

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname." — St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THROUGH the President of the Women Voters' Association, the One Hundred Know Nothings of Boston who manage now the political affairs of that city have protested against the nomination of Catholics for the School Board, and they have brought the Republican committee to apologize for the fact that two Catholics have been named on their ticket for the position of School Commissioners. They stated that the nomination of some Catholics was necessary in order that they might gain the Catholic vote for the majority. The Democratic ticket has the names of three Catholics out of eight who are to be elected. It rests with the Catholics of the city themselves to decide whether they are to be totally ignored in the administration of the city.

ONE of the "two hundred thousand" fanatics who during the dog days of 1889 proclaimed their intention of holding a military picnic for an implied purpose, to be held on the Plains of Abraham, about the 12th of July last, brays out a mournful strain in the *Mail* of the 28th ult., making complaint against Dr. Bourinot, because the doctor in a recent lecture deprecated the sectionalism and sectarianism which stirred up so much ill-feeling in the Dominion during the last two years. The *Mail's* correspondent complains that "if the learned doctor would, on some Corpus Christi day, take a holiday trip to the military school, established and officered by the Canadian Government in the beautiful but unfortunate Eastern townships, he might probably witness a march out of the young English and French soldiers there. He could see them pass with bugles, file and drum, and colors flying to the Roman Church. He might observe the ranks opening as robed priests and chanting acolytes advance and pass between them. The word is given, 'Worship God!' and these young soldiers of a Protestant Queen, paid and supported at the expense of all Canada kneel and present arms to the Host." And why should not Catholic soldiers attend the Catholic Church (or Romish as this fanatic styles it). We have seen the time when Catholic soldiers were ordered to attend the Anglican service, but it is not, and it never was the custom, to order Protestants to assist at Mass. That time is passed, though bigots like the *Mail's* correspondent "Canadian" would like to see it back again. Such would suit well the notion of the bogus Equal Rights Orangemen who did not keep their promise, however, to hold the picnic to which we have referred above. Probably they acted discreetly in deferring its observance. They fully appreciate that discretion is an important part of valor.

WE notice with pleasure that St. Mary's College of Stockton, California, has achieved a success similar to that of the Catholic schools of New York. An examination was held for a cadetship in West Point and thirteen candidates presented themselves, but a graduate of St. Mary's carried off the prize. The college is taught by the Brothers of the Order of St. Mary. Such facts do not bear out the confident theory advanced by Canadian anti-Catholic agitators that Catholic schools are of inferior grade.

THE editors of the new edition of Chamber's Encyclopedia do not intend to have it stuffed with the lies which are so commonly found in Protestant books which describe Catholic Religious Orders and Catholic teaching. Cardinal Manning is to write the article on Papal Infallibility and Father Anderley, the distinguished Jesuit, that on the Jesuits.

THE heretical body which calls itself the "Old Catholics" recently held a Congress at Cologne with the object of infusing some vigor into the organization which is fast dying out. On the sole ground of common hatred against the Pope, the Jansenists, of Iere, in France, sent a delegate to assist at the Congress, and it was received with open arms. It seems to matter not what the doctrines any of these sects hold, hatred of the Pope is the one which they all deem essential, the one which makes them fraternal. One would imagine that Christ had revealed nothing for His Apostles to teach, except that every one should hate the Pope.

THE Protestant Conservatives, and even the Socialists of Prussia, through their papers, show that they are anxious for the

return of the Jesuits to Germany, as the efforts of this illustrious Order to spread education have secured to them the good will even of those who might be expected to be their greatest enemies.

A WELL-known school history by Fredet has been placed in the Boston High School library by the committee on historical instruction, as a book of reference. This was done as a small recognition that Catholics have some rights regarding the schools of a city which has more than half its population Catholic, yet one member of the committee protested. Now the committee, of one hundred bigots, who are at present controlling school and municipal affairs in that city, demand formally the exclusion of the book. The Boston *Post* asks, "How are the Catholics of Boston going to meet it?" Why not turn the bigots out?

