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is important that the old as well as the new ad-

dress be sent us.

London, Saturday, July 23, 1898.

A BRILLIANT SCHOLAR.

According to the New York Free-

man's Journal, the Sultan of Turkey

has conferred high honors on a bril-

liant young Catholic scholar from

Washington, D. C. The young man

is Mr. Gilbert Raoul d'Oyley, a grand-

son of Dr. R. H. Evans, a distinguished

American dentist of Paris. Mr.

d'Oyley has received from the Sultan

the title of Commander of the Imperial

Order of the Medjidieh, the personal

guard of the Caliph. The reason for

the honor thus conferred is that Abdul

Hamid was highly pleased by an essay

written by Mr. d'Oyley on the Oriental

question. Mr. d'Oyley is now in Paris

engaged in literary work, and his

writings are much prized by the

fastidious Parisians.

"A STEAL."

Many American journals are loud in

their condemnation of the fraud recently

perpetrated by the Southern Methodist

Church upon the American Govern-

ment. The authorities of the Church

managed by log rolling methods to

get a bill passed through

Congress, granting the Church

\$288,000 indemnity for losses

incurred during the civil war. It has

been shown that the losses with inter-

est at a fair rate could not have

amounted to \$180,000, so that the

balance of \$108,000 has been fraudu-

lently obtained by false representa-

tions. The regular lobbyists of Con-

gress are especially indignant, be-

cause the passage of the bill was se-

cured without their knowledge, and

consequently, without giving them the

opportunity to get the usual toll, and

it was due to them that the shady side

of the transaction was exposed to pub-

lic view. The best journals of the

United States do not hesitate to char-

acterize the transaction as "a steal."

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE

WAR.

It is once more asserted by the cor-

respondent of the London Daily Chron-

icle that the Pope has telegraphed to

the Queen Regent of Spain an urgent

request begging her not to compromise

the future of the dynasty by refusing

to treat for peace. The Holy Father,

to induce her Majesty to take this step,

says, according to the same report,

that after the extraordinary heroism

displayed by the Spanish army and

navy, the terms of peace cannot be

otherwise than honorable. It is added

that the Holy Father has also cabled to

President McKinley, appealing to

American generosity toward an unfor-

tunate but chivalrous enemy. There

is no doubt the Holy Father is anxious

that the war should be terminated at

the earliest possible moment, yet the

Chronicle's report of this matter is very

dubious, and it lacks confirmation.

There has not appeared any report of

a telegram from the Pope to the Pre-

sident, emanating from the authorities

at Washington, whereas, if such a tele-

gram had been sent, it seems incredible

that the fact would not have been dis-

covered by enterprising American

journalists, and made public by them.

THE ZIONISTS.

The Zionists, by which name those

Jews are known, who are endeavoring

to make Palestine once more a Jewish

country, have had great success in

having Jews settle there, and especial-

ly in Jerusalem, the ancient capital of

Judea. American Jews have not

taken to the idea favorably, but thou-

sands of European Jews have done so,

and the movement towards the country

of their ancestors has been very ex-

tensive on the part of Russian Jews,

and still more so of German Jews, the

majority of the settlers being Germans.

Notwithstanding the aspirations to re-

establish the kingdom of Judea, there

is no likelihood that this hope will be

realized, at least so long as Turkey

remains an empire or a monarchy. The

Turkish Government will never

consent to allow part of its domain to be partitioned off into a new kingdom, and even the European powers which have large interests throughout Turkey would oppose the establishment of an independent Government there. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the Zionists expect that ultimately, and before long, 5,000,000 Jews will settle there.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. What is meant by "octave" in connection with Catholic festivals? 2. Where the vigil of the Assumption is a fast day and the feast itself is transferred to the "Sunday within the octave," on what day would the fast fall if the 15th of August should happen to be Sunday? Subscriber.

1. The word octave is from the Latin octo, eight; octavus, eighth. Applied to the festivals of the Church, it signifies that the celebration is continued to the eighth day, which falls on the same day of the week as the festival itself. Thus, Corpus Christi falling on Thursday, the octave ends on the following Thursday, and the festival is kept during the eight days. 2. The answer to the second question follows as a matter of course from the words of the catechism in use in Canada, page 3: "The Assumption being solemnized always on the first Sunday of the octave, the fast (of the Vigil) is kept on the Saturday preceding the solemnity."

