

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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**For the Catholic Record.  
The Golden Silence.**

"O, speech is merely silver—  
But silence is pure gold.  
The earnest, earnest proverb  
That ever has been told,  
Of thought through speaking flows,  
But the soul of deep emotion  
Sweet silence only knows.  
O, far from the world's wild clamor  
My spirit longs to be  
When the spell of the Golden Silence  
Is falling over me.

Great is the speaker's power  
And grand his thoughts may be,  
But the spell of the golden silence  
Has sweeter chorus for me.  
O, dear is the golden silence  
Unto the dreamer's soul,  
When thoughts too deep to utter  
Across his spirit roll.  
O, far from the world's wild clamor  
My spirit yearns to be  
When the spell of the golden silence  
Is brooding over me.

Sweet is the twilight hour  
When daylight dreaming dies,  
The magic of its power  
Upon my spirit lies.  
Sweet is the sound of music  
That falls upon the ear,  
And the voice of loved ones singing  
Is even yet more dear.  
But O! they are all discordance  
And far I fain would be  
When the spell of the golden silence  
Is brooding over me.

As when in some vast cathedral  
The soul in silence prays,  
Afar from the outward noises,  
The world and its wicked ways,  
And there before a hushed altar  
The spirit speaks to Him  
Who dwells within His temples  
In the shadows deep and dim,  
O, far from the world's wild clamor  
My soul delights to be  
When the spell of such golden silence  
Falls sweetly over me.

—Michael Whalen.

Renous River, N. B., August, 1893.

## IRELAND'S PROSPECTS ABLY DISCUSSED

By a Canadian Statesman.

In the London *Advertiser* of August 8, appeared the following report of an exceedingly interesting interview with the Hon. David Mills, touching the present condition and prospects of the Home Rule Bill:

The interest taken in the progress of the Home Rule Bill in the British House of Commons has been universal throughout the English-speaking world. The discussion on the measure in committee has given rise to various startling contingencies. It has displayed Chamberlain vividly in his role of "Judas"; it has precipitated one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in the first deliberative body of the world; and, now that practically the consideration stage is past, it has started innumerable prognostications regarding the probable action of the House of Lords. An *Advertiser* representative called upon Hon. David Mills, and was successful in getting him to talk upon these, as well as upon other points, connected with an engrossing question.

"What do you think of the position of the Home Rule Bill?" observed the scribe.

"I think the position of the Home Rule Bill," answered Mr. Mills, "at the present time, is, on the whole, satisfactory. It has been pushed through the House of Commons as rapidly as the cause in question would permit."

"Of course, I am a Home Ruler. Such a policy is a step in the direction of a federal union of the different parts of the United Kingdom which must at no distant day be adopted. As long as the work of legislation was limited to comparatively few and simple measures, a legislative union, or, as Mr. Gladstone calls it, an 'incorporate union,' the present system might be made to work fairly well; but the demand for legislation are so great, foreign and imperial affairs have grown to such enormous proportions, that they are alone quite adequate to occupy the attention of Parliament for five or six months every year. Indeed, the duties of Parliament have so outgrown the available capacity to undertake its work that the present unwieldy system cannot possibly last much longer. And so I think that a measure of Home Rule for Ireland is one, not only of great consequence to Ireland, but it is a very important initial step in the direction of necessary constitutional reforms."

"It is often asked why is a system that is good enough for the three sections of Great Britain not good enough for Ireland. My answer is that the circumstances of Ireland are altogether different from the circumstances of the other portions of the United Kingdom. In Ireland there has always been a studied attempt to exclude the vast majority of the population from anything approaching a substantial share in its government. The ruling power there has for centuries been in the hands of a minority. That minority, as Mr. Hallam has shown, has, by the aid of the English Government—through a series of acts unparalleled in any other part of Europe, except Poland—wrestled the lands from the possession of the native population. To maintain what had thus been acquired by force, the governing class found it necessary to seize and retain control of every department of Government. The confiscation of the real estate of the country would long ago have been settled by prescription were it not that, along with its continuance, all the powers of the State have been used to degrade the majority and to keep them in extreme poverty. The Irish people have learned by a protracted and most painful experience that government by a small minority strongly prejudiced against and

