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EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. ditor of The Catholic Record

fe the Editor of The Carbona on London, Ont.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper. The Carbona Record, and congratulate you upon the manner in and congratulate you upon the manner in and congratulate. and congratulate you upon
which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good: and a
ruly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
to to the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
Yours faithfully in Arch, of Larissa
†D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903.

THE WINDSOR SCHOOLS.

We publish in another column the report of Judge Falconbridge to the Minister of Education regarding the dispute between the Separate and Public into the matter thoroughly, taking into account the condition of the schools to be offered on the ground that this since 1854, tracing it year by year. A careful study of the document will show that it is an endorsation of the claims of the Catholics of that city. The Judge reports that the Government should appoint a tribunal to arbitrate and to allot to the Catholies their portion of the school property now held by the Public School Board. We have no doubt the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minster of Education, and his colleagues will continue their policy of fair dealing towards the Separate schools and see to it that a proper adjustment of the difficulty in Windsor will be

We are reliably informed that the prominent Protestants of Windsor have expressed their satisfaction at the Judge's report, but, unfortunately, there still exists a remnant of P. P. Aism who think they represent the people of Windsor, but who are in reality a reproduction of the celebrated three tailors of Tooley street who essayed to speak in the name of the people of England.

A GRAND INSTITUTION.

We publish with pleasure, in this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD, a picture and description of St. Joseph's Hospital in this city, as it now appears. It occupies a position so commanding and so healthful, and is so admirably conducted by the good Sisters of St. Joseph, that it was found necessary to enlarge its accommodation, until now we have one of the finest and best equipped Hospitals in the Province of Ontario.

A notable event connected with the Lady Minto, the members of their family and the aide de camps. It was a very interesting occasion, and ciate very highly the honor done them by the representative of His Majesty the King in this country. All present were delighted to witness the pleasure exhibited by the distinguished visitors at beholding an Institution which accomplished, and is still accomplishing, such a large amount of good for suffering humanity. In the presence of the assembled multitude. His Excellency was graciously pleased to declare the new wing of St. Joseph's Hospital opened for public use. All connected with the Institution will long remember with pleasure the interesting occasion.

Our distinguished Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. McEvay, has abundant reason to feel proud of the magnificent and flourishing Catholic educational and charitable institutions in his Cathedral city and throughout the diocese of London.

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed a crucial stage, having been put through its second reading in the House of Commons by the almost unanimous vote of 443 to 26. The chief opposition it met was from some dissatisfied English-Conservatives, one of whom moved and another seconded the six months' hoist.

Mr. T. Healy pointed out that it was

bers who," he said, "ought to know its effect better than English amateur politicians, however respectable."

In reference to the good terms which the landlords were getting, he said he entertained no grudge, and he would not incite the tenants to reject the bill on this ground. The present system of government in Ireland is intolerable, and under it he would have no difficulty to convict the Speaker of the House of Commons of murder if he so wished and if he had in his hands the Irish government machinery. So past governments had been able to get any verdict they wished for or against Irish persons accused of any crime, political or otherwise.

Mr. Healy regarded the Bill as a neasure of peace which he hoped and expected would infuse a new spirit of amity into the hearts of the people of Ireland and England.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor declared that there are details of the Bill which might be amended, nevertheless it is a Bill which in its general features is calculated to settle one most serious grievance under which the Irish people suffer, which is the land grievance. The House," he said, "must now choose between the great measure of land purchase offered in the Bill, and the chaos and anarchy which would be inevitable if it were not passed." It is now universally admitted that

this measure will become law, though it may be that some minor amendments will be made in it. Even the provision that the Imperial Treasury shall pay the amount which represents the difference between what the tenants are able to pay, and the landlords are willchools of Windsor. The Judge went ing to take for their lands, has not met with the opposition which was expected burden should not be thrown upon the British ratepayer. It is now well understood that this supposed burden is rather imaginary than real, and this or several seasons: 1. The first is that Ireland is overtaxed to such a large amount that the burden thrown upon the Treasury falls far short of the amount of overtaxation. Hence the payment of this sum will really come from Ireland itself, and not from the British taxpayer, as at first sight seemed to be the case.

2. A great saving will be effected in the expenditure for maintaining the police, and for the administration of justice. Ireland is by far a more lawabiding country than either England or Scotland, and the expense of the administration of justice arises more out of political and agrarian offences than from any other causes. Hence when these offences will almost cease to exist the expenses of the courts and the police will be very greatly reduced.

