

VIEW.

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MONSIGNOR SATOLLI is very much in-
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"From the experience I have
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MONSIGNOR SATOLLI assisted at the
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the state; it has lived by the state,
and no earthly power is able to
control the conscience. Hence it is
dead, as far as all life-giving influence
is concerned.

The distinguished Father Nugent, of
Liverpool, England, intends revisiting
America this summer. The saintly
and learned priest has done much for
the cause of temperance and the edu-
cating of the people of England.
Broad-minded, he does not affect the
disdain so fashionable amongst Euro-
peans for things foreign to their in-
terests.

ACCORDING to the London Daily News
Mr. Jno. Morley, the chief Secretary for
Ireland, has announced to the Irish
Nationalists his intention to introduce
into Parliament, before prorogation, a
bill for the relief of evicted tenants.
Such a measure, being of prime impor-
tance to the Irish people, will establish
new confidence in the intentions of the
Government to better the condition of
the Irish people.

A NEW falsehood which was published
by a writer in the Cornhill Magazine
of London, England, against the Pope
and the Roman Congregation of the
Index, has been promptly refuted.
It was stated that "all the English
poets, from John Milton down to Gold-
smith, figure on the Roman Index among
books condemned by the Church." The
statement of this writer has given oc-
casion to the Rev. Father Breen, of the
Benedictine order, to examine into
the matter, and the truth has been set
before the public in a letter addressed
by him to the Cornhill Magazine, in
which the false statement appeared.
Father Breen says that he thought it
worth his while to examine the latest
copy of the Roman Index—that of 1891—
published at Turin, and he has found
that with a single exception not any
work of the great poets of England is
upon the Index. The exception is an
Italian translation of the works of
Milton. So satisfactory has been the
exposure of the falsehood that the
Cornhill Magazine, while honorably
publishing Father Breen's letter,
made no commentary upon it, and
the writer of the original accusation
has been so overwhelmed by it that
he has been unable to make any reply.

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RUMOR has it that Archbishop Ire-
land is going to receive the Cardinal's
hat. The energetic prelate says "it is
all nonsense." He regards it as a mat-
ter of little consequence, but his friends
should wish to see him fittingly re-
warded for his unwearying labor and
magnificent ability. Outspoken and
fearless; zealous and learned; conscious
of the wants of his generation, and
ever ready to point out the remedy;
unflinching in purpose, and a stranger

to guile and duplicity; a denouncer of
error and vice, in high and low places;
and yet ever manly enough to respect
an honest opponent, he should wear
worthily the insignia of a prince of the
Church.

HYPONOTISM is regularly practiced in
Paris as a means of curing nervous
affections. The headquarters of the
hypnotic treatment of these diseases is
in the Quartier Latin, under the
charge of Dr. Berillon. His principal
assistant is a Greek, G. Mavroukakis
by name, and these two are said to be
the most powerful hypnotists in the
world. It is acknowledged that there
is great danger in teaching the art of
hypnotism to young students, as they
may be tempted to practice it for un-
lawful ends; but it is said that, prac-
ticed for the simple purpose of curing
the class of diseases in which it is most
effective, it is a powerful agent, and it
is recognized in France, at least, as
one of the legitimate modes of apply-
ing real science.

On the festival of Corpus Christi the
edifying sight was witnessed in Vienna
of the Emperor of Austria and the
Archdukes and Cabinet Ministers of the
Empire, taking part in the procession
of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Each
of these dignitaries was bareheaded, and
carried a lighted taper. All the Court
officials, numbering many hundreds,
followed, bearing tapers also. When
the procession returned to the cathed-
ral, the "Te Deum" was sung by the
assembled thousands who had taken
part in the procession. The Most
Blessed Sacrament was borne by Car-
dinal Gruscha.

