The Catholic Record.

KDITORS:

Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Rick street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. Anthor of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

Messrs. Luke King, John Nigh and P. J. even are fully authorized to receive subscrip ons and transact all other business for The

Carriolic Record.

e faithful.
ssing you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
†D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larisea
Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The French Republicans as a rule are

quite convinced that the days of the

union of Church and State are num-

bered and that it will soon be dis-

solved. They are fond of stating that

the Catholic Church of France is un-

is working for its overthrow. This re-

presentation of the state of the case is

a fallacy, for among Catholics there

are many sincere Republicans, and

when we consider that Pope Leo XIII.

commanded the Catholics of the nation

to support the Republic honestly and

to cease giving encouragement to the

the Kingdom, it will be readily in-

to fear any plotting for its overthrow

it is no true Republic which aims at

depriving half of the population of the

country of their right to assert their

of Government established by the ex-

pressed will of the people. Their aim

JULY 18, 19

Christian bu

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aging officia risen to 86, espiration s

brief confere

On the mo ness took his Dr. Lapponi ceasing vigi to leave the going to his lies stricken was also ab themselves apprehensio taken sick vented fro evening as Pontiff too

tranquilly e 7.30 p. m. gave negat howing the of this more Rome, Ju that Dr. La referring to

The ser which he f on his awa regarded : solution.

King British Up to

very gra

over, that no commune shall be able to bind itself by contract with the priest not to reduce or suppress his salary when it sees fit. It is readily seen that this proposi

tion which would make every priest slave to the communal prefects, would be most objectionable. We believe that the Bishops will to a man reject this proposition even should it pass the Chamber. The total suppression of the Concordat would be greatly preferable to this absurd provision.

Agent for Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall, St. Johns.
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each asertion, against measurement.
Approved and recommended by the Arch hishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.
Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, abould be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. When subscribers change their residence its important that the old as well as the new address be sent us.
Agentor collectors have no authority to stop your paper through for milipations and the spaid. It is a remarkable fact it is now sserted that ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau intends to re-enter the Chamber of Deputies and will oppose M. Combes' policy of persecuting the religious orders. It will be a strange sight if the very men who introduced the Associations Law shall now be as be sent us. says the stop and or collectors have no authority to stop aper unless the amount due is paid, ther intended for publication should be din time to reach London not later than ay morning. Please do not send us found opposing its practical operation, but more unlikely things have happened. However, it is certain that the Associations Law was never intended by M. Waldeck-Rousseau to be applied so

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th. 1909.

Te the Editor of The CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
and congratulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good: and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
Blessing you, and wishing you. vigorously as it has been by M. Combes. We continue to hope that the French people will yet rise up indignantly to demand that this and other persecuting laws shall be erased from the statute books of the nation.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON POPE PIUS

It appears to be an impossibility for Dr. Goldwin Smith to write anything without showing his animus against either the Catholic Church and its head, or the Irish people, and in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly there appears an article from his pen in which this animus is conspicuously displayed, the saintly Pope Pius VII. being this time the object of these alterably opposed to the Republic and

"Napoleon's marriage with Josephine having at the Pope's instance been re-peated with religious form before their coronation, it was necessary to have recourse to a most wretched quibble for the purpose of invalidating opening the way for has many times advised and almost a divorce. The Pope was at the ander duress, yet his conduct in failing to protest against this evasion of the laws of the Church, like his conduct in coming immediately after the murder of the Due d'Enghien to crown the murderer, was hardly Hildebrandic or highly creditable to the Pontificate of effete royalties of the empire and ferred that the Republic has no reason on the part of the Catholic party. But

The murder or execution of the duc d'Enghien occurred on the 21st of March. 1804, and it was certainly perpetrated in what the laws of nations regard now liberties and to exercise their franas most unjustifiable circumstances. It was not, however, perpetrated withchise. This is what the Republic means out some show of legality, and it has while it is governed as it has been so far, by the enemies of religion. It is, always been a disputed point whether no doubt, true that the persistency or not the Duke was guilty of the crime of the successive Republican Governattributed to him, which was complicments in persecuting the Church has ity in at least one of the royalist plots disgusted many Catholics with the Reagainst the life of the First Consul, public itself, but even this disgust Bonaparte. has not made them disloyal to the form