There is at present three times the police force in Ireland that there is in England, in proportion to population, though there is not nearly the amount of crime in Ireland which there is in the sister island. Under the Land Purchase Bill, when it becomes law, there will be a sudden cessation of agrarian outrages, and evictions also will be a thing of the past. There have been two causes why so large a police force has been kept up, and so elaborate a system of law courts. There is a third reason for these things which is that the Government has ways deemed it necessary to keep up this elaborate system in Institution was the visit of His Excel- order to repress vigorously political lency the Governor General, on last agitation in Ireland. Under the Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by new conditions there will no longer be a motive for abnormal political agitation, and thus the machinery for its suppression will not be needed. the good Sisters of St. Joseph appro- The free gift made for the settlement of the land question will thus be more than made up by the saving effected in the expense of governing the country, and thus Ireland itself will really pay the expense.

In addition to all this, it is admitted that it is worth while to pacify Ireland, even if the whole burden of pacification were thrown upon the ratepayers of the whole realm. Thus the British public has become reconciled to the burden which is apparently thrown upon it by the provision of the free gift. We say "apparently," because in the manner we have already explained, the burden, if there is a burden at all, will really be borne by the people of Ireland themselves.

St. Anthony is not only the favorite saint of the Christians but even the schismatics and the Turks have learned to place their confidence in his mighty intercession, strange as it must to us. From a letter just re ceived from Jerusalem, we glean the following interesting notices: "There is a pious custom here to offer to St. Anthony the sickly and puny children. The parents do this with a great con fidence in the saint of wonders and look forward to the evident protection the saint will exercise over the children thus consecrated to him."

How pleasing to the Heart of Jesus are those who visit Him often and who love to keep Him company in the He dwells " supported even by the Ulster mem- rament.-St. Alphonsus Liguori.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AND THE POPE.

A cable despatch states that a semi. official intimation has been sent by Pope Leo XIII. to President Loubet of France to the effect that on the occasion of his visit to the King of Italy, which has been announced as being about to take place soon, the President will not be received by the Holy

Notwithstanding that but little reliance can be placed upon the ecclesiastical news furnished from Rome by the Roman correspondents of the press, there is something in the intrinsic character of this piece of intelligence which makes it very probable that it is

If the visit of M. Loubet is actually to be made, it will be the first visit of the head of a Catholic nation to the Italian King since the seizure of the States of the Church by Victor Emmanuel I. in 1870, and it would seem that the intention was on the part of M. Loubet by visiting the King of Italy to bid defiance to the Holy Father, and to show that he and his Government have no sympathy for the Pope in the matter of the spoliation of the Church.

Assuming that the intimation has been given that a visit to the Holy Father will not be acceptable, it is a manifestation of the Pope's determination not to take such an insult from a Catholic power. In addition to this, the brutal carrying out of the Law of Associations by the French Government, and the ridiculous claim put forward by M. Combes to be the nominator of Bishops, it is most proper that the Pope should refuse the evidently hypocritical expression of friendship which would be implied by a visit of the French President to him under the existing circumstances.

It was not to be expected that non Catholic monarchs like King Edward VII. or the Emperor of Russia and Germany should continue for an indefin ite period to absent themselves from Italy as long as Rome is occupied by usurper; but Catholic powers or the heads of Catholic nations should not be ruled by such amples. They, at least, should not by any act of theirs express their approval of the Italian usurpation, and if they do so, it is but right that the Pope should show that he regards such an approval on their part as insulting to the Holy See. The only way in which the Pope's correct appreciation of their conduct can be shown is that which the Pope has adopted, the more so as in the present instance, the French Government is responsible for numerous other insults which cannot be borne in silence, anxious though the Holy Father is, for the good of France itself, to remain on terms of friendship with the French Government.

It is said by the correspondent who furnishes this item of news that the result of the attitude which he asserts will be assumed by the Pope will be a complete breach of intercourse between the Vatican and the French Government. It is possible this may be the case, but at the rate at which the must come sooner or later, and that solved. Already the Concordat has been violated by the Government in many ways, and it has many times seemed that it could no longer bear the strain to which it was subjected. At all events, even for the sake of keeping up the Concordat, which has been mutually beneficial to Church and State, it cannot be kept up at the price of the Head of the Church resigning his right and duty to govern the Church in accordance with the principles on which Christ, in establishing His Church, ordained that it should be governed.

