

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 4.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

BISHOP OF FARRELL*on the Growth and Condition of Catholicity in the United States.*

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N.J., was present on the 17th ult., at the distribution of prizes to the students of Seaford House, Seaford, near Liverpool—a splendid institution which is conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary—and before requested by the Very Rev. Dean Kelly to address the assembly after the Bishop of Liverpool, Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, had delivered an exceedingly appropriate speech.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTION IN LIVERPOOL. After a few happy preliminary remarks, he said: "I wish to offer to His Lordship the Bishop, my congratulations on this day. I consider it a great honor to be present on this occasion, and I envy the Bishop of Liverpool the possession of a glorious establishment as this. You sometimes hear boasts of what we are doing in America, but I should be glad to be able to say that we had anything to compare with the institution in which we are assembled. I do not know one that would equal it in all the beauty of its parts, and I wish that not only the physical part—the material part of the institution may be contained in its present glory, but especially that the inner building, if I may so speak, may be developed in a still greater proportion."

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

To me, coming from America, where our great battle is for Catholic education, it is a source of joy to assist at any distribution like this and to see that the Catholics in both countries—in the Old World and in the New—are animated with a great desire to develop education in the best possible manner. And though separated by the waters of the ocean, we are all united in that one thought of making Catholic education the great work of our ministry. In America, perhaps, even more than here in England, the battle is a severe one for us, for in England you have still the old Christian traditions which the people of England have kept in spite of their separation from the Church. You have all moral restraints, all the domestic relations, perhaps, better preserved than in our country. With the boundless liberty that we enjoy, about the traditions of Catholic teaching, the battle is a harder one. We have to fight against infidelity more openly than you have, but I trust that the battle will be a successful one, as I trust it will be a successful one for you.

MORE EFFORT NEEDED NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

And we will take courage in the New World from all the victories that you will gain in the Old. Every struggle that you make encourages us to do the same, as I trust all the victories that we shall gain in the New World will give more courage and strength to the Catholics in the old countries. We are mixed together in the Old and New World in this great question, feeling that without Catholic education the future would be a dark and dreary one. Without a home-training first, and then without a Catholic training in the schools, the Catholic Church would lose many of her children. The current of infidelity is sweeping so strongly over all the nations to-day that Catholics are bound to make greater efforts than ever they did before to resist that torrent which is sweeping so many away.

FORMER DIFFICULTIES OF CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA.

I am sure it will give you pleasure to know that I should be able to state that we are gaining ground every day in America. Our schools are full, our churches are growing, and we are better able to keep pace with the requirements of the immense population that we have. There were days long gone by when the Catholic Church lost many of her children in the United States. She lost them because she had no one to take care of them. There were few priests, few bishops, very few schools, and so the Catholics thrown suddenly from the Old World upon the great plains of America were, many of them—not the old ones, but their children—gradually absorbed in the stream of infidelity that was flowing everywhere. They had no churches to go to, no schools to attend, and the priests were far away from them.

HOLDING HER OWN HERE NOW.

Is it any wonder that we lost, years ago? But don't believe the statement, my friends, that we are losing to-day. We are holding our own, thank God, and we shall hold it still in the future. The Catholic Church is not losing in that country where freedom is proclaimed, and she proves there, as she has proved every where, that the freer a country is the more glorious is her career. It is under despots that she has to fear; when she has the free will of the people to appeal to, the Catholic Church has nothing to dread. And I say openly that we are gaining everywhere. Of course, there are losses everywhere—in the best-regulated country there are losses—but they were never so few as they are to-day in America.

SOME OF FRODDE'S CALUMNIES.

