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is important that the old as well as the new address be sent us. Agentor collectors have no authority to stop your paper unless the amount due is paid.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada. March 7th. 1990.
London, Ont.
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its 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. Ottawa, Canada. March 7th, 1900.

e faithful.

ssing you, and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.

†D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa
Apost. Deleg.

Matter intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 21, 1903.

The Dominion Government has bestowed the honor of the Senatorship on Mr. Thomas Coffey, publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD-for which he returns sincere thanks. His ambition will be to perform the duties of the high office in such a manner as to meet the approval of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Coffey thanks his very kind friends in different parts of the country who took a deep interest in his appointment and who sent many warm congratulations. For his friends of the press, both old and new, irrespective of party, he will always entertain feelings of gratitude and esteem for the special interest they manifested in his elevation to the Senatorship.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We suppose that the country hotel will get a much needed rest during the Lenten season. For those among our readers who know what kind of hotel we have in mind no description of it is necessary. They who are unacquainted with this scheme of making money, and incidentally of helping to curse this community with a gang of ne'er-dowells, can give thanks for their ignor-

This kind of hotel is patronized by the boys-" bad imitations of polished ungodliness. They are a rollicking crowd-good fellows all, and popular, as the saying goes, because they are nonentities. But they do not think so themselves. For, in common with other fools, they are afflicted with incurable vanity. Because they have learned the tricks of toughdom and acquired its ideas, they affect a contempt for anything not in accordance with their standards. Many of them discover their error when it is too late. But let us tell those who are willing to listen, whilst there is yet time, in what estimation they are held by the citizens hereabouts. A few among them are unworthy of the respect of any selfrespecting individual: the others are pitied. They spend freely, but the greater part of the money is made by sponging off their parents. They have also other accomplishments which need not be noted here. Moreover, their record is well known.

Now we want to tell them there is not a sensible father who would tolerate them in his household for one moment. And let us hope that no Catholic girl will be seen in their company. We are well within the bounds of moderation when we say that any girl who allows her name to be coupled with these gentry is courting disgrace. She may be innocent, but it will not take much argument to convince the hard-headed citizen to the contrary. The one and only thing for a selfrespecting girl'is to avoid them as she would a pestilence to regard an invitation to such driving parties as an insult. Let them keep their purity unflecked by the slightest suspicion of dishonor. Be not deceived by pretty nothings. Do not waste any sympathy on them. The manikins who pride themselves in their ability to dissect "high balls and play poker are not deserving of a thought from a good woman. Better to die painfully and lingeringly than to bear the stigma of their friendship. Keep your brothers out of the clutches of these carousing, Church-disgracing specimens of humanity. Do your part by your prayers and good example and the death of this country hotel will be near. It is a disturber of the peace of parishes-an abomination laden with the curses of fathers and mothers.

THE HOLY FATHER'S HEALTH.

Since the celebration of h's Jubilee on the 3rd inst. the Holy Father has been considerably exhausted, though not really sick, according to reports from Rome, and considerable anxiety has been felt for this reason. He has recovered from this exhaustion, and as he has expressed it "he feels quite himself again."

On March 10th His Holiness received ith great solemnity a delegation of British Catholics who presented him with offerings and loyal wishes for his good health and long life. The Duke of Norfolk led the delegation, and read a loval address in which the following passage occurs :

"We cannot forget the noble series of encyclicals in which you have regulated the affairs of the Church with the kingdoms of the world, while strenuously asserting that independ-ence of the Holy See which Catholics throughout the world will never cease

Catholies throughout the world, and mpire, will heartily concur with these

It is still the belief of those who sur-The fulfilment of this expectation is for Almighty God to determine.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that after a public reception of forty-two cardinals held in the Pope's private library on the 1st inst... at which the Holy Father spoke continuously and vigorously for half an hour, he felt himself stonger and more animated than before he made this exertion, though his physician, Dr. Lapponi endeavored to induce him to forego this reception.

THE OLD SPIRIT FLICKERS YET.

At Wingham a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge took place on the 12th. We always think it a pity that otherwise sensible men should waste their that for which the Orange Association seems to exist. Grand Master Sproule thought that to the existence of the Orange Association we owe our civil and religious liberty-which, we beg to assure our friend, Mr. Sproule, is simply a piece of sheer nonsense. And no person knows this better than the leaders of the Association. It is, of course, very advisable to keep up such a cry when a mis-fit politician is looking be brought into prominence.

