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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,
Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

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London, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1892.

PROFESSOR SMITH AND HOME

Mr. Goldwin Smith has taken occasion from the reception recently accorded to the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Longford, to write to the London Times a letter which is both anti-Irish and anti-Catholic. Through the enterprise of the Toronto Globs the letter appears in the issue of that journal of the 14th inst. as transmitted by the Atlantic cable.

Mr. Smith is not noted for the soundness of his views on political or religious issues. In politics he has shown himself so inconsistent that no one pays the least attention to his enunciation of his views, and he has for some time past been endeavoring to attract attention to himself by working the well known "positively last appearance" dodge of worn-out star stage-actors; and now as Canadians so estimate him that they place no reliance on him, it would seem that he hopes to attract some notice in English political circles. He will find himself as much a failure there as in Canada, for there he has been long estimated at his real value.

In Canada Mr. Smith proclaims himself to be an ultra annexationist, as he professes to be an advocate for the fullest liberty of the people, but in British politics he is an extreme Tory, maintaining that Irishmen should continue to be oppressed as they have been in the past. This two faced policy would be regarded as an inconsistency in a statesman who looks for the welfare of any people; but in Mr. Smith it is with his past utterances. simply an indication of his hatred for a Celtic and Catholic race. He makes no effort to conceal this hatred, as the following extract from his letter to the Times will show:

"Mr. Blake bids us to separate the question of Home Rule from any question of religion or race. What can Irish Home Rule be but a question of religion and race? What is it at bottom but an attempt to carve out of and Roman Catholic nationality? It time. All the indications point to Sir is strange that public men, even in England, should have this fact so little before their minds. A Celtic and Roman Catholic nationality would unquestionably be the outcome of Home Rule That nationality would not less certainly stretch out its hands to all the enemies of the alien kingdom from ould have to choose between dismem berment and reconquest.'

This is certainly plain talk. shows Mr. Smith's inherent hostility to Catholics, as if Catholics alone are unfit for self-government. We have the evidence of Belgium, one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth, that the Catholic religion is not an obstacle to national progress and prosperity; and the position to which Irishmen have attained in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, even in the Republics of South America, is evidence that Irishmen are just as well fitted to take their full share in the government of any country as any other race. All this is fully recognized by the Liberal leaders in Great Britain, and it is because the people of Great Britain are now ashamed of having oppressed Ireland in the past that they have endorsed Mr. Gladstone's new policy of treating Irishmen justly. From the above extract it appears

that Mr. Smith is opposed to Irish Home Rule, not because he thinks that Home Rule is a wrong principle of govern ment, but because in the present case the benefit of it would be felt chiefly by Catholic Irishman. He should have lived in the seventeenth instead of the nineteenth century. He would have been a very suitable instrument in the hands of Oliver Cromwell to assist in grinding down the Celtic race, and in establishing the very state of affairs which has entailed poverty and discontent on the people of Ireland to the present day. Himself and his views are altogether out of place in an age and country which profess to have some respect for the principles of religious toleration and civil liberty.

Mr. Smith has positively no other ridiculous one against Home Rule for harangues, the object of which is to similarly.

Che Catholic ziecoro. Ireland. He backs up his views, however, by referring to the disastrous condition into which the Province of Quebec would possibly fall, and the miseries which the Protestant minority for the protecting arm of the Domin-

We might retort by enumerating the

miseries which the Catholic minorities might endure in the other Provinces of Canada were it not for the protection afforded by the influence exercised in the government of the Dominion by the thoroughly Catholic Province of Quebec, but we shall not imitate Mr. Goldwin Smith by conjuring up imaginary grievances. We need only say that if the authority of the Dominion Parliament over all Canada is sufficient protection for the Protestant minority in Quebec, the supremacy of the British Imperial Government will afford sufficient protection to the Protestant Irish minority, against any anti-Protestant legislation by an Irish Parliament, if such protection be required. We must add to this, however, that neither in Quebec, nor in Ireland, have the Catholic majorities persecute Protestants or even to ostracize them in politics. The large number of Protestants who are sent to Parliament in both countries from thoroughly Catholic constituencies is is to be found in the Protestant constituent parts of both Great Britain and Canada, wherein it is a rare thing that a Catholic is elected.

