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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PRIESTS AND PEOPL ******

The Text of an Eloquent Discourse by His Eminence Çardinal Logue, at Belfast.

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to assist at the opening of the Mater Infirmorum Hospital this afternoon, was presented with addresses from ation of Belfast and the Medical Staff of the Mater Infirmorum Hospifal in the Central Catholic Club, Royal Avenue.

The Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor, occupied the

chair. Mr. P. J. Magee, T.Cf, Hon. Sec. Catholic Association, then read the address from the Catholic Associa-

To Ilis Eminence Cardinal Logue, from the Catholic Association of Belfast.

May it please Your Eminence, -We, the members of the Catholic Association of Belfast, desire to bid a hearty welcome to Your Eminence on your visit to our city on the auspicious occasion of the opening of the new Mater Infirmorum Hospital. people of our religion and race. We know that though you are at preyour splendid talents and powerful grievances and in the fearless asserhave had experience of the uphill work required to secure equality as citizens against the forces of bigotry and intolerance are especially pleased to observe that you have no sympathy with those who, by decrying the legitimate interference of bishops and priests in municipal and political matters, tend to draw away the young and unwary from the influsuccess which has attended the ef-

On Monday, April 4, His Eminence carry out that great principle of no On Monday, April 7, 1115 Latin and prist in politics. He now, wished to. Cardinal Logue, who came to Belfast priest in politics. He now, wished to. He thought the first duty of a priest and the first duty of a Bishop was was presented with manufactories Associ- to attend to the spiritual welfare of the members of the Catholic Associ- the weeple and build welfare of priest should not be altogether given to politics. But he believed, as they were situated in Ireland, as the Irish interests were involved at present, they could not have this complete separation between the spiritual work of the clergy and the secular work of the country. Ireland stood in need of the help of epery Irishman born on Irish soil. If he had the misfortune to become a Bishop and if His Lordship, the Bishop of fere with any public action on behalf Down and Connor had had the misfortune to become a Bishop, he did not think either of them had ceased to be Irishmen. And as he said the country required the best efforts of everyone of her children, and hence though he believed that it would be quite wrong on the part of a Bishop With feelings of profound respect and or a priest to give himself so much filial reverence we bear grateful testimony, not only to the kindly in- ple, as to neglect, or even to grow timony, not only to the kindly in cold in, the discharge of the spiritual in that noble institution for the re-lief of the sick and suffering, but to a Bishop would be wanting in zeal the sympathy and encouragement and a priest would mistake the which you never fail to extend to spirit of his vocation if he did not every movement for the benefit of the avail himself of every opportunity within his reach not merely to promote the spiritual but also the temsent basily engaged in the meritori- poral welfare of his fatherland. He ous work of perfecting the beautiful would give them an illustration of Cathedral of Armagh, the Primatial the case. Supposing he happened to City, you nevertheless find time, be a good swimmer, and he could do when occasion requires, to employ a little at it (daughter); supposing for instance, he were a very strong advocacy towards the redress of our swimmer and saw a poor laynan drowning at the seaside, he did not tion of our national rights. We who think he would be doing wrong to save him, although it would be helping him in his temporal difficult- country generally. There should be ies (applause and laughter). The case in illustration might be a little strained, but he thought it would meet the case.