We are told that the Grand Chaplain Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Brampton, gave a said that Orangemen and Church people were not in politics, but they were all the time. We have always had it dinned into our ears that the Orange Association was not a political one; but here we have the Grand Chaplain himself stating that the brethren should be politicians. It is to be regretted that we have at least one person who professes to be a minister of the God of Peace doing all in his power to stir up strife between neighbors of different

Mr. Walsh, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. We have many races and deavors to create a feeling of brotherly love amongst all classes and creeds is the man we admire - not the busybody who does all in his power to turn the country into a veritable bedlam. No one, Mr. Walsh, knows better than you do that the Catholics of this country would not-even if they could - persecute their Protestant neighbors. And for our part, we believe that the great mass of our Protestant fellow-citizens would not persecute their Catholic citizens. We might just as well expect that the Rocky Mountains are going to be moved to Toronto. Why not, therefore, settle down and endeavor to promote peace instead of discord.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF

FRANCE. Notwithstanding the refusal of Pope Leo XIII. to accede to Premier Combes demand that the French Government should have the exclusive right to fill vacant episcopal Sees the Premier has admitted before the Chamber of Deputies that it is not desirable to put an end to the Concordat, which, he says, is required by the religious sentiment of the French people. He made this declaration in answer to a Socialist Deputy who moved for the abolution of the Concordat, and in accordance with M. Combes' declaration, the Socialistic proposition was voted down by the

The Bishops of Annecy and Carcassone have not yet been allowed by the Government to take possession of their Sees, though they have been appointed to them for two years. M. Combes hopes that by thus excluding the Bishops from their Sees he will oblige the Holy Father to yield the point by allowing the Government to appoint the Bishops ; but the Pope has informed | nal bliss !

him that he would prefer that the Concordat should be cancelled rather than that he should make such a concession to any Government. Still less would he make it to a Government which has shown so much enmity to religion as the present so-called Republican Government of M. Combes.

In maintaining the Concordat, M. Combes said that "the people need religion." Surely such a contention is most inconsistent on his part, after doing so much to destroy religion in France. If the people need religion why should not rulers and Governments need religion also?

If religion, founded upon divine revelation, is necessary for the welfare of a country, it must be because public morality and the welfare of nations depend upon the belief in God, and that He has revealed Himself to mankind. But, surely, it is not necessary to the welfare of a nation that it should believe in a falsehood. To maintain of God, can do this. We must infer this to be the case is to set at naught specially those of the whole British the analogies of nature, and practically to deny the mutual interdependence of all created things upon each other, which is a truth which cannot be denied ound the Holy Father that he will by any student of nature; for nature attain the age of one hundred years. presents to our view a universe the parts of which are suited to each other as truly as are the wheels and pinions, pivots and springs of a watch concurrent to the purpose for which the watch itself was constructed. Everything in nature shows the unity of design in things created.

If, then, religion is necessary for the people, it must be necessary for those who like M. Combes regard themselves as belonging to the higher classes. Nowhere is religion more needed than among the higher classes, who would degenerate into mere animals without

The people of France will surely not take it as a compliment from their President that he has virtually protime in meeting for such a purpose as them, while the higher classes should know the truth, for this is what his way of stating the case amounts to.

We have long entertained the hope that the religious people of France would see the folly of M. Combes' per sistently irreligious policy; but we confess we have been hitherto greatly disappointed by their apathy. should hope that his latest pronounce ments upon the necessity of religion will open their eyes to the absurd posifor a place of refuge by which he may tion they occupy in supporting a Governnent which does not hesitate to tell them practically by the mouth of its leader that they are only fit to remain vigorous address declaring that it was in the ignorance which religious teaching inflicts upon them.

M. Combes makes the plea, however, that it is not against religion that his efforts are directed, but against a cleriealism which opposes the Republic and aims to restore an effete monarchy. This is a gross misrepresentation of the facts of the case. The Catholic people of France are not opposed to a true Republic which would govern in accordance with the real principles of Republicanism, and with the freely expressed opinions of the people. It cannot be denied that M. Combes has gained the support of a majority of many religious beliefs in this fair those who cast their votes at the last election by exercising an unendurable tyranny against the Catholic sentiment of the country. He gained the elections partly through the official vote, which he and his predecessor M. Waldeck-Rousseau endeavored to make Atheistic by the ostracism of all good Catholies from official positions, and partly through the apathy of the rural population; but we are still confident that the free vote of the people will yet be given to throw out of office their present Atheistic rulers, and to put into their places a truly Catholic Gov-

The case of France resembles very much that of Belgium, where for a time an Atheistic Government also attained nower. But the tyranny of Atheism was soon found to be unendurable, and at last that prosperous kingdom saw its folly in putting such rulers into power, and the result was that a Catholic Government was put into power which has given so great satisfaction that it has remained in power for nearly twenty years, notwithstanding the repeated infidel threats to overthrow it by revolutionary methods. We are confident that France also will soon be tired of the infidel policy which has maintained itself there so long.