I will give you an example from one who might be considered an enemy; and *sic est hostis docet*—it is right to learn from an enemy our true tactics. A gentleman whose name is well known in England, and who became pretty notorious in America—Mr. James Anthony Froude—wrote an article, a short time ago, in the *North American Review*, on "The Catholic Peril in the United States." He asserted that in the old times, because there were no schools, and there were few churches, the Catholic Church lost a great number; that the children of the emigrants, being Americanized, and made part of the nation, and that therefore there was no danger from the Church. Now, he said, he found "they have schools everywhere; priests are multiplying; the bishops are able to superintend every part of their diocese; the influence of the Catholic Church is increasing; and, in fact, both past and present statements were exaggerated." He exaggerated our losses, and failed to show the reasons why the Church

could not injure States in the early days, and he exaggerated our present advantage in order to frighten the American people. "And then," said he, "now as the Church is so strong in the United States, the American people will lose their liberties, for the Catholic Church will come out in her true colors as being the enemy of all liberty." There is the argument—that because we had our schools we could not possibly lose our children; and he made the assertion that we were not losing, but gaining!

THE GERMS OF A GREAT INSTITUTION.

It will be a pleasure to you—for we are the same race—the Church unites us both, and the waters of the Atlantic are no separation between us to day—to know, that as you are raising the Cross upon the ruins of the Church in the old country, we are carrying it over the plains of America, where it was unknown, and that it has been raised high everywhere by those who speak the English language. That Church will, indeed, be a great church. But, ladies and gentlemen, I must not detain you. The subject is one very dear to me and finding myself among them united to me so great a measure, in race, and language, and religion, I felt certain it would give you joy to know that our Church is growing great and prosperous. And here to you I would say that you have the germs of a great institution. Here are the young buds—the sprout of the spring—and I hope you will have a glorious summer and autumn.

WHAT WILL MAKE IT GREAT.

It is for you to make it great. Remember that the walls will not make a great building. You may have marble walls and beautiful halls, but it is the children that make a great institution; and I am sure the children here give promise that they will become great scholars—that they will grow in wisdom as they will grow in grace—and thus prove to the world around us that the Catholic Church is the true mother of education as she is the true guardian of children. To the Bishop I again offer my congratulations, and I shall ask my own people to pray that I may see some day in that little Diocese of Trenton an institution like this. I look forward with joy to seeing there—it would be a great joy to me to behold before I die—something even on a small scale that will remind me of the great institution wherein I had the honor of being present at Seaford.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN THE OLD WORLD.

Bishop O'Farrell was present at the laying of the first stone of St. James's Church, Marsh Lane, near Liverpool, on Sunday, July 20th, and following the Bishop of Liverpool, delivered an address which was very cordially received. He remarked that he could not help feeling he was almost in America that day, for the wonderful growth which was characteristic of that parish, and which was well described by the Bishop of Liverpool, seemed to him a picture of the growth of American towns and congregations. He had no idea that in the Old World he should find such growth and so much prosperity in the Catholic Church. Of course, in America, where everything had to be built up, and where the growth was in extreme so continuous, it was natural that parishes as small fifteen and twenty years ago should be large to-day. But that in a city like Liverpool there should have been such a growth of Catholicity as has been described, was certainly marvelous to him.

THE GLORIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It gave him great pleasure, and he rejoiced to be able to proclaim—as he would proclaim when he returned home—how the Church was growing here in strength and in numbers and in intelligence everywhere. He need not say that on such an occasion as that they felt they were providing for the general welfare of the country, and were contributing, at least, their full share to the general growth of morality and religion. They knew all that the Catholic Church could do for the growth of the country. They knew what she could do for the intellectual development of the minds of her children; and still more what she could do for the moral growth of the population. But those outside the Church did not yet realize it; and it was by ceremonies such as that they were brought face to face with the great truth that the Catholic Church was the great teacher of mankind; that in the past ages she had been the mistress and the teacher of all the generations of men; that she was the glory of England in past days, and that she would, perhaps, before many generations went by, be the glory of England in the future. To her the world was indebted in past ages for all that constituted the true greatness of a nation—for the moral honesty, the integrity, the patriotic devotedness of the children of the land.

IMPORTANCE OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

It was by the teachings of the Catholic Church they were promoted. From the place in which they were now assembled would go forth the highest lessons of morality and religion. In the schools all that could help to make their children good, faithful citizens—honest and true men, pure and good women—would be taught. The school was the portico of the Church, and it was from the school, he might say, that the young were brought into the Church. The school was the great source of light and strength for the young, and if they would not think it impertinent of a stranger to offer the suggestion, he would advise them to make every sacrifice in order to put their children at school, and to leave them there as long as they could. That was their great battle-ground everywhere. In America, in Europe, in Australia, the battle of education was being fought. The children were being torn away from the Church by infidelity and heresy.