The priests were fathers to the people, and it was the duty of a good father, as they saw in the Fourth much energy and vigor as they could ences and practices of religion. The Commandment, to take care of the every movement that was for the spiritual and temporal interests of forts of the Catholic Association, to his children. Hence, he said, that (applause). And those movements of the country — the political and which we are proud to belong, is a any attempt to dissociate the spiri- were very much impeded by any lit- civil affairs of the country. He did striking proof of the advantages tual affairs of the people from the in- the jealousies that might arise in any not believe that, because, as he had arising from the union between terests of the country, or any at- community or in the country at already said, if he was convinced of between terests of the country, or any atpriests and people. In conclusion, we tempt to separate the cause of faith large. And they had had sad experihumbly pray that Your Eminence from the cause of fatherland, espemay be long spared to the Church cially in Ireland's state at present, would certainly not be in the interpriceless heritage of the Faith, and ests of the people. And that was precisely the reason why he received that address from the Catholic Association of Belfast with such great pleasure. It gave him greater pleasure, because they had acted up to their principles, and in acting up to the principles of their faith had achieved success. He did not want to be dragged into any little squabbles there might be in the country. On the contrary, he was very quiet so long as he was let alone (laughter). And he had always tried to keep out of rows or disagreements. He did not want to say anything or to censure any body of the people, nue to act on the principle of the old whether political or religious. He had been preaching for thirty or thir- Belfast and other parts of Ireland, ty-five years, and he had not yet that the spirit would die out (apknowingly said a word offensive to plause). It occurred to him that people of other religious convictions. It afforded him great pleasure, in- Well, he thought they had in Belfast abroad that as if the Irish people deed, to receive an address from a a proof of the arguments he had were children or imbeciles they body of Catholics who had proved been using, because they kept the should select some two or three men their principles, fought for their cause of God and the cause of the in the country to take charge of country united, and when they made them, and that any movement that them run together they would have was not put into their hands was a a blessing on their work. Even the very youngest amongst them there they were not able to move for themwould remember, and they would only have to cast their recollection them loose without having a watch source, both of its spiritual and its back a few years, the state of things temporal welfare, They represented which existed in Belfast. Catholics the principle of the strictest union were excluded from every public pobetween the cause of faith and the sition. Every representative position cause of Fatherland. They might, by was closed against them, and they were excluded then, and indeed they attempted here in Ireland, drive a were excluded in most parts of Irewedge between those two great lead- land at the present day from every ing principles, they might effect a oilice of trust and emolument. Well, divorce between them. But as soon the Catholics of Belfast, with their as they effected that divorce the good Bishop at their head, and aid-Faith would not fail, because it had ed by his clergy, were acting with a supernatural constitution, but the that fine, strong, and vigorous com-cause of Fatherland itself would cer- monsense which was to be found tainly fail. It had been tried over among their Northern people there of and over again to effect a division all denominations. They had put between the spiritual and temporal their heads together, and with a lit-Welfare of the country, and some peo- tle trouble and expense they had efple seemed to think that there should fected a revolution in Belfast (apbe a separation between them, and plause). They had now representathey had heard the cry of "no priest tion on the principal boards. Of in politics." Well, the priests were course they had no control, and in very much out of politics at the pre- all those boards they were in the sent day. They left it to those who minority; but to speak candidly, he had any experience in the public af- really thought that they should seek fairs of the country to judge whe- simply for fair play and representather it was worse for the priests or tion only according to their numbers. worse for the politics that it was They did not want ascendancy. They s, the priests had been crushed out had suffered so much from ascendanto a certain extent, but they had not cy for generations past that they had the less interest in the affairs of the an objection to it (applause). They wanted fair Dlay and equal terms to let young giants try their strength with the other sections of the people of Belfast. The Catholic representatives were in the minority on public less attention to registration, and boards as the Catholic people were the money was not flowing in so in the minority in Beliast. The far, and the prospects of the politi- others were in the majority, as in parties in the country somehow other parts of Ireland Catholics were

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man on a public board could do im- take a lesson from their neighbors mense good and he could do something else, he could hold a "watching brief" and watch the rest of the Board. And sometimes it was a very useful thing to watch people. He thought he saw a medical gentleman in the crowd smiling. If he were tending a patient he would be very likely to watch him carefully and attentively. It was also very useful to watch public men, and if fighting occasionally to enfore the results of their observation (laugh- nor in Armagh, nor in any other ter). That is what they had there in part of Ireland would he allow the Belfast. They had succeeded in asserting their rights by representation at the public boards of the place. Now, that had been done by the Catholic Association.

