The Cathatic Mecord. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Elehmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum

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Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY. MESSIS. LUKE KING, JOHN NICE, P. J. NEVEN and WM. A. NEVIN, are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all attacking sections. Rates of Advertising-Ten cents per line each asertion, agate measurement.

Approved and recommended by the Archishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Somiace, and the tissops of Hamilton and Estetions, and the clergy throughout the Dominical

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper

London, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1896. THE OTTAWA WINNEPEG CAP-ITULATION.

another column will be found a editorial columns of the 21st inst:

imagine they can play shuttlecock with Catholic rights, but we still stand to the rights guaranteed by the conuntil those rights are fully restored.

Our esteemed correspondent says that under the second we are right:

"But if you mean rights acquired by the legislature of the Province after its admission into the Union, you

We take it for granted that our corthe legislation," or "through the legislature " of Manitoba, and it was precisely of rights thus acquired that we spoke. Thus we have his admission, notwithstanding his political leanings, that the position of the CATHOLIC RECORD is fully justified by the circumstances of the case, and the general popular impression, which, he says, is erroneous, has no reference to us.

We are quite aware that the judicial committee of the Privy Council decided against the Catholic claims based upon the original constitution alone, given to the province of Manitoba in 1870; and though we could never fully admit that the Privy Council had taken the view which was intended by the Dominion Parliament in passing the Manitoba Act, we do admit that we cannot evade the decision.

But the constitutional rights of Catholics do not depend upon that Act alone : and in making this statement we are borne out by the later decision of the same Privy Council. The opponents of the Catholic claims, and all who wish to minimize Catholic rights, are very fond of quoting the first decision of the Privy Council, and of calling upon us as good citizens to accept it without complaint. Well: while we of Parliament, and thus secure here after a modification of the Privy Council's decision on the point, we are willing to yield on the question, but only on condition that our adversaries show a similar disposition to accept the Privy Council's second decision, which is quite as binding as the first. By this decision the School Act of the Manitoba Legislature passed in 1871 practically becomes the basis of the Manitoba Constitutional guarantees, and it was undoubtedly intended to operate in this way. The Catholies and Protestants of Manitoba equally desired that these guarantees should be made a certainty. and with this object the school law of that year was passed unanimously, not for the satisfaction of Catholics alone, or of Protestants alone, but for the sake of harmony and peace between all denominations. It was this schoollaw which Mr. Greenway's Government repealed at the suggestion of the bitterest enemies of Catholic education, and here is the grievance which Cathplics wish to be remedied, and the remedying of which the Privy Council declares to be within the power and Review from the Christian Register, in right of the Dominion Government and

This being our view of the case, we cannot admit the statement of "Causidceived" (by Sir Charles Tupper's Government) "into the belief that the Catholic Church is in that tongue." Act of Union secured them Separate

stitution,

upon us the advisability of accepting the Archbishop of St. Boniface to be "satisfactory.

We have never stated that the Reme provide any money apportionment for schools which they would not use, and ance than the comparatively paltry sum which would be apportioned by letter from "Causidicus" of Antigonish, the legislature as a school grant. N. S. in which the writer takes for Thus Catholics would not be taxed, his text the following extract from our directly at least, for the education of inhabitants of Palestine at the period other people's children, while they "It would appear that the politicians were supporting their own schools. This advantage will be denied them under the Laurier - Greenway settle stitution, and we shall not be satisfied ment. Further, the proposed settlement does not give Catholics free circumscription for their schools, nor the that there are two hypotheses in the liberty to establish them wherever they light of which our words may be are convinced of their ability to mainviewed, and while asserting that under tain them-rights which the Protestants the first we would be wrong, he admits of Quebec and the Catholics of Ontario enjoy. In fine, the scheme of a halfhour daily for religious instruction, to be divided among different denominations, is but a poor substitute for the Catholic schools which have existed, respondent means "rights acquired by and still exist, in spite of the heartless treatment to which they have been subjected by the Manitoba Government. Archbishop Langevin has done well to reject a scheme which has proved to be a failure elsewhere.

We repeat what we have said before, and what has been said by the Archbishop since the announcement of the Ottawa-Winnipeg capitulation, that a settlement regarding which the party most interested was not consulted could not be expected to be satisfact-

The Tupper Remedial Bill was not all that could be desired, but it was an assertion of the readiness of the Domin ion Government to protect minorities against oppression, and we have no doubt that in time, at least, it would have the effect of securing more complete justice ; but we have, besides, the assurance of Mgr. Langevin, that even it would be efficacious now, notwithstanding its shortcomings.