By the Sacred Heart of Jesus must be understood not the lifeless heart separated from the body of Christ, but the tender, loving Heart of the Godman, the seat of all His emotions, the fountain of all his virtues, and the most touching embodiment of His infinite love for mankind. How much more, then, should our Saviour's Heart be the object of our devotion since all the thoughts, sentiments and emotions of this most loving Heart aim only at our salvation, and since it is always ready to receive truly penitent sinners, to forgive them, again to turn His love to them, and to make them sharers in eter-

THE APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS. J. D., of Rapid City, Manitoba, enquires whether Henry VIII. made Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, as is

stated in Buckley and Robertson's History of England and Canada. P. A., of Montreal, also enquires as to the mode in which Bishops were chosen in the Church from the beginning, de-

siring to know whether it is not ease that they were chosen by the laity, and if this be so, why any change was made in regard to this matter. We deem it well to treat these ques

tions together as they throw light upon each other.

In reply we have to say that a king or head of the State has no power to appoint a Bishop or Archbishop to any See, nor any authority to order the con secration of a Bishop, or otherwise to interfere in the administration of the Church. The Pope, alone, by virtue of his supreme authority over the Church that Cardinal Wolsey was not really made Archbishop of York by Henry VIII., but was appointed to that See by the Pope; though it was done at the desire of Henry.

Henry did nominate Cardinal Wolsey to the See of Tournai in France in 1513, after the capture of that city by the British army, the See being at that time vacant. The Pope would not, and did not confirm this appointment, but selected for it Bishop Guillard, the French nominee. But in January, 1514, Lincoln lost its Bishop by death, and Wolsey was appointed to that See by Pope Leo X. who thus confirmed Henry's choice. In June of the same year the Archbishop of York died, and Cardinal Wolsey was appointed by the Pope at Henry's desire.

In regard to the more general question, how Bishops are selected, we have to say, as we have already said above, that the Pope alone can do this; and a Bishop who has been nounced that ignorance is necessary for appointed by the Holy Father may select any Catholic Bishop to consecrate him to the office, with the assistance of two other Bishops. No other authority is absolutely requisite for the selection and consecration of a Bishop; but in order that a proper selection may be made, certain preliminaries are required, such as a due enquiry into the learning, piety, and capacity of the proposed priest to govern a diocese. These details are sent to the Pope to enable him to make the selection with

As it is impossible for the Holy Father to know sufficiently well the qualities and character of all the priests throughout the world, he must rely to a great extent on the judgment of those on the spot, and therefore Canon Law regulates that an election shall take place for the vacant diocese when a Bishop is to be selected. In most ountries which have been Catholic for a long time, or which have a very flourishing Catholic Church, the parish priests, or the chapter, who are likewise priests, select three names which are sent to the Pope, each of the three nominees being deemed worthy of the though they are not usually deemed equally so. Hence the names are designated in order dignissimus, dignior, ignus, which means the most worthy the more worthy, and worthy, whereby the opinion of the majority of the electors is made known. The Holy Father then makes the selection according to the information he has received but he is not obliged to select any one of these nominees, and in fact, sometimes he goes outside of them to make his selection, though this but rarely occurs.

In the United States, since 1884, the consultors (who are priests) and the irremovable rectors choose the three names which are sent to Rome; but the Bishops of the ecclesiastical province are required also to express approval or disapproval of the choice, giving reasons for disapproval. In Canada, the Bishops of the Province make the selection of names, as was the case also in the United States down to 1884.

We come now to the specific en

quiries of our correspondent P. A. In the beginning the Apostles, to whom universal jurisdiction was given by our Blessed Lord, had power to establish bishoprics, and St. Paul, who received the authority of an Apostle. exercised this power in regard to Titus and Timothy, placing Titus in Crete and Timothy at Ephesus.

