

The Catholic Record

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Measure: Like King John Nish and P. J. Neven are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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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 schools of Windsor.

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.

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.

A notable event connected with the Institution was the visit of His Excellency the Governor General, on last Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lady Minto, the members of their family and the aide de camps.

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 BILL.

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.

Mr. T. Healy pointed out that it was supported even by the Ulster mem-

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.

Mr. Healy regarded the Bill as a measure of peace which he hoped and expected would infuse a new spirit of unity 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.

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 willing to take for their lands, has not met with the opposition which was expected to be offered on the ground that this burden should not be thrown upon the British ratepayer.

There is at present three times the police force in Ireland than 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.

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.

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Saint of Weak Children.

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How pleasing to the Heart of Jesus are those who visit Him often and who love to keep Him company in the church where He dwells in His Sacrament.—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 Father.

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 true.

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 indefinite period to absent themselves from Italy as long as Rome is occupied by a usurper; but Catholic powers or the heads of Catholic nations should not be ruled by such examples. 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.

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 French Government has been going recently toward this result, it must be clear to every one that this ending must come sooner or later, and that the Concordat may also have to be dissolved.

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.

On investigation the whole story has turned out to be a falsehood, and when 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 unprovoked were the Methodist missionaries by this exposure of their lie that they turned their complaint in another

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 Catholic 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.

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 (Methodist) 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."

ANOTHER DOUKHOBOR ESCAPEE.

It was hoped that the Doukhobors 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 fanatics then to return to their homes; and later it was said that, partly through the advice of their leader, Peter Veregin, they had given up their strange notion, and had now determined to become Canadians in spirit and fact. The old fanaticism has broken out again, and it is now stated in despatches from Saskatoon that the Doukhobors of Red-Berry 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 semi-nude 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 reinforced, and thus numbered about one hundred, there being at first only ten 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 pilgrims on their own account.

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 were forcibly taken back to their vil-

lages, and it is hoped that the pilgrimage 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 the case.

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 remarkable 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 inevitable 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 and passage between two hemispheres and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in population, 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 towards every one else."

Hall 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 wrote? "I contemplate a people which has had a long night and will have an inevitable 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 and passage between two hemispheres and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in population, 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 towards every one else."

HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN.

Word comes from Ottawa of an arrangement for entertaining the Hon. Mr. Costigan at a banquet there on the 30th of the present month. But more important still, it is the intention to 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 no mere lip-service at that, but constant and unremitting efforts for their temporal welfare. The CATHOLIC RECORD heartily unites in wishing both 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-citizens generally. The movement is under the auspices of the United Irish League and the Ancient Order. Dr. Freeland of Ottawa is the President.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE 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 soul!

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM VISITS THE POPE.

The visit of King Edward VII. to Rome has been quickly followed by that of the Emperor William, who arrived in the Eternal City on May 2nd.

The arrangements for the Kaiser's reception 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 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.

GALILEO AND HIS TIME.

To the Editor:—Sir, of yesterday's issue of the Catholic Record, I read an account of Galileo's life, and was struck by the fact that he was a man of his time, and that his time was a time of great intellectual activity.

The only explanation a man can find in it is of defence. The Galileo, defended the sciences, on strictly scientific grounds, they were honored, dragging the Bible and he was condemned. The Church did it by forcing scientific reasons for educated man now never proved his time, the moral and criminal to say because he is not Galileo's statue, so not true, proved true. The statement without appendix.

THE CHURCH.

A few years ago a recent memoir of the learned Malacra, relative Malacra, Archbishop of Malacra, that great saint was that after seven and suffering to would be clothed rayed in the fr of old. Dr. Benedictine his tlicity of the p made by his s See of Armagh his weighty at doubt of the a city's prophecy ion and the nouncement wh the most inter seven centuries death (1115) h our days, and fully verified of the Irish Ch fruits of her u lands."

THE PROPHECY.

When M God, was pro from Ireland t at Pontefract, journey from t being fatigued already seized carried him aw of ours. There and, being re brethren who place, he sta man, wholly country, spee night in the length seized, his sp from its eart a light shone him, while on joined he gaz monks, Theo were waiting to see such fished and su bling came u nearer, and, being most voice at one and at another speaking with "Wee lstr try: alas for How long, m summed up th little after, him, althou words, 'Be said he, 't land shall discipline lo but afterw magnificence glory. And up thy head —a day of equaling th enemy, sha Then shall have obtaini vor so th during. T shall be dr their name as thou art thou be ex forth as th pass away."

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