

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published weekly at 211 and 213 Richmond Street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum.

Catholic Record.

London, Ont., May 19th, 1898.

IRELAND AND LEO XIII.

The greatest sensation of the day, as far as Ireland's case is concerned, was undoubtedly created by the publication of what was called the text of the Pope's decree against the "Plan of Campaign."

The Boston Pilot's special correspondent at Rome telegraphs that "the reports that the Pope has condemned the Plan are false."

This telegram is dated six days after the date given on the pretended text which has been published, and as we are assured that the Pilot correspondent's source of information are trustworthy, there seems to be little doubt that the friends of the Salisbury Government hoped to paralyze the Nationalist movement by falsifying this document which, as it stands at present, is so strongly condemnatory of some things in the National League's course.

We have not the least doubt that the decisions of the Holy See are properly made known, due respect will be paid to them by the people of Ireland, who have always received with the greatest reverence the decrees of the Holy See on all matters of morality as well as of faith.

Lies have, before now, been frequently propagated by enemies of Ireland and of the Catholic Church, in reference to the Pope and Ireland; but we may have confidence in one thing, that the Holy See, always on the side of justice, will not in the future, any more than in the past, condemn oppressed nationalities that assert their rights as freemen.

There has been much said about the interference of the Pope in politics; but it must be understood that of the morality of a particular course in politics, the Pope, as Christ's Vicar on earth, is the supreme Judge, when speaking as a Catholic, or in his official capacity; though in

matter merely political, as in the form or details of Government, he claims no right of interference; and in such matters he will not interfere to help the Irish or English landlords against the public welfare.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT ON HOME RULE.

On St. George's day Professor Goldwin Smith, without intending it, gave an opportunity for the Americans to manifest in an unmistakable manner on which side their sympathies lie in Ireland's struggle for Home Rule. It will be remembered by our readers that when Mr. Chamberlain was addressing the Birmingham Radical Union a short time ago he stated that "he found very few persons included in America who approved Mr. Gladstone's policy."

The spirit which animated the audience may be judged from the fact that at mention of the name of John Bright they cheered enthusiastically, because he has become a traitor to his former convictions, and is aiding the Salisbury Government in their course of despotism and murder.

The opinion of Democrats may be judged from the fact that the demagogue of New York made it one of the planks of their platform to aid the Irish in their efforts to gain Home Rule.

In fact, a large part of those Mr. Chamberlain did meet were British radicals of the kind that hissed Mr. Gladstone's name, when Mr. Dewey mentioned it at the St. George's banquet in New York last Monday. This fact should have kept Mr. Chamberlain from being so dogmatic as to what the American Democracy would do with the Irish National League if Ireland were its affair.

Mr. Tilden wrote still more pointedly at the same meeting, and Governor Hill of New York, Abbott of New Jersey, and Grosvener of Ohio, spoke strongly to the same effect.

Mr. Chamberlain is simply endeavoring to deceive the English people as to the opinion of Americans. This he will not be able to do, for they are too well informed as to what outsiders think of the despotism of the Salisbury Government, and of other Governments which have preceded it.

Mr. Goldwin Smith spoke at a banquet of the New York Englishmen on the evening of St. George's day. After the usual laudation of the British Lion, he said: "We are opposed to the dissolution of Ireland from the United Kingdom and handing it over to a part of the Irish people."

Mr. Goldwin Smith was, of course, cheered by the assembly before which he spoke, comprising the class who were in America, and from whom he learned the tenor of American opinion. Mr. Smith, however, was not allowed his own way. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast "the Memory and Genius of Shakespeare."

"Professor Goldwin Smith gave us the synopsis of the political addresses he delivered during the last English campaign. As his speech is likely to be telegraphed all over the country, I cannot let it pass if I do not express my absolute and unqualified dissent from every opinion Professor Goldwin Smith has uttered." (Expressions of dissent, and oh! oh!) Mr. Depew continued: "When he says there is an unfriendly sentiment towards Englishmen here, he is mistaken. If John Bright were to come to my man born in this country, and would get from Americans a universal tribute of affectionate regard and enthusiasm equal to that which has greeted the very best beloved of our statesmen. And this defines my opinion on the Home Rule question."