It is thus seen that in the case mentioned by our correspondent, the feast is solemnized on Aug. 15, and the fast falls on Aug. 14. THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Irishmen the world over will be pleased to learn that, at last, the British Government has determined to show mercy to the Irish political prisoners, who were condemned on the charge of having caused dynamite explosions in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham and elsewhere in 1883. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the prisoners had their liberty sworn away by trumped up evidence. Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite member of Parliament for Waterford, has been notified by the Government that life sentences will be treated as twenty-year sentences. Such sentences are regularly reduced if the prisoners have a good record for conduct during their confinement, and on this claim H. H. Wilson, Terence McDermott, Timothy Featherston, J. Flanagan, and H. Dalton, will be liberated this year if they have a good record. After fifteen years' imprisonment, there can be no danger feared from these men whose health has been broken down in prison, and in the changed circumstances of Ireland through improved legislation, they would not be likely to betake themselves again to dynamite methods, even if they were really guilty, so that the Government has no longer reason to detain them in prison.

ROADS IN ONTARIO.

The report of Mr. A. W. Campbell, Provincial Instructor of Road-making, has been issued for the year 1897 by the Provincial Government, and a most useful pamphlet it is for the light it throws upon the necessity of improved highways in all parts of the Province.

The reports from the various municipalities of Ontario show that notwithstanding the efforts made by township appropriations for road improvement, there are very few really good permanent roads in any part of the Province, the money spent being not systematically applied on scientific principles. The necessity of good roads is recognized, but with pathmasters appointed who do not understand the way to build a substantial road, very little in the way of improvement is effected, and what is done is good only for ten months of the year, while during the remaining two months nearly the whole of the work which has been done on the roads is rendered useless by the rain which softens the roadbed, which is then cut up so badly by the teams carrying heavy loads over the softened roads that the work of the road-repairing season is buried in the mud, and all must be done over again, year after year.

Mr. Campbell's pamphlet gives copious instructions as to how a good and permanent road should be built, and we have no hesitation in saying that to Township and County Councilors the report will be of great use. Most of the roads in Canada, being under control of the township Councilors, and built by statute labor, supplemented by money grants, are very carelessly constructed, and the money spent on them produces no satisfactory results. Mr. Campbell says that the

statute labor system is suitable only to a pioneer age, and to the abilities of a people making a home in a new country. Where the townships have grown wealthy and populous, the case is different. Only eight hours a day are supposed to be spent in doing statute labor, but in fact the workers are rarely on the road for more than six hours, and a great part of that time is spent in gossiping or in discussing what should be done, or in finding fault with what has been done.

Mr. Campbell is of opinion that the statute labor system has so degenerated that more good work could be done by commuting the statute labor at 35 cents per day, and the officials of some Townships assert that it would be beneficial to commute at 25 cents per day. Surely where so low a value is placed upon a man's daily labor, it is time the system should be changed. All who are interested in having good roads: farmers, township and county councilors, path-masters and others, should study carefully Mr. Campbell's views on this matter, and they will thereby obtain much valuable information.

A HUGE LOTTERY.

It is among the items of news from Germany, that the Emperor William and the other German sovereigns have approved of a lottery on a large scale to promote the prosperity of the German colonies. The fact was formally announced by Duke Johann Albrecht, Regent of Mecklenburg, while presiding at a meeting of the German Colonial Society held at Rantan on the 28th of June. The Duke said that arrangements have been made to make this lottery a great success under the management of the Imperial Government, and the money resulting therefrom will be expended under the guidance of the Colonial Department and the Foreign Office. It is expected that five million marks will be realized from the enterprise, and it is understood that it will be repeated annually.

If we can assert of any doctrine that it is universally accepted by the Protestant religious press of this country and the United States we may say that it is so accepted that all lotteries are essentially sinful. We have ourselves frequently set ourselves against those fraudulent lotteries which were doing an extensive business for a time in the United States and Canada, at the public expense. We showed also that all lotteries which are gotten up merely for the purposes of gain to the owners or shareholders must be run at a large profit at the cost of the ticket-buyers, and that it is therefore a folly to seek wealth or gain by such means as investing in lottery schemes. It may be even a crime, if the person so investing is unable to endure the loss to which he exposes himself, especially if he has persons dependent upon him for support, as a wife or children. But we maintained that purely benevolent or charitable lotteries, where the ticket-purchasers are conscious that they are simply aiding a work of charity, are not to be placed among these fraudulent or seductive enterprises. The Canadian lottery laws recognize this distinction, and, though laws have been passed prohibiting lotteries, generally, lotteries for charitable purposes are allowed under certain conditions, as when the prizes are not of very great value, provided also the permission of the head of the municipality where the lottery takes place be obtained.

