

# 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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## Catholic Record

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, of Toronto, late of London, England, has given us Canadians a very elaborate pamphlet on Canadian affairs, and has sketched in finest literary style his impressions on our future prospects. Professor Smith holds high place amongst the Guild of Pamphleteers, a noisy, overflying set of literateurs who do nothing save advance opinions, and are all the while sorely annoyed because the whole world, and particularly the country in which they live, does not recognize their peccadilloes and adopt their suggestions as the true and only manner by which humanity might be made to reach the goal of perfection.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, as political affairs become warm in our Dominion, assumes a tone of masterly command. His pen is ever busy and his tongue is not by any means idle. His latest achievement is an essay on Canada's future, and he supplies a very pretty word picture of French Canada's past and present. It is the most peculiar piece of literary work we have ever read. No one save Prof. Smith could possibly have been the author. In treating of the habitants of Quebec of a most ardent kind and hatred most intense are housed in the same head. For one sentence he dips his pen in honey, for another he puts it into a bottle of gall. He places one arm lovingly about the neck of the habitants, demonstrative in his caresses, while with the other he slinks a dirk knife under his fifth rib.

The French people have large families. This is one of their high crimes and misdemeanors in the eyes of Prof. Smith. Looking at the matter through the spectacles of modernism, aestheticism and Puritanism, large families are not to be commended, but if he will take to heart the lessons of history he will note the gruesome result of his pet theories in the homes of New England. Small families and no families, as a rule, prevail in countries where Christ's spouse—the Church of His love—has lost its power and its influence.

A SUBJECT that annoys Prof. Smith and very many other gentlemen of like mould is the wealth of the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec. It is a very difficult matter to deal with these complaints without making use of vigorous language. The question naturally arises in one's mind, "What business is that of yours?" The Catholic Church in Quebec may be very wealthy. No doubt it is. Catholic institutions cover the land—all built for the glory of God and the relief of the suffering and afflicted. Whose money contributed to raise these institutions? Was it that of Protestants? No; certainly not. Why then complain? Why do you interfere in what does not in any wise concern you? There are magnificent churches, it is true, erected for the glory of God; there are orphan asylums in which God's poor are tenderly cared for; there are institutions of learning where love of God and the obligations of fulfilling God's law are taught in unison with the branches fitting the rising generation to take their proper places in the world; there are hospitals for the care of the sick; there are asylums where the abandoned and discarded of human society are made to take thought and return to the path of the Magdalene. The smile of God, we feel assured, rests on these institutions which are performing His work here below. Little thought, we regret to state, is taken of God's work and God's poor amongst the cold and heartless philosophers of the Smith family. But let us draw a contrast, and see if there is not a little inconsistency in the professor? The Catholic Church in Quebec, as we have admitted, is wealthy, but the world can see, and the world will doubtless admit, when not blinded by prejudice, that in that Province nearly all its resources are utilized for the public good in one way and another. Can Mr. Smith say as much for his Church? Where is there a wealthier institution than the Church of England? Where a Church whose ministers receive such princely salaries? What can she show for all the Government money that has for centuries been poured in goodly heaps into her lap? Where are her institutions of beneficence worth the name? Where her cathedrals and churches, save those which were forcibly taken from Catholics? Think again, Mr. Smith, and perhaps you will give praise instead of blame to the good and noble French Canadians for the many traits of character they possess

which should verily be adopted as models by our common humanity.

REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Baptist, is once again on the road. The close season for no Popery lecturers has expired, and Rev. Dr. Fulton has opened the season with an entirely new and attractive aggregation of constellations. The late renowned P. T. Barnum still lives in Justin D. Fulton, D. D. He is pre-eminently a man of business, and has not only one, but both eyes firmly fixed on the almighty dollar. His book is a dollar and his lecture is thrown in. The lecture, therefore, is free, and the book is cheap at a dollar, as it were. You throw a dollar into the slot, pull out a book and walk into the lecture. He will doubtless be in these quarters soon again, and the uneducated increment will hail his coming with acclamation.

QUITE recently Mr. Moody, the Evangelist, said some very friendly things of Catholics and the Catholic Church. He also stated that he had contributed towards the erection of a Catholic church at Northfield, where he resides. At the same time he made severe strictures on Protestant intolerance of the Catholic Church in the United States, all of which proved to have a red rag influence on Dr. Fulton's liabilities. Ever since he has been floundering in froth and fury, expostulating, scolding and challenging, and has invited Mr. Moody to raise the banner of Christ and plant it in the midst of Romanism. Two other Rev. Doctors, by name Chase and Townsend, were deputed to carry the message to Moody.

