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address be sent us.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th. 1900.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th. 1990.

Te the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper. THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
and congravulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.

Is matter and form are both good: and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.

ig you, and wain, lieve me, to remain, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, †D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday. March 1, 1902

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

We mentioned in our last issue that the Protestant Alliance of | England, which is composed of the most bigoted Low-Churchmen and so-called Evangelicals of the country, had met with a rebuff in its prosecution against three Jesuit Fathers on the charge that they are in the country in contravention of the law.

The Magistrate, Mr. Kennedy, of the Marlborough Police Court, dismissed the case, refusing to grant the summonses on the grounds that the special provisions of the Act commonly known as the Catholic Emancipation Act, under which the prosecutions were brought, are obsolete, and that, furthermore, it is the Government alone which is authorized to initiate such proceed-

The Rev. Charles Sparling, a prominent member of the Protestant Alliance, has since unexpectedly succeeded in bringing the matter before the King's Bench, and the prosecution will be continued in his name, acting for the Alliance.

The hearing of the case in this stage was presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Darling.

The counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Horace Avery, contends that the anti-Jesuit law is still in full force, and that a number of bills have been introduced into Parliament since 1880 for the repeal of the law, but none of them had passed. He asserted also that there is no doctrine in English law to the effect that a statute may be repealed by becoming obsolete.

Justice Darling appeared to agree rightly exercised his discretion. He taining on the Statute books of the Emstaining on the Statute books of the Emstatute books of the Emst added that he is inclined to believe that the prosecution of cases under that the prosecution of cases under anti-Jesuit laws?"

Doctor is chiefly interested, he has these somewhat curious remarks to While here under the obedience of statutes which have been considered Such loyalty is but "a sham, a mock- make obsolete is open to misconstruction. ery, a delusion and a snare." He stated, however, that as the decision of the Court is final without ap- A REMARKABLE ETHNOLOGICAL peal, it was requisite to grant the rule authorizing the prosecution to go on so that the matter may be formally tried, but that he is not to be understood as expressing at present any opinion on the points at issue.

A mandate has therefore been served by the court upon Magistrate Kennedy requiring him to show cause for his decision, and his answer is expected to be given speedily.

Clarke to represent them on the final that the descision will be in their equal confidence that they will gain their case.

It is understood that Magistrate Kennedy's decision was rendered on advice given by the Premier, Lord Salisbury, and Richard Webster on the part it was found that the two tribes living of the Government, in view of the thousands of miles apart speak the same danger that in the present critical situ- language. ation of the Empire, both in regard to the South African war, and the relathe recruiting for the army so needful impeded by putting into effect the barbarous persecuting laws which still stand on the statute books unrepealed, though they have fallen into desuetude.

The Catholic Emancipation Act of close proximity to the Strait. 1829 was passed chiefly owing to the

The Catholic Record. ing them from remaining in the countion of the Biblical account of man's try. These clauses are the relics of descent from one original couple. the barbarism of a bygone age, and it Even the identity of a very limited it is scarcely to be expected that in an age when education is spread among all population since the days of the mon-

> obliged by law to insult Catholics on parts of the earth, his accession to the throne by taking a false and injurious oath against the Catholic religion, without putting into effect a set of barbarous laws under which the most energetic and zealous priests of the Catholic Church may through the country, as was the case less than a hundred years ago.

proportion of the British army than might be expected from their ratio of population in Great Britain, and their bravery, and especially that of the Irish over and over again gratefully recognized by the generals in the field Should the penal laws of the past be resuscitated through the present action of the Protestant Alliance, even partially, it is easy to imagine that the fact will militate strongly against the future recruiting of men to fill the depleted ranks of the army.

We cannot but believe that even should the Protestant Alliance succeed in proving that the anti-Jesuit laws are fund, according to the Rev. still in force, immediate steps will be Doctor Evans, is supplied from taken by the Government to have them repealed at once.

For the credit of the British Empire, and its prestige among the nations of Europe, we sincerely hope and expect that the contention of Magistrate Kennedy may be upheld that the British Penal Laws against the Jesuits have become obsolete by disuse.

It is disgraceful enough to England ciation of Englishmen, and to Protestantism, that same of its clergymen should desire to keep alive the canting Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell.

Our readers will remember that the late Dalton McCarthy in the Canadian House of Commons, during the discussion on the Jesuits' Estates Bill of Quebec, maintained that the anti-Jesuit laws of Great Britain are still in force; and for this he was applauded by the Orange press and party throughout Ontario and in Parliament.