We have only to repeat what we have more than once proved fully, that the pretence of Mr. Goldwin Smith and the Ulster Orangemen that an Irish Parliament would persecute Protestants is but a ridiculous bugbear. We are quite satisfied that Mr. Smith knows this to be the case; but as he is probably well paid for writing, whether in the Toronto Mail or the London Times, he must write what will be acceptable to the managers and supporters of these Irish and Catholic-hating journals. Besides, the profession of such views is quite congenial to him, and consistent

CABINET CHANGES. Sir John Caldwell Abbott, Prime Minister of Canada, feeble in health after years of arduous labors, has gone to England, it is stated, for public business, but, no doubt, to consult eminent physicians as well. The probabilities are he shall have to retire from office, and that a new Government will the United Kingdom a separate Celtic be formed, within a short period of John Thompson as the successor to the premiership; in fact, he is the only hope of the present party in power. Dame Rumor is busy already with the names of many gentlemen who are to represent the various interests. A which it had torn itself away, and you great deal of anxiety is manifested as to whether Mr. Meredith, or some other prominent Protestant, shall or shall not be called upon to represent his class in the forthcoming shuffle. What principally interests us is the representation our people are to have in the rearrangements. We trust we have heard the last of geographical disabilities, and that the best man will be taken from the province where he may be found. It matters little to the Irish Catholies of Ontario whether the representation of their race and creed hails from this Province or any other in the Dominon, provided he be the right man in the right place. We feel called upon to make this statement, as in the past we are aware that one of our best men, Mr. Curran, M. P., has been deprived of promotion on the ground that be represents a Quebec constituency. Such ostracism is unjust and detrimental, and we hope the worthy representative of Montreal Centre may occupy a prominent place in the new Cabinet, and we shall be able to say, Patmam qui meruit ferat.

THE LATEST CRUSADE.

It is not often that the pulpit is made use of in Canada for the propagation of the peculiar political views of the its purpose as the medium through made known. But the Methodists of all the sects we know of seem to overlook most entirely the design for which religion has been instituted, as they appear to have permanently transformed many of their churches into political halls, and to have changed the Sunday, from being a day sanctified to the

make Methodism the sole depository of political power.

It will be remembered that during the course of last summer the Rev. Dr. Douglass of Montreal was called by the might possibly endure "were it not Niagara Conference which assembled at Tilsonburg to regale the assembled wisdom of the Methodist church, lay and clerical, with a tirade against Sir John Thompson, on the plea that he in next issue of the RECORD you will "is a lay Jesuit in the Government of greatly oblige this country;" and on this plea he protested against this gentleman's

position in the Cabinet. Dr. Douglass' bigotry was not an unexpected pyrotechnical display. He ordained and authorized by the chief was imported from Montreal by the Niagara Conference for the express purpose of preaching a political crusade, as is evident from the fact that he had delivered a very similar harangue before the same body a year before, so much to their satisfaction that he was invited a second time to

make a like exhibition of himself. On Sunday, the 9th inst., a sermon very similar to that of Dr. Douglass' Tilsonburg effort was delivered by ex-Bishop Carman in the Dundas street Centre Methodist Church of this teach all nations, baptizing them, ever shown the least desire to city, and so much importance was attached to it that it was published next day in the city papers. We may infer from these studied attacks upon a distinguished Catholic statesman of our Dominion that the dominproof of this. If there is any ostracism ant party among the Methodists have to be complained of in this respect, it determined to inaugurate a new political crusade against Catholics.

Well ; we do not fear the onslaught. Even this last characteristic sermon of the Methodist General Superintend ent has no terrors for us. Its only result will be to let the public know how thoroughly uninfluential are these religious leaders of Methodism even with their own co-religionists for we know that these political sermons will only make the preachers of them contemptible.

On the occasion to which we refer Dr. Carman gave utterance to the following:

"What would you do with the man who would give up his honest religious affections for even a minute to get the girl of his love? Is that the man to rust as the Premier of the Dominion What? Keep a man out of his place because he is a Roman Catholic? a million times, no! But this man ac cording to his position and place had shown what he would do. He is as good a citizen as myself, very likely, and I am perfectly willing to accord to him every right he personally enjoys. But this is not the point at all iberties of the old Gaelic (Gallican?) Church must be preserved. We have had good statesmen that were Catholics, and I can revere many things condo hate Jesuitism. And if a man would give up for so trifling a thing his religious convictions, are we going to trust him? What will you do with the man that would overturn the foundations of home and hold up on high a practice that will undermine and destroy every home in the country. going in between husband and wife Denounce a man for his religion? never! A Methodist would be no better loing these things.

