

The Catholic Record.

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VOLUME 11.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Sept. 28th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Month's Mind for the late Father J. F. Lennon will take place in Galt on Wednesday, Oct 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

As we go to press the French elections are being held. From present indications it is probable that the Republicans will be given a good working majority in the new Chamber.

The Mennonites have a peculiar way of selecting a minister. Recently at Hammer Creek, Lancaster county, Pa., a meeting was held for this purpose, and the selection was thus made: Twenty-one Bibles were placed upon a table in the meeting house, one containing a piece of paper. Twenty-one eligible members of the congregation then passed around the table, each taking one of the Bibles. The one that contained the slip of paper fell to Jonas Hess, of Litz z, and he was accordingly declared called to the ministry and endowed with the ministerial authority.

The anti-polygamous Mormons, who believe in Joe Smith, and hold no communication with the Mormons of Utah, have in New York a mission centre for the purpose, chiefly, of receiving immigrants from Europe, and also for the training and education of young men for missionary work. They use for this purpose a method similar to the Chateaux method of education. They say that foreigners who become converts soon give up their peculiar characteristics and adopt Mormon habits, together with United States citizenship and the English language.

The Reverend Teignmouth Shore, who is recognized as the pastor of the Prince of Wales, publishes a letter in which, speaking of the consequences of the Ritualistic dissensions in the English Church, he says: "If the conflict last much longer disestablishment will be a certain and disruption a probable consequence." There is little doubt that disruption would ensue upon disestablishment being effected; for the differences between High and Low, Broad and Erastian parties in the Church are so great that disruption would have ensued long ago were not these parties kept together by their loyalty for the leaves and fishes of which they participate through establishment of the Church.

Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT denounces the abandonment of a single plank of the Home Rule platform for the sake of obtaining the Catholic University in Ireland. There is no sign of any intention on the part of the Nationalists to abandon their claims for full justice, yet this does not constitute a reason why they should refuse to accept a quarter loaf from the *de facto* government of the country. It is certainly not requisite that all concessions should be rejected until Ireland obtains a Parliament of her own. If such a course had been followed in the past, there would have been no amelioration at all in the condition of the people; and though there is every prospect that Home Rule will soon be obtained, it is within the range of possibility that the realization of the hopes of the country may be delayed longer than is now expected. The most brilliant hopes are sometimes doomed to disappointment.

The Truth Seeker, an infidel journal published in New York, says: "We fear that Christianity is not going to go down without giving us some more trouble yet." This is, for infidelity, rather a lugubrious outlook, after all the confident prognostications that the downfall of Christianity is at hand. The success of the Catholic University at Washington is the chief occasion which elicits this remark, coupled with the fact that Methodists and Baptists have also been venturing the proposal to erect universities in the same city. History repeats itself. This infidel complaint reminds us very strongly of the erection of a monument in Rome by the Emperor Diocletian, on which it was stated that the pillar was erected to commemorate the extirpation of Christianity by the relentless persecution of that Emperor; but the same monument is now to be seen on the piazza in front of St. Peter's Church with the inscription, "Christ lives, Christ reigns, Christ triumphs."

The anti-Catholic press of New York State are very much exercised over the fact that Catholic teachers have been chosen to teach the schools of Rondout and Sing Sing in that State. They are quite satisfied with the schools when the teachers are Protestants, and they think that Catholics ought to be satisfied also, but where Catholics form a majority of the population of the locality they make a great uproar if a Catholic teacher be appointed. This is always the way with

those who have ever on their lips the hypocritical cry of "Equal Rights." This means in their mouths that Catholics should accept Protestant ascendancy. But neither in Canada nor the United States will Catholics abdicate their rights and influence in proportion to their numbers. One anti-Catholic paper says: "Where are the laws to keep these conspirators in check? Where is the secular split and intention of the fathers of our country carried out and realized?" This means that only Protestants or Infidels ought to be selected as teachers, so that there may be an opportunity to Protestantize the public schools, as has been the case in Boston. As Catholics, equally with Protestants, pay taxes for the support of the schools, why should they not have the right of selecting teachers of their faith as well as Protestants?