There were a great many things in this world that he could not understand-their number, he might say. speaking loosely, was infinite— and he said in the beginning, it would be amongst those things that he could hard to find a finer, more talented. not understand, Belfast furnished and patriotic body of men than one. He could not for the life of most of the Irish members, but it him understand why this action on the part of the Catholic Association of Belfast should in any way interof the country. There seemed to be a suspicion that the Catholics had been banding themselves together in order to assert their simple munici- mediately in touch with the people. pal rights in Belfast, and set themselves up in opposition to other public movements for the general welfare of the country. Well, if they did, he said he would be one of the first to condemn them. He believed and not to become their slaves (apthat they were acting on the principles which he had enunciated a while ago, that looking after their religious interests in the first place, the Bishops and priests were bound, in the second place, to look after and sa, eguard the poloitical and temporal interests of their flock. He bewho belonged to the Association very civil (laughter). He has a were just as good Nationalists as very great work in hands. It was any Nationalists to be found in Belfast (applause). Hence it was that he could not understand that feeling to which he referred, and he thought the sooner that feeling died out the better both for the welfare of the Catholic interests of Belfast and the none of these differences, and they should pull together and keep their object always before their eyes. They should do this, first as Catholic, and secondly, as Irishmen, to secure

their rights as Catholics, and at the same time to push forward with as prospect and welfare of the country

on the other side of the Channel. They had political associations there, but they never dreamt of allowing their members of Parliament to act as dictators to the association. they could, both in influence and material help, if necessary, and select the best men they could, but let them keep their place - they were they do nothing else they could their representatives not their mas-watch, and, perhaps do a little ters (applause). And he thought if he had his way, neither in Belfast,

> general interests of the people to getⁱ into the hands of a few men. They would take their advice and help them, and back them up, and, if necessary, fight for them. And they would look after registration so as to get them to the front if they deserved it. He should say, indeed, some of them did not deserve it.

but the great body of them did. As would spoil them to let them dictate to the people, or to allow their delegates or any body under them to act as dictators. His principle was that in every part of the country they should have some association representing the people, and imand under the control of the people like the Catholic Association of Beifast, who would help them in their affairs, and it would be for them to instruct the members of Parliament plause). He hoped he was not saying too much, and he was afraid he would get himself into hot water some time (laughter). Above all times of the year it did not suit him time as he was in a very delicate advisability, but are almost unaning position, and had to make friends indeclaring such a federation a mutual to make friends indeclaring such a federation a lieved that the Bishop and the with everyone. He was begging, and District priests and the Catholic gentlemen when a man was begging he must be the last work of his life, and if it was not completed he would have it go to smash sooner than abandon any of his principles, and even if he did suffer for what he would say he could bear with it (applause). He was glad to have the opportunity of saying this for the Catholic Association. He believed a great deal that had been said about it was not true. Indeed) - saw it hinted in the newspapers that they were simply looking after the Catholic interests of Belfast, and looking after them bodily, and that they did not take the least interest in the general affairs

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Let them give them all the help umbus, O., in referring to the great project of a union of all Catholic societies, which is at present occupying a good deal of attention in leading cities in the neighboring Republic, savs :---

The purpose of the proposed Federation of Catholic societies is not to break up our present organizations in order to combine them into a new association. No. 1t is, while leaving them all just as they are, to let them send delegates to a Common Council, the objects of which will be to promote brotherhood and to defend Catholic rights.

At present too many of our societies are formed on lines that setarate them from other Catholics, so that we have divisions, not to say also antagonisms, where we should have union and harmony. Such lines should be obliterated, at least in church associations, so that there should be no test for admission to them except practical Catholicity.

Moreover, our rights as citizens are constantly ignored and frequently denied us. There is against us organized opposition, and it often prevails because it meets no general and persistent resistance from us. We should get together, and, when necessary act together and vote together.