We cannot be assured of the inno cence or guilt of the duc d'Enghien, yet he was executed under some form of has been to change the personnel of the law, or being found guilty of the crime rulers, and not to destroy the Republiattributed to him, and as far as posican form of Government. This is a tive knowledge of the matter goes, very rational desire and is quite con-Napoleon merely allowed the law to sistent with the Republicanism of a take its course; for it has never been free people. The real enemies of the shown that he caused the seizure of the duke in a German State. Baden where the Duke lived when was seized, was not in actual warfare against France when the seizure was effected, but the authorities of that State certainly connived at the plottings of the emigrés royalists, and in the state of semi-warin both Chambers of the Parliament an fare which was being carried on between France and the German States at that suaded themselves that a majority of time, the French police authories felt the electorate will sustain them in themselves justified in seizing the Duke whatever course they may pursue which before he could escape, as he certainly would have done if the capture had not been so astutely effected.

In our own day, Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader was captured in a manner which the laws of modern warfare can scarcely be said to justify, and since that time President Rooseveldt has been in intimate correspondence and XIII., and no one has even put forth the sonally guilty of treachery and have repeople wish the union of Church and fused to hold any diplomatic negotia-State to be continued so that a direct | tions with him on account of that rather

Moreover, both England and Germany, the two most Protestant nations of the world, have rivalled each other in showing their affection for President Rooseveldt and the United States since the details of Aguinaldo's capture, and of the disgusting so-called water cure applied to prominent Filipino prisoners were made known to the public. And among those who were murdered by this detestable process were several priests. Yet the very captious moralist, Mr. Goldwin Smith has never dewhole 'United State Government, nor the friendly demonstration of these Protestant powers, which have taken place without any protest being entered

against such cruelties.

sovereigns mentioned to uphold Chris tian morals. Is this so? The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church whereas, the King of Great Britain and the German Emperor are the supreme heads of two of the most important among Protestant denominations. It follows, then; that the Catholic Church is more bound than the Protestant Churches to preserve public morals! We readily admit that this is the case. but the only reason which can be advanced to justify such a conclusion is that the Catholic Church alone is the Church of Christ which has been commissioned by Christ to teach all nations and to uphold Christian morality.

Will Mr. Goldwin Smith admit this consequence?

We may reasonably infer from what we have already said that in the matter of crowning the Emperor who was Emperor in fact and with the consent of the nation, the Pope was in no wise bound to assume that Napoleon was really a murder and not a legal execution; and even if we are to suppose that it was a murder, it does not follow that Napoleon's assumption of the imperial crown was illegal. The coronation by the Pope did not by any means imply that Pope Pius VII. condoned all Napoleon's past sins, nor did he make himself or the Catholic Church responsible for them.

Next, in regard to Napoleon's diorce from Josephine and his marriage with Maria Louisa, Mr. Smith must surely be aware that the Pope absolutely refused to annul the first marriage, and this was not the only instance in which he refused to yield to the Emperor's despotic will, as he was equally firm in refusing to annul Jerome Bonaparte's marriage with Miss Patterson of Baltimore, though Napoleon used every trick to induce or force him to do so.

The ecclesiastical court which Napol eon induced to annul Josephine's marriage had no authority according to the laws of the Catholic Church, as it was a court of Napoleon's own making, and the laws of the Church were not followed in the making of it.

The case was not brought before the Pontiff at all, owing to the fact that Napoleon knew that the Pope's consent to his un-Catholic conduct would never be gained.

Josephine herself did not appeal to the Pope, and so the matter of the divorce was not brought before him. If Josephine had appealed she would undoubtedly have obtained justice, so far as the Pope's powers went, for Pius VII. had already pronounced in her favor. More than this he had not the opportunity to do for her. The Pope was Napoleon's prisoner at this time, because of his firmness in maintaining the laws of God and His Church; but it was not part of his duty to issue bulls of excommunication for each sin which Napoleon might commit. Napoleon was at this time already excommunicated by a Bull issued the preceding year, and there was no reason for re-

peating the excommunication. We must add here that the Rev. Dr. Brann of St. Agnes' Church, New York, wrote to the Atlantic Monthly an answer to Mr. Smith's attack upor Pope Pius VII. on nearly the same lines which we have followed in this article, but that periodical refused to admit the Very Rev. Doctor's letter to its columns. This was an act of unfairness toward Catholics, of which we did not think a journal conducted with the ability and having the influence of the Atlantic Monthly would have been

LORD DE FREYNE'S SURRENDER.