We call attention to the action of the German sovereigns for the purpose of showing that the anti-lottery article of faith of Protestants in this country is not suspected to be part of the code of Christian morals in the cradle of Protestantism, in as much as the supreme head of the German Lutheran Church approves of this colonial enterprise. The fact is an evidence that Protestantism has neither a fixed standard of faith nor any certain code of morals, these things being left to individual fancy, or to the idiosyncrasies of the ministers of the various sects.

We must say that this method of raising money for a national enterprise is very undignified on the part of the rulers of a great and rich empire. It looks very much as if the Emperor were conscious that his foreign and colonial policy is not acceptable to the Reichstag, and that in his conviction the Reichstag would not vote money for the promotion of his colonization schemes, and that he takes this method of raising it from his people by an indirect method over which the Reichstag will have no control.

The true follower of Christ is always a missionary of some kind.

ANOTHER SERIOUS HERESY CASE.

The New York Union Theological Seminary is once more in hot water on account of the heretical teaching of one of its professors, Dr. McGiffert. Our readers will remember that Professor Briggs, who really denied the inspiration of Holy Scripture, was, some years ago, condemned by the Presbyterian General Assembly for his teaching, and the Seminary being ordered to dismiss him, refused to comply. Since then the Seminary, though continuing its work of educating young men for the ministry, has been under a species of ban.

It was supposed that the recent admission of Dr. Briggs into the Protestant Episcopal Church would have removed the cause of trouble, but now the heresy of Dr. McGiffert has brought the whole trouble back again. The doctor was condemned without a hearing on the sole evidence of a book which he has issued, entitled "The History of the Apostolic Age," and the General Assembly has ordered him either to modify his views, or withdraw from the ministry of the Church.

The matter was brought before the Assembly by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, which by a large majority made an overture asking the Assembly to take action upon Dr. McGiffert's teaching.

He is accused of practically denying Christ's divinity, also the doctrine of election in its fullness, as taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith. He is also accused of asserting that there are errors in the New Testament, as it came from the pens of the inspired writers thereof, thus destroying the confidence of Christians in the Word of God.

There is no doubt that the so-called "Higher Criticism" which attacks the truth of Holy Scripture, has many advocates among the Presbyterian clergy of the present day, though the General Assembly appears to be determined to crush it out. The higher critics, on their side, are determined, however, not to be crushed out, even if they are compelled to leave Presbyterianism for some other more accommodating sect. They claim that Protestantism has established private judgment as the supreme arbiter of Christian faith, and that their private judgment is not to be trampled upon by the General Assembly. They are certainly more consistent than the Assembly itself, which, having once rejected the authority of the Catholic Church, has no right to substitute its own upstart authority in its stead.

The doctrine of election, on account of which, also, Professor McGiffert has been condemned, is now not believed by Presbyterians themselves. This was freely acknowledged when the question of revision of the Westminster Confession was under consideration. It is difficult to see why it should be insisted on that Professor McGiffert should be obliged to teach it, whereas it is known that not one-third of the Presbyterian clergy now believe in it as it is taught in the Westminster Confession. We presume, however, that the condemnation pronounced against him is rather on account of his disbelief in Christ's divinity, and the inspiration of Scripture, than because of his partial rejection of the doctrine of election.

It is stated that graduates of the Union Seminary find it extremely difficult now to find ministerial positions. Out of twenty-seven of this year's graduates, only four have procured pastoral charges, whereas 60 per cent. of the Princeton graduates are already in positions, and all the graduates of Auburn.

Many Union students now take their last year in one of the other seminaries, to conceal from congregations their Union training. We may well wonder how much Christianity will be left among Presbyterians of the rising generation, when their teachers now comprise so large a proportion of actual Deists.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

The 12th of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in many of the cities and towns of Ontario with the usual parade and pomp, and the same bragado and misrepresentation to which we have been so long accustomed.

One of the principal celebrations appears to have been at Walkerton, where Mr. N. Clarke Wallace was present, who bears the high sounding title of "Sovereign Grand Master of Canada."

Lieut.-Col. Scott was one of the speakers. He said a friend in town had asked him:

"Why on earth do a lot of Irishmen meet every year to celebrate a Dutch victory?" In his opinion, however, "the battle of the Boyne was not a Dutch victory, but a victory of freedom of thought for men of all nations." (Cheers.)

Such a statement of the case shows either gross ignorance or wilful perversion of the facts in the case. The cause of freedom of thought was not with the Dutch invader, even though he was invited by the British Parliament to come to England. It cannot be blotted from the page of history that the reason why the Parliament of England deposed King James II. and invited over William of Orange to take the throne was because James relaxed the merciless Penal laws against Catholics and Dissenters which were then enforced in all their rigor. William, though not himself much inclined by nature to be a persecutor, was compelled to be so, for the sake of a throne which he was ambitious to fill, and he accepted the throne, agreeing to keep Penal laws in full operation.

