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All tears most be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new ad-dress be sent us.

London, Saturday, February 19, 1898 STEPS TOWARDS UNION.

We notice with pleasure that the three factions of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party are said to have agreed upon a common course of action in reference to the Catholic University Bill which the Government has promised to bring forward during the session of Parliament which has now commenced. We hope that this indicates that a reunion of the Dillon, Healy and Redmond parties will take place in the near future. It is also considered probable that a common policy will be adopted in regard to the Irish local government bill. It is said that the Irish Unionists, with the exception of Messrs. Carson, Lecky, and T. W. Rassel, will oppose the Government on the University question, but if the Government is really sincere in the matter of doing justice to Ireland the Atlantic in order to take part in in regard to education, the opposition the commemoration of that patriotic of the Irish Orangeman will be of no avail, as the Government is strong enough to pass its measure without, or in spite of them.

DRINK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a delusion to suppose that intoxicating beverages are beneficial to the human system in cold weather or in cold climates. The Tartars in Russia number 640,000, according to a recent official census, and the mortal ity among them is 21 per thousand. These are total abstainers, but the Russians generally who live under precisely the same conditions as the Tartars have a mortality of 40 per thou sand, the use of strong liquors being almost universal among them. Dr. Nansen, the celebrated Arctic explorer was aware of the true state of the case, and he took no alcoholic stimulants with him on his expedition in search of the North Pole. He says that with the exception of chocolate, which is mild in effect and nourishing, stimulants give no nourishment to the body, and the energy which is obtained by their use at one moment must be paid for soon after by a corresponding exhaustion.

NESTORIANS JOIN THE CHURCH.

to the work, and in the spring two hundred more will be engaged. These men will preach in schoolhouses and elsewhere, and will distribute Mormon literature to the people from the centres of intelligence. The Mormon leaders say: "It is necessary for people to believe in something. Why not in our religion ?' The Missionary exhorts Catholics who tyrannical yoke under which they sufhave means to contribute towards supplying priests to evangelize this promising field for missionary labor. There are few priests in the South, as the Catholics are not numerous, but the number of people who have which was in the year 1741, in which practically no religion at all is very nearly half a million of the population large, and it seems to be only necessary to bring before these a knowledge perished. of Catholic truth in order to bear much

Such were some of the causes of the Irish rebellion of 1798, and though it fruit. Our contemporary remarks was chiefly confined to a few counties, that \$500 per annum would support a and in the end to two-Wexford and Catholic missionary in this fruitful field, and there are many Catholics in its objects, though the peasants enwho could afford this amount without gaged in it were without the means of missing it, while the gift would bear carrying on a successful warfare interest in spiritual blessings at a They were armed for the most part usurious rate. It is further said that only with home make pikes, yet it took the Mormons propose to secure by puran army of 70,000 soldiers, under the chase a reservation in each State most skillful generals of England, to where the newly made Mormon consubdue them. It appears to be induverts will be provided with farms at bitable that if the whole country had little or no rent.

THE CENTENARY OF 1798.

From the preparations which are being made by Irishmen in America to celebrate the centenary of the Irish insurrection of 1798, there appears to be little doubt that several thousand Irish men and sons of Irishmen will cross effort to put an end to the persecutions under which the people of Ireland were suffering at the time of that revolt

The treaty of Limerick of 1591 whereby liberty of conscience and good government were promised, was vio lated almost immediately after it was signed, and for over a century penal laws were enacted, every successive one of which was more severe than those which preceded, the British government having it evidently in view to oppress the Irish more and more to goad them into rebellion and thus gain