This closing appeal to God and the angels that Dr. Carman would not denounce a man for his religion, we can only characterize as perjury. The doctor denounces Sir John Thompson for his religion. How does he know that the Hon. Minister of Justice gave up his religious convictions for trifle or no trifle? We venture to say that when Sir John Thompson became a Catholic he followed his religious convictions. But this is not what con cerns us here. The question with us is, is a Catholic to be shut out from political promotion in Canada on account of his religion? There have been politicians in Canada who desired to establish the Government on a no-Poperv basis; but they failed; and we prognosticate that the new crusade inaugurated by Drs. Carman and Douglass will fail also.

The nonsense about the Minister of Justice being a Jesuit is not worth the trouble of refutation. The learned doctors who advance it simply show that they need to go through their schoolboy days again. But be it granted for the sake of argument that such is the case. The Catholics of Canada are quite able to take the preachers, and it is indeed contrary to stand that Jesuits shall not be ostracized the spirit of our citizens that the in this country, any more then mempulpit should be thus prostituted from bers of the Epworth League or the Young Men's Christian Association, which the gospel of peace should be Let these Doctors continue their crusade if they will. They will find that Catholics in Canada know their rights and are able to maintain them. Politicians in bygone days who used the no-Popery cry as a means to attain political power had to be thrown aside as useless lumber, or governmental impossibilities. We are quite satisfied argument than this supremely worship of God, into a day for political that future experiments will result which passed through the streets

MINISTERIAL AUTHORITY.

To the Editor Catholic Record: DEAR SIR : - Will you k answer the following questions? kindly 1. Should any but properly ordained

ministers preach the Gospel? 2. On what authority do these revivalists, or evangelists as they call hemselves, preach the Gospel? have they any authority?

THE ANSWER.

1. The preaching the Gospel pertains solely to the clergy properly pastor to exercise clerical functions. This is clear from Holy Scripture and the canons of the Catholic Church.

All this we learn from the commission given by Christ to His Apostles (St. Matt. xxviii; 18, 20). In the first place the authority to teach is given by Christ by virtue of His unlimited authority derived from God the Father "All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth."

Then the authority is transmitted to the Apostles: "Going, therefore, etc.: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

We find this further declared by the Apostles St. Paul, Rom. x; 14, 15: "And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach inless they be sent?"

In Eph, iv; 11, 14 we are informed that Christ instituted and "gave some Apostles, and some Prophets, and some Evangelists, and other some pastors and doctors, for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.

There is no objection, however, to the private teaching of Christian doctrine by the laity, in subjection to and under the supervision of the authorized pastors of the Church who derive their mission by direct succession

from the Apostles. 2. From the principles already laid down it will be seen that the so-called revivalists and evangelists who preach without authority are in the position of Core, Dathan, and Abiron, who 'rose up against Moses, and with them two hundred and fifty others of the children of Israel." These were without legitimate authority and were severely punished by God. (Num. xvi.) That under the New Law the office of the preacher is equally subject to authority as under the Old is also clear from Heb. v, 4: "Neither doth any man take the honor to himself but he that is called by God as Aaron was.' Therefore not only self-appointed teachers, such as those described by our correspondent are condemned, but all who claim to derive their mission from any source except through the Apostolic succession, which alone was instituted by Christ for the exercise of the ministry. Hence all humanly instituted ordinations are prayers are not offered up. The mally valueless with the self-assumed mission on which the false teachers referred to by our correspondent rely. A true mission is to be found only in the Catholic Church, where there is true Apostolic succession and jurisdiction. -Ed. Catholic Record.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE period of office of His Honor Lieutenant Governor Tilley has expired, and it is currently reported that the gubernatorial chair will be filled during the next term by the Hon. John Costigan, M. I. R. Sir Leonard Tilley has occupied the eminent position during too consecutive terms since he quitted the post of Finance Minister.