LOSSES TO THE CHURCH IN AMERICA THROUGH WANT OF SCHOOLS.

They could not take the old people, who were too firm; but they tried to take away the children. They had, in past years, succeeded in many parts of America, and hence the growth of the Church there was not great as it might have been. It is now many years since the young of the United States were scattered over the wide plains of America, where the churches were sparse, and far between, and where there were few schools, and the bishops everywhere priests are multiply, and the dioceses are well populated, and every part of the Church there is now a priest.

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

THE French Congress at Versailles—A Notorious Blasphemer—Vacant Episcopal Seats—The Belgian Liberal's enmity towards the Church.

PALIS, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of the Liverpool *Catholic Times* writes:

People who from curiosity or duty were obliged to assist at the so-called Congress of Versailles will not soon forget their impressions. It is not certain that France has reached her lowest stage of parliamentary life. There may yet be a revival of the Commune, and the secret societies of the Continent may be anxious to make further advances towards revolution. But as a spectacle the Congress was discouraging enough. It was clear from the first that the revision of M. Jules Ferry was nothing but a diversion against the Extreme Left. The first days of disturbance proved. The reporter of the Revision Committee was publicly insulted. M. Clovis Hugues and M. Laguerre have had it all their own way, and M. Andrieux has been the master of the situation. Happily, Conservatives and Catholics have been dignified in their attitude. M. Chenuel, the eloquent Senator of the Right, avoided all exaggeration. When twisted by his political adversaries as a "grand seigneur" who had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, he rushed to the tribune and indignantly denied the accusation. "Although a Royalist and a Catholic," he exclaimed, "I am one of the people, and I owe my fortune to hard work. I do not make use of the working-classes to make my own political fortune. What I promise then, I hope and resolve to fulfil." Even the Extreme Left could not help listening to this sincere politician with respect. One of the other chief incidents of the Congress was the speech of Monseigneur Freppel. The eloquent Bishop of Angers reminded the Assembly of the strange caprices of France. What Congress does so flippantly to-day it may do in a few years. If a Republic becomes powerless to benefit the nation it may yet be replaced by a Constitutional Monarch. To the question of who was the real heir to the throne, the Bishop bravely replied that the Comte de Paris was the lawful successor of the Comte de Chambord. Hereupon a storm arose. M. Floquet threatened the Orleans Princes with banishment, and it is not impossible that the threat may be carried out. But the name of the Comte de Paris has been mentioned, and the record will go down to posterity. The effect of the Congress will be trifling and its decision will have no moral weight. It is remarkable that any attempt to radically change the French Constitution has always been followed by still greater changes. The plebiscite of Napoleon III. was the fore-runner of disaster and overthrow. A constitution the chief element of which is the abolition of public prayers, will not be the harbinger of good things. France is still Catholic. The best speeches at the Congress were made by Catholic orators, and the Papal Nuncio occupied the place of honor in the Ambassador's Gallery. Monsignor Rende Rende sat out the debates of each day, regardless of the stifling heat. During the most tumultuous scenes his hand-some and impassive face gave no sign of what was going on within. Amongst the other ambassadors there were mingled looks of pity and contempt. Every now and then the disturbance was so great that M. Le Royer, the President, put on his hat and left his chair, whilst some of the spectators looked round to see whether a general with his troops were about to enter the large hall to clear away the political rabble and bring the Congress to its senses. A summary proceeding of this kind might have cost the general in question his head. But in France all is possible; and when the evil effects of the Congress begin to be felt, a military saviour may yet come to the front. The present majority is weak and venal. But if it could be convinced that the ground without a leg to stand upon, helplessly floundering in the mire of the foundation of such institutions—out of which many have, and no doubt many will be brought to plunge into the living waters of God's truth in His Church, never to return.

It is remarkable that the discussion of this theme invariably tends to prove the truth of the maxim that "truth is mighty and will prevail," and also that the Papacy still retains the power to wield a wondrous influence for the regeneration of mankind throughout the whole Christendom.