FROM Vienna the news comes that Count Apponyi, the Hungarian Conservative leader, advocated in the Hungarian Parliament House that civil marriage before a magistrate be established. The Catholic and the National press very properly denounce this attempt to take away the religious character of the matrimonial bond. In Protestant countries this has been done, and the result is the deplorable state of things which is so deeply regretted by those who have the welfare of the country at heart. It is in this course which has destroyed the peace of so many families, breaking them up entirely for the most trivial causes in the United States. Merely civil marriages have been the cause of immense evils already, but in Protestant countries the evil is growing, and there seems to be no way to avert it. A Catholic country like Austria ought to be on its guard to prevent similar evils from becoming legalized.

THE Trappists are to obtain from the Quebec Government 5000 acres on the River Mistassini for the establishment of a model farm, and their monastery will soon be established at Lake St. John. The *Mail* is very much troubled about the ingress of this religious community, and the Franciscans in the sister Province, and it makes the remark that it will soon be difficult to find a layman there. But as there have been until recently just 23 priests belonging to religious orders in the whole Archdiocese of Quebec, with a Catholic population of 320,000 or one for every 11,429 souls, it does not appear that the fears of the *Mail* are exceedingly likely to be realized. We are sure that there is plenty of room both for the Franciscans and the Trappists, who have lately come to the Province, and they will mind their own business, an occupation in which the *Mail* might profitably imitate them.

A RITUALISTIC CONFLICT.
Dublin, Nov. 14.—As I had anticipated, the quarrel about Ritualism broke out afresh in the Dublin Diocesan Synod of the disestablished Church, and the conflict was carried on with an animation not in the least degree subdued by the liveliness of the previous discussion. Vigorous denunciations were the order of the day; several statements were flung declared untrue; and calls to withdraw, calls to name, calls to sit down, and calls to order, were both loud and frequent. Eventually a resolution condemnatory of ritualistic practices was passed; while a resolution condemning the introduction of rationalistic principles and teaching in this "Christian" Church was rejected by a vote of seventy three to thirty-five. Can one feel sure, then, that the majority of the synod are Christians? On the facts I should say it is exceedingly doubtful.

Again, is this disestablished Church going forward or backward? At the holding of the Diocesan Synod of Glendalough the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who presided, announced that during the previous twelve months there had been a decrease of about three hundred in the Church population, which numbered about ten thousand in that Wicklow diocese. How the decrease came about in a rural community he did not attempt to explain. Had some of the Wicklow landlords been evicting Protestants as well as Catholics occupiers from their holdings? Or had three hundred Protestant of the farming class, becoming disgusted with the exactions of their landlords, gone away into voluntary exile? Or, again, had three hundred of the landlord class left the district with the feeling that their occupation was gone like O'hullo! Whatever the cause may be, the three hundred of Glendalough are as much out of the way as the three hundred of Thermopylae, and if any Protestants are ever found to supply their places they must be imported.

The Church is making rapid progress in Sweden and Norway, notwithstanding the persecution to which Catholics have been subjected in those countries. There are also many Scandinavian Catholics in America, and in Brooklyn Bishop Loughlin has appointed a priest to form the Scandinavian Catholics of that city into a parish.

The new Minister of Crown Lands in the colony of Victoria is Mr. Allan McLellan, a Scotchman and a Catholic.

THE PARNELL DIFFICULTY.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS
Dublin, Dec. 5.—The committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church of Ireland that met at the residence of Archbishop Walsh consists of four Archbishops and six Bishops elected to represent the several ecclesiastical Provinces in Ireland. At the meeting the following address was unanimously adopted:

The standing committee has deemed it a duty to communicate by telegraph with their absent brethren of the episcopacy and have received up to this writing the adhesion of the Bishops whose names with their own are signed to the following address:

The Bishops of Ireland can no longer keep silent in the presence of the engaging question which touches not Ireland and England alone, but every spot where Irishmen have formed homes. That question is: Who in the future is to be the leader of the Irish people, or rather, who is not to be their leader? Without hesitation or doubt, and in the plainest possible terms, we give it as our unanimous judgment that whoever else is fitted to fill that highly responsible position, Mr. Parnell is decidedly not.