It is more than likely the Evangelist will treat the Baptist with supreme contempt, for he will not fail to see that the scheme is to promote the sale of Fulton's book. Great excitement, great crowds, and great platform efforts means a great heap of gate money, and were Mr. Moody simple enough to fall into the trap the Baptist Doctor of Divinity would be enabled to fairly revel in a vineyard of greenbacks. Fulton is a most undesirable citizen in any country, but after all he is no worse than the crowd of vacant-headed bigots who rush to drink in the stream of filth supplied by such demagogues. The London Advertiser says that "Canadians who have heard both men, and marked their methods, will have no difficulty in choosing those adopted by Moody in preference to those adopted by Dr. Fulton." Our contemporary is not strictly correct in saying "Canadians." It should, we claim, have written "the better class of Canadians." Fulton's visits here brought him great crowds and great applause from a class that are sadly behind in the march of civilization, Christianity, decency, charity and intelligence.

NOTWITHSTANDING the undoubted benefits which Prince Bismarck conferred upon Germany, it is still doubtful whether he will be able to secure the seat in the Reichstag for which he offered himself as a candidate. It was thought that scarcely a constituency would refuse to elect the man of iron, all that was needed being that he should present himself for the suffrages of the people. But in spite of his past record, he did not secure a majority of the electors of Geestemünde, the constituency for which he offered himself. He received, however, the largest vote given to any candidate, the result of the poll being: Bismarck 7,557; Schmalfeld (socialist), 3,998; Plate (Gaulph party), 3,342; Adolff (Freisinnige), 2,619. As it is necessary in Germany to secure a majority of the votes polled, there will be another ballot before the election will be decided. Great apathy was shown by the electors, only forty per cent. of the voters having voted at all. It is believed that the reason for this was that Bismarck took no part in the contest. He did not even issue an address to the electors.

A RECENT issue of the New York Sun makes the remarkable statement that a majority of the Presbyterian ministers in that city are Unitarians, and that when the revision of the Confession of Faith will be completed there will be a substantial amalgamation of the two denominations. The fact that Dr. Briggs, who practically denies the inspiration and authenticity of Holy Scripture, is sustained in the Chair of Biblical Theology by the faculty of a Theological Institute, goes far towards confirming the statement of the Sun. It has long been known that Rationalistic ideas had made great progress among the Presbyterian clergy, and the Chicago Interior, a leading Presbyterian journal, admitted that many of them do not believe in portions of the Westminster Confession, but it was not the general impression that there had been such a falling off as the statement of the Sun indicates. The state of religious be-

lief in Scotland seems also to be very similar to that which prevails in New York.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has declared himself in favor of Cardinal Lavignerie's policy of unreserved acceptance of the French Republic, by Catholics, and thus a new impetus has been given to the programme of the former, which is being generally adopted throughout the country as the means whereby the interests of the country and of the Church will be best served. The Catholic Church is not tied to any particular form of Government, and it is recognized that the monarchies of the past are effete, and that the Republic is to be a permanency. Hence, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican leaders have been enemies to religion, it is admitted that the most prudent course is now to accept the established form of Government, and to bring into action the popular will towards rendering the position of the Church more endurable. There is no reason to blame those who adhered to the monarchical traditions which formed to them a second nature; but it would be worse than useless to cling to these any longer. Meantime the Government, radical as it is, is manifesting more than ever a desire to desist from waging against religion a constant warfare, which must, in the end, be disastrous to the people. Many monarchists are displeased at Cardinal Lavignerie's outspoken Republicanism, but the Pope approves heartily his sentiments.

The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet relates that he had recently an interview with Signor Rudini, lasting half an hour. He acknowledged that one question which he proposed to the Italian Premier was rather a pointed one, but he was emboldened by the gracious manner of the latter to ask it. It was concerning the policy which the Government intend to pursue in reference to the Holy See, and Signor Rudini answered:

"The question of the Papacy or of the restoration of the Temporal Power is a most difficult one to solve. The Italian Government, however, will observe to the last point the concession of every possible liberty in the fullest sense of the word, to the Pope—in fact in the freest Italian sense of the word. It is my policy also to be strictly inoffensive in regard to anything touching the Vatican."