bitterly hostile to the nation is one of the most blighting curses that can afflict a people. It is slavery in one of the worst forms, because it is a species of slavery that never permits the growth of mutual trust and confidence between the two sections of the population. An active and arrogant minority never surrenders power without a struggle. It was so in ancient Greece and in ancient Rome. It is so in Ireland now. This is an age of popular government, and the condition of things in Ireland must conform to the principles of popular government everywhere. The majority must rule in all matters which specially concern Ireland. But above there will be the sovereign authority of the Imperial Parliament, in which she will have her fair proportion of representation. The state of Europe is such that the United Kingdom must have a united people. It cannot afford to have four millions of discontented people, who, as long as they remain so, are a source of weakness instead of being a source of strength. The passage of the Home Rule Bill promises to be one of the greatest events of the century. This measure will add, instead of subtracting, Ireland from the United Kingdom. It will give to the United Kingdom 6,000,000 of steady friends in the neighboring republic instead of 6,000,000 of enemies. Is it possible to over-estimate the effect of the proposed policy on political parties in the neighboring republic in respect to their relations both to Canada and the United Kingdom? For these reasons I ardently sympathize with Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party in their efforts to solve the Irish problem."

"I am quite satisfied with the progress that the Home Rule measure has made in the House of Commons. I think that it was good tactics on the part of the Government at the outset to hasten slowly. There was a uniform and persistent effort on the part of those who were opposed to the measure to demoralize the House and disgust the country—to make the very title of the measure an abomination to the people of Great Britain. The Opposition had full opportunity for an exhaustive discussion—opportunity to point out every objection they had to offer both to the principles of the measure and to its details. Their speeches were often characterized by expression of hatred, of prejudice and of distrust towards the great majority of the people of Ireland. The effect of this open avowal of hostility—of this determination never to trust a majority with the authority which they have a right to claim—instead of advancing the cause of the opponents of the measure, had the opposite effect: and when Mr. Gladstone urged the bill forward through committee of the House of Commons, the vehement protests of the Opposition produced no effect in their favor outside of Parliament. The Opposition counted on two things which have not turned out as they had anticipated. They hoped that Mr. Gladstone, owing to his great age, would be unable to retain control of the House; and so a deliberate and systematic plan to demoralize the chamber was adopted, which ended in a fight that did not improve the estimation of the Opposition in the standing of the country. In the next place they hoped to get rid of the Prime Minister as a preliminary step to killing the measure. The Grand Old Man still shows great vitality, and the measure, in a very satisfactory shape, is likely soon to reach the House of Lords."

"What do you think of Mr. Chamberlain's actions as a public man, and what is his probable political future?" queried the reporter.

"I think Mr. Chamberlain is able, ambitious, unscrupulous, cynical, revengeful," continued Mr. Mills, "weighing each word. 'Thirteen years ago he entered Mr. Gladstone's government as the representative of the extreme radical wing of the Liberal party. With regard to party he expressed views little short of revolutionary, and he had as little regard for the aristocracy as John Lubbock or Hugh Peters. To-day he is the leader, in fact, of the Opposition in the House of Commons. His change of position is due to ambition. In 1886 Mr. Chamberlain was of the opinion that Mr. Gladstone should have stepped aside and permitted him to become the leader of the Liberal party. He was then a Home Ruler. He did not think, at that time, that to hold such views meant to be an enemy to the integrity of the United Kingdom. I have followed the debates on the Home Rule question pretty closely, and I think during the present session Mr. Chamberlain has done more to lower the tone of Parliamentary discussion and to degrade the moral tone of Parliament than all others put together. He has been the cause of more mischief than he will ever be able to repair. I do not think Mr. Chamberlain's success is likely at all to be equal to his abilities. The change in his conduct is not in my opinion due to conviction but to personal pique and disappointed ambition. And, so, there are others who will probably have more trust imposed in them. He is no more likely to be Prime Minister in a new Tory Government than he was as leader of those whom he has deserted."

"What are your views," pursued the inquisitor, "regarding the recent row in the House of Commons?"

"It was, in my opinion, the legitimate outcome of the course adopted towards Mr. Gladstone and towards the Irish members. When members of a deliberative body like the House of Commons lay aside the forms of courtesy usually adhered to in discussion, and, in offensive speeches, devote themselves deliberately to wound and to insult the representatives of a whole nation, they have entered upon a broad road in which the descent is very rapid. The language that some of the Opposition members have used towards those on the Government side reminds one very much of that employed by the representatives and played by the Southern States just prior to the civil war. When Senator Butler knocked down on the floor of the Senate, the moral status of Congress had reached that point from which an upward movement was all possible. The British House of Commons is in much the same position at the present time."