In response to a request for opinions on the advisability of forming a federation of the Catholic societies of the city, a number of the officers and prominent members of the principal societies, have expressed themselves heartily in favor of the movement. They not only agree as to its

District Deputy T. B. Minahan, I the timeliness of the movement. He has always favored unity; unity of forces, unity of purpose, unity of action. All of our societies are based that work was to him, he would let on the highest principle. Their aims are to promote the glory of God's Church, the love and devotion to country and to raise the standard of manhood. To accomplish results we should work together. In his official capacity he will do all in his power to promote the federation. Col. George J. Rodenfels, command-

ing officer of the Fourth District Commandery, is heartily in favor of the project, and will bring the matter before the next meeting of the staff.

Mr. James T. Carroll, President of Division No. 2, A.O.H., is heart and soul in favor of the federation, and will do everything in his power to bring it to a successful issue. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the division, and Mr. Carroll assures us in advance that delegates will be appointed to attend any appointed preliminary meeting. Mr. Luke G. Byrne says: "The proposed federation as outlined in your editorial columns, eliminating partisan politics and race lines is very commendable. There is no reason why such a council should not succeed and every reason why it should." Rev. C. R. Rhode is very much in favor of the federation. He thinks show themselves in civic affairs, (when our rights are ignored and threatened), as well as in religious.

The "Catholic Columbian," of Col-| ger of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is enthusiastic on the subject. He has been interested in the move for some time, and will work earnestly for its success. He will interest himself in bringing the matter before all the city courts of Foresters, and in furthering the project in every way.

Mr. James Mulligan, President of Division N. 5, A.O.H., and corresponding secretary of Columbus Court. C.O.F., is strongly in favor of united societies. He will bring the matter before both societies at the next meeting, and will support the plan to the best of his ability.

Captain John B. Christie, of Pivision C., Knights of St. John, thinks the federation a necessity. He states that he will do all he can to interest his commandery in appointing delegates to the preliminary meeting.

Mr. George Burck, president of St. Francis Commandery of the Knights of St. John, heartily endorses the movement to promote Catholic unity. He will advise his commandery to take prompt action in the matter. Mr. Henry Laufersweiler, president of Commandery No. 97, Knights of

St. John, has no doubt but that the movement would prove beneficial to Catholic interests. He favors an early organization and will bring the matter before the society at its next meeting.

Chief Ranger William Theado, of Hemsteger Court, C.O.F., says he will concur in any movement of the kind believing it to be for the best interests of all Catholic societies, as well as the whole body of Catholics. He will advise the Court at the meeting on Wednesday evening to appoint delegates to represent the society at

any conference that may be called Mr. James Farley, State Organizer Knights of Columbus, is convinced of the Foresters, is very much in favor of federation. He does not hesitate to say that it would be the hest move the societies ever made. Following up their expression of interest in the federation, Hemsteger Court, of the Foresters, elected two delegates at their meeting on Monday evening, to meet in the proposed conference. They are Messrs, E. J. Ruetty and Charles Ort, both of whom are enthusiastic over the proiect.

Mr. Fred Falk, president of Commandery No. 98, the largest commandery of the Knights of St. John. greatly favors the idea and will assist in the movement. The question will be brought before the commandery at its next meeting.

Captain John Kerscher of Division A. Knights of St. John, will interest himself in bringing the matter be-

to advance the cause of Fatherland. Signed, on behalf of the Association. H. HENRY, Bishop of Down and Connor, President HENRY LAVERTY, V.G., W. M. MCCORMICK, J.P., Ald., Vice-Presidents. P. J. MAGEE, T.C., Hon. Sec. Belfast, 23rd April, 1900.