It is very possible that Rudini may be no better than was Crispi in his treatment of the Pope, for the Radical element and the Freemasons may force him into a position of hostility; yet it is certain that he has inaugurated new relations, and that he is not constantly trying, as Crispi did, to harass the Holy Father. This may be a sign of better times coming.

THE Hon. Thos. H. Cummings of Boston recently delivered a lecture in Providence, Rhode Island, on "One hundred years of Catholicity in New England." Among the remarkable facts which he stated during the lecture he said that in 1789 there were but one hundred Catholics in New England, while now there are over one million and a quarter. He also remarked that the first church in New England was built at Boston in 1803 by Rev. John Thayer.

The advice of Cardinal Lavignerie to the Catholics of France to accept honestly the Republican form of Government, and to labor towards securing thereunder the fullest amount of liberty for the Church, is bearing fruit. A new Catholic journal has just appeared under the title *Le Republicain Catholique* which is edited by Mons. Ernest Legendre, and which announces among its contributors the names of several of the highest nobles of Imperial or Monarchical reputation. This is an evidence that the Cardinal's expression of his sentiments has not been a mere empty formula of words, but that it has appealed to the popular good sense, and that it is being acted upon in earnest. The new journal advocates the rights of the Church and the equality of all citizens before the law. In urging these principles it will strenuously maintain the perpetuity of the Republic. Among the writers who will furnish articles based upon these lines the names are mentioned of Prince D'Arenberg, the Duke de Caraman, the Marquis de Castellane and Baron Hely d'Olme.

THE persecution carried on in Russia against the Catholic Church, and indeed against all forms of religion except the schismatical Greek Church, does not result in making the people of the Empire any more moral or more ready to submit to tyranny. Nihilism has not been suppressed, nor is it likely to be by any influence which the Greek priests can exercise over the minds of the

people. These priests or popes are not respected because their sensuality is notorious. They are simply animals for the most part, and all religion is being more and more despised among the people. Hence, plots against the lives of the Czar and his high officials are far from being of rare occurrence. A recent despatch reports that a police agent was found murdered in Bobra, Posen. All the papers which he had in his possession were stolen, but his valuables were untouched, showing that the man was murdered for political reasons, and not for the purpose of robbery. The assassins are believed to be Polish Nihilists, whom he was sent to watch. The only form of religion which can successfully cope with Nihilism, by making practical Christians out of the devotees of that system, is the Catholic Church; and, instead of encouraging the Church in her work of reformation in Poland, the Russian Government has subjected her to persecution ever since the partition of that unfortunately extinct kingdom, and has endeavored to destroy her influence. The Czar is now reaping the fruits of the insane policy of himself and his predecessors. They who sow the wind may expect to reap the whirlwind. The Poles, however, who are truly Catholic, have not forgotten the glories of their ancient kingdom, under which they enjoyed political rights, which were extended as well to the peasantry as to the nobles. The Poles of New York, we learn, intend to celebrate on the 3rd of May the centenary of their old Constitution, of which they were deprived by the partition between Russia, Prussia and Austria. As an evidence of the strong faith which animates the great majority of the Poles, we may add that the leading part in the demonstration will be taken by the Catholic Polish societies of the city.

It argues well for the increasing prosperity of the Irish tenantry that many of them have recently been able to purchase their farms from the absentee landlords whose proprietorship is the principal cause of Irish distress. We notice by the latest Irish papers that one hundred and sixty-two occupiers have recently purchased their farms under the Land Purchase Act, at a cost of £83,529. The purchases were made from the Earls of Enniskillen and Egmont, the Marquis of Waterford and the Drapers' and Skinners' Companies. The farms purchased are respectively in the counties of Fermanagh, Cork, Waterford and Roscommon.

It is not yet decided who will succeed Herr Windthorst as the leader of the Catholic party. It is stated that the leader who would be most agreeable to the Emperor is Herr Haene, but several other names are mentioned in connection with the position. Dr. Kopp, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, who has a seat in the Reichstag, is considered as the best tactician of the party, and it is possible that he may be selected. As the Emperor has recently shown much favor toward Catholics it is probable that his wishes will be of great weight in the selection, but it is believed that he will have no objection to Dr. Kopp.