"What do you think is the probable action which the House of Lords will take upon the Home Rule Bill?" was the next question asked.

"I think the House of Lords will reject the Home Rule Bill in the first instance," said Mr. Mills, "but my opinion is that the public opinion in its favor is much stronger than is generally supposed. The House of Lords does not stand well in popular favor. It is impossible to mention any great measure which has become law during one hundred years, and to which the whole nation at this day looks back with pride, that the House of Lords did not vehemently oppose. It is a great gain to any important public proposal that it should be antagonized by the House of Lords. The Home Rule Bill, it must be remembered, does not stand alone. There is the Local Improvements Bill, Church and State in Wales, Church and State in Scotland, Municipal Reform in England and a score of other measures to which the House of Lords is hostile. To these the present House of Commons is committed, and upon them the hearts of the people are set."

"Do you think the Government will be able to carry all these measures?" suggested the reporter.

"I think it is very important that the Government should carry through the House of Commons many of these measures, for they carry Ireland with them on these as they carry Ireland on the Home Rule Bill," pursued Mr. Mills. "The more of these measures that can be got before the House of Lords for their unfavorable judgment become with the people in every part of the United Kingdom."

"Will the Government propose any change in the constitution of the House of Lords," observed the reporter, "in case that body places itself in antagonism to the Government policy?"

"I cannot say," remarked Mr. Mills. "A great deal will depend upon the persistence of that opposition. The power to create new peers will always prevent the House of Lords from continuing to oppose a measure upon which the nation itself has deliberately expressed a favorable opinion. Political sovereignty to-day is practically with the electorate, and the opposition of the second chamber, while it is no doubt vexatious, yet perhaps it often serves to thoroughly indoctrinate the people with the principles of the measure, and so secures for it, when it becomes law, a stronger hold upon the public sanction than it would otherwise have. The House of Lords, as now constituted, is a body in which those who are interested in public affairs voluntarily give to the public their service. It will be remembered that the majority of the peers do not attend Parliament, and take no interest in the public service. From what classes men are to be drawn, and how they are to reach the second chamber, are very difficult questions to solve. Many thoughtful men of both parties admit that reform is desirable, but how to bring that about is a question for which no prominent man of any party has yet offered a solution."

## Heaven Bless You, Lady Aberdeen!

Over the Irish village in Chicago, waved their village in Chicago, waved over a free Irish nation."

rush. Many have gone down in it before our very eyes.

## IN THE MIDST OF THE BATTLE.

The Latest of the "Temperance Truth" Tracts, Written by Rev. A. P. Doyle.

Undoubtedly the most strenuous efforts have been made by noble-hearted men and women throughout the length and breadth of the land to grapple with the monster evil of the day—the fearful vice of drunkenness. It is interesting to consider what success these efforts have met, and how far short, if at all, they have fallen of accomplishing the blessed end they have proposed to attain.

A calm survey of the social and spiritual condition of the people obliges us to recognize the fact that the evil of intemperance is still very prevalent, and the abuse of alcoholics is still very common among all classes of people. With what results, we have only to open our eyes and see.

The drunkard reeling through the streets with the divine spark of reason dimmed, if not extinguished, within him; the hideous railings and simpering of the degraded wretch whom God had made unto His own likeness, but who has made himself lower than the brutes; the tears and agonies and heart-rending griefs of the drunkard's wife; the blighted lives and emphysemated physical systems of the drunkard's children; the wretched poverty and blasted hopes of all who depend on him for sustenance; the insanity, the mental imbecility and criminal proclivities of all who inherit his blood; the shameful records of debasing crime; the wrecks of high and holy hopes which strew the roadside of life; the overflowing penitentiaries, the crowded insane asylums—all these and many other harrowing scenes prove to even the most observant looker-on that the battle against vice is far from being won, that the foul demon who is working all this evil is far from being conquered.

OUR DUTY IN REGARD TO THIS EVIL. When any dreadful pestilence threatens our physical health, when the black hand of ravaging cholera casts its shadow across the land, we set ourselves in a practical way to stay its progress, or to counteract its baneful influences. We enact saving laws, and though they do bear hard on the healthful, and sometimes seem to infringe on the private rights of many, nevertheless they were carried out with the utmost stringency. Could we but be convinced that far more disastrous than any pestilence, far crueler than the blackest cholera, are the awful ravages of the drink plague, would we not set ourselves in the same practical way to stamp it out?