Shanghai, China, June 23, 1884.

EDITOR OF THE MONITOR: DEAR SIR. The recent Encyclical of the Pope on the subject of Masonry and its kindred and affiliating organizations, has created a most favorable impression among foreigners of all nationalities at these ports. Efforts put forth a few days ago in the local press in defense or justification of such organizations were promptly met by such convincing and overwhelming rejoinders that they dropped flat. The Catholic Church could do for the growth of the Church. To such glad tidings the *Monitor* is happy to add the fact that even in China the effect of the Encyclical has resulted in restoring to the Christian ranks many who were led away by the false light of the Masonic mirage. The following letter shows that the subject of Masonry has attracted attention even in the East, and there, as elsewhere, we see from the favorable result that the discussion of this theme invariably tends to prove the truth of the maxim that "truth is mighty and will prevail," and also that the Papacy still retains the power to wield a wondrous influence for the regeneration of mankind throughout the whole Christendom.

Shanghai, China, June 23, 1884.

Madame Jegoard, better known as Madame Leo Taxil, and the wife of the most blasphemous writer living, has been declared bankrupt. The visitor to Paris who sees in every street offensive and obscene attacks upon religion, in the shape of prints and pamphlets, might imagine that the trade was a thriving one. We have now a consoling proof that Parisian Catholics never buy this literary garbage, and that the sale to the bitter enemies of the Church is not enough to yield a profit. Jogrard, alias Leo Taxil, was the friend of Garibaldi. He has paraded the Holy Scriptures, and written pages of blasphemous libel against our Blessed Lord. The adorable Sacrament of the Altar, the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints. His calumnies may be estimated by his senseless production entitled "The Amours of Pius IX," for which he was prosecuted by the Mastai Ferretti family, and condemned in costs. He has been expelled from the Literary Association, and is now eking out a subsistence by writing obscene and blasphemous *feuilletons* for infidel French newspapers. His failure is a terrible lesson to those who vainly imagine that the road to fortune lies through apostasy and disloyalty. Leo Taxil has long ago reached the stage of infamy, and this will speedily be followed by that of obscurity and oblivion.

"C."

A CHASE FOR A BRIDE.

SHE CHANGES HER MIND AT THE CHURCH DOOR AND RIDES OFF WITH AN OLD LOVER.

EATON, Ind., Aug. 28.—The congregation gathered at a school house near here on Sunday expected to witness the marriage of Miss Annie Poore and Joseph Thompson. The attendance was accordingly large. At the appointed hour Miss Poore appeared in a buggy driven by a young man recognized as a former lover. Soon afterward Thompson arrived in a buggy with the minister, and alighted. Miss Poore remained in her buggy. When asked to alight the coolly told her expectant lover that she had changed her mind, and drove off. Thompson jumped into his buggy and gave chase, begging her to follow him. The race was an exciting one, and the congregation and the minister were scattered over the wide plains of America, where the churches were sparse, and far between, and where there were few schools, and the bishops everywhere priests are multiply, and the dioceses are well populated, and every part of the Church there is now a priest.

LOSSES TO THE CHURCH IN AMERICA THROUGH WANT OF SCHOOLS.

They could not take the old people, who were too firm; but they tried to take away the children. They had, in past years, succeeded in many parts of America, and hence the growth of the Church there was not great as it might have been. It is now many years since the young of the United States were scattered over the wide plains of America, where the churches were sparse, and far between, and where there were few schools, and the bishops everywhere priests are multiply, and the dioceses are well populated, and every part of the Church there is now a priest.

whose programme is the de-Christianizing of Belgium. Monsignor Agnozzi, who is now at Santa-Fe de Bogota, is the Prelate who will probably have the difficult task of representing the Holy Father in Brussels. The struggle will be long and bitter one. Although thoroughly Catholic, the towns of Belgium contain secret lodges all pledged to destroy the influence of religion. Even in Bruges the number of "Solidaires" is about two hundred, and amongst these are several members of the Municipality. The "Solidaires" take an oath to the without the consolation of religion, and ask their brethren to surround their deaths if they show any signs of repentance. The programme of this sect is, of course, the severance of all diplomatic relations with the Vicar of Christ and the forcible secularization of schools. But in Belgium Catholics are less half-hearted than their brothers in neighboring countries, and it is pleasing to note that the Catholic demonstrations have been far more successful than those of the Jiberts. It is probable that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Holy See will be followed by the raising of Archbishop Goossens, of Malines, to the purple.

