The Catholic Liecard. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Rich street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription -82,00 per annum.

EDITORS:
REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,
Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."
REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,

Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEX. THOMAS COFFEY MESSRS. LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH, P. NEVEN and M. C. O'DONNELL are fully uthorized to receive subscriptions and transact II other business for the Catholic Record. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each sertion, agate measurement.

Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper an be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address hould invariably send us the name of their ormer post office.

## London, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1891.

IMPENDING FAMINE.

have during the last two weeks been playing havoc with the crops in Great Britain and Ireland. In some parts o Ulster and Leinster the fields were lying under two feet of water, and the very worst fears of impending famine, which may God avert, are agitating the minds and troubling the hearts of those most interested in the welfare of the people. It would appear as though Ireland were doomed every ten years to be smitten with the presence of actual starvation, or, at least, to have the grim spectre of a hard winter and general depression, induced by scarcity of the necessaries of life, staring its children in the face. England, no doubt, has been visited similarly with unceasing downpours of rain during the month of August, and her coasts are strewn with the wrecks of sea-faring vessels and fishing smacks. Nor has Caledonia escaped uninjured, as the cable reports tell of its vales being deluged and of its hills and coasts being assailed by furious storms of wind and rain. The position of both countries differs widely, however. While Scotland may experience a shortage in the harvest returns, custom, clanship and relationship between landlord and tenant will equalize the losses on both; and such visitation as actual starvation or famine among the tillers of the soil is always avoidable. In Glasgow, Edinburgh and other towns and cities, manufactures exist to a very large extent, and employment with remunerative wages is found for all. In England the cir cumstances and customs, if not the laws, which surround and protect the farming community, are still more favorable, and the wealth and provisions of the outside world are annually drawn into her multidudinous hives of industry. There are millions of people in England who trouble themselves much less about the state of the weather or the failure of the crops than they do about the price of skilled labor or the fluctuations of the trade market The industries and manufactures of England compete successfully with those of the rest of the world and her fleets visit every civilized and savage port in search of gold and luxuries, for which her manufactured commod ities in iron and cotton are bartered

The same happy condition of things existed for Ireland in the haleyon days when she enjoyed self-governmentwhen her own swift sailing and heavily laden vessels carried her potteries, her linens and her woolen goods to the ports of southern Europe, and brought back wine and gold and silk in exchange. In those early times the lord of the manor held the land in common with the tillers of the soil. What caused loss or prosperity to the people occasioned a like measure of inconven ience or self-gratulation to the princely proprietor. All shared alike in the nation's joys and sorrows. No want was felt that did 'not become general no victory was secured in which every man of the sept did not obtain his ade quate share of the spoils.

and exchanged.

But foreign rule and English laws destroyed Ireland's happiness as a people and well nigh ruined her existence as a nation. The old Celtic system of clans or septs was broken up the owners of the soil were removed by banishment or death. Adventurers who served in the armies of William and Cromwell took their place And the people, who were in part owners at will of foreign, bigoted, brutal landlords, who held in the supremest conas slaves.

and cruel laws were enacted whereby rics will also be conferred on them.

all home manufactures and every industrial enterprise were utterly discouraged and destroyed. All woolen goods, tweeds, serges and broadcloth, in whose manufacture the Irish artizan excelled, were forbidden exportation to foreign lands under very heavy penalties. They were allowed to be brought over to England, but in English vessels. Finally they were absolutely prohibited from exportation to any port, and being confined to Ireland's limited trade, and having to contend with free importation of English goods, the factories in Ireland were in a few years effectually closed up. Agriculture became the only possible source of profit or means of existence in Ireland. But agriculture was so weighted with landlordism and so handicapped with exactions in the shape of tithes, fines and penalties that for nigh three centuries the nation has been reduced to a state of comparative beggary and Heavy rains and disastrous floods of periodical famine.

> Legislative independence, or Home Rule, it is to be fondly hoped, will put an end, and forever, to this state of things. Already vast measures of relief to the industrious tenant have been secured by the persevering and self-sacrificing labors of the Nationalist party in Ireland and the liberal legislation of the Commons in England, Soon must Ireland have full control of her own immense resources of mineral, industrial and agricultural wealth. Ireland's annual revenue, instead of being sent abroad to minister to the pleasures and encourage the idleness and vices of absentee landlords, shall be kept at home and used in developing the varied resources and hidden treasures of the land.