an excuse for further oppression. The rebellion of 1798 was entirely Emperor of Germany so suddenly justifiable, if ever a revolt against inordered a fleet to sail for Kiao-Chau in tolerable oppression was lawful. Ireland might, indeed, have submitted and the fortresses which protect it, martyr like to be desolated by the opand still more so at the readiness with pressor, but she was not obliged to be which the Chinese retired without fir. thus submissive. Yet the revolt was ing a shot in defense of their territory. by no means an insurrection of Cath-It was on account of the murder of two olic against Protestant. The penal laws, which were its immediate cause, who have hitherto indulged freely in though primarily directed against their hatred of Christianity, and who Catholics, were made by the dominant imagined that they might with impunparty to tell almost as heavily against ity destroy the property and take Presbyterianism as against Catholicaway the lives of missionaries. ism, and it is not a matter of surprise that Presbyterians, and even some Chinese that they must respect, at members of the Church of England least, the lives and property of Gerwho were disgusted at their tyrapny, man subjects, and by the reception ac-

took a leading part in the revolt. The Presbyterians especially were as averse corded the Gorman soldiers who were

they allowed to go abroad to receive to adopt the course he is following, of the education which was forbidden making German power respected whereever there are Germans who them at home. It was to put an end ought to be protected by their counto such laws as these that the rebellion try. This is a spirit worthy of all of 1798 took place, and the dissenters, praise, and though there have been who objected equally with Catholics to occasions when the utterances and acts the support of a State Church in which of the Emperor have appeared to be they did not believe, were quite as more egotistical than wise, his action much in earnest to throw off the towards China must not be regarded as coming within this category. Notfered. The extinction of Ireland's withstanding the suspicions which trade, the consolidation of farms, the have been freely expressed by English evictions necessary to effect this consolidation, the turning of tilled lands and Canadian papers in regard to the Emperor's designs, the event has fully into pasturage, were followed by periodical famines, the most horrible of justified the course he adopted.

Baron von Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has announced to the

Reichstag that China has agreed to give complete satisfaction for the outrages which were perpetrated. The Governor of Shan-Tung, who is known to have connived at and encouraged the Wicklow-it was very nearly successful murders, has been removed from his office, and forever debarred from occupying any high position. Six other officials who were likewise incriminated have been removed and pusished on the demand of the German Govern ment, and others who were among the actual perpetrators of the crime are to be tried and punished if found guilty. The good results do not end here. The Chinese Government has risen, as it was supposed would be promised to pay 2,000 taels (\$3,000 the case, the rebellion would have to the mission for the materia been successful, but the apathy losses endured by it, and as a further of the multitude, the dissensions and treasons of the secret atonement for the death of the mission aries, to build three churches which societies, which always afford so many shall be provided each with an imper facilities for traitors to betray those ial tablet showing them to be under who are truly patriotic, and the want the special protection of the Chinese of capable officers to direct the move-Emperor. Two of these will be in ments of the insurgents led to their certain cities which have been agreed upon, and the third will be in the The insurrection was unsuccessful, but its principles lived, and it was locality where the outrage was perpeowing to them that the laws which had trated.

Two thousand taels will also be paid been its direct cause were for the most for the erection of seven secure resipart repealed soon after. It is no dences in the Catholic prefecture or wonder, therefore, that Irishmen today entertain the highest admiration missionary diocese Tsav-Chou-Fu, in and affection for those who took part which the outrage occurred. Baron von Balow explained that in the struggle of 1798, and that they

thus China has complied with all Germany's demands.

Bishop Auzer, who is the Apostolic Prefect of the province, is now in Ber lin, where he has been treated most kindly by the Emperor, to whom he had given full information of how the disaster occurred, besides a detailed account regarding the affairs of the China to ta'e possession of that fort Chinese Province of Shan-Tung, and it is to the information thus given by the venerable Bishop that the German Government is indebted for the intim ate knowledge of all the circumstances displayed in the demand for full satis German missionaries by the Chinese, faction.