The Christian Advocate, of New York, says of the proposed revision of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith: "Whether the Presbyterian Church will continue to maintain the creed which has come down through centuries or proceed to formulate another which shall more nearly express views of the truth now held by thinkers and teachers in that body, is one of the most important considerations which have ever come before them." The strange thing about language of this kind is the insight it gives into the readiness which the Protestant body manifest about changing these fundamental doctrines which they have hitherto declared to be immutable and divine truths revealed by God. Real Christian truth is, of course, immutable, and cannot be changed to meet the views of modern "thinkers and teachers" so-called. The proposal to make changes, especially such radical changes as are under consideration, is an acknowledgment that the whole fabric is but a human invention, and surely profound "thinkers and teachers" might rightly infer that their Church at the present day is as likely to be as fallacious as it has been hitherto, while the Presbyterians were ready to torture all the world who would not receive as divine the creeds which they now declare to be but a tissue of errors.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN PRISON. Chief Secretary Balfour has very suddenly become extremely conciliatory towards Mr. William O'Brien. When Mr. O'Brien was in prison before in Tullamore and Clonmel, nothing was done for him but the prison grub, a plank bed and a cold cell. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt let out the Chief Secretary's policy to frustrate the Nationalist aspirations by killing off the leaders by degrees in prison, but he did not find that the English people were as enthusiastic as he expected they would be for the adoption of this policy, so he now endeavors to shirk the odium of his former course, without confessing that he has hitherto been brutal. He still maintains by words that the Nationalist leaders should be treated as common criminals, but he has been taught such a lesson, both in Parliament and in the constituencies, that he no longer dares to inflict the same treatment on his prisoners. He was anxious to have a medical certificate that Mr. O'Brien's health required exceptional good treatment to be given him in Cork prison in which that gentleman was confined, and a physician was sent to examine him for the purpose—not Dr. Barr, however, who considered anything too good for a Nationalist member of Parliament. Public opinion has great weight with Mr. Balfour, while the Government is in so shaky a position as at present; but Mr. O'Brien spoiled his game. He refused to allow the prison doctor to examine him, but, in spite of all, the medical certificate is out declaring him to be in need of special indulgent treatment. The medical man did not examine him at all, but the strongest thing about the matter is that Mr. Balfour was able to tell in the House of Commons beforehand what relaxations of discipline would be recommended. It is not certified now, as it was virtually by Dr. Barr, that he is quite well enough to be tramped upon, and left naked in the cold cell, but the Freeman tells us that "at dinner time 'medical reasons' were present in sufficient force to induce the prison officials to have a chop and white bread and butter, with even the luxury of a knife and fork placed at Mr. O'Brien's disposal."

Mr. O'Brien, however, refused to accept any relaxation ordered by the prison doctor, and insisted upon getting the usual prison fare. His reason for this was stated to the Mayor, was: "If these relaxations are necessary now, they ought to have been forthcoming from the beginning. If they are not necessary now, it is simply despicable that the Prison's Board should have yielded so ignominiously to outside pressure." He added:

"It is high time that the medical doctors should protest against the way their good and noble profession is being prostituted to carry out an unnatural system. Doctors are at one moment expected to carry out the worst brutalities which suit Balfour's convenience at the time, and a few days afterwards they are expected to find bogus medical reasons for doing the very

opposite, in order to get him out of a fix."

It will be remembered that when Mr. O'Brien was in prison before, Mr. Balfour taunted him with sheltering himself behind a medical certificate. The taunt was false, and it was promptly denied by Mr. O'Brien as soon as he was able to make the truth known, and he now will not give Mr. Balfour the opportunity of making so dastardly a statement. He, therefore, states that "he will not accept the ministrations of any prison doctor."