The highest honors were paid by the Emperor William of Germany to Herr Windthorst, the deceased Catholic leader in the Reichstag, on the occasion of his funeral. The Emperor was represented by General Wedell, and the Empress by Count Mirbach. By order of the Emperor, the coffin was taken through the middle of the Brandenburg gate, an honor which is always reserved for Imperial carriages, and the guards passed by. At the railway station, while the special train which conveyed the body to Hanover was receiving passengers, the coffin was deposited temporarily in the Saloon of Princes, and on its arrival at Hanover General von Bulow and the Duke of Cumberland, who is the son of King George V. of Hanover, assisted at the Requiem Mass which was celebrated for the repose of the Catholic leader's soul. The Church also showed every possible mark of respect for the illustrious statesman. The Prince Bishop of Breslau officiated at the funeral service in Berlin, and at Hanover the funeral sermon was preached most eloquently by the Vicar-General of Hildesheim. Funeral services were celebrated also in all the parish churches of Germany, and in Rome the services were attended by Cardinal Rampolla and many other Cardinals and Bishops. The Holy Father also sent to the most prominent members of the German Catholic or Centre party a Brief in which he speaks of the deceased leader in the most eulogistic terms.

### IRISH NEWS.

PARNELL WILL NOT FIGHT. Since Healy, across the floor, renewed the challenge to Parnell to test Clark the Unionist leaders there have sent Parnell assurances that no Unionist candidate nor Unionist support will obscure the issue. This offer deprives Parnell of his last excuse for not facing Healy, but he will not fight. The decision of the Cork Board of Guardians recently, calling Parnell to resign, shows that every chance he had of success has vanished.

THE EVICTED TENANT'S FUND. Parnell's refusal to assist McCarthy to release the evicted tenants' fund closes the matter as far as McCarthy is concerned. The pressure of public indignation, including that of the warmest Parnellite partisans, is now relied on to force Parnell to alter his attitude. Parnell's aim in delaying the release of the fund is obviously to destroy the tenants' combination, and thus to play into the hands of the Government.

PARNELL'S LATEST. Parnell has issued a manifesto to the members of the National League of Great Britain. The manifesto declares the McCarthyites are under English influence, and he calls upon his countrymen in Great Britain to ignore the conduct of the English influence and call on them to assert the principle of national independence, and to declare that Irishmen alone shall regulate the conduct of Irish business. He asks his fellow-countrymen of Great Britain to rally around the executive committee he has appointed.

IN PARLIAMENT. In the House of Commons Thos. Sexton, one of the members for Belfast, who was loudly cheered by the McCarthyites and by the Liberals during the debate on the Irish Land Bill, strongly condemned Parnell's attitude when the latter attacked the Liberal policy. Sexton said the Liberal position was not changed, but it was Parnell's attitude which had undergone a change. Mr. Morley's proposed amendment to Mr. Morley's motion making it operative whenever a local Government Bill was passed, would prevent Morley's object from being attained, which object was to compel the Conservatives to give Ireland local self-government. Morley's amendment was to the effect that an advance of money should not be granted under the Bill except with the approval of the county council in the district in which the holding for which the advance was asked might be situated. After further discussion Morley's amendment was rejected—247 to 170. Parnell's amendment to Morley's motion was also defeated. The McCarthyites voted with Morley, while Parnell, McKenna, Mahoney, Col. Nolan and other seceders, joined the Conservatives.

Although Morley's amendment was a point on which the Irish sections were expected to split all differences, the split of action got the upper hand. Parnell's amendment to the Morley amendment, followed by Sexton's amending the Parnell amendment, produced a feeling of irritation in the ranks of the Opposition, inducing many members to leave the House without voting on the most important point in the bill in committee. After the defeat in the battle against the bill will be guerrilla warfare. No leader of the Liberals will make any further effort to alter the character of the Government proposals. The bill has virtually passed the committee stage in the form which the Government projected. An announcement of the most striking kind was Mr. Balfour's statement that the bill with which he was preparing to give Ireland local government would be characterized by the Liberal allusions to the operations of the Land Bill under local elected bodies clearly pointed to a scheme of county councils similar in structure to the English county councils. The announcement comes in time to be used in impending elections. There are now eight Parliamentary seats vacant of which seven will be contested. These contests will afford the opposing parties some idea of the result of the coming election in this country. It is significant of the position of the Home Rule question as still holding the foremost place that the candidates for the vacancies find themselves constrained to dilate upon pledges for a just settlement for Ireland. The platform of several Liberal candidates discloses plainly the same idea of an electoral campaign, including better Home Rule than those in favor of the Home Rule, the one man and one vote principle, free education, church disestablishment, direct liquor vote and amendment of the law of conspiracy in favor of workmen. With this broad and strong programme the Conservatives will find it difficult to compete.

