



THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND REPUBLICANISM

LECTURE BY MGR. CAPEL

THE TEACHING OF THE CHURCH IS THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC.

Monsignor Capel was greeted by a large and intelligent audience at Central Music Hall in Chicago, and his great lecture, "The Catholic Church and Republicanism," was listened to with wrapt attention throughout its entire length. Among those on the platform with the distinguished divine were Judges Tuley, Gary, Drummond, Barnum, and Moran; Mayor Harrison, L. N. Stiles, C. C. Bonney, J. W. Arnold, W. A. Ambler, C. B. Hamill, Edward T. Gale, General Forsythe, Colonel Huntington, John Goran, Dr. Guerin, James Dalton, of Australia, Senator Hereley, Colonel W. P. Bend, Justice Haines, Dean Terry, Chancellor Gill, Fathers Masterton, Ryan, Waldron, Tighe, Conway, Fanning and MacNamee; Alexander Sullivan, J. J. Corcoran, M. J. Keay, W. Jackson, W. J. O'Nahan, Michael Keely, Thomas Brennan, Washington Healy and W. B. Rogers.

Edward T. Gale introduced Monsignor Capel, who was received with unbounded applause as he took his position at the speaker's stand. He began by stating that the practical teaching of the Catholic Church were very generally greatly misunderstood, and although he was not in the habit of lecturing from notes, he thought it was due to the intelligent audience before him that the statements he should make be based upon historical facts, should be so plainly stated as to avoid controversy. Referring to his notes he said at the time the constitution of this great country was called into existence, over a century ago, a representative body of Catholics called upon the illustrious Washington in the name of liberty and good government, and that eminent man said that he hoped the American people would ever be in advance, as the foremost nation of the world, in recognizing religious as well as civil liberty. Among that representative body of Catholics were such men as Bishop Carroll, Fitzsimmons, Lynch and many other laymen. When Dr. Carroll was appointed Bishop of Baltimore there were 40,000 Catholics in the United States, whose spiritual interests were watched over by thirty priests. The growth of the faith had been so marvelous that now they numbered 8,000,000 of people, guarded by 6,000 priests and sixty bishops, a growth unequalled by any other religious denomination.

The people who planted the Catholic faith here, said the speaker, came to the shores of America from a love of civil as well as religious liberty, and they were still imbued with as great a desire for fostering that liberty as when the first church was established on American soil. The teachings of the church were such regarding family relations and the peculiar collaborate lives of the priests that any poor Catholic mother could look with pride on the boy she held to her breast and cherish the inspiration that her son, if he did not achieve fame in the legislative halls of his country, might, what to her seemed far better, one day rule the whole Catholic Church. As an illustration of this he pointed to the fact that nearly all the Popes, from Adrian the Fourth to Pius the Ninth, had been the sons of poor, hard working parents. Looking at the teaching of the church from this standpoint it must be admitted that it was as thoroughly democratic as the United States was republican in its form of government. No doubt, looking at the church with its Pope, bishops, and priests, and failing to remember that the members of the church had a "voice in its government, it might be construed as monarchial. When the inside workings of the church were investigated, however, the liberty of its subjects was at once established. The church teaches individual redemption; that Jesus Christ died for all men, and it makes every child personally responsible for its acts as soon as its mind begins to develop, thus laying the foundation of the law of personal liberty, because of that personal responsibility. If the child is instructed in its duty, its intellect illuminated, and habits of introspection inculcated into its mind, it soon understands the doctrine of personal salvation, and this individuality is what the Catholic Church is striving to develop. It says, by all means give the intellect supernatural culture, and educational knowledge will fill the heart with the good and the mind with the useful at the same time. To this end the Church has established her own schools of learning. Truth is the same to all classes of people, whether Catholics, Protestants, or non-religionists. The Catholic Church with its 8,000,000 people is certainly a great factor, he argued, in supporting the Democratic Government of the Republic.