We, last week, called attention to the perjury of the police stenographer on whose testimony Mr. O'Brien was sentenced to his present third incarceration. It was shown clearly that the pretended short hand writer had cooked his report of the speech of Mr. O'Brien by garbling the reports which appeared in the papers, yet such was the report to which he impudently swore. He had copied parts from newspaper verbatim reports, yet he was proved to be incompetent to write half of what was read to him very slowly by Mr. Harrington. Mr. Harrington read in Court one hundred and twenty-seven words in seventy seconds. A very slow speaker would have repeated them in one minute, yet the witness could write only sixty one words, while sitting at ease in the Court-room. It is clear that he would fall far short of this rate of writing in the midst of the surging crowd which was listening to Mr. O'Brien's speech.

It is a mockery of justice that Mr. O'Brien is in prison at all; but it is just the kind of justice which is meted out to Irishmen regularly. It is a scandal to civilization that he should be punished at all for maintaining the rights of the people of his country, down-trodden under a system of extortion and robbery carried on in the name of law, but the tyranny is the more odious when the punishment is inflicted through the testimony of perjured witnesses.

On the treatment of Balfour's political prisoners, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has written a pamphlet entitled "Irish Members and English Judges." The little work sets forth the horrible cruelties to which Irish members have been subjected for their political creed. Mr. Gladstone, while praising the clearness with which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has put the case, says: "It should be read by every voter in the country, for the essential and so difficult portion of our task is to make the voter to understand that he is individually responsible for the crimes against humanity, against decency or justice, often against all three, because they are done by the men to whom he, and he alone, has given power to commit them."

He makes special reference, however, to the perjury of the writer above spoken of in the following terms: "The time is opportune for criticising in a free spirit the doings of the Government, both in Ireland and elsewhere. The case of Mr. Conyngham, and of the police short-hand writer, with many others, supply abundant material."

Mr. Redmond, M. P. (Nationalist) was arrested on the 16th inst. under the Coercion Act on a charge of conspiracy. He was bailed.

London, Sept. 18.—Speaking at a political meeting at Huddersfield last evening, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain projected that the alliance between the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives would continue until the agitation in favor of the separation of England and Ireland was killed. He thought that at the time the alliance was formed it meant the sacrificing for a long time many cherished political objects, but he had found that he had not been called upon to make any sacrifices. The Government were carrying much liberal legislation through Parliament. The Liberal Unionists and learned to work together and to trust each other. He agreed with the suggestion of Lord Houghton that a new national party ought to be formed, pledged to effect internal reforms in Great Britain and Ireland, and whose policy should be the maintenance of the unity and the strengthening of the Empire. The Gladstonians, he said, are breaking up. Their head has lost all its directing energy. The sections of the Gladstonian party are adopting political heresies and favoring resistance to the law and Socialism. If a new party was formed its programme would be as far removed from the objectives of the ultra Radicals as from the fossil Toryism of the past. He was confident many Gladstonians would be glad to adhere to such a new party, which would constitute a strong parliamentary power.

At Fernoy Father O'Dwyer was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, and several companions to various terms, for offences under the Crimes Act. After sentence was pronounced the prisoners sang "God Save Ireland."

Mr. Sexton is preparing a speech which he will deliver before the Parnell Commission next month. The speech will occupy four days in delivery.

Mr. Finucane, M. P., is another of Mr. Balfour's victims who is made to feel the terrors of an Irish prison. He is afflicted with a severe rheumatism to which he may remain subject for life. This is the result of harsh treatment for having made a speech which the Coercion Act interprets as being a crime.

Mr. Powell, another of the prisoners, is at death's door in Limerick jail. His crime, which is thus deemed worthy of a death sentence, was the publication of a resolution in the paper of which he is editor, the Midland Tribune.

London, Sept. 15.—The Irish Catholic publishes a forecast of Mr. Balfour's bill for the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. It says: "The Royal University will not be abolished, because it is required for non-conformists and others unable to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by Trinity College, but its establishment will be

largely reduced. With a view to the conciliation of Ulster Queen's College at Belfast will be maintained and be empowered to confer degrees. The annual saving from the extinction of Queen's College at Cork and Queen's College at Galway, combined with the saving from the retrenchment of the Royal University, is expected partially to meet the cost of the endowment of the new university."