We may well ask, "Where is the boasted loyalty of Orangeism and the with the views of the prosecution, but Protestant Alliance, which would enthe Lord Chief Justice stated that the danger the peace and prestige of the the Lord Chief Justice stated that the magistrate has a discretion in such British Empire, and would nullify the accumulate in the day time."

| Sweeps away the noxious effluvia that began to lead men and prepare himself for the exalted position he was to hold cases, and that Magistrate Kennedy work of the recruiting agents by re-

DISCOVERY.

The Montreal Witness states that the Rev. Father Jetté, son of Sir A. Jetté, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec has just been the means whereby a discovery of great value to ethnologists has been made.

Father Jetté belongs to the Jesuit Father Jetté belongs to the Jesuit order, and is at the present moment a ferred that the Doctor's mission has reasonably interesting reading, did the scope of the missionary to the Nulato Indians near the Polar Circle, and has acquired a The Jesuits have retained Sir Edward | thorough knowledge of their language.

Writing to some of his colleagues in hearing. They have full confidence New Mexico, Father Jetté mentioned some of the words used by the Nulatoes, favor, but the Protestant Alliance have which to the surprise of the Fathers in New Mexico were found to be identical with those used by the Apache Indians of that State and Arizona.

Further correspondence on the subject led to an investigation from which

Certain ethnologists who have already considered .the discovery have tions of the Empire to European nations, arrived at the conclusion that the aborigines of New Mexico came originat the present moment may be seriously ally from the North. This theory would strengthen the hypothesis that America was peopled from Asia by migration across Behring's Strait, the Nulato territory being in Alaska in

The proved Asiatic origin of the fear that if it should still continue in ancient and present inhabitants of New force, the loyalty of Catholics to the Mexico would be a new proof that the throne would be greatly shaken, and human race has a common origin as possibly Ireland would break out into a taught in the Bible; but the mere rebellion; but in spite of this fear the probability of this connection between

will be a strange commentary on the number of words in two languages civil and religious liberty enjoyed which are far apart from each other in under British law should it appear from regard to the territories where they are the present proceedings that the laws spoken, is sufficient to establish almost against the Jesuits can still be enforced. to absolute demonstration their identity It is a well-grounded fear that should of origin. This identity, when it exthis prove to be the case, recruiting for | tends to many words of two languages, the army will be seriously impeded; for can be accounted for only by unity of origin; and if the aborigines of New Mexico and Arizona, as well as the classes, there should be any strong in- Nulatans of Alaska, came originally clination on the part of Catholics to from Asia, the difficulty of supposing fight for a country which stills persists that the first couple was placed by God in keeping on the statute books such in a garden of pleasure in Mesopotamia, relics of the worst penal code which or at least somewhere between the River was ever enacted against a law-abiding Tigris and Euphrates, as taught in Genesis, entirely disappears. From ster Diocletian seventeen centuries ago. that centre it is easy to imagine how It is bad enough that the King is the human race spread by degrees to all

MISSIONS IN JERUSALEM.

The Rev. James G. Evans, M. D., who has been engaged for some seven years in doing missionary work among the Bedouin Arabs of the desert, and once more be hunted like wild beasts for the last three years has had charge of the Opthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, has been recently in Montreal, where Catholics constitute a much larger he gave to the Witness representative a good deal of interesting information concerning Jerusalem itself, and the mission work going on there.

One half of Jerusalem, he says, is regiments fighting in South Africa, was taken up by sacred sites, and in the other half, about 65,000 persons live, of whom 45,000 are Jews. The whole and by the late Queen Victoria. town of Jerusalem, he says, is built upon 200 acres, a space smaller than many farms. One half of it is taken up by sacred sites, and on the remainder the population of 65,000 live. The Jewish quarter takes up about 20 acres and has a population of about 45,000 persons, 40,000 of whom live upon-charity, which is doled out to them sparingly from the "haluka fund." collections made among the Jews spread throughout the world, and from the moneys brought into Jerusalem by Jews who come to reside in Jerusalem, as they must add what they have to this fund. From it 40,000 Jews are supported by a very sparing dole.

The chief rabbi has control of this fund, and Dr. Evans says; "It has been suspected that grave

that there should be an extensive asso- irregularities take place in connection | Evay:with the Haluka money . . . as those supported by the fund get barely enough to keep body and oul together-and this in a country persecuting spirit of the days of Queen | where one can live well and comfortably on \$1 a week. The contrast between income and expenditure has become so marked that the American Jews now send their money not to the chief rabbi, but to a committee of their own which uses the money as it sees fit.'