The Monsignor likened the family relationship of husband and wife, father, mother, and child to the church itself—God giving authority to the parents to govern the child; as we give authority to those we place in power to rule over us in church and state affairs. This power should not necessarily be subject to the will of those in authority, if that will be contrary to the will of God, who reigns supreme. It's the love of country, the love for the soil and the love for the native land that causes the German to speak with such richness of the fatherland, and the Irishman with such veneration of the home of his ancestors. No country that is inhabited by roving hordes can ever be great. It's the love of home that makes men battle for their country, and the church throws just

such an influence of love for the soil around its adherents. It was said that the angel asked St. James what Spain needed to make her happy, and the answer was a handsome race, a rich soil and a good constitution. The angel said with all these advantages the angels would even be tempted to dwell there; and such would be the case with this country, said the speaker. If all its inhabitants lived in the way the church instructs its members to live the angels would leave heaven to live in the United States.

What is said of the church government can be said of the public at large. God gives the power for self-government, and leaves it to society to arrange the plan, whether absolute, monarchial, representative or democratic, and the individuals thus placed in power are God's agents, to be respected as such. If these things be true, he concluded, then give freedom to the operation of that church to fulfill her great mission. Don't cramp her, and don't be suspicious of her when she goes to the poor, educates and makes them good citizens, and teaches them that by being such they can hope for a better life hereafter.

Monsignor Capel said he was sorry that there were members of the church who did not live up to its teachings, and there were other good Christian people before him whom he hoped would pardon him for telling them that they did not keep God's commandments. He would say this to his own people before these Protestants, in which he had heretofore been misquoted:—"You are the sons of those who came here in poverty, in the pride of the strength of your faith, against those who had driven them from their native homes by persecution; now ascend still higher, go forth as your fathers did, strong in faith and charity, giving of your wealth to those who are poorer than yourselves." He thanked the audience for their indulgence, and stated that he would lecture on Thursday evening in the same place for the benefit of St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, on "The Catholic Church and Modern Thought."

HATCHED BY DETECTIVES.

The Fenian Dynamite Plot at Quebec and the Vice-Regal Reception.

A GLANCE BEHIND THE SCENES.

WORKING UP THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.—The Quebec special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing of the Vice-Regal Reception, says:—

The curtain has fallen; the actors in the Vice-Regal pageant of the past week have gone home. What Quebec's otherwise loyal and hospitable welcome lacked in popular warmth as compared with some past vice-regal receptions was directly due to the injudicious intervention of the members of the Ottawa Government, and to their weak or intentional encouragement of the sensational rumors and unjust suspicions, industriously circulated by interested parties, as to the attitude and designs of a large and influential element of the old city's population. Indeed, it may be doubted whether His Excellency's advisers could have taken a step more calculated to smother the unfortunate prejudices of certain classes of Irishmen here and elsewhere against Lord Lansdowne than the one they took on that occasion in placing, or seeming to place, faith in the silly reports which credited the Irish inhabitants of Quebec with the entertainment of murderous designs against Her Majesty's Canadian representative. It may be stated that those reports were

INDIGNANTLY COULDED at the time, not only by local Irishmen, but by their fellow-citizens of every race and class in the place, who fully appreciated the absurdity of the humbug, which was being played upon, or by the Federal Ministers. In fact, there is no longer any manner of question that all the nonsense about the discovery of a Fenian dynamite plot here to blow up the vice-regal party was a pure invention, a put-up job by Government detectives, to give themselves importance and employment; and local opinion has pretty well fixed upon one of these gentry on the inter-colonial, who has been somewhat noted for his versatility in this respect, as the prime or the inspired instigator in the matter. But no matter with whom it originated, or whether it was calculated designedly or not, it is very certain that a more senseless and shallow contrivance of intriguing malice was never before credited by Canadian Ministers of the Crown, to the disgrace of an innocent community and the cruel terror of an illustrious lady for the safety of her husband.