The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Patrick Delaney, who was implicated in the Phoenix Park murders, and is now in prison, addressed to a prominent official at Dublin Castle, in which the convict piteously claims his release from prison as a reward for giving evidence for the London Times before the Parnell Commission.

While Mr. John Dillon was entering his hotel in Melbourne he was intercepted by a man who drew a revolver and pointed it at him. The man was seized, and the revolver taken from him. It was then discovered that the weapon was not loaded. The man is supposed to be a crank.

Constable John Ryan, of Clonakilly, has resigned his position on the police force as a protest against the savage evictions which the police are obliged to carry out.

A great victory has been gained by the tenants of Robert Stephenson, Co., Kilkenny. The landlord required the old valuation, while the tenants claimed a reduction of 25 per cent. Decrees of wholesale eviction were then obtained, but the landlord, foreseeing loss by this process, proposed arbitration as a means of settlement. The tenants agreed and the arbitrator ordered payment at 20 per cent, under the old valuation.

Dublin, Sept. 19.—At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation to day Lord Mayor Sexton, referring to Mr. Balfour's offer to establish a Catholic university in Ireland, said no matter what remedial measures were passed as a part of the policy of a Coercion Government the Irish people would not swerve from their main object, namely, to obtain an Irish Parliament and to secure the management of Ireland's revenues and the administration of the laws by a judiciary responsible to the people.

The Corporation of Cork have unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That this meeting of the Corporation of Cork condemns as infamous the conduct of Mr. Balfour in libelling his prisoners, as just again illustrated by the case of Mr. William O'Brien, and that we warn Mr. Balfour that if any disaster should follow on the present imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien the Irish race will hold him to a just account thereof."

Mr. Gladstone writes, in reply to a correspondent at Cork: "I read with pain and disgust the account in the public journals (now confirmed) of the inhuman sufferings which Mr. Conyngham has been subjected to in Derry jail, of which, it appears, the Irish Secretary is unable to give an account."

The sub-sheriff of Sigo, after driving from their home John Coleman and his five motherless little children, set fire to their cabin while they were on the roadside near by.

As an evidence that the most cordial feeling exists between the Liberals and the Parnellites, a royal welcome was given in Leinster Hall, Dublin, to an English delegation of which Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, M. P., was president. Lord Mayor Sexton explained that the acceptance of the Catholic University by the Parnellites would not at all lessen the cordiality. The Liberals were not expected to support the Parnellites in this, which both agree ought to be the work of an Irish Parliament; but, as long as there is no Irish Parliament, the Parnellites must act upon their honest opinion as to accepting what is due to Ireland. Mr. Stansfeld spoke to similar purpose. Lady Sandhurst, Dr. Moreton, Secretary of the English Home Rule Union, Dr. Robertson, member of the Executive of the National Liberal Federation, Rev. Mr. Barry, Independent minister, and other members of the delegation also made vigorous speeches in vindication of Irish rights. The Hon. Mr. Pembury was also among the delegates.

Notwithstanding that Houston, the Secretary of the Irish Loyal Protestant Union, was proved to have been P. Goff's accomplice, acting for the society, that he had paid for the forged letters, and burned the letters sent to him by P. Goff to escape exposure of the forgery, the Union held a meeting lately at which they voted that they were free of having contributed money for the purchase of the forged letters. It was an act very like that of Pilate washing his hands and saying: "I am innocent of the blood of this just man." Many other members besides Houston were equally guilty.

The total number of persons sent to prison for bogus crimes under the Coercion Act since it was passed is about three thousand.

Suppression appears to be a healthy thing for the National League. In 1883 there were 62 branches with very small contributions to the funds. In 1884, 4,000 membership cards were issued. In 1885, to the 1st of Sept., 35,995 membership cards were issued, and there are 623 branches contributing £3,954 for the year.

The police stenographer, Garvey, who by perjury obtained Mr. Wm. O'Brien's conviction, had his rent reduced by the Land Commission some time ago, a benefit gained through the very men whom he is endeavoring to injure by depriving them of liberty, and even of life.

Cardinal Massaia distributed to the poor and to various good works almost the whole of his revenue as a Prince of the Church. His ring he leaves to the Holy Father, and his literary property to the Propaganda.