LORD ROSEBERY does not share in the
fears which some people entertain of
the stability of his Government. He
declared in a speech at Windsor a few
days ago that he is perfectly confident
in the future, that he has no gloomy
forebodings, and that he is even more
sanguine than perhaps he ought to be.
In reference to his prospect of winning
the Derby race, he said,

"Never did he expect the Provost of
Eton to congratulate one of his past
pupils on the prospect of winning the
Derby. That is a benediction which
should reach far and bring luck. I am
bound to say, and I take this
opportunity of saying it, in answer to
representations that have reached me
from various sources, and only yester-
day from the secretary of the Anti-
Gambling Society, that I feel no ves-
tige of shame in possessing a good
horse."

REGARDING the proposed union be-
tween the Baptists and the Disciples,
or Campbellites of the United States,
the Christian Inquirer, the principal
organ of the Baptists, has this to say in
a recent issue:

"There can be no organic union un-
less the Campbellites abandon the old,
mischievous and unscriptural position
of Alexander Campbell. We should be
glad to have the Disciples converted to
our views, but we do not want them
until they are. We have heresies
enough without shouldering a part of
theirs."

There is small chance of the pro-
posed union being effected if these
views are widely spread among the
Baptists.

THE Catholic school exhibit at New
York is an object lesson to many who
delude themselves with the vain notion
that Catholic colleges are, in point of
an advanced and substantial educa-
tion, inferior to other educational in-
stitutions. Catholic parents also who
send their children to godless schools,
because forsooth they must acquire
"a certain style and finish," might
learn the lesson that our colleges are
as well equipped and conducted as
those of Protestant proclivities. Some
parents, however, who are dazzled by
the sheen and glitter of society and
who consequently place social position
above faith, at least in practice—who
would prefer their children to be well
grounded in etiquette than in Catholic
doctrine—will not profit by it. But a
life without faith brings sooner or
later disgrace in those who gave it.
It is said that in these institutions no
attempt is made to uproot Catholic
teachings from the minds of the
young. We believe that, but who will
say that a course in such a college will
not weaken faith, will not deprive it
of its bloom and freshness. A flower
of rare variety could as easily bloom in
a dark cellar as a Catholic could be-
come strong and fervent in faith in
agnostic or Protestant colleges.

POPE LEO XIII. is called by even
infidel journals the champion of lib-
erty. Yes, he is the champion of lib-
erty that is begotten of the gospel,
not of the fictitious liberty that springs
from brains muddled by the offscour-
ings of the senseless ravings and
blasphemies of Infidelity.

CAMPAIGN-COLORED HISTORY.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:
Sir—Under the above heading the
Toronto Mail of the 23rd June de-
voted nearly two columns of its edi-
torial space in attacking a letter pub-
lished in the Globe two days previously
over the pen-name "Presbyterian
Layman." This writer gave a synop-
sis of the various persecuting and san-
guinary enactments that made Eng-
lish rule a bye-word among the
nations and disgraced the English
statute-books from the accession of
"Old Betsy" to the year of the Catho-
lic Emancipation Act, 1829. His
object was to show that the odious P.
P. A. would, if successful, "revive P.
the dark ages of persecution for con-
science sake, from which this nine-
teenth century, after many struggles,
has survived." The editor of the Mail,
true to the spirit of "independence,"
and "fairness" which distinguishes
him, accused "P. L." of "making
unfair charges and misrepresenting
important historical facts." He does
not consider it fair to ascribe to the P.
P. A. a desire to establish a repetition
of the English and Irish proscriptions
of the seventeenth and eighteenth
centuries (why not the sixteenth as
well), and further on states that the
penal laws, under which the Roman
Catholics groaned for centuries, were
almost a dead letter. In the same
paragraph he makes the astounding
assertion that, although the laws made
by Queen Elizabeth, about the thir-
tieth year of her reign, were stern, they
were very little enforced as long as
Catholics refrained from conspiracy.
This remarkable statement is made on
the authority of a French Ambassador
at the English court. This is history
with a vengeance. "Old Betsy's"
bloody laws not enforced until about
the thirtieth of her reign, and then only
when Catholics became troublesome and
took part in conspiracies! This is the
kind of history he would like to see
taught to the Catholic youth of the
land. This is the way in which Catho-
lic youth should be taught to look on
the she-dragon, Elizabeth, as being a
mild and merciful sovereign and the
English and Irish Catholics a lot of
rebellious and discontented subjects
who were always planning and plotting
the destruction of her kingdom, and
that it was necessary to restrain them
by a few restrictions, which, however,
"were very little enforced." Small
wonder that Count Joseph de Maistre
wrote: "Most history since the Reforma-
tion is a vast conspiracy against
truth," and that Dr. Littledale, an
Anglican divine, of strong anti-Catho-
lic proclivities, states in his "Lecture
on Innovations," delivered in Liver-
pool, 23rd April, 1868, that "the in-
famous Foxe, and the not much more
respectable Burnet, have so overlaid
all the history of the Reformation with
falsehood, that it has been well nigh
impossible for ordinary readers to get
at the facts."