> The Bishop declares that the imperial tablets to be placed upon the three Churches which are to be erected will be of very great value, as no Chinaman dares to bring upon himself the imperial displeasure by disregarding a protection thus accorded. The privilege of having such a protection as this is very rarely given,

with this last act of the Emperor Wil- by bribery, in past elections in this liam, just as we would have been pleased if the European "concert" had obliged the Turkish assassin Sultan to atone for the Armenian massacres. Germany has shown more respect for the rights of its subjects than the whole of Europe has shown for those of the Christians of Armenia. The Kaiser may be considered now as

having made atonement for the persecution to which his grandfather subjected the Catholic Church at the dictation of Bismarck and his malidorous subordinate, Dr. Falk.

THE DUTIES OF ELECTORS.

As we arnounced already in these columns, the general elections for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario will take place in a few days. The nominations will be on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., and where there are two or more candidates, the polling will take place over the whole province on March 1.

The duties of electors on so important an occasion as this have been so frequently pointed out that it might at first sight seem unnecessary to remind our readers of them. But when it is borne in mind that on every occasion when the electors have been called upon to exercise the right of franchise, there has been abundance of evidence proving that many voters are forgetful of the importance of the duty they have to perform, it will be understood that it is very necessary to remind our readers of them, especially when the time is at hand when they should be fulfilled.

The importance of honest government cannot be over-estimated, and it is a serious obligation for all to aid in securing it, as far as their position in life imposes this obligation upon them and as with us every citizen has a

voice in the government of the country, it behooves every one to use that voice and vote, not for any private interest, not from any hope of gain or remuner. ation, but for the general good. Those

who use the right of franchise unworth. ily do not deserve to possess it at all. It was formerly the peculiar priv ilege of the wealthy, especially of

kings and the nobility, to take part in the government of the country, but as centuries lapsed the people asserted their claim to a share in this duty, and it has now come to the issue that good or bad government is in the hands of the people. It, therefore,

devolves upon every citizen to perform his duty faithfully. If in every constituency the importance of thus acting conscientiously were impressed upon the voters, good government would certainly be secured, for then

only men would be elected who have at heart the interests of the whole community, or at least those who are generally supposed to be influenced by the best of motives and intentions, but unfortunately, amid the diversity of existing interests it frequently occurs that the honest voters are

province, and in our own city of London. The protested election trials be. fore the courts have proved this to be the case, and the revelations made on these occasions have brought disgrace upon the names of many who would not have been suspected of being amenable to the influence of a paltry bride. When bribes are given and taken. the bribers and the bribed often think

their crime will be forever unknown, but there is no secrecy in this matter, and disgrace is sure to follow. The election committees, at least, know who are those who can be so influenced, and the names are freely spoken of among the members of these committees, and then become public property, so that the guilty cannot escape the disgrace, and much less can they smother the voice of conscience reproaching them for their wrong doing. Besides exhorting our readers to ac-

cept no bribes, we also ask them to do their part in the present contest with due consideration for the opinions of others, and with temperance. The drunken orgies which are so frequently a concomitant of election contests are productive of many evils, and are frequently the cause of many persons failing into habits of dissipation. Such gatherings should be carefully shunned by all who have any self respect. It should also be remembered that others beside ourselves may have their own honest convictions, and we should therefore be tolerant of opinions which differ from our own. Hence while every voter should give his suffrage honestly, election broils and quarrels should be avoided, as well as the other vices we have mentioned as being common during election campaigns.

CHURCH AUTHORITY WITH REGARD TO DIVORCE.

The Church Evangelist (Anglican) is very much shocked at the number of divorces which were granted in San Francisco last year, namely, six hundred and forty one. As there were two thousand marriages, there was very nearly one divorce to every three marriages. As Catholics do not look for divorces, except in some very exceptional cases, the proportion of divorces among Protestants must be even greater than these figures would

show. The Evangelist says : "The record is certainly a very shocking and disgraceful one, in a state of society where marriage is looked upon as a civil contract, and as nothing more, it s not to be wondered at. It is hopeless to lock for a remedy until the Church as a whole sets her face definitely in the direction of the absolute

sacredness of the marriage tie. We may well ask what Church is expected to make this decree sufficiently strong to be respected. The Catholic Church declares the marriage tie to be sacred and inviolable ; but Protestantism repudiated her authority pretty equally divided between oppos- three and a half centuries ago. In so loing, it was absolutely necessary to

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ligation in conscience to obey thes rules. In fact most of the sects adm readily that this is the position the occupy.