Down to the sixth century episcopal Sees were for the most part established by the Bishops of the province, or by the patriarchs; but this was done in accordance with rules laid down by the Popes. In the earliest part of this period, after the death of the Apostles, tions will have considerable weight in and down to the fourth century the Popes had the sole right to appoint Bishops in the West; later, the suffrages of the clergy and laity were taken, and the Bishops of the province gave consent to the choice, this being an indispensable condition. All this was in accordance with rules which

were approved either implicitly or explicitly by the Holy See. But this arrangement was only temporary, and finally the Holy See reserved to itself the election and confirmation to certain Sees and afterwards to the Sees of all the Bishops of the Catholic world. This final step was taken in 1334 by Pope Benedict XII., because many inconveniences arose from allowing Bishops to Church. He asks that the Senat be elected and consecrated without express confirmation by the Popes. This was no usurpation, but was quite in accordance with the supreme authority conferred by Christ upon St. Peter, which passed down to his successors and at all times it was only by the consent, express or tacit, of the Popes that Bishops were validly elected.

From these explanations it will understood that the details of nomination of a Bishop to a See may vary at different times, but must be always subject to the rules of Canon Law as approved by the Pope. In some countries, lowever, there is an agreement whereby the Pope concedes to the sovereign or ruler a voice in the nomination which sometimes practically amounts almost to a veto on the appointment.

REPORTED DEATH OF MRS. MARGARET L. SHEPHERD.

The Michigan Catholic states that on Tuesday, March 3rd, a woman died at Harper Hospital, Detroit, whose name was registered as Mrs. L. Shepherd, and residence Toronto, Ont.

Friends of the deceased who called to see her at the Hospital state that she was "a very well known lecturess who had recently returned from a trip to Australia." and though a positive statement is not made that she is really the notorious "ex-nun" and defamer of the Catholic priesthood and sisterhoods known as Margaret L. Shepherd, the fact appears to established by informaation in possession of the Michigan Catholic that she is the same person.

The deceased woman was admitted to the Hospital on Feb. 7th., and while there an operation was deemed necessary. The operation was performed, but she did not rally from the shock.

It is well known to our readers that Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd has been engaged for many years in vilifying that members of religious Sisterhoods or Catholic Church in the United States, Canada and England, and that she went to Australia about a year ago where she continued the same work. Her calumnies were most atrocious, but she was everywhere refuted, and her own evil character and career were so thoroughly exposed that she could not stand long in any locality. Some months ago she left Australia after her character had been thoroughly shown up there, and the information given out regarding the person who died at Harper hospital tallies so closely with what is known of Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd. that there seems to be little doubt that she is the person whose death is reported.

It is stated that the remains were taken to Toronto for interment.

A WOULD-BE MORMON SENATOR

more thrown down the gauntlet of de- probably contains only a few houses flance to the United States Senate by and a blacksmith shop. We would the election of Reed Smoot to that body in spite of the practical warning ers who see these advertisements in given a couple of years ago to the effect | the daily papers and who feel inclined that no Mormon polygamist should be admitted to do duty as a Senator.

Mr. Smoot is one of the twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, and of course, genuine testimonials frewas made the Republican candidate for the Senatorship through the influence of that Church, notwithstanding the fact that he is a possible future head of they spend money on worthless trash the Church and all that this fact stands for. He has been publicly accused of of vulgar and flaming advertisements. polygamy, though he denies the accusa-

It was a condition of the admission of Utah as a State that polygamy should for all time be prohibited in the new State, and this condition was inserted in the State Constitution; and the pretence is put forward by Mormons that this condition is being honestly carried out in the administration of the laws. Notwithstanding this, an openly pro claimed polygamist was elected to the Senate two years ago, who was Mr. Roberts, but the Senate did so much honor to itself that Mr. Roberts was expelled from the House by a most decisive vote, as a lawbreaker in a matter which is to be regarded as of the utmost importance to public morality.

Now the Mormon Church aims again at having a high official of the Church in the Senate, and it has obtained the support of the Republican party in Utah for the position it has taken. It is to be feared that political consideraswaying the Republican majority in the Senate to not act with the same determination as heretofore in the maintenance of a great moral principle.

The matter will certainly be brought up in the Senate, as a formal protest has already been handed in against Reed Smoot taking his seat. The contemporary the CATHOLIC RECORD.

formal charge is brought by the Rev. J. L. Leilich, Superintendent of Meth. odist missions in Utah, that Smoot is a polygamist. Rev. Mr. Leilich makes a sworn statement that Smoot has 'plural wife" and that his marriage to the second wife is to be found on the secret record in possession of the President and Apostles of the Mormon should compel the Mormon authorities to produce this record. The maide name of this second wife has been given to the Senate and will be made public when an inquiry is begun.