The Mail, following the beaten
track of misrepresentation, would teach
us that during the first thirty years of
Elizabeth's reign Catholics were but
little molested on account of their
religion. That this is directly at vari-
ance with the truth can be shown by
reference to some of the English his-
torians themselves—not Ultramontane
historians either—but Protestant ones.
On page 71 of his Const. History, Hallam
gives several examples of the vexatious
execution of the penal laws in the
early years of this reign; he also
refutes by strong evidence the reckless
assertion of the Court-writer, Camden,
that Catholics were scarcely molested
during the first fourteen years of Eliza-
beth. The editor of the Mail will
please turn to page 77 of the Const.
History and read the following:
"But this is not reconcilable to
many passages in Strype's collections.
We find abundance of persons harassed
for recusancy, that is for not attending
the Protestant Church, and driven to
insincere promises of conformity. Others
were dragged before ecclesiastical
commissioners for harboring
priests, or for sending money to those
who had fled beyond sea." In Chal-
loner's "Memoirs of Missionary
Priests," pp. 60-163, we find that
during the three years that preceded
1585 no less than twenty-five promi-
nent Catholics had suffered on the scaf-
fold. According to Bridgewater, 375,
and Strype, III. 169, 247, the prisons
were almost completely filled with the
recusants, but when the poor prisoners
could no longer pay their fines they
were turned loose on the country, some
of them with their ears bored with a
red-hot iron, others often having been
publicly whipped. Concerning the
bloody statute passed after the sup-
pression of the Northern Rebellion in
1569, Hallam says (Const. Hist. p. 87):
"This statute exposed the Catholic
priesthood, and in great measure the
laity, to the continual risk of mar-
tyrdom." In a note, p. 87, he says
that "the dreadful severity with which
the priests were hunted down, and the
prohibition of all ecclesiastical educa-
tion in England, compelled the
founding of foreign colleges to prevent
the race of English Catholic priests
from becoming extinct. That of
Douay was established in 1568 or 1569.
Dissolved by Riquelme, it was revived
at Rheims in 1575, and removed back
to Douay in 1593. Similar colleges
were founded at Rome in 1579,
Valladolid in 1596, and at Louvain in
1606." But, says the "learned" and
"impartial" editor of the Mail,
"the English and Irish penal laws
were practically very little enforced."
Lock at this in Hallam's Const. Hist.
pp. 90, 91: "It is worthy to be
repeatedly inculcated on the reader,
since so false a color has been often
employed to disguise the ecclesiastical
tyranny of this reign, that the most