As rents have been lowered from 20 to 50 per cent., the deluge of rain that has wrought so much widespread damage to the crops in Ireland will be more easily borne with, and the usual consequence—a general famine—will this year be averted. Still we fear much misery will be felt in the remote and poorer districts, and appeals may be made to our charity as well as to our patriotism. Although we have many demands to meet here in Canada, and are obliged frequently to put our hands into our pockets for the maintenance of our schools, our churches and our orphan asylums and other charities, yet there is not one among the poorest of us who has not something left towards relieving suffering humanity wherever found, especially when the cry of distress is wafted to us across the waves from our own native isle. There our brothers still dwell; and there holy prayer and the one great Sacrifice ascend daily to the Throne of Mercy from many hearts and from many altars calling down blessings on every willing hand that bestows for sweet charity's sake.

The despatches received during the week continue the doleful tale of deepening distress and most gloomy pros pects for the coming winter. One re port cabled on Wednesday last states that the wheat crop in West Clare and other western districts of Ireland are, owing to the recent terribly rainy weather, "only fit for litter;" the potatoes are getting black, and the blight is general. One-third of the potato crop is already gone, and the barley and oats are rotting. County Cork is suffering the least from the effects of bad weather.

Should any contributions be sent to our office we shall deem it a sacred duty, as a pleasure, to transmit them immediately to the Archbishop of Dublin, or to any other Bishop of priest whom the donors may select as the dispensers of their charity in Ireland.

THE General Methodist Conference of Michigan has just made a huge stride on the question which has been agitating Methodist circles within the last few years—the question of permit ting women to take part in the government of the Church by being elected as members of Conference. It will be remembered that last year the General Conference of the whole Church, which assembled in New York, decided against their admission to that body. This decision was reached through the ministerial vote being adverse, though the lay vote was strongly affirmative. The Michigan Conference, which assembled last week at Grand Rapids, has resolved with the prince, became the tenants on admitting them to their body by an immense tay, and a very decisive clerical majority. The vote stood: laity, tempt both the nationality and the faith 8125 for, and 1147 against, the propoof those over whom they were appointed sition; clergy, 156 for, and 36 against. to rule with a rod of iron and to govern, If this indicates a general reaction, women will soon be admitted to the Lest foreign landlordism should fail General Conference as well, and the in entirely impoverishing the people probabilities are that as a matter of and crushing the national spirit, unjust Equal Rights some of the future Bishop- before his eyes by the spirits of the each individual has the right of judg- of the anti-Catholic measures which earning fame as a trustworthy, genial,

WHO IS THE "LADY"?

A new sensation, which from present appearances emanates from a wellknown, or at least well advertised, former no-Popery lecturer, has cropped up in Chicago and Cincinnati.

An English woman calling herself Miss Vera Ava, and representing herself as wealthy, appeared suddenly in Chicago on the first of August and stayed at the residence of Rev. Dr. Bolton, a minister attached to the Centenary Methodist Church of the city. She stated that her purpose is to raise the standard of living in the slums.

On the 9th of September Miss Ava requested Mrs. Bolton to accompany her to the Jesuits' College, where she had some business to transact. The two accordingly drove to that institution, where Miss Ava said she would only remain a few minutes. On arriv ing at the college Miss Ava requested Mrs. Bolton to face east. They had called there before and had always faced west. A priest received Miss Ava at the door, according to the account given, but instead of returning within a few minutes, she was absent fully two hours and a half before Mrs. Bolton sent her coach man to make enquiries. He, in com pany with several priests, then searched the house and church, but Miss Ava was nowhere to be found.

These particulars were given by Mrs. Bolton to a reporter of the asso ciated press. She added that Miss Ava was of prepossessing appearance, about thirty-eight years of age, and must have weighed two hundred and ten pounds. She joined the Central Methodist Church, and Mrs. Bolton was much impressed with her zeal and Christian charity, but she had not said or done anything which gave the notion that she had any partiality for Catholics.

The missing woman had purchased house on Monroe street and had left a family named Mingay in charge. Members of this family stated to the reporter that though Miss Ava was accustomed to say that she was wealthy, they were doubtful of this, as they had no reason to think that this was the case. They doubt it; but they state that she was continually complaining against Catholics, and professed to think it was their intention to murder her, and blow up her house. Two days before her disappearence, she visited her house and professed to have received a letter which contained threats to murder her. Such letters she often received, according to Mrs. Bolton's statement, and the Mingays say she left her house in a very excited state and drove away. They were much surprised that she should go to a Catholic church, as she hated the Catholic religion.

