

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname." — St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

In one of our Western Ontario towns, a few weeks ago, Judge Davis, of London, gave a verdict for plaintiff, in a case where a priest sued one of the members of his congregation for \$20 pastoral dues. So clear, indeed, was the case that the judge gave decision without any hesitation whatsoever. Leaving law out of the question altogether, it appears to us that even in a court of equity the pious church-goer would find a verdict recorded against him with very little delay.

In the matter of pastoral dues, it will be admitted, we think, by every one, that the priests, as a rule, have been very considerate, often suffering much inconvenience and discomfort through the thoughtlessness and frequently the penuriousness of Catholics who have a keen sense of the obligations of others in their regard, but who are extremely blind to their own shortcomings. A priest labors much and suffers much for his flock—he is supposed to be ready, and is ready and willing, at all times, in all seasons, to give his services to those over whom he has been placed as spiritual guide, counsellor and father. His resources consist of the well earned dues of those for whom he labors. It is not, then, something more than mere injustice in the conduct of many of our people, who give the world and its obligations, even its follies, ninety-nine per cent of their incomes and cast the miserable balance on the plate at Christmas and Easter collections.

It is strange, truly, to find how often even business men—those who handle large sums of money and who have placed to their credit in chartered banks an amount that means independence, if not affluence—will forget their obligations to God and His minister and dole out a miserable pittance when the time comes for payment of church obligations. We have many a time seen the wealthy merchant and the modest mechanic—the well-to-do farmer and the servant maid—on precisely the same level in the list of church contributions. Will we call this conduct meanness? It were difficult, indeed, to give it a proper name. Nearly all goes for the world, and the dregs are given to God. For church and for priest there should be more heart amongst the laity. The great majority are, in the matter of dues, noble souls, who give freely as much as their means will permit, but there are too many who, from year to year, value but slightly the great services they receive and the great obligation they are under to their spiritual guides. This is how a layman views the matter. We sincerely hope a change will come soon, and trust the cases will be few where the law will have to be invoked to correct injustice.

The Boers in South Africa are said to have the intention to establish a Republic in Mashonaland or Mankaland, a project which, if carried out, will effect British possessions in Manica. Portugal is accused of having consented to the Boer plan, and it is predicted that this will cause new trouble to arise between Great Britain and Portugal. It seems to be the last thought in all the international disputes in unhappy Africa to consult the rightful possessors of the soil, the natives themselves.

A NUMBER of Philadelphia ministers, together with such of the laity as they can influence, are making strenuous efforts to obtain a pardon for two bankers who were justly condemned to penitentiary for fraudulently enriching themselves at the expense of the hundreds of poor depositors who confided so much in their institution—the Bank of America—as to leave their savings therein. The bankers appropriated the funds to their own use, and for their gross dishonesty were sentenced to the mild punishment of imprisonment for three and four years respectively. Yet as a plea for defeating the demands of justice these clerical petitioners for their pardon actually quote Scripture. It is a disgrace to Christianity that the words of Holy Scripture should be so distorted as to be made to cover up the enormity of crimes so detestable as these men have been guilty of. But they were "pillars" of their respective Churches, and men of wealth, and for these reasons the ministers sympathize with them in their frauds perpetrated on the poor. Their own pastors are the most energetic workers for their release.

OWING to the strong feeling against Americans, which has been aroused in

Italy by the New Orleans lynching, there has been a falling off in the number of tourists' tickets purchased in the United States for Italy. It is thought that it is not safe for Americans to travel in Italy now, and one of the largest tourist houses asked the United States Legation to give the firm a letter assuring Americans that they may travel in Italy with safety. The legation replied that owing to continued violent newspaper attacks on Americans, it cannot give the assurance asked for.

It is said that the Pope is to be appointed arbitrator in another international dispute, namely, that between Portugal and the Free Congo State, regarding the boundary line between their possessions in Africa. Certainly there is no one who could arbitrate more honestly and intelligently.