The celebration of this feast is certainly of very early date in the Church. St. Augustine, who lived in the last part of the 4th century, speaks of it as universally celebrated in his day, and as derived from Apostolic institution. He says in his Epistle to Januarius: "Those things which we hold, which are not written in Holy Writ but have been handed down, and which are preserved in the whole world, must be understood as having been ordained either by the Apostles or by General Councils, as for example the Passion of our Lord, His Resurrection and Ascension into heaven, and the coming of the Holy Ghost, the anniversaries of which are solemnly celebrated, and the same is to be said of anything else which is observed by the whole Church, wherever it is spread."

It is therefore clear that in the fourth century the feast of the Ascension was universally observed, which could not have been the case unless it had been of very remote antiquity even then, the more especially as there was no general decree of a Council of the whole Church introducing its observance.

On this festival the triumph of our Lord Jesus Christ over the powers of darkness is rendered complete. These words of David have reference to it: "The Chariot of God is attended by ten thousands; the Lord is among them in Sinai, in the holy place. Then had ascended on high, Thou hast reft led captivity captive. Thou hast received gifts in men." (Ps. lxxvii, 18-19)

The people of Israel, hitherto God's chosen race, refused to recognize the divine character and mission of our blessed Lord. They would not acknowledge Him as the "Expectation of Nations," whose coming was foretold by Jacob on his bed of death.

They called upon the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, to deliver Him up to be crucified, and the triumph of the demon seemed to be complete. It was the hour of the enemies of Jesus "and the power of darkness." (St. Luke xxii, 53). Christ's Resurrection was the beginning of His triumph, but His Ascension from the Mount of Olives was needed for its completeness. By this mystery "He blotted out the handwriting of the decree that was against us, which was contrary to us, and despoiling the principalities and powers, He hath exposed them confidently in open show, triumphing over them in Himself." (1 Col. ii, 14-15).

Forty days after His resurrection Christ appeared for the last time to His Apostles and gave them His final instructions for the fulfilment of their mission. For this purpose "He opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures." He explained to them the need of His sufferings and Resurrection, through which the Redemption of mankind had to be accomplished.

Then he led them to Bethany and to the Mount of Olives, and whilst He was in the act of blessing them, He was carried up to heaven. The Apostles and disciples who were present followed him with their eyes till He was out of sight, and while they were still regarding the place where He was disappearing, two angels appeared in the form of men, in white garments, and said to them: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye looking up to heaven? This Jesus who is taken up from you into heaven shall so come as ye have seen him going

into heaven. Then they returned to Jerusalem." Christ in heaven fills the office of our Saviour, opening heaven to mankind, closed as it was by the sin of our first parents. He is our Advocate and Mediator, claiming for us our heavenly inheritance as a right which He gained for us by the shedding of His sacred blood.

THE VACANCY IN THE MINISTRY. By the death of the Hon. Theo. White there is a vacancy in the Dominion Government. Whilst the CATHOLIC RECORD is, and will continue to be, independent of political parties, it claims the right of expressing its opinion from time to time on the merits and demerits of public men, as their principles and conduct may influence the public affairs of the country.

THE ASCENSION.

The celebration of this feast is certainly of very early date in the Church. St. Augustine, who lived in the last part of the 4th century, speaks of it as universally celebrated in his day, and as derived from Apostolic institution. He says in his Epistle to Januarius: "Those things which we hold, which are not written in Holy Writ but have been handed down, and which are preserved in the whole world, must be understood as having been ordained either by the Apostles or by General Councils, as for example the Passion of our Lord, His Resurrection and Ascension into heaven, and the coming of the Holy Ghost, the anniversaries of which are solemnly celebrated, and the same is to be said of anything else which is observed by the whole Church, wherever it is spread."

CITIZENSHIP OF ENGLISHMEN. In the course of Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech at the St. George's banquet, he urged strongly that English residents in the United States should become naturalized citizens of the country in which they live. This advice would certainly be unobjectionable and praiseworthy, if the object were to make them truly American citizens, devoted to their new country; but Mr. Smith, as usual, opens his mouth only to put his foot into it.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE. The Government of Venezuela are determined to resist any invasion of their territorial rights by England. Dr. D. B. Urbaneja, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a circular sent out to the Venezuelan Consuls, declares, in the name of the Government, the nation "will endure the difficulty of defending themselves with arms against the unjust pretensions which are not ashamed to treat a weaker power disgracefully, instead of with equity and justice."