Father Kelly, the parish priest, stated that he had received a visit from a lady who came in a carriage, but, after an interview, he had shown her to the church through the door leading to it from the college, and had left her there, as she expressed a wish to pray here Afterwards the searce made which is spoken of above, but to the surprise of all she was nowhere to be found.

The strangest part of the story is now to be told. A lady calling herself Miss Vera Ava appeared suddenly in a Cincinnati drug store, on Friday, the 11th inst., declaring that she had no recollection how she had reached Cincinnati from Chicago. She said she had gone into the Jesuits' College on business with a satchel containing \$8000 "to pay a Jesuitical tariff," and while there the Jesuits, who were in council, demanded that she should publicly renounce her Methodist faith and return to the Catholic Church. She refused, and she was struck heavily on the left breast by two men who were very large, one of them being Father Fitzgerald, and the satchel with the money and valuables was taken from her. She then lost consciousness, and she knows nothing of what became of her except that she was drenched with water and deprived of her clothing, and now she finds herself in Cincinnati.

The whole story is a very fishy one, but it becomes somewhat clearer by the fact that telegrams sent to the New York and Chicago police with her description were answered with the suggestion that she is the celebrated Madame Diss De Barr, who made the circuit of the States some years ago as an eloquent and acceptable lecturer against Popery. It was this same Madame Diss De Barr who not long ago swindled the rich lawyer Luther Marsh, of New York, of his property by spiritualistic deceits, furnishing his

centuries. She was imprisoned for her frauds, and was forced to disgorge part of her ill-gotten gains.

The Cincinnati police think she is insane, but this is not certain. She is, however, kept in the House of Detention until more be known of her. The description corresponds very well with that which is given of Madame Diss De Barr, who has been hidden for some time from the eyes of the public. Mrs. Diss De Barr is known also to have been very assiduous in attempting to ensnare or blackmail New York priests by representing herself as a devout Catholic, and going frequently to confession, and spending much of her time praying in the churches, until she was exposed as a spiritualistic fraud. It is highly probable that the Chicago-Cincinnati tale is simply another attempt of the same character made by the same lady, who, like Miss Ava, is a fluent talker, with extensive knowledge and experience acquired by travel.

Another thing which confirms this view of the case is that she refuses to tell where she lived before coming to Chicago. She says that is her affair; but she must have her \$8,00 paid back to her.

Father Kelly, of Chicago, when told of the new phase the matter had taken said the thing was too absurd to talk about. When asked on what business she called at the college, he said it was to talk to him about her plans for the reformation of destitute and fallen women. She represented herself to him as a Catholic, and had been several times at confession. He had supposed that this was really the case, and he had received her just as he would have received any one calling on business: and as to her sudden disappearance, if necessary one witness can be produced who saw her enter the church with her bag of money and jewels, and another who saw her get into a carriage around the corner, after leaving it.

Miss Ava is just the right kind of person for a popular no-Popery lecturer.

## THE HERESY TRIALS.

We observe in the press, both secular and denominational, that the battle is still raging between the various factions in the different sects concerning against the doctrines which he taught, the manner in which Dr. Briggs, of the New York (Presbyterian) Union Theological Seminary, was dealt with by the General Assembly at the meeting of that body held at Detroit this summer; and it is carried on with considerable warmth. It is not confined, however, to the treatment of the case of the Dr. but extends to the general attitude which the Christian Church ought to take in regard to the trial of clergymen accused of teaching heresy against the creed of those Protestant sects to which they belong. The fact, nevertheless, remains, that it is the Briggs affair which is the chief cause of the

discussion which is now going on. This is not very much to be wondered at, because this now celebrated case has attracted the attention of the on the 9th inst. He was born at Mont- in attendance, are well provided for whole community, inasmuch as Dr. Briggs denies the divine inspiration of Scripture, and thus saps the foundation

itself of Christianity. Our readers will remember that Dr. Briggs, on his appointment to the chair of Biblical Theology in the seminary of which he is a professor, openly denied the divine inspiration of Scripture, and maintained that reason is of equal authority with it. The seminary in which he is a professor is subject to the General Assembly to the extent that the Assembly can veto the appointment of professors, and this it has done with Dr. Briggs. Some of the press accuse the Assembly of intolerance for so doing, while others laud its action as heroic.

Professor Smyth, of New York, is one of those who think that the General Assembly acted illiberally towards the other professor. He has said that the Church is in "a panie which blinds, stultifies and demoralizes it." The New York Observer, on the other hand, is of opinion that the action of the Assembly in condemning the Doctor is a proof of courage, and it vindicates the churches generally for maintaining the faith by condemning those as heretics who repudiate their standards of belief, or their Confessions of Faith.