and to the country to safeguard the

arising from the union

His Eminence, who on rising to reply was received with enthusiastic applause, said he considered it was a great honor, and it afforded him very great pleasure to receive from the Catholic Association of Belfast that very flattering and eloquent address. It was always an honor to be noticed by those who were successful. deed, to receive an address from a principles, and who had won the battle. He received that address with greater pleasure, because the Catholic Association of Belfast represented the principles on which he believed their country could find the a possibility, and it had often been country. It suited them sometimes and see what they could do for themselves. He thought there was now

ence of that for the past nine or ten years—he should say since 1891. They had been divided into different camps, and their friends, the enemy, on the side of the water, had acted like an old schoolmaster he knew in the Co. Cavan who used to teach classics very well, who, when thought this was what the English Government had been doing for the past ten years. They had stood by and let the Irish people fight it out, and as long as the people were divided the Government would contischoolmaster. He trusted that in there was some kind of idea got wrong movement, because they said selves, that it was not safe to let over them. He thought a good deal of the jealousy and division arose from that principle. They had a number of men-and most distinguished men some of them-in Parliament, most zealous and patriotic men-no men in Ireland had a greater respect for them than he had, and no man sympathized with their efforts more than he did, and if things were as they ought to be, as far as his little means would afford, he would never refuse to help them. But he thought they had got into their heads that they were not the servants of the people, but the masters of the people (applause). The Irish people sent them to Parliament to represent them, and one of them. a man of tremendous political genius, no doubt, singled himself out and became the leader of the Irish race at home and abroad; and it was all right so long as he did lead, but unfortunately, when he broke out and when the Irish people turned out to be not what he supposed them to be -mere units, unable to do anything for themselves, they had nothing but chaos ever since. He thought that was a thing they should set their face against in the future, and if the Irish people took his advice he would say to them, "keep your own business in your own hands, select the best men to represent you in Parliament-not to rule you-no more diclators (applause). No more placing the destinies of the country in the

that he would have nothing to do with them. He believed they were just as patriotic and energetic in looking after the welfare of the country, and in promoting its interests as any people in the community. For this reason it was a great pleasure to him to have this opportunity of giving them a word of encouragehis pupils tried physical arguments ment. He thought he was quite sometimes, would put his back to right in exhorting the Catholic Assothe desk and quietly quote from the ciation to go ahead and to stick toclassics, "Nostric non est tantas gether-to move together as one componere lites" (laughter). He man, and to put forward their best efforts, both on behalf of Catholic and patriotic interests (applause).

POSSIBLE CANCER CURE.

Is it possible that a cure has been discovered for cancer? One might judge so by a report presented by Professor Finsen at the last meeting of the Copenhagen Dermatological Society, in which he claims a number of cancer cures as a result of bringing the electric light treatment to bear on sufferers from the malady. Out of eighteen cases the following results were obtained : Two persons did not finish the treatment; in three cases no result was obtained; in four cases there was a change for the better, and nine persons recovered. Professor Finsen admits that these can only be regarded as temporary cures, the period since treatment being too short to speak of absolute healing. In one case the interval which has elapsed since the cure is two years and a half, and in another something under ten months. Results are too undecided to permit of strong hope being expressed of medical men being in future enabled to grapple with the fell disease, and we have the failure of Dr. Koch's eagerly-lauded consumption cure of some years back too prominently before us to express any confidence in the matter. It is an encouragement to the race, however, to feel that medical research and medical science are being strenuously brought to bear in the search for an effectual panacea for probably the worst ill under which humanity groans to-day.

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giance to the Apostolic Constitu-

reports say that His Holiness, de-

spite the great fatigue which he has

The cost of constructing a cable ystem, says a writer in "Ainslie's system, says a writer in Magazine," is about \$2,000 per mile, and the total amount invested in submarine lines at present is upward of \$200,000,000. The value of the land lines is, of course, much greater in the aggregate. The largest company in America has alone a capital of \$125,000,000, pays out yearly between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,-000 salaries, and last year carried over 60,000,000 messages. These figures are inadequate, but they serve did not appear to be so flourishing in the majority. They might take hands of one man, or two men, or to show that telegraphs form one of undergone, is in the enjoyment of since they appeared to endeavor to this for certain that one energetic three men" (applause). Let them the world's great business interests. surprisingly good health. The pri-

his division at the next meeting He thinks it is an excellent move.