BISHOPS IN JERUSALEM. The Emperor Frederic, while Crown Prince, always felt a deep interest in the erection of a German mission in Jerusalem, and it is now said by the Kreuz Zeitung that an independent Prussian Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem will soon be erected.

into heaven. Then they returned to Jerusalem." Christ in heaven fills the office of our Saviour, opening heaven to mankind, closed as it was by the sin of our first parents. He is our Advocate and Mediator, claiming for us our heavenly inheritance as a right which He gained for us by the shedding of His sacred blood.

THE VACANCY IN THE MINISTRY. By the death of the Hon. Theo. White there is a vacancy in the Dominion Government. Whilst the CATHOLIC RECORD is, and will continue to be, independent of political parties, it claims the right of expressing its opinion from time to time on the merits and demerits of public men, as their principles and conduct may influence the public affairs of the country.

THE ASCENSION.

The celebration of this feast is certainly of very early date in the Church. St. Augustine, who lived in the last part of the 4th century, speaks of it as universally celebrated in his day, and as derived from Apostolic institution. He says in his Epistle to Januarius: "Those things which we hold, which are not written in Holy Writ but have been handed down, and which are preserved in the whole world, must be understood as having been ordained either by the Apostles or by General Councils, as for example the Passion of our Lord, His Resurrection and Ascension into heaven, and the coming of the Holy Ghost, the anniversaries of which are solemnly celebrated, and the same is to be said of anything else which is observed by the whole Church, wherever it is spread."

CITIZENSHIP OF ENGLISHMEN.

In the course of Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech at the St. George's banquet, he urged strongly that English residents in the United States should become naturalized citizens of the country in which they live. This advice would certainly be unobjectionable and praiseworthy, if the object were to make them truly American citizens, devoted to their new country; but Mr. Smith, as usual, opens his mouth only to put his foot into it.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

The Government of Venezuela are determined to resist any invasion of their territorial rights by England. Dr. D. B. Urbaneja, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a circular sent out to the Venezuelan Consuls, declares, in the name of the Government, the nation "will endure the difficulty of defending themselves with arms against the unjust pretensions which are not ashamed to treat a weaker power disgracefully, instead of with equity and justice."

BISHOPS IN JERUSALEM.

The Emperor Frederic, while Crown Prince, always felt a deep interest in the erection of a German mission in Jerusalem, and it is now said by the Kreuz Zeitung that an independent Prussian Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem will soon be erected. There is already a piece of ground at the Emperor's disposal for the erection of a German church. This was presented to the present Emperor by the Sultan when he visited Jerusalem in 1869 after the Suez Canal was opened, and as the agreement with England for the alternate appointment of a bishop is no longer in force, the Emperor is free to set by himself, England has an Anglican Bishop there in the person of Dr. Ely. When the Prussian Bishop will be appointed, there will be no lack of Episcopal dignitaries in that city.

into heaven. Then they returned to Jerusalem." Christ in heaven fills the office of our Saviour, opening heaven to mankind, closed as it was by the sin of our first parents. He is our Advocate and Mediator, claiming for us our heavenly inheritance as a right which He gained for us by the shedding of His sacred blood.

THE VACANCY IN THE MINISTRY. By the death of the Hon. Theo. White there is a vacancy in the Dominion Government. Whilst the CATHOLIC RECORD is, and will continue to be, independent of political parties, it claims the right of expressing its opinion from time to time on the merits and demerits of public men, as their principles and conduct may influence the public affairs of the country.

THE ASCENSION.

The celebration of this feast is certainly of very early date in the Church. St. Augustine, who lived in the last part of the 4th century, speaks of it as universally celebrated in his day, and as derived from Apostolic institution. He says in his Epistle to Januarius: "Those things which we hold, which are not written in Holy Writ but have been handed down, and which are preserved in the whole world, must be understood as having been ordained either by the Apostles or by General Councils, as for example the Passion of our Lord, His Resurrection and Ascension into heaven, and the coming of the Holy Ghost, the anniversaries of which are solemnly celebrated, and the same is to be said of anything else which is observed by the whole Church, wherever it is spread."

CITIZENSHIP OF ENGLISHMEN.

In the course of Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech at the St. George's banquet, he urged strongly that English residents in the United States should become naturalized citizens of the country in which they live. This advice would certainly be unobjectionable and praiseworthy, if the object were to make them truly American citizens, devoted to their new country; but Mr. Smith, as usual, opens his mouth only to put his foot into it.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

The Government of Venezuela are determined to resist any invasion of their territorial rights by England. Dr. D. B. Urbaneja, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a circular sent out to the Venezuelan Consuls, declares, in the name of the Government, the nation "will endure the difficulty of defending themselves with arms against the unjust pretensions which are not ashamed to treat a weaker power disgracefully, instead of with equity and justice."