The Republic of Ecuador still keeps up its high character as being one of the few countries in which both the people and the Government itself cling to their Catholic traditions immutably. The Parliament sometime ago voted a subsidy for the erection of a Basilica at Quito, and the Government is actively engaged in carrying out the wishes of the people's representatives; the people also give their labor towards its erection so that the funds available for the purpose may go as far as possible towards making the edifice worthy of their capital city. A traveller who made a visit there recently states that the faithful go themselves to the quarries and bring the stones in procession to the new church, singing canticles and accompanied by the priests. The Government also grant an annual subsidy to the Holy Father, holding it to be their duty to contribute towards the expense of conducting the affairs of the Church. Much is due to the staunch religious sentiments of the President, Garcia Moreno, that the Freemasons have hitherto failed in their efforts to engraft infidelity on the nation.

It is a gratifying piece of intelligence that the Priory of Lanthony Abbey, which is the convent instituted by Father Ignatius, the Anglican "Benedictine" deacon monk who recently visited America, was received into the Catholic Church at St. Mary's Abbey, Stanbrook. She saw the folly of playing the part of mock Benedictine nun any longer, and embraced the truth when she discovered it.

The Church of England, and with it the Salisbury Government, which maintains the Establishment, have sustained a severe blow by the passage to second reading of a bill which proposes to give the trustees of religious bodies the right to acquire compulsorily the freehold of places of worship upon giving compensation. The bill is designed to place Dissenters on an equal footing with the Church of England, as several Liberal members explained that in many districts where there are Tory landlords the Dissenters cannot procure a site for a place of worship. A considerable number of Conservatives voted for the bill, and it was carried by 218 to 110. The mover was Mr. Samuel Evans, member for Glamorganshire. The largeness of the majority, even in a Conservative House, is a forecast of what may be expected when disestablishment shall be an issue under a Liberal Government.

It is the custom in Cornell Law School for the graduating class to have a commencement address by some well-known lawyer, and the students of the senior class are permitted to signify the lawyer desired. The choice, however, is left to the faculty. This year the class unanimously selected Col. Bob Ingersoll. The faculty, however, refused to sanction the choice. Professor Collins states in answer to the questions of a reporter that the reason of the faculty for refusing to accept the students' choice is that the Colonel has not a national reputation, as a lawyer, but as a lecturer, whereas they want a lawyer who has made his reputation in the practice of the law. He declares that it is not because of Ingersoll's religious views that they declined to invite him, but solely on the ground which he has stated.

AN IOWA minister named Rev. Dr. Garton celebrated Easter on Monday, 30th April, to let the Christian world know that it could be done then as well as any other time, and that there is no need of being tied down by the usage of other Christians. It certainly requires a considerable amount of assurance for even so learned a divine as Dr. Garton pretends to be to set up his fancies against the practice of the whole Christian world from time immemorial. But there is another aspect to the matter. Protestants generally maintain that we should adhere in all things of

religion to Scripture, and "Dr." Garton certainly does not do this. The Scripture tells us that Christ was crucified on the Parasceve, which was always kept on the day of the full moon of the vernal equinox, or immediately following the equinox. The Easter Sunday on which our Lord rose from the dead was therefore the Sunday immediately following that full-moon. It follows, consequently, that the day on which the feast is observed is the very day on which Christ rose from the dead, as nearly as we can make it, if we celebrate it on a Sunday. Dr. Garton is, therefore, unscriptural in his celebration of the feast—but that is not a very uncommon thing with those persons who are always proclaiming their rigid adherence to Scripture.