MR. SEXTON ON BLAINE

THE PARMEILLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ENDORSES THE HURLBERT LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Messrs. Thomas Sexton, of Dublin, and William Redmond, of Wicklow, who are well known as Parnellites, were found yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where both gentlemen seemed to be enjoying their stay at New York's nearest watering place. The day was superb, and the two Irish Parliamentarians took the full benefit of it under the broad plaza of the hotel in company with two young friends from this city. They were loud in their praise of things American generally, and expressed regret that their stay on these shores would be so short.

You know," said Mr. Sexton, "that we must leave for Ireland next Saturday. We are sorry for this, and I especially, but we are soon again, it may be in my power to revisit this grand country, where so many hundreds of thousands of Irishmen have found homes and a new country. We are to speak at an Irish meeting on Friday night, and the next evening will see us on shipboard. We cannot prolong our stay because we must be at home before the opening of Parliament, in the beginning of October, and, I assure you, we shall have little enough time at our disposal to arrange the plans which our party have in view."

"You have no political suspects in prison now in Ireland, I suppose?"

"They have all been released long ago. The quieting down of the country, under the belief that Parliament was going to do something of importance for it, as well as the action of the Parnellites at Westminster, caused the suspects to be released."

"Did not American intervention in favor of those who were citizens of this country have much to do with releasing several of them?"

Both Parliamentarians smiled incredulously, and Mr. Sexton said: "I am afraid the American government or its representatives forgot, in a measure, that Irish-Americans sojourning in their native land during the year 1881 had any rights which a British peer was bound to respect. No doubt, the intentions of the government were all very well; but the regrettable thing in these cases was that the good intention which the government may have inwardly entertained assumed small force in execution until too late in the day."

THE CULPABILITY OF BLAINE.

"Mr. Sexton, have you read Mr. Hurlbert's letter that are being published in the *Irish Mail*?"

"I read the first and the third, but missed the second. I enjoyed the reading of them for they are witty. They are argumentative and logical throughout. Setting aside what they must have started, from sound principles, I do not see that there is an escape from the consequences of their conclusions. Then, too, Mr. Hurlbert gives a number of extracts from Mr. Blaine's own letters, which speak for themselves."

"You think that Mr. Blaine neglected to enforce the rights of Irish-Americans who were imprisoned under Mr. Forster's Coercion act in 1881?"

"Whatever may be my opinion on this particular point it would hardly be sensible for me to give it expression now. I am, as you know, quite a stranger to America and its politics, and for me to say that any particular member of the government three years ago was more culpable than another in this matter would hardly answer just at the present juncture. I have no hesitation in saying that according to my reading of international law the rights of Irish-Americans were neglected in those days. For instance, you have the cases of the men Boynton and Welsh. It was admitted that these persons were citizens of the United States, and yet the American government—Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State at the time—allowed them to be thrown into prison and to languish there for a long while, without due marching, as it should have done, their immediate trial or release. It might be said—as in point of fact Lord Granville did say—that the citizens of the United States could not expect to be placed in a better position in Ireland than were those of Her Britannic Majesty at the time. This position is quite a fallacious one. The British Parliament might pass a dozen coercive laws to operate against their own subjects, but not against those of a friendly foreign Power. In accordance with the comity of nations and the well-recognized provisions of international law England was bound either to try or release those American prisoners, and as she did not do it voluntarily I think that the government of this country was altogether wrong in not making a prompt and energetic demand for their release or trial. I feel certain that under similar circumstances England would have had her subjects out of jail or known the reason why. I feel sorry then, and do now, that a thing like this could happen; for, knowing as I do the vast power of this great land it seems absurd that its Secretary of State, or anybody else, should permit its citizenship to