BISHOPS IN JERUSALEM.

The Emperor Frederic, while Crown Prince, always felt a deep interest in the erection of a German mission in Jerusalem, and it is now said by the Kreuz Zeitung that an independent Prussian Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem will soon be erected. There is already a piece of ground at the Emperor's disposal for the erection of a German church. This was presented to the present Emperor by the Sultan when he visited Jerusalem in 1869 after the Suez Canal was opened, and as the agreement with England for the alternate appointment of a bishop is no longer in force, the Emperor is free to set by himself, England has an Anglican Bishop there in the person of Dr. Ely. When the Prussian Bishop will be appointed, there will be no lack of Episcopal dignitaries in that city.

Catholic Patriarch, there is the Schismatic Patriarch, and there will be Protestant Bishops. In all this the seems to be no thought about what "Foreign Princes, Potentates, or Prelates" has ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Jerusalem. English church ecclesiastics swear that foreigners have no such right in England. Have Englishmen a Prussian such rights in Jerusalem?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT rejected proposal to allot sixty thousand marks to the "old Catholics."

STATISTICS show that there are 132, churches, 92,000 ministers, and 19,000 members in the United States. Nearly one-half belong to the Catholic Church.

THE corner stone of a new Catholic church at Collingwood, Archdiocese Toronto, will be laid by Archbishop Lynch on the 24th of the present month. It is pleasing to note the advance of holy faith in that district of country.

ON LAST Sunday the members of Peter's Cathedral congregation had pleasure and profit listening to an exceedingly able and instructive sermon by Rev. Father Shaw. The subject of discourse was "Prayer."

Several women having been elected delegates to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at New York, Conference has been for some time perplexity whether they should be permitted or not. The question is still settled.

A GRAND oration was given to Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, on his return from Eternal City. The Sunday School described the demonstration in English and Polish. The description illustrated with a view of the cathedral and other Catholic buildings.

THE Pope has had recourse to medium of State messengers for the transmission of important documents, as has been discovered that Italian officials systematically opened letters from Vatican. This is one of the many annoyances which put in the strongest light necessity of the independence of Holy Father.

THE Rev. Mgr. Wm. Gleeson G. of Buffalo, was honored, on the day of the return home of the Rt. Rev. Biabop, by being elevated to the dignity of the domestic prelate to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. We sincerely congratulate the worthy new prelate on the attainment of this distinction which he so deserves.

PAT. ROONEY, an actor at Amherst, N. Y., while grossly caricaturing the character, was hissed by Irish young men and a cabbage was thrown at him. A young man named John J. O'Neil charged with throwing the cabbage. Friends going came forward voluntarily and acknowledged that he threw cabbage. Going was fined \$30 and amounting to \$1. This caricature of Irishmen, and other nationalities of stage should be discontinued.

THE North Western Chronicle of Paul, Minnesota, formerly announced Bishop Ireland's elevation to the Archbishopric, with jurisdiction over Dakota and Minnesota. Minnesota will be divided into three dioceses, one being organized in Southern Minnesota, and Dakota into two. A great good man is Bishop Ireland, and his prayers will be offered up that he be spared many years to enjoy the deserved promotion.

It is now not lawful in Chicago saloon to be kept within 200 feet of church, and the police are closing saloons within that distance. In place a saloon was kept down stairs upstairs was the first Lutheran Episcopal Church. It was ordered the saloon be closed, but the saloonkeeper planned that he is himself the pastor of the Church, the Rev. Fred Younger, police informed him, to his great delight that he must give up either the saloon or the beer-selling. It is not which of the alternatives was chosen the dram selling clergyman.

In reply to the request of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church each Presbytery should answer questions regarding the votes of Prussians on the subject of Prohibition Scott Act, the Toronto Presbytery declares itself to be of the opinion that questions are not within the Province of the Church. The general opinion pressed was that the Church should declare to be sinful what is not declared in the Word of God.

THE Milwaukee Catholic Observer makes the following additional points in regard to Mgr. Bouland, about so-called conversion such a strictly defined in Episcopalian circles New York: "In 1876 the Mgr. appeared in this country in France