Describing the city, Dr. Evans says: feet wide, and slope to the centre. There are no sewers or ditches. All this frightfully insanitary condition. Jerusalem is quite healthy, because the wind comes every night fresh from the wind comes every night fresh from the slopes of Lebanon and Hermon and dvice. It may be said that here he

"The curse of Jerusalem is religious hobbies. Every crank with a new idea takes the Biblical injunction to 'begin at Jerusalem,' with the result that the inhabitants of the city get rather mixed as to what Christianity may be, and it is extremely difficult to make progress with them. He could count his converts of the last ten years on his ten fingers. He is not, however, discouraged, as he says he would rather make a good Jew or Mahometan than a bad Christian."

done more towards making Jews and Mahometans than Christians, which a large debt, no priest's house and with is certainly a strange showing for a Christian mission. And he attributes this fact to religious cranks with possible by the can have no peculiar hobbies. This can have no a famous snow-white team, which were other meaning than that the sects to never known to fail in storm or shine, which Protestantism has given rise are in bringing the priest to his destina a serious obstacle to the propagation a serious obstacle to the propagation of Christianity—a fact of which we Orange or Catholics and preached to all have been long aware. Mahometans and Jews may very well say to these briety and in vigorous terms he used to denounce the sin of eranks: "Would it not be well for you to agree on what is Christianity before seeking to convert us to your hobbies?" And may it not be as lawfully inferred that the denomination for which the Doctor himself has been seeking converts, is as much the hobby of a religious crank as the denominations or sects which he includes under the designation? Are not all these sects founded upon the same palmary prin- forgot about Friday, and a good Orange ciple that every man is to discover for himself what true Christianity is, by reading the Bible, and rejecting, of urse, the authority of the real Church Christ which has had a continuous existence ever since Christ "built His Church upon a rock," and commanded all to "hear the same Church under

penalty of being regarded as "the heathen and the publican?" Surely religious hobbies are as great clauses directed against the Jesuits were introduced into the Act, prohibit- on natural grounds a strong vindica- are in Asia and Africa.



THE BISHOP OF LONDON. Interesting Sketch of His Life From a Local Contemporary.

It affords us pleasure to reproduce from the London Free Press the following sketch of the life of the beloved Bishop of this diocese. The kindly references made to his administration will be recognized as true to life by those who have the pleasure of knowing the good and kind-hearted Bishop Me-

Right Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay. D. D., Bishop of London, was born in the parish of Lindsay, Ont., on the 8th of December, 1852. He received his education at the Lindsay Separate school, St. Michael's College, Toronto; school, St. Michael's College, 1676nto; St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He took the Dowling medal for literature at St. Michael's in the class of 1877, stood high in all his classes and cap-Describing the city, Dr. Evans says: tured several prizes. Besides follows The streets are never more than six ing the usual curriculum of the college, also passed an examination at the Toronto University. During his course sewage and refuse is thrown out into the at Toronto. He began to exercise a beit decomposes. In spite of nignant influence over his comrades, lly insanitary condition, who often consulted him, and who never failed to profit of In regard to the progress of the mis- later on in life. He was ordained priest and Bishop Jamot appointed to Peter-borough. The Bishop of Kingston called the young priest back to his own diocese, but not wishing to part from him Bishop Jamot objected that as he found Father McEvay in his diocese, he had a claim. The young priest left himself in the hands of authority, ready to abide by whatever decision would be arrived at. The question was left to arbitrators, who decided that Father McEvay was to remain in Fenelon Falls. The history of the Bishop's life in

article permit it. He came from the Seminary, weakly and delicate, to face several churches scattered over a territion. He visited all camps alike, blasphemy. For the Catholics he had special service, including confessions, Communion and Sacrifice of the Mass. He now often speaks in the highest terms of praise of the kindness and generosity shown to him by all classes in the lumbering districts. His Lordship the lumbering districts. will pardon the writer for making known the following incident: It is said that on one occasion the go cook gave him a hearty breakfast of pork, specially prepared for the visitor. No one noticed the mistake at the time, but needless to say, all enjoyed it after-

wards. Despite the hardships of his labors, Father McEvay began to grow robust, and was always cheerful and happy. In a short while the new priest's ho practically paid for; new churches were built and every one was content and

proud of their pastor.

On the appointment of Right Rev.

