to His Apostles when he commanded them to go forth to "teach all nations." Such was forth to "teach all nations." Such was
the mandate given by St. Paul to Timothy: "I charge thee before God and
Jesus Christ, who shall judge the living
and the dead, by His coming and His
kingdom: Preach the word, be instant in
season, out of season: reprove, entreat,
rebuke in all patience and doctrine; for
there shall be a time when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires they will heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears, and will indeed turn away their hearing from the truth, but will be turned unto fables. But be thou vigilant, labor in all things, do the work of an evangelist, fulfil thy ministry." (2 Tim. iv., 1, 4.) There must be, therefore, with all charity towards persons, an aggressiveness against error in the true Church of Christ,

But error is aggressive too, Methodier is noted for its aggressiveness, so that the complaint of Mr. Carman comes from him with bad grace. And this aggressiveness is not merely the result of a desire to propagate the peculiar doctrines of Methodism, but it is the offspring of a malicious spite against Catholics, wherever they are found to be prospering. Hence Mr. Carman en deavors to excite Protestant prejudice against the Catholics "along Lake Super ior as on the Saskatchewan or the St. Lawrence," because they are settled there at all; and he blames the "politicians" of the country for not taking some steps to suppress Catholics. Here the real spirit of Methodism manifests itself: the same spirit which actuated Wesley to declare that Popery "ought not to be tolerated by any Government, Protes tant, Mahommedan or Pagan." This is the spirit of hate, the diabolical spirit.

Catholics are not aggressive against the persons of Protestants, though we leplore their errors and are glad to point nem out. We fully understand, too, the ecessity of living in harmony with them, and of dealing with them in all charity, and of wishing them prosperity, and of cultivating the spirit of mutual forbearance and toleration.

rove his point by adducing Catholic doctrines and practices: but he is evi-dently grossly wanting in knowledge on the subject on which he writes. A teacher should master his subject, or at least should know something about it before being so dogmatic. He says that according to Catholic theory:

"A Protestant marriage is no marriage as long as the priests can make the people believe it, and as long as the Government is on their side."

This statement being entirely false. Mr. Carman must be either malicious or grossly ignorant in making it. We do not suppose that he intended wilfully to misrepresent Catholic teaching on this subject. It therefore remains that he is in the second category: that he asserts, without knowing, whether he is expectation that the condition of the speaking truth or not. The Catholic country will be ameliorated. Yet, in doctrine on marriage does not depend on whether the Government side with us or not. Every one who knows any-thing of the Cathelic Church, knows that she does not change her doctrines at the beck of kings and presidents. Here again Rev. Mr. Carmen is guilty of misrepresentation. The Catholic Church has received her doctrines as a sacred deposit from God Incarnate, As such they have been handed down from the days of the Apostles, and no power on earth can induce her to change or modify them. We understand that before the amalgamation of the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists, the Rev. Mr. Carmen held the office which the latter so amiable in his private character denomination styled that of a bishop. He that he was personally loved even is now "General Superintendent" of the by his political opponents, Methodist Church in Canada: the Epis mocked and overwhelmed with copal office, as we infer, being at least practically abolished by the Act of Union. The Catholic Church would not self or his followers a bill to redress sit down in Conference with any denomination to consider such a matter as the

parriages of Protestants as such, as sull and; void. Of course, if there be an mpediment existing which, by divine er coolesiastical law, nullifies the marriage, whether the parties be Catholic or Pre-testant, there is "no marriages," but outside of this case, a marriage," but out-side of this case, a marriage of Protest-ants is regarded by Gatholice as valid, so that not even a divorce obtained by any course of law can dissolve it, and in no ase does the validity depend upon whether "the Government be on our side" or not. The Rev. Mr. Carman has eviwhims of earthly rulers. It is only among sectaries of modern growth and local extent, like Methodism, that the doctrines,said to be divinely revealed, are changed by compromise or according to the varying fancies of men. The Catho-lic doctrine, really revealed by God, and propagated among all nations, by the Apostles and their successors, in accord-ance with the command of Christ, when He sent them on their universal m changes not with the varying circum stances of time and place, nor are the children of the Catholic Church "tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine by the wickedness men, by cunning craftiness by which they lie in wait to deceive." Eph. iv 14.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

If the boastful utterances of member of the Government and their supporte were really an indication of the prospects of Ireland in the great struggle which is now going on, we might well despair of witnessing the day of her disenthralment. Mr. Balfour announces at Birmingham that the "Government will proceed boldly and firmly with the work they have taken in hand." That is to say, it shall be penal to express an opinion that the govern ment of the country may be improved penal even to make it known through the rees that there are persons of opinion that the government of the country is mismanaged, penal to advise the tenantry not to sabmit to outrages which the voice of every civilized nation has pronounced to be brutal and intolerable. other faults than these have the jails been filled with such men as Mr. Wilfred Blunt. Lord Mayor Sullivan, William O'Brice. Even it appears that it is not safe to be a relative of one who presumes to imagine that the country could be governed by any one better than by the bloodthirsty Balfour: for the only crime of which Mr. T Harrington, M. P., has been arrested is that he is a brother of the proprietor of a noe and toleration.