A lot of sharpers succeeded in duping a large number of settlers in California by professing to put into practice the plan of living a life of unalloyed happiness set forth in Edward Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward." The settlement was called "the Kawash Colony," and it was claimed that the company owned four thousand acres of timber land, with one thousand acres of grazing land in Tuillare county. Applicants paid \$100 in cash to enter the community, and \$400 in degrees, \$5 at a time, hundreds, and it is estimated even thousands, having been working hard for years, living on cheap fare, and receiving only time checks for their pay. The revenue of the two leading men who conducted the fraud, Barnett G. Haskell and James J. Martin, was \$3,000 per month, but the victims will receive nothing, as the lands belong not to the company but to the Government. The fraud was exposed by the arrest and conviction of the trustees and leaders. The condition of the victims is most wretched, as most of them spent their all in getting to the colony, and they now have nothing. Those who were able to leave have done so.

A DIVORCE bill is now before the British House of Commons which proposes to assimilate the English to the Scotch law. It is said to be received very favorably and that it is likely to pass the Commons. By it either husband or wife may obtain a divorce for faithlessness, and four years' desertion will also entitle either party to obtain a decree of divorce. Hitherto there was a discrimination against the wife, who could not obtain a decree for faithlessness unless she could also prove cruelty. It is expected that the bill will be strongly opposed by the Bishops in the House of Lords, as the Church of England allows divorce only for the first mentioned cause. On this score it seems to us that they have little reason to complain, for the whole establishment, doctrine and ritual alike, depend upon Parliament. It is a curiously sight, however, to see the doctrines of the Church, which are supposed to be "the faith once delivered to the saints," depending upon an accidental majority in a Parliament composed of men of every grade of belief, and in which the church members are outnumbered by Catholics, Dissenters, Infidels and Jews. But such is the necessary result of Protestantism which makes the Church a merely local institution and acknowledges State supremacy. The Church of England prelates and clergy now-a-days feel the incubus which they brought upon themselves, but they must endure what it is too late to cure, except by disestablishment, which they feel as yet to be too high a price to pay for that Christian liberty implied in the divine words, "The truth shall make you free."

### NEW BOOKS.

Percy Wynn, or Making a Boy of Him. By Francis J. Finn, S. J. Price, cloth, \$1. Benziger Bros., New York.

The Holy Face. A series of meditations on the Litanies of the Holy Face. Adapted from the French of the Abbe J. B. Fourault, Priest of the Holy Face. Price, cloth, 50 cts. Benziger Bros., New York.

The Blessed Sacrament, and the Church of St. Martin at Liege. By Dean Cruik. Translated by permission of Monsignor Dauteloux, Bishop of Liege. Price, cloth, \$1. Published by the Catholic Publication Society Co., New York.

### A GOOD WORK.

The Sisters of Mercy, Tuam, have been unable for the last forty years to build a suitable chapel for the community, and have been obliged to make use of that for purpose of a large room in the convent. The Archbishop of Tuam, seeing the necessity of getting a new chapel, has kindly promised a large donation, and has given his sanction to their appealing for help. He considers this a good time to begin the building, as it will give employment.

The collection made up to this time by the Sisters of Mercy for the poor, and has given them a marble altar at work and to erect a marble altar at which Masses will be offered for all bene-

factors living and dead. The Sisters of Mercy confidently hope that their kind friends will generously respond to the appeal and secure for themselves the great benefit of the Holy Sacrifice. Convent of Mercy, Tuam, County Galway.

### IRISH NEWS.

LOOKS BAD FOR PARNELL. The reports of the McCarthyite members of the House of Commons who have canvassed the whole of Ireland have been collected. It is calculated from these reports that a general election in Ireland would cost twenty six Parnellite members of Parliament, including Parnell himself. Parnell's nominees would appropriate three seats—Dublin, Mayo and Clare—while the Unionists are expected to defeat McCarthy, Sexton, Henry Campbell and Redmond. This would leave the strength of the different parties as follows: McCarthyites, 72; Parnellites, 9; Unionists, 22.