It is admitted that a certain proportion of Quebec's Irish population were inclined to view Lord Lansdowne's appointment with disfavor, on account of their objections to him as an Irish landlord, and that this feeling had, to some extent, been aggravated by the rash utterances of a local sheet styled the Daily Telegraph, circulating extensively in their midst. But, to attribute to them murderous or menacing intentions with regard to the distinguished stranger, claiming for the first time their city's hospitality, was as preposterous as it was outrageous. In point of fact, the Irishmen of this city, as a class, are as respectable and as respectful, as law-abiding and as orderly, as any other element in the Dominion. Whatever may be their opinions of British and landlord institutions in Ireland, they have a

DEEP-ROOTED AND INTELLIGENT VENERATION for those of Canada, and have always shown

their readiness to uphold and defend them by their extensive contributions to the active militia of the district. Rightly or wrongly, from their own standpoint, many of them think that they have reason to disapprove of Lord Lansdowne's course as an Irish landlord. But that His Excellency enjoys their respect, and will receive their hearty and effective support, should occasion require it, in his capacity of Governor-General of the Dominion, there is no ground for question.

Under the circumstances it cannot be considered surprising that a sensitive race like the Irish should have resented the diabolical suspicion of which they were so maliciously and clumsily made the victims, and this they did in the only way left to them—by refraining as a body and through their representatives from all active participation in the public rejoicings on Lord Lansdowne's arrival. According to their own statements, they felt that if they took any prominent share in them they would be charged with ineluctability, or shadowed as would-be murderers by the horde of detectives with which the Government had flooded the city to the astonishment and disgust of all sensible people. These detective gentry seemed to have been drawn from all parts and to have included a considerable sprinkling of such importations as Sir John is said to have lately introduced into the public service at Ottawa.

THE ARTFULNESS with which the French-Canadian enthusiasm was aroused for the occasion and thrown into vivid contrast with the Irish abatement from the demonstration and their apparent coldness, if not worse, towards Lord Lansdowne, was another marked feature of the Quebec reception which should not be overlooked, bespeaking, as it did, the cunning hand of Sir Hector Langevin and the desire of that worthy knight to impress their Excellencies favorably from the start with the superior loyalty and affection of his fellow-countrymen of this Province, in view of future possibilities as regards the Premiership. For weeks before the arrival of the vice-regal party the most persistent and earnest appeals were made by the French local organs of the Government to their leaders to give the new Governor a right loyal

FRENCH-CANADIAN RECEPTION, special stress being laid upon his claims to the affection of that element by reason of the French blood in his veins. The result to some extent justified Sir Hector's calculations. The crowds that welcomed Lord and Lady Lansdowne were mainly French Canadian, and though their enthusiasm did not work itself up to any remarkable pitch until His Excellency, in most correct and agreeable French, began to reply to the Corporation address presented to him in the Music Hall, it was afterwards all pretty fair sailing, and the wirepull behind the scenes got all the applause he had so ably schemed for.

O'DONNELL'S DEFENSE.

SECRETARY FREILINGHUYSEN ASSURING THE AVENUE PROPER PROTECTION IF AN AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—After a mass meeting held in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, October 15, in the interest of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the informer, Mayor Harrison, who presided at the gathering, wrote Secretary Freilinghuyesen on the subject, also inclosing him the resolutions adopted. Under date of October 28 His Honor has received the following copy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. HOW CARVER H. HARRISON, CHICAGO, Ill. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., inclosing your resolutions adopted at a meeting of American citizens held in Chicago on Monday evening, the 15th inst., which referred to the case of Patrick O'Donnell, and in substance asks the executive to afford him the protection to which he is entitled, and request me to ask a courteous and complimentary relaxation of such bar or other rules as may deny to United States Counsel the right to plead in his defense during the approaching trial.

In response, I have the honor to inform you that in the event of its being ascertained that Patrick O'Donnell is an American citizen he will receive from the Executive Department of this government all the protection to which he is entitled in harmony with the request of the resolutions you inclose.

It is not within the province of this department to ask a modification of the rules of the court in a particular pending case. The system of laws which prevails as well in this country as in Great Britain is jealous of any interference of the executive with the judiciary department.

Should there be any necessity for the English court to be assured of the high position of counsel who go from this country to take part in the defense of O'Donnell, our Minister will be instructed to give the assurance of their standing. This being done, they or those associated with them can submit to the court such propositions as they deem the interests of their client demand. The courts of the country have not hesitated to eschew the courtesy now sought for members of the American bar, and I see no reason to anticipate that any of O'Donnell's counsel will be refused a hearing because not a member of the British bar. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK S. FREILINGHUYSEN.