Tralee paper, the Kerry Sentinel, which published proceedings of the National

Lord Salisbury proclaims that the Gevernment will not under any circumstances grant to Ireland any measure, even of Local Home Rule, and Mr. Goethen decidedly declares that he despises the friends of Ireland's freedom, as men who "have nothing and know nothing." and be tells us that it is the determination of the Government to show that they "appreciate the patriotism" of the in cant minority in the country, who are native land to the keeping of an align domination whose practice has been to govern it by doing the least possible good to the greatest possible number. Under such circumstances it would seem that there is little room for the reality, there was never so bright a prespect that the day of Ireland's emancipe tion from thraldom is at hand. Hithert it has been impossible for patriotic Irishmen to get even a hearing from an English audience; and in Parliament, if any one endeavored to call attention to Ireland's wrongs and grievances, he was regarded by all parties as an intolerable bore, to crush whom with invective and insult, even opposing factions united Mr. Isaac Butt, whose name is familied to all who have followed even superficially the Parliamentary history of so amiable in his private che Ireland's wrongs. These were universally their pride, held up wealth and pleasure as the supreme good, gratified their passes the supreme good, gratified their passes and delified lust. Their priesthood was the richest and most powerful corporation in the empire. Its members ation in the empire. Its members Apostolic Benediction. Raising his eyes belonged to the best and wealthiest to heaven and withoutstretched hands he belonged to the best and wealthiest to heaven and withoutstretched hands he liked a circular, to put themselves right abolition of an office divinely instituted, before the public, and they show therein and it was no recret that the closure laws treated in that occurs and horses being taken, on paper, for payment. But their generous and noble offering. We being taken, on paper, for payment. But the text is "grouply instituted, before the public, and they show therein no one could be found to aid in catching the text is "grouply instituted, before the public, and they show therein that the text is "grouply instituted, before the public, and they show therein and it was no recret that the closure laws were passed for the express purpose of indication. If after a fair invoted down by overwhelming majorit

sing presented before Parlie The plea was that the bu Perliament was wantonly obet pass; but the Nationalists were sinced to adopt the obstructive occurse they could not otherwise hmen see that there was an tion at all which was worth ention at all which was works serious consideration. The state of the many be described by short exfrom two speeches made at a confe from two speeches made at a confe of the Irish members held in 1878: Mr. Butt said : "If once we get li

toded Englishmen fairly to cor w they would redress the grievas Irish misgovernment, they would co but one way of giving us good go ment, and that was, by allowing ourselves."

Mr. Parnell said: "I gladly agree Mr. Butt, that I think it is very pand very probable that he would h fair minded Engli-hm to persuade fair minutes. beer.) But still I do not think th House of Commons is mainly con of fair-minded Englishmen. If we cal with men who were capable of ing to fair arguments, there wo very hope of success for the policy Butt as carried out in past sessions, are dealing with political partie really consider the interests of their organizatione as paramount l every other consideration." se were the words of the two

peders of the Irish party, when were advocating two opposite police the party to follow. Both were per honest in their convictions, and the itself did not, at that time, pass were advocated : yet it appears the vords of both were true, "Fair I men" could be convince nd's wrongs ought to be redr but there were not fair-minded E men enough in the house to gain spectful hearing for the friends

since these words were spoken : y changed is the position of the Iris tion in Parliament! It is so dit that it would seem incredible the short a period the change cou effected. The Irish party itse grown to be a compact body of eix members, animated with one but what is of more importance to the final result, they have now the the house, and of the country. I land and Wales, the voice of the has been heard, and they say in tice." England alone is dilat echoing the cry. The fair Englishmen in Parliament are numerous enough to secure this but the signs of the times are unmis and they point out that the Engli ple too are becoming aware that the nation suffering from the injurie they have it fi cted, to some extent tingly; and the natural generos love of fair play which is in the b most Englishmen have been As the bell of Atri informed the p that town of the injustice inflicted people of England have at last he

veice which proclaimed : "Some one has done a wrong, h And once they have become o that this is the case, justice to will surely follow, and that before

A VISION OF THE FUTU

The Salisbury Government plexed over the imprisonment Layor Sullivan. He is entitled ceive visitors, inasmuch as he is class miedemeanant. He is also ised by virtue of his office as Lord to visit all prisoners, and any at prevent his doing so is illegal, and made a question of law. Besides custom, which has the force of law, that the outgoing Lord Mayor west the new Lord Mayor with signia of his office. If the i peremony take place at the jail, in liven's cell it will be made the oc a popular demonstration which w anything of the kind which has ev place. The trades, the tempera other friendly societies will for Mayoral procession, with bands ners, and speeches will be deliv on, with bands which, undoubtedly, the oppi Ireland will be denounced une The result of all these complic awaited with keen interest. the London Echo, the most populof the Liberal Unionists, and journal with the middle classes, converted to Home Rule. Among Liberal Unionists who seats to lose there is a growing

of shame and disgust at the

acts of petty persecution w now repeated almost daily.

has come to speak plainly and Men like Sir Thomas Grove, Mr

the Rev. G O. Evans of Briother active Liberal Union within the last few days have in repudiated any sympathy with