There is need of noble-hearted, self-sacrificing men and women, who are burning with a desire to uplift humanity and save some, at least, from dishonored graves, who will throw themselves into the gap and exert every God-given power to restrain the drink demon, and stop him in his murderous career.

The first to enter the lists are those to whom God has given the care of souls, who are taken from home and family that they may the better devote themselves to the saving of the weak-brethren. Blessed is the ministry who have the many good shepherds, who have not been content to sit idly within the sanctuary rail, but, who, by practice and precept, have preached out after the housetops, and have gone boldly into the face of tremendous opposition, have made desolate homes of the chosen people. It would be strange if the drink evil has assumed—numbering its victims by seventy-five thousand yearly—that any pastor of souls could go to his reward with a record of never having spoken one strong word against intemperance, or never having antagonized the traffic, whose business it is to feed, and, in satisfying, to increase the cravings for alcohol.

United with those whose lives are devoted to the saving of souls are the noble-hearted men who have enlisted under the white banner of Total Abstinence; who, whether in societies or out of societies, by personal example refusing the proffered glass, or by public word, with avowed profession of the blessings of temperate lives, have done their share in the limited circle in which their lines have been cast to lesson the evil. Possibly, too, the time may come, and in many places it has already come, when as a last resort, those to whom the duty has been confided failing to perform it, women will be obliged to raise their voices against this vice, and to stand at the door of their homes and save the husband and brother and son from the blighting influence of intoxicating drink.

There is not one of us but could have done more did the magnitude of the evil come more thoroughly home to him. WE HAVE TOO LONG BEEN ON THE DEFENSIVE.

We have allowed the great tide of evil to surge up to the very threshold of the door and carry away those who are bound to us by the dearest ties in its receding swash. We have not gone out to stem the tide or to place any opposing barrier to its onward

rush. Many have gone down in it before our very eyes.

## WHAT IS CIVILIZATION?

True Notion of It Dilated Upon By Bishop Keane.

Why do so many sit down with folded arms and say it is useless? Why do so many, reckless of the danger, stoop down to taste of the poisonous fluid? Why are there found some who scoff at the earnest efforts of the brave, who, hearing the frantic cries of the helpless victim sinking beneath the wave, rush out to save them? Why do not priests and people rise up in their united strength and interpose a barrier to this flood, and strike down those whose business it has been to open the gates and let the alcoholic stream pour in.

WE MUST BE MORE AGGRESSIVE. We have lived to see the terrible curse of slavery abolished. Horrible as it was, and blighting as its influence wherever it existed, yet never in its darkest days did it ruin so many families, or break so many hearts, or crush so many noble lives as does the liquor traffic to-day. Slavery never cost us so many thousand dollars a year; it never produced so many or so awful crimes; it never counted its victims by so many thousands; it never was so defiant of law, as the liquor-traffic to-day. But the hour came when the people rose up in their might and washed its black stain out in rivers of blood.

The liquor-traffic too will have its day of doom. Public sentiment is slowly but surely forming against it. The better spirits already know that the only roads leading from the saloon are the poor houses, the jail and the insane asylum, and that these roads are strewn with the wrecks of blighted homes, broken hearts and blasted lives. Everyone is beginning to recognize that drunkenness is a festering vice and its hotbed is the saloon. Public sentiment is gathering strength, and when it strikes it will be with the blow of a Titan.

As for us who are in the fight, it is our present practical duty to nurture this sentiment, to voice it on every possible occasion with our friends, to teach it to the children, the coming generation, to foster it among the generous-souled women, to disseminate the temperance idea from pulpit and platform, to make the sober more sober, to keep the total abstainer with his society lines, to rescue the fallen; and oh! for some public-spirited man, whose heart is generous as his purse is big, who may feel that he cannot himself speak the public word, but who will give of his plenty to create a temperance literature, who will see that in the places that are waiting for the husbandman the seed of good temperance doctrine is sown; who will bring it about that the temperance leaflet and tract are distributed by thousands to the people, sent into the homes of the land, there to do their good work fostering the hatred for intemperance and the saloon.

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During the past year the Temperance Publication Bureau has printed and distributed 700,000 pamphlets. It has sent out into many parts of the country 6,000,000 pages of good temperance literature. It has done its work single-handed. What it has done has only made it realize what might be accomplished by these methods.

In this work we are just beginning. The plough has run but one furrow; the whole field is before us to be cultivated.