The trouble on the de Freyne estate in Roscommon Co., Ireland, has at last been settled by the surrender of Lord de Freyne to the demands of the United Irish League which had taken up and maintained the rights of the tenants. Lord de Freyne was one of has had negotiations with Pope Leo the most stubborn of the Irish Landlords, though it is the general belief in theory that the Pope should have held Roscommon that his stubborness arose the President of the United States per- not from his own inclination, but from the fact that he belonged to the Landlords' League which insisted that he should assume an attitude of extreme hostility to the cause of the tenantry that a precedent might be laid down for future contingencies. For this reason he had put his case into the superior court in which most heavy expenses would be incurred by the tenantry against whom decrees of distress or eviction should be obtained.

He made every effort, by means fair or foul, to destroy the United Irish League, being urged by the landlords so to do. The neighboring landlords who had yielded to the tenant's demand to sell their estates at a fair nounced the culpable negligence of the price were regarded by him with scorn as being weak-kneed, but he has him-

self come at last to similar terms. The tenants on the Dillon estate which adjoins that of Lord de Freyne, and some other estates near by had represents. But Mr. Smith will perhaps tell us purchased from their landlords, and This proposition provides, more that the Pope is more bound than the are now in a comfortable position. courtesies which have been reciprocated

These were able to undersell the de Freyne tenants in all the markets, and to underbid them in all local public contracts: and the contrast between the comfort they enjoyed in their homes and the misery which prevailed everywhere in the de Freyne estates was most striking. But the de Freyne tenants proposed to ameliorate their condition by purchasing their holdings. Lord de Freyne regarded this proposal as extreme presumption, and absolutely refused to come to terms. The people, however, advised by the Committee of the United Irish League, refused to pay rent in order to force the issue with their landlord.

It was Lord de Freyne's boast that, backed by the Landlord's League, he would destroy the League of the tenants. He would imprison John Redmond and other leaders on a charge of conspiracy; but he would begin by actions for damages to weaken their purses so that they would be unable to guilty of the murder, or that it was defend themselves against the criminal charge.

All these plans have been foiled by the determination shown by the League and the tenants, and he has agreed to sell, though not until the Land Purchase Bill now before Parliament becomes law. This will secure him a higher price than he would otherwise obtain. He has agreed, also, to reinstate the evicted tenants, inasmuch as he has not been able to find others willing to supplant them.

It is expected that after the sale of his estates, he will leave Ireland, and will, for the present, at least, endeavor to support his title without a landed estate.

This victory of the people over se powerful a landlord is regarded as the greatest triumph of the popular cause which the tenantry have achieved for many years since the struggle for tenant right was seriously undertaken under the present conditions. Lord de Freyne's surrender will make the tenantry in general stronger than ever throughout Ireland in the battle for tenant right.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN ENGLAND.

President Loubet of the French Republic has visited England, and has been accorded royal honors. London was gorgeously decorated for the occasion, the principal feature of the decorations being a profusion of the French national colors, red, white and blue, artistically arranged in bunting and flowers.

On July 7th, King Edward, dressed in the uniform of a field marshal, met and greeted him warmly on his arrival at the Victoria railway station. The Prince of Wales, members of the British Cabinet, and many other distinguished persons also assisted in the reception. There was a cordial shaking of hands between the King and President and their respective suites, after which the distinguished party drove through crowded troop-lined streets to St. James' Palace.

On the arrival at the Palace the President received a great ovation. The King and President were saluted by the children of the Prince of Wales and others of the royal family.

A state banquet was given at Buckingham Palace in the evening, at which all the high officials of the kingdom were present.

The King proposed President Loubet's health, expressing his own pleasure and that of Queen Alexandra in welcoming the President of France to England and the hope that the president would take home with him pleasant recollections of his visit. He said that the enthusiastic reception given by the people proved that there is really a riendly sentiment among Britons, for France, which being Great Britain's nearest neighbor should be her best neighbor. He declared also that on the occasion of his own recent visit to France he had derived great pleasure from the cordial reception given him by the French people.

President Loubet in replying said that the French people treasure the memory of King Edward's recent visit to Paris and France, and that he is confident that the interchange of courtesies will draw still closer the relations which bind together the two countries, and will have the happiest future effects, and be a guarantee of peace for the whole world.

The cordiality of the French President's reception has given much satisfaction in France, all parties being highly pleased that the head of the French Government, and the official representative of the whole French population, should be so well received, for notwithstanding the political differences which may and do exist between parties at home, all feel as one man in regard to the honors paid to the head of their nation abroad, knowing that it is not so much the individual who is thereby greeted so enthusiastically, but that all is done to honor the nation he

It is much to be desired that the

NEW between the two nations may have a permanent effect in making them more cordial toward each other then they have been for many years, for, indeed, ever since the overthrow of the French Empire, there has been a lack of cordiality there. The hold which England retains in Egypt, and which has practically made Egypt a part of the British Empire, was one source of bad blood between England and France, especially as it transferred the dominance over the Suez Canal from France which completed that great work, to England which became the power controlling it and France had even interests in Africa with which England's occupation of Egypt interfered.

was the friction between the two countries owing to the continued occupation of Egypt, that war seemed imminent between the two powers.

shore of Newfoundland, and the Fashoda ncident when the French flag was nauled down and the British flag noisted in its stead, were also threatening incidents between the two countries. We may, however, entertain the hope that the present feelings are really more friendly between them, and that they may so continue until all causes from which a disastrous and protracted war might arise, may be removed through the better feelings which now appear to animate the population o both countries toward each other.

graphic despatches from London that it was proposed by British Catholies to offer an address to President Loubet wherein he should be requested to pursue a different course toward the religious orders from that which his Government has been pursuing, and that he refused to accept such an address. We are not surprised at such a re-

where Catholic matters are in question, the compilers of the cable despatches are very unreliable, and frequently sent over misrepresentations of the facts, and even complete falsehoods. President Loubet's visit was a species

Britain, and it was better to leave it in this aspect than to mingle other and distasteful matters with it. At least this is our opinion, as nothing else could have been expected than the refusal which is said to have been given, if such a matter were brought up at : 11. If the Catholics of Great Britain wish to address President Loubet on such a matter as the treatment of the

An address is being prepared by the Catholics of England to be presented to the Emperor of Germany in which the Emperor is thanked cordially for his good-will to Catholics. This is minently proper, and they have the further right to express the hope that the Emperor may become instead of special trains going, but valid on any France the protector of Eastern Catholics, but we do not consider it means that Excursionists can leave equally appropriate to have desired to Quebec on the night trains on Monday, olics, but we do not consider it address President Loubet on the subject of his policy at home while he was himself simply a visitor to a foreign country, with the sole purpose of pro-

THE C. M. B. A.

two nations.

We feel assured our brother members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will unanimously approve of the selection made by the Executive, of Bro. J. J. Behan, of Kingston, to fill the important office of Grand Secretary. At every convention of the Association held for the past fifteen years and more Bro. Behan has been a conspicuous figure-a man of ready speech, eloquent, capable, of marked integrity, and full of that business energy and resourcefulness which ensure success for any enterprise in which he may embark. Such is our new Grand Secretary, and in his hands a forward movement of the Association will be the order of the We earnestly exhort every member

to second Bro. Behan's efforts, and

the excellent choice they have made. and we congratulate Bro. Behan on out here to night that John S. Seibold, this great honor which has been bethis great honor which has been bestowed upon him. We doubt not that in the years to come—and many may they be!—he will give abundant evidence that the confidence reposed in the conversion took place some time ago in Buffalo, N. Y. After they be !-he will give abundant evidence that the confidence reposed in him has been well placed.

Our sanctification depends not on brilliant achievements, but on the faithful performance of our ordinary

On more than one occasion, so great

The claims of France on the French

It has been said in one of the tele-

usal, nor do we think that it was prudent to ask permission to offer such an address. In fact we do not credit the statement that any such permission was asked.

Our readers are well aware that

of olive branch extended to Great

religious orders, it would be most proper to do so when he is on his own

moting peaceful relations between the

thus ensure a glorious future for an association which is destined to prove C. P. R. Special Pilgrimage Trains, in a blessing to so many thousands of Catholic families from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We commend the Grand Trustees for

-Cardinal Gibbons.