A Terrible Disaster in the Irish Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 31st.—The steamer Holyhead belonging to the Northwestern Railway Company, while crossing the Irish Sea from Holyhead to Dublin to-day suddenly capsized and the crew and sixty passengers were drowned.

THE ENGLISH RADICALS

AND THEIR PROGRAMME.

The County Franchise and the Re-distribution of Seats—How the Bills Affect Ireland.

(Special Correspondence of the Irish News Agency.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The deliberations of the Leeds Convention of Radicals have their interest for Irishmen. As is well known, these gentlemen have called upon the Government to make the measure for the reduction of the County Franchise in England the first Bill of the next Session; and they have also declared that the question of the reduction of the Franchise and of the redistribution of seats, or, as Americans would call it, "of redistricting," should be treated in separate Bills, and in separate Sessions. It is not yet known whether these views will, or will not, be taken by the Ministry. The Cabinet does not meet until the first of second week in November, and by that time other events will have happened which will influence them in a different direction from that of the Leeds Convention. It seems to be the view of these Radical gentlemen that while the Franchise was lowered in England in the Counties no attempt should be made to deal with the much greater Franchise grievances of Ireland, where the people are still waiting for the towns for the same Franchise which was bestowed on Englishmen so far back as 1832. If this course should be persisted in, it is quite evident that the Irish party would have no choice but to join the Tories in the House of Commons in obstructing the Government measures; and it is possible, and even probable, that such a combination would destroy the chances of the Bill. It is unnecessary to further discuss this programme at the present moment as the main point of interest in the whole business is the fact that, whatever course the Government may take, probability points to the present Parliament lasting for two more sessions. Such a contingency would, on the whole, be of considerable advantage to the Irish cause. Of course, there is the risk, but it is small, of the popular enthusiasm dying away, or of division, or the other hundred and one risks of popular movements; but with the universal confidence in Mr. Parnell, and in his chief colleagues; and with the strong conviction among the people of what they can gain by union among themselves, and by worthy representatives in Parliament, the dangers appear infinitesimal. On the other hand, it is most desirable that further time should be given for the completion of more than one work of importance in Ireland—chiefly for the completion of the work of Registration. As has been said already, extraordinary efforts have been made by the National League throughout the country to add names to the Registry of voters; and this task has generally been attended with great, nay, unexpected success. In the City of Dublin there has been a net gain of about two thousand votes; and in the County of Dublin the Conservative majority has either been entirely obliterated or reduced to a vanishing point. In Armagh there has also been a considerable addition to the National voting power; and the result in Monaghan is such as to warrant every hope of Mr. Healy at the next election finding a colleague of the same opinions. But, notwithstanding these successes, it cannot be denied that some work yet remains to be done, and that another year's registration would have the effect of making success absolutely certain, instead of, as is largely probable, in perhaps seventy-five, if not eighty, Irish constituencies. For these reasons, Mr. Parnell will probably regard with pleasure the probability of a postponement of the general election. In connection with this subject, and as showing the progress of the national movement, attention is called to the fact that the vacancies in the Town Boards were largely contested throughout Ireland, and the now published result shows that the Nationalists have succeeded in two-thirds of the places in which they raised a contest.

SUPPRESSING THE FACTS.

DISCREDITABLE TACTICS OF THE OTTAWA PAPERS—ALDERMEN PROTESTING AGAINST AN ADDRESS TO LANSDOWNE.