THE DUBLIN NATIONAL FEDERATION. The Dublin National Federation in an article headed "Sentence of Death," referring to Mr. Redmond's statement at the meeting of the Tenants' Defence League, to the effect that a continuance of the plan of campaign was impossible in view of the fact that, with the exception of the Paris funds, there was no money to carry on the warfare against the landlords, says—Mr. Parnell's last clumsy trick ended in the evicted tenants being left to their fate. The duty of patriotism to the mission to the United States which was auspiciously commenced, and would have placed the evicted people out of danger, but he wrecked it relentlessly and unscrupulously. Mr. Redmond's declaration means that Parnell has closed the Paris fund and that while he cannot take it himself he will not let the evicted tenants have it.

At a meeting of the Irish National Federation at Dublin, David Sheehy, M. P. for South Galway, stated that five hundred branches of the National Federation have been formed within the past six weeks, and already 24,700 have been subscribed to carry out the purpose of the organization. Timothy Healy, who presided, referred to Redmond's remarks at the Tenants' Defence League meeting in regard to the impossibility of continuing the Plan of Campaign, as no funds were available. Healy said this statement to ruin the campaign tenants, all of whom, Healy said, were anti-Parnellites. Parnell, continued Healy, was in alliance with the Tories, and has undertaken, in order to please Balfour, to bring about a collapse of the plan of campaign on condition that no Conservative candidate should be put forward in opposition to him in Cork. But, said Healy, the evicted tenants would not be deserted. Even though Parnell abandoned them the Federation would not abandon them.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN. The latest news from Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, who are confined in Galway prison, is to the effect that they are well. They are allowed frequent intervals with friends, but they do not see each other except on Sunday, when they are allowed to have a brief conference before Mass, sitting on opposite benches in the centre of the prison chapel. They do not complain of their treatment.

PARNELL'S WEAKNESS. The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe cables the following: I have spent the last two weeks in Ireland, covering a good deal of ground in Leitrim and Monaghan, and talking of situation over at first hand with scores of representatives, persons, priests, merchants, professional men and landlords. There are just two towns in Ireland where Mr. Parnell has probably a majority following. One is Dublin, where the Free Press has exerted tremendous influence in his favor, and the other side has since been unable to get an intelligent hearing. The other is Thurles, where Parnell is to speak to-day on his way to Clonmel. With exception of these two towns, Parnell has a very small following, and is held in Ireland abruptly ends. Everywhere else he has a little mob of loafers ready to shout, fight, and take his money. But the great mass of voters are vehemently against him. This is true of sections near estates where the plan of campaign is in operation, and where evicted tenants live. His cynical denunciation of the American and the landlords and courts on a solemn pledge of support from the league, and who are so calmly thrown over, though Mr. Parnell has still personal control of over \$180,000 of league funds, is perhaps the most despicable action in his whole monstrous behavior since the Divorce Court exposure. His abandonment of the tenants is a part of the bargain. Tory vote of Cork is to be cast for him when he is finally compelled to face his constituents there. Fortunately there seems to be little to do. He is beaten, even with that aid from the enemies of the Nationalist cause. Within the next few days I believe Mr. McCarthy and Australian agent to the American and Australian public setting forth clearly the situation of seeing whether they can be maintained until after the next general election. They number some eight hundred families, and the cash in hand will last them only two or three weeks more.

MR. GLADSTONE READY. I hear to-day that Mr. Gladstone is in great spirits over the prospects of an early dissolution and is both eager for the fight and confident of the result. Whether the contest comes or is postponed till next year the remainder of the Parliamentary session, which, in an ordinary course, would stretch into August, will be full of striking episodes and important debates.

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe. Italy does not propose to make war on the United States. That is satisfactory for Italy. We go further and venture to affirm that Italy never had such an idea. Were hostilities to be declared, Italy would be in the delightful predicament of fighting at night four thousand miles from her base of supplies, while all American troops would be in the immediate vicinity of Sicilian and Neapolitan ports on her shores. Besides money, which is a big element in war, would be forthcoming for the encouragement of revolutionary attempts in the Papal States and the late Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Italy ought to be very much obliged to the citizens of New Orleans for having the citizens of New Orleans in their midst, the more particularly that of the miscreants lynched only two were Italian subjects, and of these one was a professional robber and the other a dealer in the cut-throat business, while both were fugitives from justice.