clandestine exercise of the Romish
worship was severely punished." After
detailing an instance of the barbarity
of those laws, he proceeds: "But this
is only one of many instances, the
events of every day, forgotten on the
morning, and of which no general his-
torian takes account. Nothing but the
minute and patient diligence of such a
compiler as Strype, who thinks no fact
below his regard, could have pre-
served this from oblivion." Speaking
of the Parliament of 1581, the same
authority says, on p. 91: "These
grievous penalties on recusancy were
doubtless founded on the extreme dif-
ficulty of proving an actual celebra-
tion of their own rites. But they
established a persecution which fell
not at all short in principle of that for
which the Inquisition had become so
odious. Nor let the Mail note this)
were the statutes merely designed for
terror's sake, to keep a check over the
defeated, as some would pretend;
they were executed in the most sweep-
ing and indiscriminating manner, un-
less, perhaps, a few families of high
rank might enjoy a connivance." That
the great body of the English Catho-
lics remained loyal to Elizabeth,
notwithstanding her barbarous treat-
ment, may be proved by reference to
more than one accredited Protestant
historian. First, let us hear Hallam
again, Const. Hist. p. 101. Speaking
of the Spanish Armada, he says: "It
was then that the Catholics of every
country repaired to the standard of the
Lord lieutenant, imploring that they
might not be suspected of bartering
the national independence for their re-
ligion itself. It was then that the
Venerable Lord Montagu brought a
troop of horse to the Queen at Tilbury,
commanded by himself, his son, and
grandson. It would have been
a sign of gratitude if the laws
depriving them of the free ex-
ercise of their religion had been,
if not repealed, yet suffered to sleep,
after these proofs of loyalty. But the
execution of priests and of other
Catholics became, on the contrary,
more frequent, and the fines for re-
cusancy were exacted as rigorously
as before." This is fully confirmed by
Miss Strickland in her "Queens of
England," VII., pp. 100, 101. She
quotes Bloomfield's Norwich, Stowe,
and Lingard: "It is ever to be
lamented that Elizabeth stained the
glorious year of the Armada with a
series of cruel persecutions on the
score of religion. Jan. 14th, 1588, a
wretched deist, named Francis Wright,
alias Kil of Wymondham, was burned
alive in the castle ditch at Norwich.
He was the fourth who had suffered
in the same place within the last five
years, for promulgating erroneous
opinions. The same year six Catholic
priests were hanged, drawn and
quartered; four laymen, who had em-
braced Protestantism, for returning
to their old belief; four others and a
gentlewoman of the name of Wood
for concealing Catholic priests, he
sides fifteen of their companions, who
were arraigned for no other offence
than their theological opinions. Very
heavy and repeated fines were levied
on those whom it was not considered
expedient to put to death. The fines
for recusancy formed a considerable
item in the crown revenues of that
period, and they were of course hunted
out with keen rapacity by an odious
swarm of informers, who earned a
base living by augmenting the mis-
eries of their unfortunate fellow-
creatures." In the history of the
Reformation by Wm. Cobbett, Letter
XI., he bears testimony to the loyalty
of the Catholics during the reign of
this English Jezebel, and especially
at the time of the Spanish invasion.
Here is what he says: "On this occa-
sion, and indeed on all others where
love of country was brought to the
test, the Catholics proved that no degree
of oppression could make them forget
their duty as citizens or as subjects.
Even from Hume it is extorted that
the Catholic gentlemen, though her
laws excluded them from all trust and
authority, 'entered as volunteers in
her fleet or army. Some equipped
ships at their own charge, and gave
the command of them to Protestants;
others were active in animating their
tenants and vassals and neighbors to
share with them in the defence of their
country; and every rank of men, burying for
the present all party distinctions, seemed
to prepare themselves with order as
well as vigor to resist these in-
vaders.'" One would naturally think
that the licentious "Old Betsy" would
relax some of the cruel treatment
which Catholics had endured under
her iron sceptre, but no such relaxa-
tion, however, took place; they were
still treated, as Hallam testifies, with
even more barbarous cruelty than
before. Like the tiger that has once
tasted human blood, it seems that the
"virgin queen" was not satisfied
without shedding more of the blood of
her Catholic subjects, and so she con-
tinued till death rid the world of her
execrable presence.

Of the number of Catholic martyrs
in the reign of this blood-thirsty tyrant,
Hallam's testimony is express. He
says: "The Catholic martyrs under
Elizabeth amounted to no inconsider-
able number. Dodd reckons them at
191; Milner has raised the list to 204.
Fifteen of them, according to him, suf-
fered for denying the Queen's supre-
macy, 125 for exercising their ministry,
and the rest for being reconciled to
the Romish Church. Many others
died of hardships in prison, and many
were deprived of their property." Spalding (Bishop) in his Hist. of the
Reformation, vol. II., p. 201, note, says
that Challoner and others have shown
that nearly 200 priests alone were
executed during this barbarous
reign. Many also perished, he says,
of whom no record is preserved.