As the pastors of a Catholic nation we do not base our judgment and solemn declaration on political grounds, but simply and solely on the facts and circumstances as revealed in a London divorce court. After the verdict was given in court, we cannot regard Mr. Parnell in any other light than as a man convicted of one of the gravest offences known to religious society, aggravated as it is in his case by almost every circumstance that could possibly attach to it, so as to give it scandalous pre-eminence in guilt and shame.

Surely Catholic Ireland, so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as its leader a man thus discredited and wholly unworthy of Christian confidence. And further, as Irishmen who are devoted to our country and eager for its elevation, and earnestly intent on securing for it the benefits of domestic legislation, we cannot but be impressed by the conviction that a continuance of Mr. Parnell as leader of even a section of the Irish party must have the effect of disorganizing our ranks and raising in the hostile camp the hitherto united forces of our country.

Confronted with the prospect of contingencies so disastrous, we see nothing but inevitable defeat at the approaching general election, and, as a result, home rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated, the hands of the evictors strengthened, and the tenants already evicted left without a show of hope of being ever restored in their homes.

Your devoted servants in Christ,
This is signed by the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, and eleven bishops.

CARDINAL MANNING'S VIEW.
London, Dec. 5.—The *Chronicle* publishes an interview with Cardinal Manning, in which he says his opinion is admirably expressed by the manifesto issued by the Irish hierarchy, which he believes will gain in influence because it took time to consider the question before issuing the manifesto. He thought the manifesto would carry great weight both in Ireland and America. He agreed with the views it expressed both politically and morally, but Parnell's retirement should be made compulsory on those of moral grounds, politics being a secondary consideration. Parnell's followers, however, were justified in demanding his resignation on political grounds alone.

adhering his assurances satisfactory. The interview took place in the cozy and comfortable library of Mr. Stuart Rendell's house, in Carlton Gardens, which Mr. Gladstone occupies.

IS PARNELL INNOCENT?
New York, Dec. 5.—The *Catholic News* has received from its Dublin correspondent, Thomas Sherlock, an Irish journalist, whose relations with the Nationalist members of Parliament are very close, a despatch which says: "On authority, which I have good reason to consider excellent, I make the statement that Mr. Parnell has assured at least two members of the Irish Parliamentary party that the charge made against him by Capt. O'Shea is utterly without foundation in fact, and that he looks forward to a near time when he will be able to prove as much, with good results to the Irish cause. These two members are convinced Mr. Parnell is simply bidding his time to vindicate himself at the right moment when the vindication will have more effect for Ireland." The despatch makes mention of "the private statement of a servant who lived with Mrs. O'Shea for three years, and who avers she was offered a large bribe to swear falsely that she had seen something more happening between Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea than would occur in the case of an ordinary gentleman visitor."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
Chicago, Dec. 5.—Wm. O'Brien to-day received a cablegram from Aid. Hooper, proprietor of the *Cork Herald*, stating that Munster was sound and there need not be the least fear for the country at large. O'Brien sent the following reply: "I have kept silent out of respect for deliberations of our colleagues, confidently relying on their mature judgment and that of the Irish people. Don't be misled by hasty or ill-informed American telegrams. All sober opinion overwhelmingly with us. Not a single daily throughout the United States but agrees with us that Gladstone's *bona fides* is unimpeachable; that disruption of the Liberal alliance means destruction, and that if the Irish party come to a prompt decision, the Irish cause will occupy a more important position than ever. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., called upon the envoys to-day, and assured them he had heard an admirable chorus of approbation of the stand taken by them in their manifesto. He was confident that if wise counsels prevailed in London American feeling on the Irish cause would be enlisted more enthusiastically than ever before."