Our correspondent quotes also the Hon. Mr. Foster's statement that under the Remedial Bill the Catholic schools would need to be "equal in standing and efficiency to the Public schools." We do not suppose he means to suggest that Catholics desire inefficient schools, nevertheless the quot do not give up any claims we may ing of this passage would appear to possess to future legislation which arise from an impression that such is might define better the intention the case. Certainly we would not object to the Bill on this score. We desire. and all Catholics desire, efficient schools Nor do we entertain any fear that an army would be required, as Causidicus believes, to enforce the law if Catholic grievances were redressed by a Reme dial Bill. Under British rule the laws are enforced readily, and if the grievances of the minority were removed by law to morrow, we have not the least doubt the law would assert itself as naturally as the sun shines. But instead of this we have the virtual assertion of the Government that the educational guarantees of the constitution are intended to operate for the protection of Protestants, indeed, but for the oppression of Catholic.

> We appeal to all right minded Cana dians, Protestant as well as Catholic, to remedy this condition of affairs at the earliest possible moment, as they desire the peace and prosperity of the

THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY OUR LORD.

An article on the "Language of said to have maintained "that Latin must have been the original language icus" that "the Catholics have been de- the Vulgate edition of the Scriptures

the case were fully and repeatedly ex- while on earth was the language of should occur that the king's coat be inplained in the columns of the CATHOLIC the country in which He lived while sulted, the person giving the insult House. RECORD and other Catholic journals, on earth, and there are evidences in should be punished on the spot, "bethough there may have been some per- the bible itself that this is the case; cause he who insults the king's coat sons who did not fully understand all thus, whenever in the bible the insults the king." It is thus practicthe details. It was enough, however, very words used by our Lord are ally laid down as a principle that milthat they understood they were con- quoted by the Evangelists, they are in itary men are not amenable to the laws content is very general, but it is prob against England.

been deprived in defiance of the con- usually called Hebrew because it was spoken by the Hebrews, though it was "Causidicus" endeavors to impress not the Hebrew in which the books of the Old Testament were written, but a terms agreed upon between Messrs. more modern language, now generally Laurier and Greenway, and, in fact, called Aramaic. The older Hebrew states that they are better terms than language was changed or corrupted were proposed to be granted by the through the numerous vicissitudes which young officers regard civilians, Remedial Bill of Sir Charles Tupper, through which the people of Judea which was declared by His Grace the passed, and particularly through the seventy years of their captivity in Babylon. The Aramaic tongue spoken in Syria is, like the Hebrew, a Semitic dial Bill was all that it ought to have tongue, but it had been much modified been. It is very true that it did not through intercourse with the Babylonians, so that the ancient and modern the Catholic schools, and it was in this languages, though similar in many respect undoubtedly defective; but it respects, are not identical, and thus exempted Catholics from taxation for the words spoken by our Lord on the Cross, "Eli, Eli, lamma Sabbacthani," this is a matter of much more import- and recorded by St. Matthew (xxvii, 46.) are quoted from the 21st Psalm Hebrew 224), but they differ from the riginal Hebrew, and are in accordance with what would be said by the of our Lord's life on earth. There is, therefore, no doubt that the sermon on the Mount, and the parables of our Lord, were uttered in the Aramaic

> and the prophets wrote. We call attention to this matter chiefly for the reason that our contemporaries wish to make credulous read ers believe that the Jesuits were ignorant of these facts. We would like to know on what authority the Christian Register makes such an assertion as it attributes to the Jesuits, whereas so well-known Jesuits as Cardinal Bellarmine and Cornelius a Lapide inform us that Christ spoke in the language then used in Syria:

language of Palestine, for this lan-

guage had taken the place of the orig-

inal Hebrew tongue in which Moses

"For the Jews returning from Baby on had corrupted the Hebrew lan guage and had introduced the Syriac, o Christ used the word Sabacthani, fter the manner of His nation, instead of the Hebrew word Azabtani. nelius on St. Matt. xxvii.)

A MILITARY DESPOTISM IN GERMANY.

In view of the cordial feeling which exists between the army and the people n English-speaking countries, it is difficult to realize why it is that in Germany there is a very different state of affairs at the present moment, but he cause of this is not at all a secret. arising as it does from the encouragement given by the present emperor to able character, ever since his accession

At the time of the war between Germany and France, there was a cordi ality between civilians and the soldiery, but it has been gradually grow ing less, especially under the rule of the Emperor William, whose recent pronouncements in regard to the privleges and duties of the military have created universal irritation among the people, who now find themselves literally ground funder the heel of a mil-

The special circumstance which has caused the present general discontent was an act of brutality committed by a lieutenant named Herr Baron Brues witz, who was taking refreshments in a restaurant. A working-man named Siebmann passed through the room, and accidentally brushed against the officer, whereupon the latter demanded that the offender should make a most abject apology. The workingman apologized, but the lieutenant did not consider the apology abject enough, and springing angrily from his seat, he followed the offender to the door as to. the latter was endeavoring to escape, and thrust his sword through the poor fellow's body, leaving him dead upon the floor.