William's victory at the Boyne, being not a victory of freedom of thought, remains what Col. Scott's friend called it, a victory whereby an ambitious Dutchman was enabled to persecute Englishmen who refused to conform to the Church of England.

C. W. Cousins, "Past Master" of North Perth is, evidently an extremely modest man, nevertheless he holds a high opinion of his own abilities. He informed the audience that if time were allowed him "he could make a good speech;" but as they were there to hear Brother N. Clarke Wallace, he would retire and make way for so high a dignitary of the Order. Orangemen are ever remarkable for modesty.

Mr. Wallace prided himself on and recommended his hearers to take an honest pride in the fact that they are descendants of the conquerors of Derry. He admitted that Orangism is a political society, and he defended the fact, on the plea that "in this free country it is the duty of every citizen to take part in the government of the Dominion."

But Orangism is also a religious proscriptive society, and of this Mr. Wallace said nothing. There is nothing more opposed to the freedom of any country than a proscriptive politico-religious society like Orangism or P. P. Aism. But happily the halcyon days of Orangism are past and gone never to return—the days when the Orangemen held the government of Canada in their hands, and could shoot down Catholics with impunity.

Mr. Wallace has over and over again asserted that by sending an Apostolic Delegate to Canada the Pope interfered with the government of this country, and he maintains that Mr. Laurier's Government invited the Holy Father to interfere. At Walkerton he repeated this false assertion.

It is true that a number of Catholic members of Parliament invited or requested the Pope to send a Delegate to investigate a grievance under which they professed to have suffered. But the Manitoba school question was not even mentioned in this document, which was sent by them, not as representing the Government, but as private Catholics having a supposed grievance. Monsignore Merry del Val, the Delegate who actually came to Canada, however, had it specially in view to ascertain the actual position of the Manitoba question, for the purpose of guiding Catholics as to how far they might conscientiously accept the settlement arranged between Messrs. Laurier and Greenway. The Pope, as Father of the faithful, and Supreme Head of the Church, has the undeniable right to offer advice, and direct consciences in such a matter, but the Government had nothing to do with his action, though it is believed that he made some representations to the Government, or to members of the Government, requesting them to obtain more favorable terms than had been given to the Catholics of Manitoba.

This was no more than an exercise of the right of petition, which every one possesses, but it is a petition which has certainly not been granted down to the present time. It is for the Catholics of Canada to demand and insist upon the concession of all the rights guaranteed under the constitution of Canada, and notwithstanding Mr. N. Clark Wallace's brow beating, we shall continue to demand this until full justice be obtained. We, too, have

a right to take part in the government of our country.

Mr. Wallace also declared that he was recently in Chicago as delegate to the Orange Association of the United States. He says he found it in a flourishing condition, with the same principles which Orangism maintains in Canada. There are, indeed, Orangemen in the United States, but those who belong to the Order are almost exclusively Canadian Orangemen, who brought their bigotry with them from Canada into that country. The people of the United States are too liberal and a noble hearted to give countenance to a society of persecutors. This is evident from the ill-success of Apalism, which is now virtually extinct after a few years of precarious existence.

THE DOMINION EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

From Tuesday, August 2nd, to Friday, August 5th, the Dominion Educational Association will hold its third meeting in Halifax, N. S.

The Teachers' Conventions which are held annually throughout Ontario have undoubtedly been of great benefit, both as giving the teachers of the Province the opportunity to know each other, and to interchange ideas regarding the best methods of teaching the variety of subjects ordered as parts of the school curriculum.

At these county conventions the most experienced teachers explain the methods by means of which they have been enabled to instruct their children most successfully, and to form their minds. It is very important that this should be done, as by this means the best methods become more widely known, and teachers all over the Province become acquainted with them. But at this meeting of the Dominion Educational Association the best and most successful teachers of the whole Dominion will be brought together, and will tell their experiences. The benefit of this will naturally be much greater than a merely local assemblage consisting of the teachers of a single county, and so desirous is the Council of Public Instruction for Nova Scotia that there may be a good attendance of teachers, that it has granted an extra week of holidays to those who will attend. No doubt the increased efficiency of the teachers who thus assist at the meeting justifies this encouragement from the Board of Public Instruction, and we hope there will be a large attendance of teachers, not alone from Nova Scotia, but from all parts of the Dominion, and particularly from Ontario.