It is probable that in speaking "the Church as a whole," the Evang list means the Church of England There is a special absurdity in th thought that the Church of Englan might make any such decree as to pr claim "the absolute sacredness of t marriage tie." The Church of En land was established for the expre purpose of permitting divorce, an King Henry VIII. in establishing with himself as its supreme Hea made such good use of the powe given him or assumed by him over t new Church, that he took to hims six wives successively with its san tion, though it is true that some of t divorces he effected were obtained putting to death the wife from wh he wished to be separated. In other cases the sanction of the Chu of England was given both to divorces and to the new marriages. But apart from the inconsistency

which the Church of England wo be guilty if it were to declare for indissolubility of marriage, it is w known that the Church of England absolucely without' unity of doctri and has no means of enforcing s unity, even if a council of its Bish were to attempt to do so. It was : by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of W chester, thirty years ago, that "" Church of England had always w in herself persons of extreme div gence of doctrines, a thing as ine able as for men to have different co tenances ;" and Bishops and clerg that Church are wont to make matter of pride that the Church is enough to admit of every diversit belief. How, then, can it enfor belief in the absolute sacrednes marriage?

Beside the impossibility of en ing such a belief as the Evang desires, it would be entirely in grous for the Church of Engl. which as a mere State Church rece its doctrines and articles of Faith the State, to make any doctrine itself, especially on the subject of riage, as the law requires that churches be open to any divorced sons who wish to be married in t We believe that the law is no stringent as to require that any ister in particular should perform marriage ceremony, but this cr no difficulty under present cir stances, for with the existing dive of belief, it is very easy to find isters to do the job, if the vicar Church selected for it enter scruples of conscience on the ma

It is clear from what we have that the mode suggested by the C Evangelist for putting an end t divorce evil is entirely impraction It amounts to the adoption o Catholic doctrine on marriage this will be of no avail unles divine authority of the Ca Church be also admitted at the time. The fact is not to be disa that Protestantism as a system come to regard marriage as me civil contract, and the Evangel mits that the necessary result shocking state of morality wh deplores. The system must b carded if a remedy is to be foun

The Roman correspondent of the Pilot gives the interesting and pleasing intelligence that Benjamin, the chief of a tribe in Kurdistan, arrived recently in Rome for the purpose of making arrangements for the admission of his whole tribe into the Catholic Church. This tribe, which is called Gelon, numbers three thousand souls, who are as yet Nestorians, an ancient leresy which dates back to the fourth century, and whose characteristic doctrine is that in Christ there are two distinct persons, the divine and human. As a consequence of this doctrine, the Nestorians deny the efficacy of our Redemption by the sufferings of Christ, as they maintain that the man and not the God died for us on the cross. They refuse also to the Blessed Virgin the title Mother of God, which is given her by Catholics. Many of the Kurdish Nestorians became Catholics during recent years, but the present movement looks toward reuniting the whole tribe of Gelon to the Catholic Church. It is a result of the paternal interest manifested by Pope Leo XIII. in the reunion of the Oriental Schismatics with the Church, and especially with the similar movements which are taking place with regard to the reunion of several independent Eastern Churches, and it gives good hope that the efforts of the Pope towards Christian unity will meet with the success they deserve.

MORMAN " MISSIONARIES."