### Ave Maria.

This year the Queen Regent of Spain, in accordance with an old Catholic custom, released four prisoners condemned to death, at the Adoration of the Cross on Good Friday. This is the revival of an old Hebrew practice; it was very piously and touchingly performed this year in Spain, as it used to be throughout Europe in the Ages of Faith.

In the course of an interesting sketch of the great Indian missionary, Father de Smet, a writer in the Sacred Heart Review tells the story of the dying life of a Flathead chief, named Peter. When Father Mengarini first saw him, Peter was ninety years old, but all his faculties were unimpaired. The missionary styles him "an angel in human flesh." The old chief had heard of the "black-robes" from the Iroquois, and had long desired to be a Christian. His natural virtue had made him a chief while he was still a boy. At twelve years of age he resolved, as far as possible, to live in innocence, and Father Mengarini found him pure. He had life had been singularly peaceful and happy, and he left behind him a shining example of purity and simple trust in God, which more favored Christians might well emulate.

### BRANTFORD LETTER.

MISSION AT ST. BASIL'S CHURCH. On Sunday, April 19, three priests of the Redemptorist Order, Rev. Fathers McInerney, Daoud and Grogan, opened a mission at St. Basil's, taking full charge of the spiritual direction of the parish during the time their services continued. The order of the mission was Masses each morning at 5 and 8:30 o'clock, with sermon at each; in the evening at 7:30, rosary, sermon and Benediction. From the very beginning the people displayed the greatest interest, and there are many who can say that they have not missed hearing sermons any day since the mission opened. Almost every duty of the practical Catholic has been pointed out by the good Fathers; the practices of the Church in what is regarded by many as unimportant matters have been explained; the most profound doctrines of religion have been ably expounded; and many of us have been forgetting or neglecting things very religious instructions. After a couple of days the hearing of confessions began, and then, as the many who early availed themselves of the spiritual advantages offered were seen approaching the Blessed Sacrament, others were edified and inspired; and the attendance increased and the communications multiplied, and an enthusiasm seemed to fill the people in order to receive the blessings and advantages of the mission. After the middle of the week the confessions were always surrounded from 5 in the morning until late at night; seats in the church were hardly numerous enough for those who were coming; and it was not unusual to see crowds going half an hour or more before the time of the evening services in order to secure seats. On Saturday evening the children of the parish occupied the front of the church, very many of the young girls in white and wearing their first communion wreaths and veils. That evening the whole congregation were consecrated to the Mother of God. On Sunday, the 26th, the number who received holy Communion was unusually great. It was announced on Tuesday night, at high Mass, that Father Daoud preached an inspiring sermon on the Blessed Sacrament, and in the evening Father McInerney delivered a masterly discourse on Catholic Faith. Nearly an hour before the time of beginning the church began to fill, and by half past seven every seat was taken. The children filled the communion steps; there were chairs in the aisles, and yet hundreds were standing. Very many non-Catholics were among those present, and they bore away with them much fruit for meditation. The good missionaries did not spare themselves in their labors for the good of the people, and their efforts are highly appreciated by those for whom they labored, and it is certain that after Tuesday night there was not a Catholic in Brantford who had not availed himself of the blessing of the great occasion. The time chosen by Father Lennon for the

holding of the mission and his constant work among the careless ones of his flock have contributed greatly to making the mission what it has proved to be, the most successful ever held in Brantford.