Mr. Andrew Murphy, president of Division No. 4, A.O.H., thinks great work could be accomplished by united action. He will present the plan to the society at its next regular meeting and recommend the appointment of delegates.

Manus O'Donnell, Esa, Grand Knight, Council No. 400, says : "To the extent of my influence 1 will promote the movement. Progress is the watchword of the Knights of Catholics should come together, and Columbus, and federation is in the line of progress."

In a word, all are agreed that the federation is a good thing. We trust We have been too timid and should the matter will be brought before all now assert our rights as citizens of the societies and fully discussed, and the government under which we live. that every organization will appoint Mr. E. J. Ruetty, Vice Chief Ran- | delegates to meet in conference.

NOTES FROM ROME. *****

THE CONSISTORY, which I had vate audiences alone would suffice to already announced in a previous let- tire out a man of half his age, and ter, says the Roman correspondent of when we remember that, owing to the "Catholic Times," was held on the numerous Jubilee pilgrimages, the "Catnone Times, was near on one and interious Jubilee pilgrimages. Thursday, the 19th inst. After a hardly a day passes without the Pon-brief allocution, which opened the tiff's receiving numerous groups of ceremony, the Holy Father, who was enthusiastic visitors, almost every ceremony, the first announced one of whom receives his share of inseveral changes and appointments in dividual attention, it must be adthe Hierarchy, the most important mitted that Leo XIII. seems to have being the following : Cardinal Fer- been gifted by Heaven with an extra rate having ended his term of office amount of vitality and energy for as Chamberlain of the Sacred Col- the Jubilee Year. On a recent Satlege, resigned that post. Cardinal urday, says a writer, the Holy Fa-Vincenzo Vannutelli received the Sub- ther was carried from his apartarbicary See of Palestrina, left va- ments to the Vatican Basilica, where cant by the death of the late Cardi- he received over ten thousand pilnal Mazzella, retaining, however, grims, who gave the Pontiff a most the presbyterial title of San Silves- enthusiastic recention. During the tro in Capite "ad nutum Sanctissipresent month no fewer than twenty-Mgr. Raphael Merry del Val, five different groups of pilgrims are President of the Ecclesiastical Acaexpected to arrive from Italy, Hundemy, was made Titular Archbishop gary, France, Belgium, Austria, and of Nicoea, and other thirteen Archie-America, and all will be received by piscopal Sees and no fewer than the Pope, who on two occasions will twenty-four Episcopal Sees were asdescend into St. Peter's. Such martwenty-rour Episcophi oces and the matching and by the Holy Father. After vellous activity in a man of Leo the Secret Consistory, the Sovereign XIII.'s age is certainly unprece-Pontifi held the Public Consistory, in dented, and Professor Lapponi him-the course of which he received the self is surprised at the energy dishomage of the newly-appointed dig-nitaries. In the afternoon the latter "The Anno Santo," he says, "has descended into the Vatican Basilica, had the effect of a splendid tonic on where, according to an ancient cus- the Holy Father !" tom, they prayed on the Tomb of the Apostles, and yesterday the Vice-

CANONIZATION CHREMONUES .----Chancellor of the Church, Cardinal Leo XIII, has invited all the Cath-Parocchi, received their oath of alle- olic Bishops throughout the world to attend the canonization of the Blessed La Salle and the Blessed Rita da Cascia on May 20th, and the THE POPE'S HEALTH. - Latest grand "fetes" on the 24th in cele-Work bration of the canonization. has already been begun for these undergone, is in the enjoyment of festivals, and the illuminations will

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and the second