There is, undoubtedly, some good reason in the remarks of the Observer, to this extent, that any Protestant Church is forced by necessity to insist that its ministers shall teach the doctrines which it upholds, for otherwise it would acknowledge its own falsity. Nevertheless there is a great inconsist great masters who have been dead for ing for himself the doctrines which he are now proving to be so disastrous to and attentive ship-master for the last

should believe. A Church which maintains such a principle as this surely can have no right to insist that either clergy or laity should be bound to accept any special creed, and any punishment inflicted for refusing to teach any particular doctrine is an act of unreasonable persecution.

A greater inconsistency cannot be imagined than to proclaim the complete liberty of man to believe what he pleases, and yet to condemn him as a heretic for not believing some special doctrine. It is evident, therefore, that in condemning Dr. Briggs, the General Assembly of Presbyterian ism condemned itself.

The Methodist Review is another periodical which is lavish in its praises of the Assembly, which, it says, "has demonstrated to the world that the Presbyterian Church is greater than any man in it," and it foretells that the effect of the action of that Church will be to check . . . the rationalistic tendency of younger scholars who imagine that the bible in its literary character is wholly misunderstood, and that they have come into the world to correct old errors and elevate the great book on new and solid foundations.'

We venture to say that the action of the Assembly will have no such effect. Rationalistic thought has already made such headway among Presbyterians that it cannot be so readily checked. It is confidently stated that already the majority of Presbyterian ministers in the State of New York are Unitarians in their belief: that is to say, they are not believers in the divinity of Christ, and they are therefore not really Christians.. So true is this that Dr. Briggs is almost unanimously sustained in his Rationalism by the professors of the Theological College in which he is a teacher, and a large section of the clergy openly sympathize with him, and look upon the action of the General Assembly as an act of tyranny. They openly maintain that the Assembly ought not to interfere with the liberty of thought. It must be remarked also that in vetoing the appointment of the Doctor the action of the Assembly was really very weak. It passed no condemnation and many of the ministers who voted with the majority in condemnation of him expressly declared that they did so, rather on account of his vacillation. which they thought made him unfit to be a Professor of Biblical Theology, than on account of his Rationalism. We must say, therefore, that we dis agree with those who so much laud the Assembly as being the bold upholders of Christian truth. We consider their action as very feeble where the circumstances called for a courageous pronouncement.

## DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT GREEVY, OF FRANCE.

Francois Paul Jules Greevy, ex-Sour-Vaudrieux in the Jura, on 15th French Revolution of 1830, and in 1848 he was made Comissary of the Provisional Government which took office on the overthrow of Louis Phillipe. He was opposed to the Government of Louis Napoleon and to the Roman expedition whereby Napoleon protected the Holy Father from the violence of the Garibaldian revolutionists until by the disastrous war with Germany the latter was forced to withdraw the French troops from Rome, thus leaving the Pope to the mercy of King Victor Emmanuel.

When Napoleon made his celebrated coup d'etat which placed him on the French throne as Emperor, M. Greevy retired from political life, but in 1869 he was again returned as deputy for the Jura, and when President McMahon resigned in 1876 Mons. Greevy was elected by 563 votes to succeed him, General Chauzy receiving 99 votes. After the expiration of his seven years term of office he was re-elected for a similar period, but he resigned in 1887. owing to the exposure of a scandal in which his son-in-law, Mr. Wilson, was concerned, by sel! ing the Order of the Loyal Legion to rich Frenchmen. It was asserted by M. Greevy's opponents that he was cognizant of the transac- years, is spoken of as the next delegate tions, and the Deputies demanded his to the convention which one year from resignation, which he was at last now will be held in the Ambitious obliged to give, much against his will. City.

M. Greevy was thoroughly Re- At 8 a. m. you embark on the publican in his politics, and during his 'steamer "Ottawa," under the guidence ency in these heresy trials. It is the occupancy of the office of President his of Captain Duggan. The latter, of Irish house with numerous pictures painted primary principle of Protestantism that Government put into operation many birth, as the name implies, has been

the country. Among these was the abolition of religion from the schools and their laicization, the present result of which is that a generation has grown up in which a large percentage of the youth are neglectful of the practice of their religious duties. The general policy of the Republican Government, both under M. Greevy and his successors, has been anti-Catholic, the only restraint upon the rulers being the fact that the bulk of the population are thoroughly Catholic, though their apathy in politics has given to the Atheistic party an advantage which they have not been slow to use.