THE French have recently achieved a series of successes in Dahomey, having defeated the Dahomians in several battles. Large numbers of repeating rifles have been found on the field of battle, which are said to have been furnished to King Behanzin by German traders, and this fact will be made one of the grievances which France has been accumulating against Germany. In one battle alone two hundred German repeating rifles were found on the field. The French are

day." The processionists consisted of the first division of the U. S. Army, the police, the Naval Brigade, the National Guard, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Fire Department, post office officials, volunteer military organizations, Italian military organization, German-American and other societies. The New York Herald of

"Never has any American city never, perhaps, has any European city witnessed a grander display than that which began in the metropolis early yesterday morning and ended last It was a glorious and fitting close of a season of festivities which have eclipsed anything ever before seen in New York or attempted in any other quarter of the country.

In Dr. Talmage's sermon preached on Sunday, the 9th of October, and published in many newspapers on the following day, he calls attention to the interesting fact that the successful voyage of Columbus which resulted so beneficially to mankind, was begun on a Friday, and it was also a Friday when he landed at San Salvador. Surely if there were evidence needed to prove that there is no foundation for the foolish superstition which regards Friday as an unlucky day for beginning an important undertaking this should be sufficient. If this superstition had prevailed in Catholic Spain in that Catholic age, certainly Columbus and his five hundred men would have selected another day for the beginning of their voyage; but the true Catholic entertains no such superstitious notions. Equally with "all incantations, charms, and spells," the catechism condemns "idle observations of omens and accidents and all such nonsensical remarks," as forbidden by the first commandment.

THE funeral of Ernest Renan took place in Paris on the 7th inst. There was, of course, no religious service, as the deceased was an infidel and persevered in his infidelity till death. Before dying he is reported as having expressed his positive wish that there should be no religious service, and he added insultingly, evidently with the purpose of bravado, that he was then in the position in which the Church desires to force its offices upon the dying. He needed not have made such a remark, as the Church does not permit the offices of religion to be read over the grave of those who die in a state of proclaimed infidelity. In case of doubtful dispositions, the Church mercifully interprets the doubt in favor of the deceased so that they may not be deprived of the benefit of the last rites admistered to the dying, but M. Renan seemed to have thought that the benefit from the administration of these rites goes to the Church. This is not the case, as it is the dying person who receives the benefit from them, and who endures the loss if Government gave the deceased a State The choir concluded with the hymn funeral. The only reason for doing this seems to have been to show that France is now ruled by infidels. Mons. Dourgois, the Minister of Public Instruction, delivered a funeral oration which was quite Pagan in character.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The Black Vell-Impressive Service at Hotel Dieu. Windsor-Five Novices receive the Veil, and make Final Vows in a Cloistered Community. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor Officiating, assisted by Dean Wagner and Father Gauthier.

"Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (John, xv., 13.) St. Teresa's day, 1892, was one of

glorious autumn sunshine. We were up with-not the traditonal lark but the noisy sparrow. A short ride on the most modern of public conveyances (an electric car), a shorter walk up a beautiful avenue bordered with handsome lawns and palatial homes, we find ourselves at the door of the noblest building in our city—Hotel Dieu. A sweet faced youthful Sister gives us kindly greeting, and conducts us to the chapel of the institution. The sight of the newly erected grate, or cloister, inspired a thrill of solemn thought on the approaching ceremony and the life of a cloistered nun. N'in

found on the field. The French are now pushing onward toward Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, and it is thought that the whole kingdom will soon be reduced to subjection to French authority.

THE Columbus celebrations held in various cities of the United States last week on the 11th and 12th October, we were everywhere most successful. It is estimated that a million of people were spectators of the procession which passed through the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets on the capital of Dahomey, and it is father Gauthier entered the chapel, and attended by Vy. Rev. Dean Wagner, and the Mass of the Holy Ghost was commenced, His Lordship being celebrations held in various cities of the United States last the passed through the streets of the procession which passed through the streets of the procession which passed through the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the city of New York on the streets of the capital of Dahomey, and it is thought the streets of the Gauthier entered the chapel, and attended by Vy. Rev. Dean Wagner, and the mass of the Holy Ghost was commenced, His Lordship help (Ghost was commenced, His Lordship in the Mass of the Holy Ghost was commenced, His Lordship in the Mass of the Holy Ghost was commenced, His Lordship of Chost was a commenced, His Lordship in the Mass of the Holy Ghost was a commenced, His Lordship in the Mass of the Holy Ghost was a commenced, His Lordship in the Mass of the Holy Ghost was a commenced, His Lordship being celebrations held in various cities of the United States last was the mouth of the Holy Ghost was a commenced, His Lordship being celebrations held in various cities of the United States last was the Holy Ghost was a commenced, His Lordship being celebrations held in w At 7:30 o'clock Bishop O'Connor and