The New York Missionary, edited by the PaulistFathers of that city, says that be guardian to his own children or on the disintegration of Protestantism, have determined to place Mormon missionaries in every county of the Southern States for the purpose of obtaining converts to their sect. Aiready more

sent to Kiao Chau, the Chinese have to having the State Church of England shown that though a mob of them are forced upon them as were the Catholics, and in fact the leading part in the brave enough to destroy unprotected proposed Revolution was taken by property, and to kill defenceless and unarmed men, women and children, Protestants, especially by Presbyteri ans. The celebrated Geraldine, the they are in mortal dread of the power generous Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of Europeans when full satisfaction is Anthony Perry, Burke, Grattan, Wolfe demanded by an armed force.

Tone, Emmet and many others of the But Protestant and Catholic missionaries have been among those whom the leading spirits who either took up arms, or openly advocated the steps which led Chinese maimed or killed during reto the insurrection, were Protestants to cent years, but those missionaries the core, who desired for their nation whose murder was the immediate cause the blessings of liberty, though it is to of the recent invasion were German Jesuits, which order has had missionbe admitted that the majority of the Protestants of Ireland ranged themary stations throughout China long before foreigners were allowed into the selves on the side of the oppressor dur country. At first, of course, these were

defeat after a most heroic struggie.

are now about to commemorate the

UNEXPECTED PROTECTION TO

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

The world was astonished when the

The Kaiser determined to teach the

event.

ing the famous struggle. But against Catholics the laws were obliged to conceal their real character, but more recently their purpose to especially severe. It was the object of teach the Christian religion was openly those laws to impoverish Catholics and proclaimed, and was known to all. besides to keep them in ignorance of It was not generally supposed that the very elements of knowledge. A the German Emporor was sincerely so-Catholic linen trader could have no licitous for the progress and success of more than two apprentices. In case of the Jesuits in China or anywhere else, war with a Catholic power, the damage done by the enemy was reimbursed by and the invasion of a Chinese port for a special tax upon Catholics. A Caththe purpose of demanding satisfaction olic could not hold a lease if the profits was looked upon as a mere pretext for the acquisition of territory, increasing of the land exceeded one third of the the facilities for German trade, and rent, nor could he buy, or inherit, or receive as a gift, any land from Proobtaining a foothold on that far-eastern coast which might be a base for the testants. If the child of Catholic parents, however young, declared itself a which the Kaiser is so anxious to call Protestant, it was at once made the inheritor of the largest share of the fathinto existence. er's property, and was taken from the But the latest developments have

shown that the Emperor is really sinfather's care to be educated as a Protestant. In no case could a Catholic the Mormons of Utah, relying much those of another person. To a minor of the Empire, and that he will protect tees on account of this new outrage. extent these laws, only a few of which we indicate here, were made applicable to non-Conformists generally.

Catholics were forbidden to teach the commercial interests of his coun- ers will profit by the transaction . school, and they could not become even than two hundred have been allotted private tutors or ushers. Neither were try may be an additional spur to him

ing candidates, and the balance of and there is no doubt the respect of power remains with those electors who deny that there is any Church which the population for the Catholic missionaries will be greatly increased by such a mark of the Emperor's regard for

It is promised also by the Chinese Government that an edict will be issued that German missions shall be under special imperial protection. This edict will be in favor of German Protestants as well as Catholics, if at any future time the Protestants of Germany see fit to send out mission aries. At present, of course, the Catholics who have missions already established there will be the chief gainers thereby.

The Kaiser informed Bishop Auzer during a recent audience that it is the intention of the Government to give thorough German Government to the territory of Kiao Chou, and as China has given a lease of it for ninety-nine years, it will be an additional protection to the missionaries, one more efficacious than even the Chinese imperial protection, that German war ships and German soldiers will be within call, if any more outrages are perpetrated. Baron von Bulow said that he has no doubt that all these conditions will be a guarantee of future Chinese good conduct. It is, perhaps, to be expected operation of the future extensive navy that the Chinese will chafe some under the circumstances, and even since that treaty was made one of the