An Ottawa correspondent writing to the Evening Citizen of Toronto, says:

Our city papers gave such an extravagant account of the welcome accorded to Lord Lansdowne that I am tempted to write the truth of the matter, even if the report proves a little stale. Suffice it to say, the descriptions showed an economy of truth, and a vividness of imagination, truly astonishing. Ottawa journalism is a veritable stable of Aegaeus so filthy, it would require a score of Hercules to clean it. The following will fully justify this statement. Of all the discreditable tactics to which unprincipled journalism can resort, that of suppressing facts is the most detestable and degrading. A journal that conceals facts in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public, is unworthy of support. It appears that Alderman Macdougall and Conway offered a manly protest to the address presented to Lord Lansdowne by the City Council. The Citizen, carefully suppressed all mention of this opposition, while the Free Press was silent as a sphinx. In this way people were led to believe the address was adopted without a dissenting voice. These papers are everlastingly abusing each other, but when the Irish Catholics are to be hoodwinked, they willingly clasp hands. Two mortal foes united when the Saviour was about to be crucified, and history tends to repeat itself. It follows that the truthful and intelligent organs just named require constant and careful watching. The Catholic Record was the first to expose our city press in this matter. After a brief statement of the case, the Record concludes:—"In view of this fact we gladly commend the action of Aldermen Macdougall and Conway in their assertion of an undoubted right, and in their efforts to guard historic truth against the onslaught of fulsome flatterers." Mr. P. Conway opposed the address in committee, but he went to Rideau Hall to aid in presenting it. The least that can be said of such conduct is that it is highly inconsistent. Mr. F. Macdougall, as his name indicates, is of Scotch origin; yet he not only opposed an address "to such a tyrant," but positively refused to be present at the reception. In view of all this, I beg to amend the commendation of the Record by withdrawing the name of Ald. Conway who—backed down.

Irish Affairs.

Disorders in Londonderry, arising from the hostility between the Nationalists and Orangemen, continue. A Nationalist was stabbed on Friday, and rows and beating of persons are numerous on all sides. Revolvers and other dangerous weapons are used. Great anxiety is felt by the authorities and reputable people.

Several hundred women, working in a factory in Londonderry, struck on Friday because the proprietor refused to discharge a man who moved that the corporation rescind its resolution granting permission to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to deliver a lecture in the City Hall. The women paraded the streets shouting "God Save Ireland." They were attacked and stoned by a mob, which they fought desperately. The police finally dispersed the mob.

The disorders continue, and at times assume the proportions of a riot. A large number of windows have been smashed and several houses badly wrecked by the storm of stones thrown into them. The throwing of bottles on the streets has become general, and many persons have been seriously injured by being hit on the head with them. A prominent Nationalist, while walking in the streets to-day, was dangerously stabbed by an unknown assailant, who made his escape. The report of this outrage caused party feeling to run so high that in the disturbance following revolvers were freely used, and several persons are reported to have been shot. Combats are occurring hourly, and it is feared

that during the night a serious riot may take place.

On his arrival in Dublin on Saturday night Lord Mayor Dawson was met by fifty thousand people and accorded an ovation. A torchlight procession, with five bands of music, escorted the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House. There was intense enthusiasm, especially on College Green, where the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sexton addressed the crowd, and declared that the triumph of Home Rule was rapidly approaching. On arrival at the Mansion House a deputation presented to the Lord Mayor an address signed by twelve members of Parliament and other leading citizens. Father speeches were delivered from the window of the Mansion House to the immense crowd in the grounds about the building, who received the orators with vociferous cheering. Mr. Thynne, the Government minister in command at Derry, who came to Dublin with Mayor Dawson, declares that the whole Orange party in Derry on Thursday did not exceed five hundred persons and that the Nationalist women would have routed them but for the protection given the Orangemen by the police.

A man handed a red to a dock policeman on Friday evening, and requested the officer to deliver it to another constable. The parcel was placed in the dockyard and subsequently it exploded.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, the Pope will hold a consultation with Mr. Errington, Cardinal Manning, and several American bishops on the question of Irish emigration to America.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., spoke at Glasgow, Monday evening, Nov. 5th, on "Castle Rule in Ireland." A large number of Orangemen attempted to interfere with the meeting, but were prevented from stoning the hall by a large force of police.

The chief organizer of the Derry riots, says the Star, was Lord Ernest Hamilton, an officer in a hussar regiment, and son of the Duke of Abercorn, who has twice been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Conservative administration. Dawson is a man of well-known moderation and amiability, and his lecture was a logical and calm demand for a reduction of the franchise. The Times and Tory journals applauded the Orangemen, and the Radicals call for their prosecution.