We need earnest, tireless spirits to push on the work; we need countless hands to be the distributing agencies; we need generous souls who, having been convinced that the best of work can be done in this way, will supply the means of carrying out that which who will give of their plenty that this public sentiment that is growing apace may the more quickly be brought to maturity, and will show its strength in a mighty effort against the drink evil and its abettors.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

Suggestions as to the Chairmanship of the Catholic Congress.

Already much interest is developing in the Catholic Press Convention. Father Conway will be present in the interest of Father Phelan. Father Lambert has nominated Dr. Wolff for president, and the editor of the *Catholic Citizen* has taken parlor at the Grand Pacific in the interest of Father Lambert. In addition to the above there is good presidential timber in Father Cronin, Judge Hyde and James Jeffrey Roche. The indications now are that sixty Catholic papers will be represented. —*Catholic Citizen*.

We adhere to Father Lambert. In looking over the whole field we can find

no man, who, by reason of ability, versatility or reputation, at all approaches the conqueror of Bob Ingersoll. Father Lambert would bring to the presiding chair a wealth of knowledge, reading and experience that would be most useful in guiding the convention through the mazes of discussion. He has, too, a happy evenness of disposition and a calmness under the fire of differing opinion that would be most serviceable in keeping the ship of friendly scholastic controversy on an even and well-balanced keel.

By all means, we say, let's have Father Lambert. Still, if not the conqueror of Ingersoll, any of the good men named by the *Catholic Citizen* would be acceptable. —*Connecticut Catholic*.

## WHAT IS CIVILIZATION?

True Notion of It Dilated Upon By Bishop Keane.

Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., delivered a scholarly address on "The Relation of Our Colleges and Universities to the Advancement of Civilization," before the World's Fair Educational Congress, Friday. The Bishop began with a brief description of the old Graeco-Roman civilization which educated for citizenship and not for the development of the man. He said in substance:

Man means more than citizen. Civilization has come to mean development, and, if possible, perfection in all those qualities which constitute the excellence and dignity of man. Education has gradually come to mean the training of the young, not only in those duties which fit them for citizenship, but also in all the things which fit them for all their relationships with their fellow-beings and with God. The best way to secure the highest education and the best citizenship is to be careful for the development of the qualities which make the best man. Everything presented by Christian civilization is far higher than any ideal the world ever had before. Christianity appeared on earth. To strive toward the ideal of this civilization is the duty of every nation, community and individual. The American ideal of civilization comes closer to the ideal embodied in Christianity than does that of any other nation. Other nations may show more artistic genius and skill than ours.

WORDS OF WARNING FROM GLADSTONE. We recognize the value of these things, and we are resolved not to neglect them. Meanwhile, we are content to know that these great things of art are only the external adornments of civilization that its essence lies far deeper than they. But we have lately had a word of warning, and it came from Mr. Gladstone. Forecasting the tremendous influence which our country must exert on the civilized world, he reminds us that this influence may be either a curse or a blessing to mankind, according to the spirit in which it is exerted. He asks: "Which is it to be?" And he answers that this depends not upon what sort of a producer but upon what sort of a man the American of the future is to be.

His answer is not only a forcible assertion of the true notion of civilization, but is also a solemn warning to us, lest, in our eager endeavor to master the development of our country's resources, we may have been intent somewhat on forming producers rather than on forming men. This, we can easily recognize, would be the destruction of the civilization which is our country's birthright and destiny. This would be carrying civilization even lower than the Graeco-Roman ideal. We must, if we would make the right kind of men, be sure that we hold the right philosophy of man and that the rising generation is properly taught in it. History and reason show manifestly that the only true philosophy concerning man is that which embodied in the Christian religion. Therefore, practically the right moulding of our people, the right directing of our nation's energies and the right attainment of her destiny depends on this, that our people's ideas shall be shaped and their lives conformed to the principles embodied in the Christian religion. And the sound development of our civilization must largely depend on the reign of the Christian religion—from which that philosophy is inseparable—in our colleges and universities.

## WHAT WE MUST AIM AT.

How to bring this into practical shape and working may often be rendered difficult by local circumstances. But there is a great advance towards the solution of the momentous problem if these truths themselves are clearly and strongly grasped. We must aim at forming skillful producers; we must aim at forming worthy and loyal citizens. But above all this, and as the means and condition for all this, we must aim at forming the truest type of men; and the only efficient way for the attainment of this, the only way which, after all the experience of history, we ought to think it worth our while to try is the way God has taught the world through Jesus Christ.

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