The lieutenant was tried by courtmartial for this atrocious murder, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in a fortress. The punishment was itself exceedingly light, but the emperor seems to have considered that the act did not deserve punishment at all, so the murderer was freed from his Jesus" is copied by the Presbyterian confinement, and the emperor, in an address to his troops, actually spoke in which it is stated that the Jesuits are the plainest terms of approval of his conduct. He declared that the practice of duelling is justifiable for milof the Apostles and their Lord because | itary men, notwithstanding that it is published under the sanction of the the case of Baron Brueswitz, he said that officers should not go to restau There cannot reasonably be a doubt rants when they are under the influthat they disdestined they had the language of Palestine, which was when they have quarrels with civil- able that any revolutionary attempts We know nothing of the Shamrock hood.

tuted the supreme judges of their own

There has been, for several years past, a growing dislike between civilthe openly expressed contempt with and it is stated that as soon as young lieutenants leave the cadet school they claim precedence of all civilians, as, for example, of the most honored and aged professors, and at court this precedence is also recognized.

A Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Record states that it is a common thing to hear officers of the army in cafes and beer halls say "cut down the dogs, they are civilians," when any dispute occurs between men in military uniform and those dressed as ordinary citizens. The last number of the Prussian Annual laid wn with revolting clearness this doctr of the right of the military to tyrannize over civilians. It says :

"An officer wears a uniform which so distinguishes him that when he is insulted the whole officers' corps is insulted with him. He also carries a weapon. By virtue of this he is in a osition to demand and obtain on the not the satisfaction which a civilian may not get except from a court. If officer does not use his weapon his abstention may be due to self-con trol. He lays himself open, however, to the suspicion that he abstains from ack of courage.

As this Annual is issued under the authority of the War Department, it is naturally concluded that the Government will sustain an officer who attacks with hissword an unarmed civilian with whom he has had any slight quarrel, and if the officer should kill the civilian, as Brueswitz killed Siebmann, it is regarded as a justifiable evidence of courage.

The plainness with which the Emperor has practically declared that civilians have no rights which a military man should respect, has created intense dis satisfaction, and both in the Reichstag and in the press the Emperor's speeches are being openly criticized, and there is even an opinion abroad that the country is on the brink of revolution against the military despotism which is being imposed upon it. The members of the Reichstag are very outspoken in their protests against it, and in the discussion which took place in the Reichstag the Emperor's privilege to nullify the laws against duelling by freeing duellists as soon as they are sentenced, was called into question military insolence of the most intoler- and several members declared that the Government exceeded its powers by thrust of the sword, as occured in the case of Herr Bruesewitz.

The situation is very critical, and the Reichstag is no longer under control of the Government. The Press is not free to express itself plainly, as it is subject to seizure and suppression in establishing a new camp of the organcase of being too outspoken, neverthe- ization, which was named "The Nally less the papers are now full of allusions | Club," of which he became secretary to such tyrants as Nero, Caligula, and treasurer. By virtue of his Gessler, etc., the Emperor being thus office he had access to the books and covertly designated.

The emperor does not bear patiently members of the military staff, who are delighted with the undue elevation of militarism at the expense of civilians, and who oppose any reforms demanded

The Reichstag is so divided into factions that no party commands a major- dence had shown that Ivory had met ity therein, and it is only by constant compromises and bargains between the various parties and the Government that the business of legislation can be carried on at all. The emperor | therefore committed him to trial. is extremely impatient under these circumstances, but he cannot induce the members to grant an appropriation | trial, but from present appearances for the creation of a powerful navy, a the case seems to be a flimsy one. At scheme on which his heart is set. It is all events, the fearful dynamite outprobable he will be obliged to dissolve rage which was said to have been conthe Chamber, and in this case he will templated for the blowing up of the appeal to the patriotism of the country | Czar and Queen and members of the to grant his desire, but Chancellor British Royal Family, has collapsed Hohenloe is very doubtful whether entirely, and at the very worst such an appeal would be successful in it will probably dwindle into the against the law, and then, referring to the present temper of the people, and empty vaporings of the secret those who are supposed to know the societies, which, under pretense of feelings of the people foretell that in patriotism in the cause of Ireland, Conversion of a Lutheran Minister. case a general election were to take have succeeded to some extent in the schools." The whole circumstances of that the language spoken by Our Lord ence of drink, but he added that if it place now, the Government would find past in inducing poor servant girls itself weaker than ever in the new and laboring men in America to con-