12th, which was properly "Columbus of the beauties of a religious life, the peace and unity of the great model the Holy Family, Our Lady, St. Joseph and the Divine Child. model, her austerities, her piety and 13th inst. says of this display:

her love of suffering, in imitation of her Divine Master; the duties of a religious life was touched upon, and the promised reward of eternal salva-His Lordship closed his remarks with a series of interrogations, which were responded to in the usual manner. "My child, have you, withmanner. out any human consideration, continued in your resolution, persevering in your desires to make profession in this house, observing through life the rules of the constitution of the con-gregation of St. Joseph?" "This gregation of St. Joseph?" "This is my desire, my Lord, with the grace of God." "My child, the resolution is grand; the desire is generous; with faithful perseverance you are promised the eternal crown as the reward : to be unfaithful is to suffer the shame and confusion of the foolish virgins who heard the dreadful sentence, 'Amen I say to you, I know you not.'" After a brief pause His Lordship continued: "Do you promise to offer yourself for ever, in Poverty, Chastity and Obedi ence, in the service of the poor?" am resolved to persevere in the resolution I have made, and I ask the grace of God to help my endeavor." "Will you give your life, until death, in the ervice of Jesus Christ, and of the poor. and do you take Him as your Spouse ? "I will with all my heart, and most humbly ask His bless-

ing." Bishop.—" Deo Gratias."

The Bishop then returned to the altar. The novices prostrated th selves on the floor, the funeral pall was spread over them, whilst Dean Wagner entoned the Litany of the Saints, the cloistered choir responding. At the conclusion of the litany the pall was removed, and the novices took their former The choir chanted one of the places. psalms, the Bishop gave a benediction with his hand, and proceeded to bless the two back veils and two wreaths of white flowers, and then continued with the Mass. At the Communion the Bishop approached the cloister, bearing the Sacred Host in the ciborium. presence of the Blessed Sacrament the vows were made; then the newly professed received holy Communion followed by reception of the black veils and wreaths of flowers. The Mother Superior removed the white veils and arranged the black ones, then conducted Sisters Lousie and Josephine to

their respective places in choir.

The formula of the vows is: "God Eternal and most powerful, My Creator Sovereign Lord, I, Sister-come before you with all confidence in your mercy and goodness, possessed of the desire to serve you voluntarily, deliberately in the presence of the heavenly choir, and this community. I offer my life to my Divine Spouse, vowing poverty, chastity and obedience in the service of the poor, in the service of the poor, in union with the rules of St. Augustine. according to the constitution congregation. I here supplicate God, through the merits of His Divine Son and of our holy and Immaculate Mother and St. Joseph and St. Augustine, to give me the grace to conse crate myself to You in all my work and to continue faithful unto the end

The choir sung "Suscipe me Domini," followed by "Veni Sponsor Christi." The Bishop concluded the Mass. He then changed the chasuble, maniple and stole for the cope. The newly professed embraced the Sisters of the community; then clergy and choir joined in a grand "Te Deum. Ecce Quam Bonum

Confirmation at Smithville and Grimsby.

The Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton, acompanied by the Rev. Father Ryan, of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, very kindly came to this mission to administer the sacrament of confirmation, at the request of His Grace the Archbishop, who was unable to come. His Lordship confirmed fourteen candidates at Smithville on Sunday, Oct. 9th, and an equal number at Grimsby on the following morning, giving at the same time highly practical and most appropriate instructions on the nature of the sacra mentand the duties it imposes. As usual he exacted of the candidates a promise to abstain from all intoxicating liquors until twenty-one years of age, unless given to them as medicine by a physician or their parents, remarking that when they had kept this promise so long they would be wise enough to abstain for another like period of their own accord. Father Ryan, who said the Mass on both occasions, delighted the people of Smithon Sunday evening with a ville beautiful and very able discourse on the Holy Rosary. Both churches were very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the singing good as usual. His Lordship and worthy assistant seemed well pleased with their visit.

WHYIAMAT First Paper Issue

OCTOBER

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