McEvay was called to that city and named rector of the cathedral and chan-cellor of the diocese. He was not long there when improvements were begun. and executed during the short period of two years. On May 1st, 1889, on the occasion of the translation of Bishop Dowling to the diocese of Hamilton, it was arranged between the incoming Bishop of Peterborough and the Bishop of Hamilton that Father McEvay should be transferred to Hamilton. fied this change, and Father McEvay shortly afterwards was named rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton. soon gave evidence of his ability churchman and a financier. People began to love him as much as they did their former rector, and the parish grew proud of St. Mary's Cathedral, their new rectory and the many vast improvements he undertook. ognizing his ability and to reward him for his arduous work, the Holy Father, at the request of the Right Rev. dignity of Domestic Prelate, and the Bishop named nim Vicar-General of the These honors did not prevent him from carrying on his work of building. He longed to see the Catholic cemetery a worthy visiting place of the dead. He art and beauty.

Bishop O'Connor of London, was named brought to him of his appointment. In Hamilton it was received with mingled in a fob passes our comprehension. iov and regret. All were sorry to lose But these young women in that drive one who, in ten years, had done so much for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his church. The fame of Monsignor McEvay had reached Lonadded to which his well-known zeal in for the prosperity of the diocese.

McEvay was consecrated Bishop of London by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and from the very moment he replied to the addresses he received out to him and all felt sure they had in him a kind father and good friend. Since his advent here, his work is well known, and well appreciated. An inpects all his priests to do likewise, and working well, he believes in rewarding well. For this reason his first act was one of kindness in granting Father Tiernan, at his own request, a vacation and the promise of the best parish available on his return. All will remember how nobly and fatherly he spoke of Father Tiernan's work in this city for nearly a quarter of a century. Believing that his priests should also have some comforts of life, if they were to do their work well, he undertook the re-modelling of the palace, so as to make it modern and comfortable without making it luxurious : and he succeeded well.

Bishop McEvay in his home life is always the good father, unselfish, kind and foreseeing, yet firm and determined that all shall be what is expected of It is true that despite the amount of work that ordinarily must come to a Bishop, he has during his two years and a half as ruler of this diocese accomplished more than could be expected of any ordinary man. He came to the diocese and found many parishes yet without their own schools, and de-spite the opposition of people and press in many places, he has established outside the city of London about thirty Separate schools. Of the press of London he has but kindly words and speaks well of the city papers, and with but On the appointment of Right Rev. few exceptions the same may be said of foolish women and witle Bishop Dowling to Peterborough, Father the papers published throughout West- are things to be avoided.

ern Ontario. He treats all unfavorable reports concerning himself or his worl with dignified silence. To all classes he is affable and is easily approached. All who come in contact with him either in business or social life go away pleased and charmed. He is ever ready to listen attentively to all, and in all decisions he exhibits a wonderful tact and judgment. As a business man he is keen and quick, and it is not a little due to his shrewdness that the houses, churches and other properties added to began his adminis tration are all a credit to pastors and people alike. In the midst of his many trials, he forgets all when he learns of the care bestowed on the little ones of his diocese, nor does he fail when on his episcopal visitation to spend pleasant hour in the schools, encour aging pupils and teacher in the good In his examination of the candi dates presented to him for confirmation, he speedily gains the confidence of his children.

The great interest he took in suffering mankind in Peterborough and Hamilton he continues here in London, Chatham and Windsor. The hospitals are all indebted to him for help. Here his first care was to second the desire of the hospital staff and secure a home for the nurses and have a special training school. He is determined that St. Joseph's will keep pace with the times and be what is required in this age for the proper treatment of the Generous to a fault, no work of charity deprived of his assistance. It done quietly, and the only reward he looks for is the prayers of the orphans. No one knows the extent of his bounty and his munificence is known simply ecause those upon whom he it, cannot keep silent. It is in the exerise of this charity that he has endeared himself so much to his priests. They have but to mention a good work and is ready to assist them. his priests, and testifies this by the care he shows for them in sickness, and when possible he thinks it no trouble to journey far to see and console then with his Fatherly words.

The Bishop will pardon so many de-tails of his life here in London. He has come here almost a stranger, and now his people feel he has been alway. theirs. This city is proud to have him as successor to such men as the late Archbishop Walsh, who in his day so much to unite all classes in this young city, and to Archbishop O'Connor cherished memory is a model of prudence and fidelity. All will join in the hope that the Catholic of the city of London and the diocese will enjoy for years the benevolent Right Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay.

A WORD TO YOUNG WOMEN.