## THE UPPER OTTAWA

We spent a few very enjoyable days last week on the Ottawa River, and we fancy that were the grandeur of scenery and other attractions of this romantic and beautiful stream better known thousands would stop to enjoy them every summer, who now flit by on the C. P. R., without thinking that such marvels of picturesque loveliness are passed by unnoticed and unknown. Pembroke is but a few hours' ride on

the C. P. R. (Pullman if you choose)

from Ottawa city. You find the most pleasing and obliging entertainers in mine host and hostess of the Copeland House, who pay every attention to your comfort and enjoyment and give every possible information about the Ottawa. Lake Allumette, the Chapeau, the Petewawa, the five hundred wooded isles scattered over the broad expanse and along the swelling bosom of the Ottawa from Allumette Isle to the "Oiseau Rock " on " Deep River," finishing up with the tumbling cascades of the Deux Joachims. But before you set out on a voyage of exploration, to examine all those oft-told wonders that you never believed in, and to satisfy yourself that they are real, and very soon about to command respect from the world of tourists and health-seekers, first look around Pembroke itself. You will find it a very smart, thriving, pushing little town on the shores of Lake Allumette the latter 3x22 miles in extent). The Muskrat River, which empties into the lake, divides Pembroke into two almost equal parts, with the business houses and all the large stores on the west side; while the old town and most of the private dwellings, with welltrimmed lawns and flowered terraces. occupy the eastern division. The cathedral, convent and episcopal residence are on the west side, on an eminence that commands a splendid view of the lake and island, with the rising hills and Laurentides of Pontiac soaring to the clouds in the distance. Bishop Lorraine, now ten years in the episcopate, has done wonders since his arrival in this portion of his extensive vicariate. The church debt is all paid off; a grand episcopal residence, with accommodation for the diocesan priests on visit or in time of retreat, has been erected: the parochial schools, with President of the French Republic, died three hundred and eighty-five children All the boys are under the care of lay August, 1807, so that he was in his teachers: the girls are educated by the eighty-fifth year. He took part in the Gray Nuns. These have also a comvent where boarders are received, and an hospital where the sick and the wounded are attended to and their physical and spiritual ailments are assuaged. The cathedral, a stone structure of imposing dimensions, is beautifully decorated in the interior with frescoes and stained glass and ornamented pillars and statues that betray noniggardliness or cheese paring on the part of the Bishop or worshippers. In fact all the surroundings testify to a spirit of generosity, if not extravagance, on the part of both. The vestry -36x48-is carpeted and frescoed and upholstered without regard to cost and in excellent taste. The basement of the church is a church in itself, with richly decorated altar, confessionals. frescoes, and pews capable of accommodating four hundred people; to this is attached a vestry, which is also used for altar boys and for meetings of the St. Vincent de Paul society.

Pembroke has a very successful and ever-increasing branch of the C. M. B. A., with eighty-five members all in good standing, and all not only practical, as the rule requires, but zealous and fervent members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Michael Howe, merchant, who has filled the presidency for the last two

aboard and ar Duggan you vinced that enjoyment. то WARFor the last

twenty-two ye

SEPTE

been once mor rumors that w even almost some of the G trol the desti of themselves tinent of Euro been in the ai years, yet the and we may h continue to fact is not to b events have oc make the pros it has been fo view of the m concerned, th most fearful w witnessed, if On the secon Germany cele

the result of

humiliation of

tion of the fair

Lorraine to th

a short period

still able to re Paris, but wit in German pri not last long. The French been deeply a of this fatal bellicőse talk in on account time the Gern erent, both in courage and and in retor fight again.

Such recrir lated to allay they have bee tries ever sin 71, on this oc especial bitte it is now asser new hostilit Should this it is known to meet the a powers have Triple Allian effort has also draw Eng and it was eve agreed to it however, is stances whice point to the co given her adl

How is Fran alliance which Russia especially alor with those of and it seems find any fries has been made passed between might suppose standing of so Russia's des

quests in the

France has ce

see England these Powers carrying out of driving Er After the co the Russians occasion of Cronstadt, it land's desire that she had any alliance for this reason the fleet to Po French paper acceptance of dent Carnot. accepted, an offic rivaled that o war may no two powers, b not now desir other. It is t feelings any averted. Bu incidents very threaten and Russia, a

what may be are concerned umbrage to I have been offe vessels, which willing to British amba apology : and England with Again, per been given pass her Dardanelles

tate of thir Russia to cor thus seriously eastern inte

provisions of The English