the country is on the brink of an up- violent patriotism to be the easiest way rising of the people against military to make a living, and who claim that despotism, and it is sure that the dis- they are waging a dynamite war

ians, but they are themselves consti- would be soon overthrown by the milit- Club, to which Jones, Tynan, Ivory, ary power of the Government, and that hopeless despotism than ever, if such acter, it does not seem to have been of ians and the military, arising out of to predict what the result of the present movement will be, but the prospect is a gloomy one, with the Emperor and the military power on one side, and the peeple on the other, chafing under the despotism from which they are unable to free themselves. The Reichstag, however, seems to be more resolute than ever in asserting its powers, and so far is it from fearing a dissolution, it appears to be even anxious to force an appeal to the people, the members being of the opinion that the result of such an appeal will be to strengthen the majority against the Government.

> THE ALLEGED DYNAMITE PLOT.

> In view of the fact that the London police assert very persistently that in the person of Thomas M. Jones, the Irish spy upon whose evidence Edward Bell, alias Edward J. Ivory, was committed for trial, they have a witness who will give most damaging evidence against the accused, it would, perhaps, be premature to assert that the prisoner has been entirely free from any hostile designs against the British Government, nevertheless it is recognized as a principle of law in all civilized countries that an accused man is to be held as innocent until guilt has been proved against him. On this principle, Ivory, which is the real name of the prisoner, is still to be regarded as innocent of any criminality, for there has cer tainly been nothing very serious adduced against him as yet.

> The worst thing which has been advanced against the prisoner is the statement of the spy Jones to the effect that Ivory was a member of an Irish association in New York known as "The Shamrock Club," an organiz tion to which Jones himself, as well as Kearney and Tynan, belonged, though they were members of different camps. In fact, Jones said that it was Kearney who had made him acquainted with Ivory, introducing the latter as a "brother," and that Tynan had mentioned Ivory to him also as leing a member of the organization, and of the same camp with himself. Jones also said that this society has for its object the liberation of Ireland by revolution ary methods.

Jones had been a member of the Shamrock Club since 1892, having been sent out by the British Government pardoning military bullies who avenge expressly for the purpose of spying the slightest insult with a stab or into the proceedings of suspected Irish societies. He became acquainted with several Irish Nationalists, but was not taken fully into their confidence until 1895, and in that year, in conjunction with some other members, he succeeded in documents of the society, and some papers of the society were produced in the indignation which his proceedings | the Court, together with the Ritual of have excited, and he is thereby pro- the Clan-na Gael, though, so far, it voked to still greater arrogance. His does not appear that The Shamrock and personal advisers are for the most part | Nally Clubs had any connection with that notorious association.

Ivory's counsel pointed out that no evidence of any conspiracy had been brought against Ivory, who is claimed by the deputies, but the Reichstag is to be a respectable hotel keeper of New disposed to cut off the military and | York. The counsel stated that Typan naval appropriations and to block legis- had been a customer of the hotel, and lation unless their demands are acceded had thus introduced Ivory to Jones and to others, but the magistrate, Sir John Bridge, held that previous evi-Typan at Antwerp, and that both these men had some connection with chemi cal explosives. He considered all this sufficient at the present stage and

We cannot forestall the evidence which will be forthcoming at Ivory's tribute to the support of the bogus Some careful observers declare that patriots who find their professions of

etc., appear to have belonged, but the Emperor would establish a more from all we can ascertain of its charan attempt were made. It is difficult the formidable nature represented by Jones. It is a society whose meetings appear to have been open to all, and literary debates have frequently taken place under its auspices, which were free to all who desired to attend. Many men of respectability belong to it, who would have nothing to do with it if its object were to concoct dynamite atrocities. The single fact that Jones himself,

who was known in New York to be an Irish Orangeman, was admitted to membership in it and made Secretary and Treasurer of a branch of it, is a proof that it was by no means an exclusive organization, but the facts show that in carrying out his plans as a paid spy, he would have given it, if possible, the character which he now attributes to it. Thus Mr. C. O. Mc-Laughlin, the Secretary of the Irish National Alliance, when asked recently concerning what he knew of Jones, answered:

"He was a member of the Alliance and one of the Secretaries of the Amnesty Association. The books of Amnesty Association. The books of the Alliance are open to the public, and the English Government can send its representatives to examine them if wishes to do so. Its principles, adopted at the Chicago convention last ear, have been published, and there s no secreey in the organization. Regarding Jones personally, Mr.