"We can flatter ourselves that we are quite up to date." What this may mean we do not know, but we presume, as we saw it in the editorial columns of an exchange, that it stands for something. Perhaps also some of us are too much upto date—that is, in the way of adapting the ideas of the world, and in our readiness to discard customs which were in honor in days gone by. We are becoming lax and easy, which, though ascribed to progress and enlightenment, may be put down with greater truth to other causes. We were never more impressed with this fact than some time ago when we beheld a party of young men and women driving to hotels that first began to improve its appearance, and his last work was the building of a There was a chaperon of course, but in have a "wide open" reputation. beautiful mortuary chapel, a work of this case it appeared to be one of the News had reached Canada that young mortals who fashion eigarettes and live in a way that would be ruinous Archbishop of Toronto, and all eyes turned towards Monsignor McEvay as his successor. In May, 1899, word was —though what a sensible found of can see —though what a sensible found of can see -though what a sensible female can see

party were not sensible. If they were they would have been at home, and not proving to all the world that gentleness don and priests and people hailed with and modesty, the characteristics of true delight the advent of a young man,
Canadian by birth and education—

This may be stored by moment. This may be strong language: but the comments of other people who have small respect for wide open hotels On the 6th of August, 1899, Mgr. and houses, and none for those who frequent them, would not look well on

Not for a moment have we a suspicion of wrong doing. It may be merely one nethod of "having fun," though this kind of fun plays havoc with a woman's reputation. It makes a girl "cheap," and places her name too often on the lips of the ogling and simpering dude. It alienates from her the respect of the solid people in the community and burdens her with a reputation for, to put it mildly, vanity and frivol-

And bear this in mind : the foolish, thoughtless type of women, ever ready to join in merry-making, no matter by whom conducted, is never respected, whilst her reserved and dignified sit ter, who is as careful in selecting her friends as her amusements, is looked upon as a force for good, and given al-ways the esteem of the community. She is ever a Child of Mary, wearing the insignia of purity, and in that the world recognizes her noblest title She will also never be seen "cycling in the country, through groves which have an unsavory reputation. We are opposed to occasional recreation, but it should not be indulged in in place that may put a bar sinister on the fair fame of a woman. We are not spinning dreams; we are stating cold facts. could say much more, but we hope we have said enough to show that the "mas culine boldness and brazen effrontery manifested by some cyclists and driving parties, with their collection of foolish women and witless effeminates,

PASTORAL Of the Most Rev Con D., Archbishop Cornelius, by the favor of the Ap bishop of Halifa To the Clergy, Rel Laity of the Di Benediction in t

Dearly Beloved-

MARCH 1, 19

ing of the Apostle watch : because yo devil, as a roaring seeking whom he ma 8), does not appeal a hearts and conscience Christians as it sh they can disregard t ober, and to be wat clinations and their Others-alas number-deny the ne ableness of the wor asserting that there your us, and no hell ed shall suffer for th in this life. To make is the greatest triud his victory in Eden fosters a recklessnes destroys a most salu fluence, as well as a repentance, but it, eak, the intellect reasoning faculties, it for the reception truth. The seed ta ishes only in good reasons aright is the alone the seed of fruit unto eternal gence which is so d tries, or corrupted ures, as to see no c igning the same lot ous, and the degrad not merely thorny, lessly barren soil. the evidences of Re ous in themselves, n on so many. The With all the pret knowledge, with a platitudes in Quarte ious declamations i Platforms about love rreversible fact is,

In past ages Satan g through the pass day he seeks to do lects. Considering lief in his personal ounishment, his suc What the voice of in all ages, and amo that there was a spin of mankind, who co tain malign influer that, the word of Go low unbelievers win from shallower croy against the absurd tail and horns, and fork, or shovel, and agine they have pr agine they have prene of a persona Catholic Church to devil is a person, the being endowed with the control of will, and can act on He is a spirit; hence though he may, G sume a visible form the angels appear archs. We must al that visibility i tial quality of much is said and power of human su readily understand was created in an ours, can exercise tent of destroying belief, more or less ales, and overlaid vet unvarying in i found in the religion peoples such as the ans. Chaldeans and

to son, and with it knowledge regarding possessed by Ada acred Scriptures le existence of an ev of the Old Testame as "the enemy," (Satan): and in th chapters of the Bo given an insight of alicious tempter o the third chapter him as the accuser has duped, to preve repentance. And t ruptible, and to the likeness He made envy of the devil of world."—(II, 23, 2 writer the Fall in Parents, with deat equences, was no egend, but a sad existence of the d dowed with Intelligenmity to mankind injure, can be prove ages of the Old Tes In the fuller Rev

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and is clearly trace source. The story

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(Gen. III) was hand

pel Dispensation we upying a place sec the Fall, and the numan race. It wa works of the devil God appeared."—(1 God appeared."—(1 Lord Himself give fact that the devil trate His work. I able of the man whover which his ener said—"He that so the Son of man, a world, and the good dren of the kingde are the children And the enemy that devil." (Luke x, a eighth chapter of S ore us with startli malicious oppositio doctrine, which wo and clearly indica