A PROPAGANDISM OF LIES.

A statement has been going the round of the press lately to the effect that Catholic missionaries on the Fiji islands induced the Islanders to bring them the Bibles which had been received from Methodist missionaries to be burned publicly at a Catholic mission station. To add to the plausibility of the story, the exact number of Bibles so burned was given, with details of the number of natives who were present at the burning; and the Bibles were said to be Methodist

Ribles. On investigation the whole story has turned out to be a falsehood, and when pilgrims on their own account. this was shown to be the case, the story was changed to the effect that the burning was done by Catholic Sisters of Mercy, not by a priest, as the original version had it.

Cardinal Moran then showed that there are no Sisters of Mercy in Fiji, and thus the second version was proved to be as false as the first. So nonplussed were the Methodist missionararies by this exposure of their lie that they turned their complaint in another were forcibly taken back to their vil- the only loving .- Abbe Roux.

direction, sending a petition to the Colonial Office in London requesting that there should be no Catholic Governors appointed hereafter to the islands. What angered them into making this request was the fact that recently a whole tribe of Figians numbering 1500 persons joined the Catholie Church.

The present Governor of Fiji is a Catholic, and another cause of the Methodist dissatisfaction is that he refused to allow the missionaries to take possession of large tracts of land on the islands, in the same manner as was done by missionaries to the simple Maoris of New Zealand by Protestant missionaries, without giving any valuable consideration for the same. As a matter of course, the Colonial office will pay no attention to the petition, though it is possible, and perhaps probable, that the successor of the present Governor may be a Protestant.

One of Cardinal Newman's sayings was: "To Protestantism, false witness

is the principle of propagation. If the great Protestant tradition is to be kept alive in the hearts of the popula tion. . . . nothing will suffice for this enterprise but imposture in its purest derivation from him whom Scripture emphatically calls the father of

Methodist missionaries appear to be everywhere the most expert of all in the tactics which are used in the Fiji territory.

It was a Methodist preacher named Rev. Mr. Barton who three years ago declared in a St. Louis paper that he saw on a church door in Mexico the announcement of a raffle for the release of souls from Purgatory, the release of any soul in particular being guaranteed on payment of a specified sum.

Concerning these American (Method ist) missionaries in Mexico, a priest of Puebla, where the raffle was said to have taken place, wrote:

"It is a lie from beginning to end, and there is not the least foundation to warrant such a statement. . . As a rule, all statements made by American (Methodist) missionaries in regard to the Catholic Church in Mexico are othing but lies made out of the whole They report things which they know to be utterly false, such as their report about making proselytes in this country," etc.

We are not surprised that the same ricks are resorted to in Fiji as have been long in vogue elsewhere.

ANOTHER DOUKHOBOR ESCAPADE.

It was hoped that the Doukhobor who last fall created so much trouble to the people of the North-West, and especially of Manitoba, by their foolish and fanatical pilgrimage undertaken for the purpose of converting the world to their faith, had learned sense through the sufferings they endured from the inclemency of the weather, and their abandonment of warm clothing and their live stock; their belief being that it is sinful to use cattle or animals of any kind for man's benefit.

It was with great difficulty that the police by sheer force obliged the fanaties then to return to their homes; and later it was said that, partly through the advice of their leader, Peter Vere-French Government has been going gin, they had given up their strange recently toward this result, it must be notion, and had now determined to beclear to every one that this ending come Canadians in spirit and fact. The no mere lip-service at that, but conthe Concordat may also have to be dis- it is now stated in despatches from Saskatoon that the Doukhobors of Redberry and Salt Lake on the north branch of the Saskatchewan have started another spirit pilgrimage on nearly the same lines as last year, the chief difference between the two being that last year's attempt was made at a time when the weather was just on the point of becoming severe, whereas the present escapade is undertaken when mild weather may be expected.

Fifty Doukhobors started in a seminude condition for Saskatoon. On their wild march they kept up a constant shouting and singing, declaring that they were searching for Jesus and would not desist until they shall have found Him. On the march the pilgrims were re-

inforced, and thus numbered about one hundred, there being at first only men in the company, the women having been left at home. But among the newcomers there were women as well as men.