McLaughlin said:

"Jones frequently asked me to publish articles which he had written for the Irish Republic, but they were too wild and idiotic for a paper representing the alliance. Whether Jones is a friend of Tynan or Kearney, I do not know, but if he nows anything of a so called dynamite plot, I am satisfied that the whole thing must have originated in his own

It is highly probable that Mr. Mc-Laughlin's appreciation of Jones is correct, for it is well known that whenever the successive Tory Governments of Great Britain were anxious to convict any Irishman of a crime, they could always find ready witnesses to prove anything they desired, but their plots have frequently been circumvented by the clumsiness of their tools, as was the case when the Times Pigott conspiracy was laid bare through Pigott's bungling.

The reliance which should be placed on Jones' unsupported evidence maybe udged from the fact that while being questioned by Ivory's Counsel as to whether he took the Clan-na Gael oath without the intention to observe it, he admitted that such was the case. The testimony of such a man is utterly worthless, and it can only be in the abject want of respectable and reliable witnesses, that the Government places any reliance on it for the purpose of securing a conviction. From such facts, however, Irishmen who have the cause of their country at heart, should learn a useful lesson - not to place their hopes for Ireland on secret societies. which always afford an opportunity to traitors to betray them.

We do not mean to say that in the debates which have frequently taken place in the rooms of the Shamrock Club, or of other Irish societies in the United States, England would be spoken of generally in terms of respect. Her harsh treatment of Ireland has been such that the Irish exiles who have been driven from their country by bad laws, do not entertain the best of feeling towards the oppressors to whom they justly attribute their sufferings of the past, and if sometimes at the meetings of Irish patriots, especially in a foreign country, strong language of hostillty is used, due allowance must be made for the causes which have produced that hostility. On the whole, we are rather surprised at the moderation with which Irishmen in the United States speak of England, but if sometimes the bounds of moderation are transgressed, there is cause for it. But the Irishmen of the United States do not advocate dynamite methods in their aspirations for the liberation of Ireland, and all such plots as the one attributed to Tynan, Kearney & Co., meet with general reprobation, even if there are a few hotheaded patriots who advocate or propose them.

A former minister of the German-Lutheran denomination, Rev. Ernest Silicostker, of Lena, Ill., has been baptized by Father Meyer, of St. oseph's church, Freeport, and received ato the Catholic faith. He received first Communion recently, and has announced his intention of entering some Catholic order to be a Brother perhaps, studying for the priest-

ST. JANUA. The feast of St Janu Italian San Gennaro, 19th of September, and in the Cathedral of N usual so'emnity, and a excitement and ent people, which always a annual celebration of t another celebration wh on the first Sunday in The immediate caus enthusiasm of the p

> miraculous liquefaction blood on these days days following, the tir the miracle is repeated eight days, or, in ea guage, an octave. From an early hour of the feast, the thronged by the inhab by a large number especially from Engla

all anxiously awaiting

occasions is the occ

of the standing mirac St. Januarius was in the early years of tury, and was behead on 19th Sep., 305. H demned to be thrown, ions, to the wild be animals would not ha beheaded, and two s with the Bishop ma obtained and present Severus, Bishop of N about the year 400 th Januarius were tran cathedral, where the shrine beneath the h

On the special day it is customary to c from the chapel kept to the mai bring close to the containing the head upon immediately t stance which is seen gins to bubble and again, becoming at clear blood red color Pozzuoli notice that ment a bloodstain which the martyr w assumes a blood-red

This phenomenon gated by many scie ous creeds and nati eral hypotheses ha for the purpose of solution to it withou vention, but they a the Bishops and many of whom ha men of very great impostors palming people for centuri that any such hype Sir Humphrey

chemist who inv safety lamp, was made examination declared that they any known physi must be added the the clergy could deceive the many ness the miracle to if they could decei or for several year would not presum quently a deception dently be exposed perhaps, a most t

There cannot b sonable doubt of the acle, and on those the liquefaction which has someti the Neapolitans b good reason for b them.

On various occ was visited by p by eruptions of l relics were broug eration, and the e or entirely averte tion to the regula the public cerem takes place also amity. At the recen

saint's anniversa when the phial people, the bloo knelt in fervent minutes later th the fact was and of a gun from th salute of twenty from the fortres of the people wa eries were hung business houses whole city joined honor to the gr who is regarded of the Neapolitan

Every day is a li but a day repeat dare lose a day, at those that dare mis