REV. FATHER (NORTHGRAVES ON THE JESUITS.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the Jesuits was delivered in the Town Hall of Forest, by Rev. George R. Northgraves, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, before an intelligent and appreciative audience, of which fully two-thirds were Protestants of various denominations, the remainder being the Catholic congregation of the town and country, who were also present in full force. The hall was filled, and notwithstanding that many who were present had entertained wrong ideas of the character of the Jesuit Order, it was universally conceded that the lecturer gave a lucid and candid account of that much-abused body, and shrewdly vindicated them from the slanders which have been so lavishly uttered against them. The lecture was not intended as a means of obtaining money, so that admission was free, but a voluntary collection was taken up for the purpose of defraying expenses.

The object of the lecture was to correct the erroneous views concerning the order which had been promulgated at an anti-Jesuit meeting which had been held in the same Hall some time before, to protest against the allowance of the Jesuit Estates Act.

The rev. lecturer explained the nature of the Jesuit Society—an order of Catholic priests—as a general rule; but to the Jesuits he gave the credit that owing to the excellence of the training to which they are subjected, they stand even higher in the practice of virtue than the secular Catholic clergy.

He explained the origin of the Society, which was established by St. Ignatius for one purpose only, expressed by the Jesuit motto: "For the greater glory of God." To this end all their acts are directed, and the Jesuit's life is wonderfully consistent with this motto.

He vindicated the order from the charge of teaching evil doctrine, and retorted the charge, especially of teaching that "the end justifies the means," upon their accusers. He illustrated this by recent facts as well as facts of history.

He then showed the labors of the Jesuits, which have been so productive of good, both in the missionary and educational fields, in all parts of the world, and concluded by showing the baselessness of the charge that the Jesuit Estates Act of Quebec is an encroachment upon or a violation of the rights of Protestants.

The lecture was delivered on the invitation of Rev. Donald McRae, I. P. of the parish, and Father McRae was chairman during the proceedings.

Though the rev. lecturer completely vindicated the Jesuits from false charges wrought against them, he stated his case in such a way as not to be offensive to Protestants, and after the lecture several Protestant gentlemen expressed their pleasure at hearing the true character of the Jesuit Order explained in so satisfactory a manner.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed unanimously.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The French Canadians in New England are now said to number half a million souls.

Mr. George Wilson has taken the contract to build a Catholic church at Gananogue for \$25,000, and \$10,000 extra for the tower.

Prince Bismarck has charged Herr Schulerz with the charge that Italy's allies would constrain the Quai d'Orsay to respect the Vatican's wishes.

A cablegram states that the Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against their action in prohibiting the bishops and clergy from taking part in the elections.

We regret to learn that Rev. Father O'Connell, P. P. of Ennismore, is seriously ill. We wish him a speedy recovery, and we are pleased to learn that his recovery is expected.

A handsome tower is being erected on St. James' Church at Keshonogue, N. B. Rev. Father Fitzmaurice is the pastor. A new church is also being erected at Coogus in the same province.

The Portuguese Government have authorized the establishment at Myones, south east of Lake Nyassa, of a Catholic mission, having for its object the founding of churches and schools, the colonization of the district and the suppression of the slave trade.

M. Jules Simon appeals for subscriptions to be sent to him at 25 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, in aid of the National League against Atheism. The money is to be expended in the printing and distribution of pamphlets combating Atheism, Anarchy and Social Disorganization, and defending morality and religion.

According to the account of Catholic missions just published by the Propaganda press there are in Ireland 3,792,457 Catholics; 2,847 churches and 3,251 priests. In England the Catholic population is 1,333,405, with 1,361 churches and 2,340 priests. In Scotland there are 308,643 Catholics; 295 churches and 329 priests.

At the German Catholic Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, there were 700 delegates representing 439 organizations in 26 States. Among the matters considered by the Convention was that of schools and Catholic education. Protests were made against laws recently passed in Wisconsin and Illinois against parochial schools, also against the Bruno demonstration in Rome.