The fact that the most noted educationists in Canada and the United States will read some of the papers at this Association meeting will make it of peculiar interest and more than ordinarily instructive. Among the speakers who will give addresses on educational subjects will be A. H. Mackay, LL. D., Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia; Hon. G. W. Ross, Superintendent for Ontario; Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, Superintendent for Quebec; J. R. Inch, Superintendent for New Brunswick; D. J. McLeod, for Prince Edward Island; S. D. Pope, for British Columbia; D. J. Joggin, for the Northwest Territories; Hon. W. W. Stetson, Superintendent for the State of Maine. Besides numerous professors of the Canadian and United States Universities, Normal schools and Kindergarten schools.

Halifax, though not a central locality in relation to the Dominion, extending from ocean to ocean, is well adapted for the assemblage of a large number of educationalists whose aim it is to do efficient work in midsummer, as, being at the seaside, it is pleasantly cool, while in a more central locality it would be uncomfortably hot. Catholic teachers will be particularly interested in Mr. de Bruere's essay on the Catholic Schools of Quebec.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR STARBUCK.

Our esteemed and scholarly contemporary, the Casket, of Antigonish, N. S., in copying Professor Starbuck's article on religious persecutions and the modern mitigation of judicial severity, has this editorial reference: "We should like to be able to place it in the hands of all the poor human parrots who mechanically repeat the phrases they have learned by heart about the Spanish Inquisition, if there were any good ground to hope that their cerebral equipment was sufficient to enable them to understand it."

In conclusion the Casket earnestly recommends the most careful perusal of the article by its readers, and hopes that the whole series of articles on "Popular Protestant Controversy" will be given a permanent form at a price that will still further assist the distinguished author to realize his purpose as set forth in the Sacred Heart Review some time ago.

LEADING CENTRES IN ONTARIO.

Glimpses of Prosperous Irish Communities.

THE VETERAN PUBLISHER OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD AND MRS. COFFEY ON A VISIT TO THE OLD LAND.

Montreal True Witness. On my tour westward I diverted myself after coming back from Niagara, touched at the "Ambitious City," found clean, well kept, and nicely possessing, perhaps, all the favored conditions that a citizen could wish for. Its business streets present an air of commercial activity, and it has so many banks and public buildings and hotels, and is so noteworthy by reason of its splendour, and so also by the privacies of some of the owners of said city. In respect of stately homes, however, it is not so fortunate. An old man has a home here which rivals an old-fashioned structure even in Sherbrooke or Montreal. Burlington Beach is very indeed, and so is the view from the heights above it, and it is well that Providence have so bestowed the land in such measure as to stimulate the people of Hamilton in the beauty of its surroundings, but I suspect tourists who have looked over Montreal its famed Mount Royal, or have seen from its Citadel heights, will not regret their admiration on the sight alluded to. Although my sojourn in the city was but a few days, I saw many of its creditable sacred edifices, and I am enough to convince me that Catholicism is under the direct protection of the law. Dr. Dowling are rapidly coming to the possession of churches, C. S. schools and educational institutions, as those of charity, Hamilton did reason to rejoice.

At a further stage of my journey at Woodstock, a real live, representative Ontario town, having all the signs of peace and prosperity that bespeak agricultural land, and a well-ordered municipality. I visited one noted meadow, that of Messrs. John White and it is the other firm in Woodstock, and the town is honored in its men. The Catholic Church, under the total care of the Rev. Father, is a fine station, and the Canadian Pacific Station, and is a substantial structure, and fresh and cheerful in its interior. I did not see any other Catholic congregation, but I learned that the educational wants of the Catholic are scrupulously guarded by the zealous priest in charge. To show that Irish Catholic hospitals to be met with everywhere in Canada, I visited the one at Woodstock, where in the home of the charming Mr. Eugene Murray, a veteran and noted railroad official.

A pleasant run of some thirty by the great railway above brought me to the lovely city of called after the great conqueror, but very unlike the great Babylon in size, as I am sure cleanliness and moral purity. The "Forest City," as London termed, struck me as being an old town to live in, and in conversation some of its good citizens I soon discovered that they had a high regard for the merits to the fullest extent. And not that they should be content with such a station, for the city is a well-ordered, solid and prosperous. Richmond and Dundas and other streets are bank buildings and commercial edifices, and the business and the enterprise of the business community and almost in the city's very Victoria Park is a well-kept, refreshing and delightful breathing spot, and with fountains, flowers and trees in profusion. To wear out the mind and body, and to refresh the spirit, is the aim of the city's people. I saw a beautiful stained glass window in