The New York Sun's cable letter says:—Ireland is asking whether she is to be included in the franchise. An Irish member wrote a letter, complaining that the Leeds convention had passed over his country in silence, and Mr. Schadhurst, secretary to the Birmingham caucus, and Mr. Chamberlain's right hand man, promptly replied that the Leeds resolutions were distinctly intended to include Ireland.

THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS.

Intense Excitement in the Metropolis.

GUARDING THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Perpetrators of the Deed Still at Large.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA HEARD FROM.

"A Sample of What's Being Done?"

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The excitement over the explosions in the underground railroad last evening was very great. A large number of policemen were on duty all night at the various stations and guarding the line. A heavy force was watching the House of Parliament and other public buildings. The explosion at Charing Cross occurred 200 yards west of the station; there was no train there, and the walls of the tunnel were battered, but the rails were not misplaced. The windows in the station were blown out, but the roof was not damaged, and no person hurt there. At Praed street the force of the explosion was terrible. Workmen all night were

REMOVING THE DEBRIS, and have not yet finished, nor has the damage been repaired. The tunnel was not destroyed, but a deep hole was excavated in the road-bed. The brickwork was blown out and the gas pipes and telegraph lines broken. The refreshment saloon was wrecked, and the windows of the other rooms smashed. The explosion occurred immediately under the passing train forty yards west of the station. All the persons injured were in the last two carriages; twenty-three of the wounded were taken to the hospital, four seriously hurt but are expected to recover. The others were able to go to their homes during the night. Both explosions occurred about 9 p.m. All the available detectives are searching for

THE PERPETRATORS, but no clue has yet been obtained. The police deny that any rocket cartridges have been found. No traces have been discovered of the nature of the explosives. The explosions could not have been caused by coal gas. Trains are running again as usual this morning. No explosives have yet been found at Praed street station. The Inspector of the Home Office who examined the damaged train believes the cartridges were made of first order of explosives such as gun cotton were used. The guard stated that while he was looking out of the car window just after the train left the station he saw

A SHOWER OF SPARKS, nearly undrained the carriage. Immediately afterwards he heard an explosion. The explosive used at Charing Cross was small in quantity and is not believed to have been dynamite.

New York, Oct. 31.—O'Donovan Rossa states that the explosion in London was the work of the Fenian Brotherhood. The work was done by a band of Fenians in London, who are in constant communication with their comrades in New York. The Woolwich explosion was another

SAMPLE OF WHAT'S BEING DONE.

London, he said, will be in ashes before long unless England gives up Ireland, and new developments may be expected any moment. It was the purpose of the Brotherhood to push the work rapidly and reduce England to submission.

WHAT THE IRISH PRESS SAYS ABOUT THE MATTER.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—United Ireland (the League's organ) pronounces the authors of the explosions in London idiots. The Freeman's Journal protests against Irishmen being hastily accused of being the authors of these outrages. The Irish Times asks why the Government does not vigorously remonstrate with President Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy, of which New York is the source.

HOME RULE IN JAMAICA.

An Agitation for Responsible Government.

New York, Nov. 3.—The following cable despatch from Jamaica, dated this morning, has been received by Mr. G. De Cordova, No. 127 Water street:—

"A monster political meeting was held last night in Kingston. It was a success, being an immense demonstration against the present system of government." The discontent of the people of Jamaica with the "Crown Colony" method of government, under which they have practically no voice in the administration of their public affairs or the choice of their principal officers, so far from abating, appears to be gathering strength all the time. The appointment of a new Governor (to succeed Sir Anthony Musgrave) is not received, apparently, with any satisfaction. The Kingston Gleaner, of October 12, says, editorially:—"The appointment of Sir Henry Wylie Norman as Governor of the Island is certainly no concession on the part of the Home authorities toward the advocates of self-government." He is spoken of by the same paper as "a Military Governor," and fault is found that a soldier has been selected for the position instead of a statesman of experience in civil affairs. Constant agitation in the British House of Commons and through the press is recommended as the only means by which the inhabitants of Jamaica can hope to force just treatment from the Home Government.

The United States Commissioners of Pensions estimates that \$40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions during the next fiscal year.