DETAILS OF THE MEETING.
London, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day Mr. Parnell said they were assembled to receive the report of the delegates on the conference with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Kenny proposed that the delegates retire to prepare their report. Mr. Healy said there was no necessity to retire, as the delegates had agreed on the matter. He opposed any further suspension of the proceedings. A resolution that the delegates retire to prepare their report was put and defeated by a vote of thirty four to twenty five.

Mr. Healy then proposed that all the communications which had passed between the Irish Parliamentary party and the Liberal leaders be read. After a prolonged squabble over this proposal, Mr. Healy moved that the chairman read the whole of the documents bearing on the position. Mr. Parnell objected. He insisted that the delegates prepare a report of their interview with Mr. Gladstone and submit it to the meeting. This course, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to put the public in possession of all the facts. This caused a heated debate. Mr. Sexton finally said that he and his friends felt that these interminable proceedings should be brought to a close, if not by the action of the chair, by some other means. If his friends, he said, were in the minority they would gladly retire, but the fact that they were in the majority placed the obligation upon them to exercise their powers.

After a brief adjournment Mr. Redmond read the report of the delegates, including letters of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley, referring them to Mr. Gladstone as the sole leader of the Liberals, empowered to speak in the name of the party, the letter of Mr. Gladstone declining a joint consideration of the questions that the delegates might submit to him in combination with his colleagues, and, finally, Mr. Gladstone's last letter to the Irish Parliamentary caucus.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report there was a scene of great confusion. Mr. Abraham and Mr. John O'Connor rose from their seats simultaneously, when Mr. Parnell declared that the latter had the floor.

Mr. Barry exclaimed, "You're a dirty trickster," which caused a further uproar. Mr. Parnell—Respect the chair. Mr. Sheehy—We will respect the chair if it respects the party.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor appealed to his friends to show every possible respect to their late leader. Mr. McCarthy said he had only risen to a point of order. Some one had handed him a paper, and the chairman struck it out of his hand. Mr. Parnell—I took it out of your hand. Mr. Nolan—He did not strike your hand. Mr. McCarthy insisted that the paper was struck out of his hand. Mr. Parnell—You were about to put some resolution, thereby usurping my functions. Mr. McCarthy—I was not. I expected courtesy at your hands. Mr. Healy moved that Mr. Abraham's motion be heard. Mr. Parnell—I refuse to put it. Mr. Healy—Then I'll put it myself. (Cheers.) Mr. Fitzgerald—Who are you? You are not the leader of the Irish people. John O'Connor—Healy is not the leader yet.

Mr. O'Connor then moved that the meeting regrets and calls the attention of the country to the fact that, though the original resolution was altered to meet Mr. Gladstone's objections to negotiate, he still refuses to confer with the party unless Mr. Parnell is removed.

Mr. O'Connor urged that Mr. Gladstone's reply proved Mr. Parnell's contention that it was impossible to get a direct answer from him. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was sacrificing Irish interests to a manufactured English feeling. He believed that Ireland would resent such dictation. Mr. Abraham followed. He pointed out the danger of a Liberal defeat at the general election in case their action should induce Mr. Gladstone to retire. As Parnell refused to resign they would be wanting in respect to themselves if they longer delayed bringing matters to an issue, the chairman have ignominiously treated and torn McCarthy's resolution.

Mr. Parnell—That is untrue. Mr. Abraham declined to enter into an altercation, but repeated that it would be shameful to allow the minority to continue making the party a laughing stock. Parnell and his adherents desired to appeal to Caesar, but his side was quite willing to abide by the decision of the Irish people. He proposed an amendment that Parnell's chairmanship be terminated.

Mr. Nolan protested that Mr. Abraham was out of order, and a squabble ensued, the opponents of Parnell taunting him with allowing the introduction of Clancy's amendment against the wishes of the party. Finally Parnell decided that Mr. Abraham was out of order, whereupon Healy shouted "Bravo, bravo."