A NOBLE GIFT. The Catholic people of Brantford, within a few years, have shown by many acts their appreciation of the privilege of contributing to the adornment of the House of God. It has been Father Lennon's happiness, during the comparatively short time he has been here, to receive many valuable gifts from his parishioners towards the beautifying of the church. The high altar, the bell, sanctuary lamp, and a number of the Stations of the Cross, are among those which we can recollect without an effort of thought. And now another has been added. A lady of the congregation has presented a magnificent altar of the Blessed Virgin, at a cost of \$500. It is indeed a work of art, in the medieval Gothic style, and a great addition to the appearance of the interior of the church. It was in position in the church on Sunday, April 19, and its presence was the first intimation the people had that such a gift was to be given. Priests and people appreciate highly the generosity of the donor.

### LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Major-General Whitmore, of the English army, and his wife have been received into the Church by the Cardinal-Archbishop.

St. Peter's church at Rome has a seating capacity of 55,000, but this number has never been in it at one time, though there have been 15,000 or 20,000 in it on several important occasions.

The Right Rev. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been informed "that his visit to Rome will be favorably viewed by the Pope, the latter wishing to consult him on American affairs."

Rev. J. Hogan, of New York, has been appointed pastor of Uppergrove parish in the Archdiocese of Toronto. He is a brilliant scholar and able orator and is heartily welcomed by the people. Since Father McGinlay's death the parish has been attended by Rev. R. McMahon of Brechin.

It is announced from Turin that the last of the Jewish family of Weil Wels has become a Catholic. The Baron of that name, who is about to marry the Countess of Villafranca, is preparing to enter the Church. All his sisters preceded him into the true fold.

Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of the Propaganda, presiding at the St. Patrick's day banquet held in Rome, praised the religious propaganda which Ireland exercised throughout the world. He said: "God is acting through the Irish people." Archbishop Walsh, who was also present, called the Irish "The Constructors of the Church," and recounted their religious history since the days of St. Patrick.

Statistics for the year 1890 show the great progress made by the Church in Scotland, giving the brightest hopes for the future. In the Archdiocese of Glasgow the faithful have increased in numbers, during the past year, by 10,000 and in the Diocese of Dunkeld by 4,000. The collection of dioceses presents a total of 348 priests, 338 churches, 318 schools, with a Catholic population of 352,749. Since 1866 there had been an increase of 149 in the number of priests, 137 in the number of churches, and 210 in the number of schools.

That Cardinal Lavigerie's efforts to have slavery abolished in Africa are meeting with great success is evident from a telegram recently received in London from Zanzibar which officially announces the conclusion of a treaty with the prominent chiefs by which the latter agree to abolish slavery at Witu. The present owners of slaves are allowed five years' grace in which to liberate, or in some other way dispose of the forced services of the men they now employ.

A lady of Louisville, Mrs. Jno. Preston, recently gave to Right Rev. Bishop Maes, of Covington, \$24,000 to be applied in the way in which the interests of religion may, in his estimation, be best advanced. The Bishop will, with this money, and a former magnificent donation given by the same generous lady, endow an institution for missionary priests who will largely devote themselves to making the truths of the Catholic religion known to those who are prejudiced against the Church. They will do this by means of lectures and explanations of Catholic doctrine.

The Meridian, Conn., Journal says of the growth of Catholicity in New England: "The growth of Catholicity in New England has astonished all who have given the matter any consideration. While in 1789, there were not probably more than 100 Catholics in New England, no bishop and but one priest, to-day there are in the same New England 1 Archbishop, 6 suffragan Bishops, more than 950 priests, and a Catholic population of more than a million and three quarters. In Boston alone there are 36 churches and 125 priests, ministering to a population of more than 200,000 souls—nearly one-half the population of Boston. It is certainly a wonderful growth, all things considered."

One of the ablest preachers in Madrid during Holy Week was Father Mortara, whose baptism in Rome attracted much attention some years ago. Father Mortara has been received in audience by Queen Christina, and has preached several sermons with a view to obtain assistance for the convent he founded some years ago in the Baquet town of Onate, near Victoria.

"Another son of the late General Sherman has applied for admission into the Roman Catholic Church. It is understood that he recklessly omitted to ask the permission of Brother Fulton." —Boston Herald.