Dr. Littledale, in his "Lecture on
Innovations," from which I quoted
already, places the number who died
at Elizabeth's own hands, for remain-
ing true to the faith of their fathers,
at three hundred and seventeen.
Further on he states that "Elizabeth's
list, so far from being exhaustive,
contained only those against whom no
charge was brought save that of their
religion. I omitted from it purposely
all those who, though dying for their
creed, were falsely declared by Cecil
and Walsingham to have been con-
victed for treason. If all such were
added the list would be swollen to
thousands; if the victims massacred in
the North and in Ireland for the same
cause are further attached to the
damaging catalogue, Elizabeth's relig-
ious murders will not fall short of
fifty thousand men, women and chil-
dren." But enough of these too well
attested atrocities. The editor of the
Mail, if he feels so disposed, can find
more information on the subject in
Hallam's Const. Hist., p. 104; Miss
Strickland's Queens of England, vi.,
346; Macaulay's Review of Nare's
Memoirs of Lord Burghley; and Pres-
cott's Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 202.
All the authorities I quoted on this
subject, are, with one exception,
Challoner, Protestants, and they ought
to have more weight than the doubtful
statements of an unknown French
ambassador quoted by the Mail. It
ill becomes such a perverter of histori-
cal truth to say "There is, however,
good reason to believe—the same as
in Continental Europe—that history is
systematically falsified in Ultramontane
colleges. There is abundant
reason to believe that we need go no
farther than the editorial sanctum of
the Mail to find that history is "sys-
tematically falsified," and not only
history, but almost everything bear-
ing on Catholic affairs is, if not
actually falsified, thrown into a false
light and twisted out of its right
connection. There are several other
historical matters in the Mail's article
that demand some attention, but for
the present I'll conclude with what
I've written already. Yours, etc.,
6th July, 1894. JUNIUS.

Rev. Mr. Coit's Opinion.

"The danger of our land to-day is not from
the Roman Catholic Church, but rather from
those who have lapsed from this and from
other churches. Let the Protestant Church,
with united front, oppose not the Romish
Church, but rather the wickedness and
worldliness of the millions who are outside
all churches, that we may become a Christian
people in truth as well as in name."

So said the Rev. Joshua Coit. It
would be well for the Protestant Church
to combat the wickedness and world-
liness of those who profess no religion;
but we hope it will employ no such
weapons as the A. P. A. and kindred
organizations are using against Catho-
lics. Brother Coit seems to be a well-
disposed man. We like to believe that
he would eschew the word Romish if he
knew that it was a term of disparage-
ment.—Ave Maria.

A SAD OCCURRENCE AT FORMOSA.

The people of the village of Formosa were
early astir on the 2nd to celebrate Dominion
Day. It had been arranged that the opening
act in the day's programme should be a salute
from the cannon, which for more than twenty
years has been in possession of the village.
This matter was left to Mr. Joseph Anstett,
one of the most respectable and best known
men in the village; and he, early and he
arose to execute his duties. The cannon lay on
the premises of P. M. Mesner, and the man
marking to be done was to draw it to a favorable
position on the top of the hill. This was done,
and by 6:30 the gun was ready for loading.
Anstett had provided himself with seven
pounds of powder, and intended to fire three
shots, one with the gun pointing to Walker-
ton, another pointing to Midway, and the third
pointing to Teeswater. Thus, it the cannon as
we have stated, had been in the village for over
twenty years, it was nearly that time since it
had before been used, and fearing that it might
have become rusty, Mr. Anstett, a day or two
previously had taken the precaution of clean-
ing it out. There were present also with Mr.
Anstett, Mr. Anthony Mesner, and two boys,
John Fahner and John Bergmann. Mr. Anstett
first charged the gun, and then proceeded to
heat a wire with which to ignite the powder.
While the wire was heating Mr. Anstett re-
marked to the boys that he was afraid the gun
had not been properly charged. He then pro-
ceeded to punch the wire into the hole, and at
once stepped back quickly two or three paces.
A tremendous explosion followed, the cannon
bursting into fragments.