"Mr. Healy," said Mr. Parnell, "I won't stand very much more from you. The amendment is only admissible as a substantive motion."

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in a quiet speech, protested against the obstructive tactics of the minority, which, he said, would indefinitely delay the decision that the majority had a right to record. Mr. Parnell interposed that O'Connor was well qualified to lecture them on obstruction (laughter), but he was wandering from the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor—I am leading up to the amendment. We have been very modest. There is danger that over moderation may be misconstrued as shirking our duty.

Mr. O'Connor continued amid a crescendo of approving cheers to argue that the time had arrived to cease talking and to act and put an end to what was rapidly becoming a disgraceful farce. "I ask the overwhelming majority of this party," he concluded, "at once to record their decision—I am not here, then elsewhere." (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell—Mr. O'Connor knows it is not an amendment. Mr. O'Connor—Very well, if it cannot be put here it must be elsewhere. Justin McCarthy said he thought that the time had come to close the debate. He had hoped up to last night that Parnell would still help them out of their terrible national difficulty. He felt that it would be a waste of time to discuss matters further. He suggested that all agreeing with him withdraw.

THE MAJORITY MEETING.
London, Dec. 7.—The opponents of Mr. Parnell, who withdrew from the Nationalist meeting in a body last night, held a meeting in a conference room. The meeting was unanimously elected Mr. Justin McCarthy chairman. It is the intention to appoint a council of eight members to assist the chair. When Mr. McCarthy had assumed the chair the meeting proceeded to consider the following resolution:

We, the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adherence to the principle, in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other parties.

Further, we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for a settlement of the Home Rule question except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish party and the Irish people.

The resolution, which was proposed by Timothy Healy, and seconded by Mr. Sexton, was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done, Mr. Gladstone said, "Thank God, Home Rule is saved."

The conference of the McCarthy party was prolonged until after midnight last night. Mr. McCarthy presided throughout the session. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Barry, Marzough, Healy, Sexton and Power, was appointed to draft a prospectus for a limited company to establish a daily newspaper in Ireland to be devoted to the interests of

the Nationalist party. Harry Webb, the treasurer of the new company, opened a list and the members present subscribed £1020. It is probable that *United Ireland* will become a daily publication. The nominal capital of the company proposed is £100,000, of which £30,000 will be paid up. The majority party are keenly alive to the disadvantage of the leading Nationalist paper, *United Ireland*, and the whole of the machinery of the National League being under its control. They are hopeful, however, that the bishops and priests will assist them to obtain a popular verdict. Both sides are preparing for an immediate campaign in Ireland.

Messrs. Sexton, John Redmond, C. Reilly and others who were present at the closing scene when the majority voted from the Parliamentary caucus request that a despatch be made of the sensational statements printed in certain English papers, and probably in some American journals, to the effect that some members of the caucus stood upon tables and threatened to fight, and that it was necessary to call in the police to quell the disturbance. On the contrary, it is stated that the members who seceded left the room without any disorder, and almost in silence, no offensive epithets being exchanged. As they quietly filed out those who remained kept their seats without remark until all had left.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.
London, Dec. 6.—Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to the Nationalist meeting, acknowledged the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus and says: "By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence is entirely detached from connection with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a denunciation which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an intimation of my and my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention on two out of the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for Home Rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership which, separately, has no proper connection with Home Rule. I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intentions on these or any other provisions of a Home Rule bill in connection with a question of leadership. When the Irish party settles this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such manner as will enable us to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendments of particulars and suggestion of improvement in my plan for a measure for Home Rule. I assure you that it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for Home Rule. I recognize and earnestly seek to uphold the independence of the Irish party no less than that of the Liberal party. I acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed, I know no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which, in meeting all the just claims of Ireland, will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain. I shall at all suitable times prize the privilege of free communication with the Irish National party. Finally, I would remind you of my declaration that, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt in his letter of Dec. 2, when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no leaders could propose or hope to carry a scheme for Home Rule that did not have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation. With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipate that you will agree with my opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview."