

The Catholic Record

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allities alike. We believe the troubles of the French-Canadians in the States are greatly exaggerated in the resolutions of the Conference.

THE MCKINLEY FAMILY.

On the occasion of the tragic death of President McKinley the newspapers of a certain class undertook to give the family history—the pedigree—of the lamented victim of Anarchism.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

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 it to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishing you success. Believe me, to remain, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,

F. D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apot. Deleg.

London, Saturday, October 19, 1901

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

The United States has been the first to take decisive action against the Anarchists, and though the measures adopted are not very severe as yet, they will tend very much toward preventing the circulation of Anarchistic literature.

CREED REVISION.

Dr. Minton, the present Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and chairman of the committee appointed to present to the Assembly at its next meeting the formulas of creed revision which it is desirable should be made, gave out a few months ago a forecast of what is to be done in regard to the revision.

THE GREGORIAN CHANT.

J. C. of Chatham, N. B., enquires: 1. Can the Gregorian chant be sung in chorus in four parts?

2. What books can be procured to teach the Gregorian chant?

Ans. 1. Yes. We are not certain whether there is an English version of a book treating of Gregorian harmonized chant, but French works on "Counterpoint Gregorian" or "Gregorian Counterpoint" can be procured from any of our large Catholic bookselling firms.

2. There are several treatises on "Gregorian chant" published both in English and French which give the required instructions. In addition to these the "Gradual," "Vespers," and "Processional" are necessary for a complete study of the subject. These books may all be procured from the Catholic booksellers.

P. J., of Toronto, will likewise find his enquiries answered here.

THE NATIONALITY OF PASTORS.

The French Canadian Congress which met recently at Springfield, Mass., discussed very earnestly and with great animation the question of being furnished with French-Canadian pastors, and finally declared by resolution that one half of the French people of New England and New York are ministered to by priests and missionaries who speak the French language imperfectly, and are not familiar with the customs, habits, and traditions of the French people, and they ask, therefore, that in all places where French-Canadians are numerous enough to constitute French parishes, and wherever they form a majority in mixed parishes, rectors of their nationality should be appointed. It is undoubtedly desirable that as far as possible and in accordance with the principles of religion, the rectors of parishes should be in unison with the majority of their parishioners in regard to national sentiment and aspirations, and especially in regard to language; but suitable rectors or priests do not grow like mushrooms, and it may frequently happen that a priest cannot be had to suit all the demands of a congregation. The Bishops supply priests to suit the needs of parishes as nearly as possible, but no cast iron rule of this kind can be laid down, and this matter should be left to their prudence and discretion. We may remark that we have never heard that an Irish congregation objected to any priest ministering to them, on the ground that he was not of their nationality, when such a case occurred. Let us not have too much of the exclusive spirit of nationality in the administration of Church matters as the Catholic Church is for all nations.

he still kept in operation by Jesuits living as secular priests, as the law only prohibits their living in communities, but their work will be much hampered by the law and they will be subjected to much annoying interference by government officials. The enemies of the Jesuits, however, have not yet seen the last of the matter, and cannot be said to have scored a sure victory in suppressing the other colleges.

Cardinal Langenieux has taken the occasion of this practical expulsion of religious orders, and the confiscation of their property, to make a solemn appeal to his flock to "shake off the yoke of official impiety," and the next French elections will undoubtedly be contested on the well defined issue of Faith versus Impiety. The irreligious faction have achieved so invariable a success since the establishment of the Republic, that it is not safe to predict that it will now fail to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies; but we may well hope that the dry bones of irreligion will be greatly shaken up when the contest will take place on so definite an issue. The Cardinal of Rheims must have considerable confidence in the prospect of success in his appeal to the people, and as no one knows better than he the general feeling, we believe that notwithstanding the political popularity of Waldeck-Rousseau's government, it will be wrecked on account of its running foul of the religious feeling of the people of France.

SPIRIT ARTISTS AND SPIRIT PICTURES.

A strange story is published in the Toronto Daily News of Monday, Oct. 7th, to the effect that Dr. B. F. Austin of Toronto has procured through the mediumship of the Bangs sisters, well-known spiritualistic characters of Chicago, a photograph of his little daughter who died some six years and a half ago.

The only photograph the family had of the child, who was two and a half years old at the time of her death, was a five cent one which had been enlarged, but which never satisfied the family. It was for the sake of obtaining a more satisfactory picture that the Bangs sisters were requested to furnish one through the aid of spirit artists who are under their command or control.

Dr. Austin states, indeed, that he was present when the picture was produced on canvas which had no marks upon it to serve as a basis for the painting or photographing of the picture, which was produced in his presence and while he was looking on. The picture, however, was to be not one of the child such as she was while living, but was to be a transcript of what she looks like now in the spirit land. The cost of the picture, paid to the Bangs sisters, is said to have been \$30.

We may presume that Dr. B. F. Austin has no intention to deceive the public in regard to this matter; yet we must say that even his testimony is insufficient to establish the absolute truth of the strange story. There is a possibility, and perhaps a probability, that the doctor, who a few years ago left the Methodist ministry in order to follow spiritualism, has a judgment warped by his conviction that the spiritualistic so-called revelations from the other world are truthful; and it is exceedingly probable that he has been gulled into believing that this picture was produced by supernatural or preternatural means, just as Lawyer Marsh of New York was gulled by spiritualistic manifestations into divesting himself of all his property for the enrichment of a fair spiritualistic deceiver. The two cases are undoubtedly very like each other, and though Lawyer Marsh was more heavily mulcted than Dr. B. F. Austin, the latter gentleman paid dearly enough for the picture he obtained. We have no doubt the \$30 were sufficient inducement to the spiritualistic artists to draw on their imagination for a picture of what a baby of two and a half years might become when it should reach the age of nine.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

A Paris dispatch announces that the final motion has arrived when the new French Law of Associations is to be put into operation. Wednesday, October 2nd, was the last day when application for authorization could be made, and most of the communities have made the necessary application, but the law was chiefly directed against Jesuits, Assumptionists, Carmelites, and Benedictines, and most of all against the first named two of these orders, and for this reason these four did not apply for authorization, which would not be granted them if asked for. In consequence of this these orders have now, for the most part, left France.

It is really because these orders have done their work well, and have sent forth thousands of students well equipped for the battle of life, and ready to maintain their faith at every sacrifice, that all the force of the enemies of religion has been brought to bear for their expulsion. The Jesuits especially have splendid colleges in all the large centres of population and have turned out thousands of young men who have gained eminence in every sphere of life, and who are at the same time earnest and fervent Catholics, and for this reason they are hated by the enemies of religion.

THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

Once in a while the Irish correspondent of the Montreal Star descends from his lofty perch whence he tells the readers of that paper of the doings of the Nobility, the titled owners of race-horses and hunters; military reviews; the goings on at Dublin Castle, never losing the chance of telling of the misdeeds of some misguided peasant. In the issue of that paper of the 5th inst. a more popular spirit seems to have entered into his mind, and he tells the following gruesome story about the condition of the Connaught peasantry:

"Irish migratory labour is always an interesting subject, especially to those who annually see the great crowds of stunted Connaught men passing through Dublin on their way to and from the English and Scotch harvest fields. The returns, prepared by the carrying companies for the Government, show that this year 27,234 migratory labourers left Connaught for the English harvest work and according to the Government estimate of their average earnings in England at £7 11s per man, the total sum earned by them would be £255,616. This is a large sum for so poor a district, and it is important to trace what becomes of it. Seventy-six per cent. of the migratory labourers this year came from Mayo. The valuation of Mayo gives an average per acre of 2s. 4d. The judicial rents fixed by the Land Courts average 6s. 6d. per acre. In the province of Ulster the rent is 33 per cent. below the valuation but in poverty-stricken Mayo, it is 50 per cent. above it! By this it can easily be seen that the hard-earned money goes nearly altogether to pay the rents of the wretched little farms.

"The number of migratory labourers (27,234) is considerably less than last year, when 29,217 crossed the channel. It is 632 less than in 1898, and 1,206 less than in 1899. This falling off is due to the reduced wages and fewer opportunities of employment at the English harvest. The Board of Trade returns for the past three years show that the use of self-binders has lessened the demand for casual labour during the harvest, and this year's returns show that in every district the supply of labor exceeded the demand. Last year, owing to the number of Englishmen in South Africa, there was a considerable increase in the number of migrants from Ireland, but the amount of employment was disappointing, and a great many of the laborers returned home almost at once. The reports to hand show that the earnings of the Irish migratory laborers this year will be sadly diminished, and that the sum brought home to poor Mayo will not be much more than half of that of last year.

Mayo is the very poorest county in Ireland, and Swinford is the poorest union in that county, yet from this union this year no less than 13,642, or 2 persons out of every household in the district, crossed the channel to look for harvest work. The number of migrants from the whole County Mayo this year is 29,795, or 76 per cent. of the whole number from Ireland. Depending, as these poor people do, on the money earned during their annual migration, it is a very serious matter to return with barely half the amount expected, and I fear it means hard times in the West of Ireland this winter."

The correspondent says: The valuation (Griffith's Official) in Mayo is exceeded by 50 per cent. while in rich Ulster it is 33 per cent. below it! Again he says, that the hard-earned money goes nearly all (in Mayo) to "pay the rent." Aye! hard earned over in England and Scotland while the poor wife and children at home are trying to "cultivate" the acre or two principally for the benefit of the landlord.