The present pilgrims were not among those of last year, though at that time they too were very restless while their fellow-countrymen were on the march. It is probable that they were prevented, by the sudden collapse of the last pilgrimage, from taking part in it, but now these have taken up the [part of

A detachment of police followed the fanatics and endeavored to prevent their attempt to cross the Saskatchewan. There was a hand to hand struggle between the police and civilians on the one hand, and the pilgrims on the other, which led to the arrest of fifteen of the principal fanatics, besides three agitators from Yorkton. who were the cause of the whole trouble. The fifteen first mentioned

lages, and it is hoped that the pilgrim- THE EMPEROR WILLIAM VISITS age will not be undertaken again by those who are still camped out. However it is difficult to foresee what mad freak they may undertake while they are under control of the spirit of fanaticism.

On the morning after the arrest of the ringleaders, women and men were out in the open air shouting and dancing in almost nude condition.

The three leading agitators have been taken by the police to Yorkton, where they will be detained until it is considered safe to let them free, which will be when they will agree not to incite their countrymen to any further folly. There appears to be no doubt that,

were it not for the timely interference of the police, the pilgrimage would have been on a much larger scale, as on May 3, the day when the first body of pilgrims started, the Government immigration agents broke up several meetings at which there were hundreds of delegates present from the various Doukhobor villages, to consider the question of the pilgrimage, and it was determined by more than one hundred of those present to release all their cattle and go at once upon their march to seek the Lord. Those who acted upon this determination were therefore only the precursors of the larger movement which was contemplated. The principal speakers at these meetings were the three Yorkton agitators mentioned above as the chief movers in

A MEMORABLE PROPHECY.

Many years ago, says the New York Freeman's Journal, Cardinal Newman in an article appealing for a Catholic University for Ireland, made a remark able prophecy about the future of Ireland. . . . It has been brought forward again by the Westminster Gazette, in view of the Land Bill. He wrote :

" I contemplate a people which has had a long night and will have an in-evitable day. I am turning my eyes towards a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the island I am gazing upon become the road of union between two hemispheres and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in populousness, France in vigor, and Spain in enthusiasm; and I see England taught by advancing years to exercise in its behalf that good sense which is her characteristic to-wards everyone else."

Half a century has elapsed, and may it be suggested that the introduction of the Land Bill is the dawning of that good sense" of which the Cardinal attended by the imperial outriders and

HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN.

rangement for entertaining the Hon. Mr. Costigan at a banquet there on the | Emperor himself. 30th of the present month. But mere important still, it is the intention to dents of the German Ecclesiastical present the veteran Irish Catholic representative with a testimonial. In the history of Canada it would be difficult to find the peer of Mr. Costigan in his life-long devotedness to the interests of his country, and in particular to those of the class which he more immediately represents. Whether as a simple member of Parliament or as Minister of the Crown he has always been at their service-and stant and unremitting efforts for their their respects in the customary temporal welfare. The CATHOLIC RE- and seven German Bishops who are at CORD heartily unites in wishing both the moment in Rome also paid their movements, but more especially the matter of the testimonial, all success. Let it be worthy of the man and worthy of his fellow-countrymen and fellow- this occasion than on former vists, and citizens generally. The movement is among the points of difference is the under the auspices of the United Irish | fact that he did not start from the League and the Ancient Order. Dr. Quirinal as on former occasions, but Freeland of Ottawa is the President.

MILLS.

Chief Justice David Mills of the Supreme Court died suddenly at Ottawa on Friday night of last week. The cause of his death was a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. This news will be received with the utmost regret by all classes of the people from one of the Dominion to the other, for the late Chief Justice Mills was much beloved because of the greatness of his character. The soul of honor, he would never stoop to anything unbecoming, no matter what advantage might be gained. He was a life-long student, and few men in the country were as well read in matters of universal interest. He took special care, however, to make a particular study of his native country, our own Canada. Its history, its laws, and its customs were to him well known, and he was considered an authority on everything connected therewith. David Mills will take his place in Canadian history beside Canada's most gifted sons. His life was an admirable one, well worthy of imitation. Peace to his

"Let us love each other." For our neighbor's sake? He is so unlovable For our own sake? we are so unloving! For the sake of God, the only lovable

The visit of King Edward VII. to Rome has been quickly followed by that of the Emperor William, who are

rived in the Eternal City on May 2nd. The arrangements for the Kaiser's eception were identical with those made to welcome King Edward, except those which are not under the control of man, for while the weather was genial and most favorable during the visit of King Edward, the sun was hidden on the arrival of the Emperor, and a heavy rainfall drenched the flags and draperies. The crowds also which gathered to welcome him were dripping wet.