German sailors has actually been murdered ; but the fact will make the garcere in his solicitude for the welfare of rison more cautious, and probably his subjects, as well as for the prestige Germany will demand further guaranthem abroad, whatever may be their At all events, time will accustom the creed. He is therefore not animated Celestials to the feeling that they must merely by ambition and greed for show more regard to the rights of territory, though we cannot doubt that Europeans, and all the European pow-We repeat, we cannot but be pleased

can be influenced by a bribe in has authority over the consciences of money, or by promise of an office, or men, and Protestantism did not hesieven by a glass or two of bad whisky. tate to deny this. When the first Re-Yet it may occur in many of these formers established their respective instances that a few incorruptible Churches, they had no authority exveters, men who cannot be thus cept what they assumed themselves, bought, may prevent the disgrace and and certainly they had no right to asmisfortune of electing dishonest legis sume an authority over the human lators from being consummated ; we, conscience. The Catholic Church extherefore, exhort all our friends and isted when the Reformers cast off her readers to vote honestly, conscien- authority, and she alone, having extiously, and disinterestedly for the best isted uninterruptedly from the time of

candidates, namely, for those who may Christ, could claim to make decrees be relied upon to maintain the best binding upon men, after the example principles by their votes in the Leg- of the Apostles who made such decrees at the Council of Jerusalem, saying : islature.

We have heard it said recently of "For it hath seemed good to the Holy ome voters in certain [constituencies] Ghost and to us to lay no further burthat when they were asked to support den upon you than these necessary certain candidates, they demanded things." (Acts xv. 28) A humanly directly, what benefit will I get by vot- constituted Church cannot claim to exorcise such authority, and most of the ng for these men? How much will Protestant Churches freely admit that they give me for my vote?

This has been said especially in rethey have not the right to do so. The most they claim is to have the authorgard to many of the lately enfranchised Indians of some localities. There may ity to exclude from, their body those who refuse to obey the rules they lay be some excuse for these untutored aborigines who do not understand the down, but they who are thus rejected value of honest government, for talk- are not supposed thereby to be exing in this way, but we sincerely hope cluded from the fold of Christ, as they that there is not a Catholic voter in the may easily find another sect which province who is so dead to all sense of they may freely join, notwithstanding honor, and duty, and manliness, as to their refusal to obey the law laid down expect or to wait for a bribe to induce by that one to which they have hitherhim to vote for one party or the other to belonged, and their new sect has in the coming contest. Vote honestly, equal authority with the one which has and according to [conscience, and the excommunicated them : that is to say, testimony of your conscience that you neither of them has any authority have done your duty will be your re- whatsoever to bind the conscience by ward, which will be worth much more its laws. The sects are to be regarded than any paltry bribe which might be merely as so many clubs or human asgot for doing a wrong on so important sociations which may, indeed, make regulations which their members must an occasion.

Unfortunately there is known to observe as long as they wish to retain have been much corruption, especially their membership, but there is no oby

THE PAPAL DIGNITY OFFICE.

" Nemo " writes objecting to swer given by Rev. Joseph V. nor, in the Philadelphia Catholic ard and Times, to the question, layman be elected Pope?" O'Connor's answer appeared CATHOLIC RECORD of 29th Ja He savs :

"Yes, the Papal primacy i part of the sacrament of Holy It is an office of supreme juris Adrian V. (1252) was a layman Pope. He died before receivin Orders, but reigned as Pope nine days." "Nemo" argues at length

this answer, relying chiefly on that the commission given to St. "Feed my lambs : feed my was given when he was a pries Bishop, namely after Christ's r

To Father O'Connor's proof from the election of Adrian V says : "Adrian was elected i not 1252, and died thirty-sev after, not eighty-nine days."

The Church historian, th Darras, states that Adrian elected 4th July 1276 and d August of the same year. Th his pontifical reign forty-si Adrian was a Cardinal when Pope, and according to the usa Church at that period, as we the present day, he must hav