But even this picture is not without its consoling side, and thereby hangs a tale. The writer of these lines when in Liverpool some fifty years ago, en route for Canada, on the Sunday morning attended Mass in one of the Catholic chapels—that was the name given to those days to our churches. During the service a clergyman bearing a crucifix in his cincture came into the pulpit and addressed the congregation; it could not be said he preached a sermon, but rather he addressed them in a conversational manner. His theme was the conversion of England, and he asked all present to pray fervently and always to that end. He told how he himself had been a Protestant, a clergyman of the Church of England; how thankful he was to Almighty God for giving him the grace to become a Catholic, and the still greater grace to become a priest of His Holy Church; and he added: but next to God, my dear Irish people, I thank you. I had seen the numbers of you who came over to England to reap the harvest so that you might take home a few pounds. I also saw the insults, the contumely, that was heaped upon you and upon your religion; I witnessed also the resignation and the patience with which you bore it all, and I thought that the religion which enabled you to do so must be more than human, must be Divine. The speaker was the celebrated Honorable and Rev. M. Spencer, uncle to the then Earl Spencer, but better known as Father Ignatius, the Passionist.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Mr. H. M. Vaughn, in a very thoughtful article which appears in the Westminster Review for August, gives a much fairer view of the intolerable situation of the Pope in Rome, than is usually taken by Protestant writers who are almost always favorable to the notion of a "United Italy."

At the same time Mr. Vaughn admits that those grievances are real which Pope Leo has declared to have produced "an intolerable situation." Mr. Vaughn remarks that neither the spiritual nor the temporal power is willing to retreat from the assertion of its authority, "yet neither is in an attitude to fight for ultimate supremacy. Now one of these two parties must retreat for the other, and the question is, which?"

Mr. Vaughn admits that in this case the weak has been robbed by the strong, and no one can deny that this is the exact position between the two powers, from the merely temporal point of view which is that from which Mr. Vaughn reasons. As a temporal prince, Pope Pius IX. being weak, was stripped of all his possessions by Victor Emmanuel II. who founded the Italian monarchy, and Mr. Vaughn expresses himself as not surprised that there should be deep resentment on the part of the Pope and his supporters on account of the condition of affairs arising out of such a high-handed robbery. He says:

"Is such a sentiment (of resentment on the part of the weak who has been despoiled) to be utterly ignored in this case? Is it not rather a reason for treating the aggrieved party all the more delicately, carefully and generously? But this is exactly what the Italian Government has refused to do in the case of the city of Rome. The feelings of the Pope and the clerical party with regard to the city which has been theirs for so many hundreds of years, have been harrowed without stint, so much that we may fairly conclude it has been the special object and desire of the present regime to humiliate and annoy the Vatican in every possible way. Churches have been torn down on the flimsiest of excuses, papal scutcheons, often of fine workmanship and great historical interest, have been purposely destroyed or defaced; a statue of Giordano Bruno has been erected in the Campo dei Fiori with an insulting inscription on its pedestal, for all the country folks from the Campagna and the hills to read; but of course in the eyes of Protestant Europe, all these are trifles, mere pin-pricks of the ruling powers in Rome to vex the Catholic nations, for Catholics form a large percentage of the population of those countries which may be reckoned as Protestant. In Germany the Catholics are 35 per cent. of the population, in Holland nearly 40 per cent., in Switzerland about 41 per cent. With its new possessions, the United States has about twenty million Catholics. Great Britain has twelve million, and Russia ten million. All these countries have surely an interest in the independence of the Holy See equally with Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy itself, and it may well be expected that the time will come when they will all insist upon that independence; but when it does come, the Holy See itself must be satisfied with the arrangements to be made."

We believe that the Roman question will come before long before the powers to be permanently settled, and we feel assured that such settlement will include that full independence of the Holy See which Pope Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have many times declared to be necessary for the well being of the Church.

A WORTHY OBJECT.

The October number of "The Stella Maris" (Star of the Sea) a penny publication issued monthly from the office of the English Messenger of the Sacred Heart, contains an article advocating a very worthy object. It appears that Catholic sailors in the Navy are considerably handicapped in the observance of their religious duties, owing to the absence of Chaplains on board, as well as to the majority of foreign ports, where the vessels call occasionally. True, in the ports of Catholic countries there are numbers of priests, ready and willing to do all they can in favor of poor "Jack," but they, in turn, are handicapped through not being able to converse in English.