The German flag was raised on the tower of the Quirinal, and the Romans welcomed the Emperor with many a "Hoch, Hoch," which is the German equivalent for the English " Hurrah with which King Edward had been greeted a few days before.

The Emperor and the King of Italy greeted each other warmly, and the former good-humoredly asked in French: "Is this all you can do for me in the way of weather ?" To which the King replied : "We are keeping our best weather for later on." By the time the greetings of the German and Italian nobles were concluded, the rain ceased, and the display became more effective. It was remarked that the verdure of the Via Nazionale was made brighter owing to the rainfall, which thus compensated to some degree for the inconveniences arising from the same cause.

The Emperor William visited the Pope on May 3rd, and had a conference of forty minutes with the Holy Father. after which he returned to the resi dence of the Prussian minister to the Holy See. The Emperor presented the Princes Frederic William and Eitel to the Pope, who received them most

Both at the arrival and at on their departure from the Vatican, the Emperor was shown military honors by the Palatine Guard and a platoon of gens d'armes, and was welcomed by the dignitaries of the Pope's Court. The Emperor's visit was returned at the Prussian legation by Cardinal Rampolla.

the Papal Secretary of State. Fifteen carriages were used by the Emperor and suite on the occasion of the visit to the Vatican, as the Emperor was determined to give thereto all possible official importance. His Majesty was in full uniform, and was postillions, and the German cuirassiers on their white horses. These are magnificent men all more than 61-2 feet Word comes from Ottawa of an ar- tall, and as they rode through the street they made as great a sensation as the

On the Plaza of St. Peter the stu-College greeted his Majesty with much enthusiasm, with cries of "Hoch, Hoch." These are popularly called The Little Cardinals, because of the red gloves which are part of their uniform.

One thousand German pilgrims from Cologne also greeted his Majesty, bearing flags and flowers, and making impressive demonstrations of loyalty.

On reaching the Vatican, the Pope's Swiss Guard and Noble Guard paid homage of respect.

It is noted that the Emperor's deference to the Holy Father was greater on trom the Prussian legation, which met better the Holy Father's desire, as in DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE this way the visit was distinctly set apart from his visit to the Italian King, as the Prussian legation is diplomatic ally regarded as German territory. On former visits the Emperor did not await the coming of the Pope's Secretary of State to the legation, but he did so on the present occasion. Also, at the residence of the Prussian Minister, his Imperial Majesty lunched with the three Cardinals, Rampolla, Gotti, and Agliardi.

It is stated that during the present visit to the Eternal City the Emperor endeavored to prepare the way for a reconciliation between the Pope and the Italian Government. We cannot assert that this is really the case, but we feel assured that if such a reconciliation is to take place, it must be on the basis of securing complete independence to the Pope, with perfectly free intercourse with all countries, as the freedom of the Church cannot exist without the fulfilment of these conditions. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor's intervention on this matter, if there has been anything of the kind, will be attended with success. There can be no doubt that even Protestant Germany, or any other Protestant nation, wherein there is a large percentage of Catholic population, would be benefitted by the Pope's independence, almost to the same extent as a Catholic nation.

TIO From the New To the Editor-Sir of yesterday a corre me with "Jesuitica real issue in the case before educated man educated man No. 2 mistake, educated m

fancy, have found actual issue was. There was no ques infallibility of was no question of t educated man know fact. The question explain this fact, that of Cusa, who, more fore Galileo, taugh earth, was no nonored and made Church ; and where gave his name to Catholic priest and and whereas the who also taught the and was persecuted Protestant bre but was received w Catholic college of a chair in the Univ Catholic Venice, th say, was to explain this approbation system, still as def was condemned.

The only explana man can find is in of defence. The sileo, defended the is, on strictly scie they were honored dragging the Bib was conder The Church did by forcing scientis reasons for educated man not never proved his was merely a his time the mov und the sun, the moral and t criminal to say because he is no So Galileo's stat ally not true, be statement witho appendix.
WILLIAM O'H New York, Ap

> THE CHUR THE PROPHEC

A few years a quent memoir o by Cardinal Mon ney, N. S. W., w Brown & Nolan nence says: correspondence the learned Ma guished orname Order, relative Malachy, Archi that after seven and suffering t rayed in the fr Benedictine his ticity of the p made by his sa See of Armagh his weighty a doubt of the a chy's prophecy ion and the to nouncement w the most inter seven centurideath (1115) h

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