CROWN ATTORNEY FOR HALDIMAND. We are pleased to see in the Toronto papers of Saturday last the appointment of Mr. J. A. Murphy, Barrister.

of Cayuga, to the position of Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Haldimand, a position made vacant by the promotion of the former incumbent of the office, Mr. C. W. Colter, to the vacant office of County Judge. This is a high encomium to Mr. Murphy and a compliment to the Cath. olies of the County of Haldimand, who almost unanimously urged Mr. Murphy's appointment. This selection is gratifying to mem-

bers of the C. M. B. A. in all parts of Canada. It will be remembered that at the meetings of the Board of Trustees held in Montreal this spring Mr. Murphy was unanimously chosen Grand Secretary of the C. M. B. A., but after holding it but a short time was forced to resign on account of ill health.

The position to which he is now appointed is less onerous, and we trust that he may be permitted long to administer the duties of this high and important post for which his ability and character so well qualify him.

The new Crown Attorney for Haldimand will go actively into the practice of law in partnership with Col. Thompson, M. P., under the firm name of Thompson & Murphy.

We congratulate H. J. Cloran, Esq., K. C., of Montreal, on his elevation to the Senate of Canada. This honor has been bestowed upon a most worthy gentleman, who will reflect credit upon the Metropolis of Canada in the Upper

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

ITINERARY OF TRAINS.

Tuesday, July 21st. The Ontario Pilgrimage to Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Archpishop of Kingston and Diocesan clergy, will take place (this year) on Tuesday Tickets July 21st. Tickets for the return journey will be good to leave St. Anne the evening of Monday, July Thus, all those who desire to remain over will have an opportunity of being present at the shrine and of take ing part in the grand procession on the Feast Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne,

Sunday, July 26th.

After the arrival of the morning regular express trains, which leave Toronto at 8 a. m. on G. T. R. and 9.15 a. m. on C. P. R. special trains will start from Whitby and Myrtle stations on the main lines of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. a short distance east of Toronto, and will Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday

morning.
Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as far as Aultsville, nd at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereo cluding Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls, Prescott, Brockville and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8 have been se return tickets from Whitby and Myrtle, with proportionately low rates through-

out the eastern part of the Province Tickets will be good only on the regular train returning up to and cluding Monday, July 27th. T ing of July 28th, but if a stop-over at Quebec and Montreal is desired, it must be so timed as to leave Montreal for a continuous journey home, no than the morning of Tuesday, Passengers from Hali July 28th. burton and Lindsay will take regu-lar trains and connect with special at Port Hope. Passengers from Mari take regular train and connect with special at Excursionists from Toronto, Western Ontario and other points will leave Toronto by regular morning express trains on Tuesday, procure regular return tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage ticket at either of these stations, and then take special train, which will be awaitem, and proceed to Ste. Anne de ore. For the benefit of the ex-Beaupre. For the benefit of the ex-cursionists of Toronto and west thereof, it may be mentioned that ten persons traveling together can purchase lar return tickets from any station Myrtle or third. This will make return tickets

Toronto to Ste. Anne's—consider ably less than \$10. ably less than \$10.

The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will promptly send posters containing the fullest information to intending pil-

grims.

Dining Cars will be attached to the which excellent meals may be pro-cured both on the downward journey and whilst at St. Anne at the nominal

New Haven. June 11 .- It was given army, formerly an Episcopal clergyman and a close friend of Grover Cleveland, his confirmation by Archbishop Quigley Mr. Siebold removed to this city. His son is a physician here. He was in the army for over twenty years, retiring upon reaching the age limit. He is now sixty-eight. He was an Episcopal minister for over thirty years.

Republic are those who would prevent ercising their national rights and liber-The justice of these remarks is made evident by the course now being pursued by the extreme Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies. They have now anti-clerical majority, and have per-

> shall be hostile to the Church. Hence they are now agitating for a severance of the ties which connect the Church

with the State. But there is a more moderate section among the Republicans who admit that among the middle class and the country population there is a strong and universal feeling in favor of the continuance of religious worship as supported by the State.

This feeling is particularly strong in Normandy and Brittany, and these taxation may not be imposed on them disreputable event. for the maintenance of the Church.

M. Yves Guyot, a politician of eminence and a publicist of repute, thinks that he has hit upon a compromise which may be successful, and it is said he will propose it in the Chamber. This will be to abolish the budget for public worship, and that the State shall give up direct control over the administration of Church affairs. The State will, under the circumstances, pay no allowance for public worship, but it will assign to each commune a sum equal to that paid under the concordat for religious purposes. It will then be left free for each commune to pay a euré and support public worship if it so desires. Otherwise the amount may be used for ordinary communal pur-