To obviate this state of things in the future, as far as it can be done, the happy inspiration to educate young boys who show an avocation for the sacred Ministry has been entered upon. These boys are to be in all cases the sons of Petty and Warrant officers in the Navy. Being, as it were, born to the sea, it is considered they will take a more than ordinary interest in the welfare of the "blue jackets."

to the Pope, the understood condition of payment being that the Holy Father should at least tacitly accept the new order of things.

There must be two parties to a treaty but to the course followed by the Italian Government regarding this matter there was only one party, viz., the Italian Parliament and Government.

Mr. Vaughn puts the position in the following graphic form: "You cannot treat with a robber who is still living in another man's house," is the contemptuous answer of the papacy to the question why the papacy is so adverse to any attempt at reconciliation, or even an arrangement with the present ruling house in Italy; and we can but admit that there is a scintilla of reason and truth in the reply."

Mr. Vaughn makes a suggestion in response to the query: "What, indeed, does the Roman Church want?" He answers, "We do not know, and it is useless here to speculate as to what might or might not ultimately satisfy the Pope or the Curia." He presumes, however, that an arrangement might be arrived at, not by any guarantees offered by the Italian Parliament and King alone, but by all the Governments which at present are represented by envoys at the Vatican, provided they would guarantee that the independence of the Pope shall always be respected, and that the Holy Father shall always be permitted to fulfill in peace his office of ruling the Church throughout the world, whatever may be the political changes which may occur in Italy or in Rome itself.

The Christian powers have undoubtedly a deep interest in the complete freedom of the head of the Church, and even the Protestant powers have always as much interest in the matter as the Catholic nations, for Catholics form a large percentage of the population of those countries which may be reckoned as Protestant. In Germany the Catholics are 35 per cent. of the population, in Holland nearly 40 per cent., in Switzerland about 41 per cent. With its new possessions, the United States has about twenty million Catholics. Great Britain has twelve million, and Russia ten million. All these countries have surely an interest in the independence of the Holy See equally with Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy itself, and it may well be expected that the time will come when they will all insist upon that independence; but when it does come, the Holy See itself must be satisfied with the arrangements to be made."

We believe that the Roman question will come before long before the powers to be permanently settled, and we feel assured that such settlement will include that full independence of the Holy See which Pope Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have many times declared to be necessary for the well being of the Church.

That Italy itself will be greatly benefited by such a settlement is evident from the growth of Anarchy in that country since its Government quarrelled with the Pope. Anarchy will continue to grow there until liberty be once more given to the Church, and Christian teaching be restored in the schools, as it existed before the Government of the country became anti-Christianized.

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In a short prospectus accompanying the "Stella Maris," it is stated that there are at present being educated by the fund two boys, both sons of Petty Officers; a third, the son of a Warrant Officer, has been selected and is awaiting admission to the St. Joseph's Apostolic College.

The CATHOLIC RECORD in submitting this praiseworthy scheme to its readers is at the same time authorized to say that subscriptions will be received and forwarded by Mr. M. F. Walsh, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, or they may be sent direct to Rev. J. Roche, Harb.

Chaplain, Spike Island, Queenstown, Co. Cork, Ireland, who is the originator of this commendable movement. The annual subscription is the modest sum of 1s. sterling. (25c.) Then by a remittance of \$1 several members of the family will be aiding in this act of "Christian Generosity" which is the "Intention of the Apostleship of Prayer" prescribed by our Holy Father during the current month.

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC ORGAN.

We have often drawn the attention of the management of the Toronto Mail and Empire to the offensive productions of one of its staff. Week in and week out every thing Irish and every thing Catholic is sneered at in a manner betokening the gross bigot. He may or may not get a certain lecture once in a while—we do not know. It is quite evident, however, if he does get such lectures that they have no effect, for he never allows an occasion to pass without airing his Orange proclivities. At this time of day when there is an effort made by the best people of the country, of all classes and creeds, to promote a feeling of friendliness between Canadians in every section of the country—at this time, too, when our future King and Queen have paid us a visit and have done their share to foster a harmonious feeling between every class, creed and color in the Dominion, it is most unfortunate that a couple of Toronto papers, notably the Mail and Empire, should lend itself to the task of perpetuating old hatreds, thus pandering to the lowest instincts of the rabble, or prompted thereunto by the office seeker, who has no qualifications for a place in the Councils of the nation save membership in a society—we mean the Orange Association—which has not a little to retard the progress of our country.

A GREAT CATHOLIC KING.

The celebration of the millenary anniversary of King Alfred's death, took place in Winchester, England, during the three days ending on Friday, September 2. There were present a large number of British and American educators who joined in paying honors to the memory of the great Catholic King, statesman, scholar, legislator and patron of learning who one thousand years ago died after having laid the foundation of England's future greatness, during his very eventful reign over part of the people of England for though Alfred was the ancestor of King Edward