Smoot is a man of education, about forty years of age, and is both wealthy and influential with his people, so that it is expected that a strong fight will be made in his behalf; but there is little doubt that there are senators of courage and determination who will fight just as resolutely on the other side of the case, and it is expected that there will be a more complete exposure than ever hitherto of the vile character of Mormonism as a religious system, and that their stratagems employed for the concealment of their breaches of the law will be brought to

It is our earnest hope that the United States Senate will sufficiently respect itself as to declare by its action in the present instance that it will allow no subterfuge to be successful whereby the sanctity of the marriage tie shall be tampered with, and that is will not permit a man who is openly or secretly a polygamist to sit in Council with the legislators of the country to assist in the making of laws to which it is his intention to bid defiance.

TRICKERY OF QUACKS. The Catholic Columbian deserv

nedicine trick by means of a test lette

directed to a religious whose nar address appear on one of its advertis ments. The letter came back with intimation that the could not be found at the address given. There is, then, no such ous in existence: that is clear. olics are frequently pained by the sight ligious communities in connection with those patent medicines and other productions. They ought all to be aware would they likely do it if they were, to give their names or pictures for such purposes. But there are plenty of non-Catholics who are not aware of the stringency ment on this point. These may be im posed on. Some among the Catholics are easy-going enough over the insult to their religious convictions, ofter jovial or drunken monks with satyr-like leers on their bloated sensual faces, o to heaven as they are seen on the stage, but never in real life. be more jealous for their holy religion than to regard such ropresentations as permissible in trade advertising, and steadily abstain from patronizing the placed on exhiwhere they are bition, either in the windows or o counter.-Philadelphia Catholic Stand-

The particular fraud referred to above makes a specialty of "testimonials." A name was recently given of a person said to reside on 35th avenue in The Mormons of Utah have once a small place in Quebec Province which strongly recommend such of our readto give the nostrums a trial to communicate with the parties who are said to furnish the "testimonials." There are, quently sent to persons who are doing an honest business, but we would advise our readers to be very careful lest forced on the people by sheer pressure

> We publish in this issue an address on the Land Question by Mr. D'Arcy Scott of Ottawa, son of the respected Secretary of State. Mr. Scott's treatment of the question shows that he is one of our coming men, and it will not be long, we trust, before he will occupy a prominent place in the public life of the Province.

We congratulate our city contemporary, The Advertiser, on its improved appearance. It is now one of the very best dailies in the country. The editorials are calm, judicial, argumentative, and at the same time bright and interesting. The selections are made with good taste, and-what is of importance-care is taken by the editorial management to eliminate all that objectionable sensationalism which appears to be a veritable disease amongst many of our American newspapers and few of those published in Canada. The new Advertiser building is an ornament to the city. Besides this, the very latest machinery has been provided. We have not the slightest doubt but that our bright contemporary will keep its place in the front row of Canadian journals. That such may be the case is the sincere wish of its

IRELA ABLE ADDRESS BY MR. " The Irish Land subject of a very inte Mr. D'Arcy Scott in Ottawa, Thursday e under the auspices of Literary and Scient attendance was very land occupied the c Mr. Scott pointed incident witnessed r

MARCH 21, 19

THE LAND QU

when the landlord Nationalist and Unio and Protestant sat and came to an aggiven the force of Parliament would peace in Ireland and of the past. Prior t were masters of Chu the tenants were the ect to be turned ou whether they were into and had to pay he demanded bill of 1881 establish fair rents and free s ly said t theo landl been treating the te in the past that Par step in and see in fr shall receive, and be paid upon your i and will not inc improvements." NEITHER PAI But while the duralished by Mr. Glads

to relieve the tens ndition far super efore, still the preship between la ership had been his fied neither party. the body established to revise the rents ich, and the t hand thought that too high. For a he Gladstone Act t its height with dual ownership wa a Conservative go ere kept in pow introduced a great Ashburton Act v oring about singl sisting the tenar landlords. This v the landlords cons Under the Ashl ment of the Lan the Land Purcha established. Whe ant came to te

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FAVORS 1 question which alled the cons driven off the g lords, and have up small hold These tenants of the property the been the policy and the United cate a redistr among the con so that each or acreage of good Where the la

the congested of of the land amo County Mayo ears of strife. made happy a purchase and b state. Adjoins the De Fre landlord refuse tenants are to If the policy law, the landl bought out at estates sold t Gladstone fixe 1881, there is by compulsion It could no

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would in a fe