FARMERS ALARMED. A Cork despatch says: Considerable alarm prevails among the small farmers and poor people of the Skibbereen district on account of the discovery that the seed potatoes recently distributed as one of the relief measures of the Government have practically proved a failure. Many lots of these potatoes planted weeks ago have as yet shown no signs of life.

WHY DAVITT WASN'T APPOINTED. Right Hon. William Smith, in the House of Commons replying to a question in regard to Michael Davitt not being made a member of the Royal Labor Commission, said Davitt's evidence before the Parnell special commission, with the fact that he had been convicted of treason felony, unfitted him to sit on the commission. This is Mr. Smith's conclusion, but many good people will not consider these reasons very weighty ones.

The collection taken up recently in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia for the Indians and negroes amounted to \$6,335.

### ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto Empire, April 16. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe tendered His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto a banquet at his palatial residence, corner Gould and Bond streets, last evening. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with tropical plants and flowers, and the immense parlors presented a most brilliant and striking appearance. The lights were covered with pink Japanese shades and shed their softened effulgence over a brilliant party as has ever gathered in Toronto. The banquet table was a marvel of magnificence, beauty and taste; a crystal pyramid, brilliant with glasses and decanters, white and glittering as the snow in sunshine. The menu was such as only can be provided by connoisseurs, many of the courses having been imported from New York.

On Mr. O'Keefe's right sat His Grace the Archbishop, Hon. T. Anglin and Charles Moss, Q. C.; on his left were seated Mayor Clarke, Vice-Governor Rooney, John Foy, Q. C., and Edward Stock. The vice chair was occupied by Hon. Frank Smith. Upon his right sat His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony and Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan. On the left William Malock, Q. C., M. P., and Vicar-General McCann, Chancellor of the diocese. Round the table were seated Rev. Fathers Cassidy, Ham, Harris, St. Catharines; Walsh, Lamarche and Teely and D. Miller, Major Mason, W. Hawke, J. E. Kirk, John Drayton, E. J. Carron, Joseph Connelly, E. F. Wheaton, Thomas Long, T. Kieley, Hugh Kelly, M. O'Connor, ex-Ald. DeFoe, Patrick Hughes, Dr. Cassidy, W. T. Murray, Major Grant, C. E. Dr. Fere, Edward O'Connor, R. Davies, John McGee, W. Dinneen, George Kieley, Hugh Ryan and J. C. Kemp.

Upon the table opposite the plate of the guest of the evening were placed a costly miniature mitre and crozier, the insignia of the Archbishop's high office. The toast of the evening was proposed by the host, His Grace, responding, made a characteristically brilliant speech. The vice chairman proposed the health of Mayor Clarke, to which the chief magistrate made a most fitting and eloquent reply.

Toronto Catholic Review. On Sunday morning last His Grace the Archbishop preached a most scholarly sermon of fifty minutes duration in the church of Our Lady of Lourdes. In the afternoon of the same day he delivered an eloquent address to the members of the De La Salle Alumni Association at the Institute, and from thence proceeded to the cathedral, where he presided over the meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and gave a powerful exhortation. Such is the record of one day's work. It is this never sparing of self and the personal interest which he ever takes in all Catholic works that has made His Grace so beloved in Toronto as he was previously revered in London, one of the outcomes of which was the magnificent banquet tendered to him on Wednesday last.

From our own correspondent. A PLEASANT EVENT. On Monday and Tuesday Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, Mikado, was given at the Academy by a company of amateurs selected from the residents of our city. Many thought it was too great an undertaking for them to accomplish successfully, but, chiefly owing to the labor and perseverance of Mr. W. J. Obernier, who had the entire control and direction of the affair, it was brought to a grand and successful issue. All the performers, leaders and chorists acquitted themselves creditably, and, in the opinion of the delighted audience which manifested its approval by thunders of applause, they could not be surpassed by a professional company. Beyond one or two nitches, which are too insignificant to particularize, no adverse criticism can be made. It was given under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Marjorie Campbell, who were present in one of the boxes. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sunnyside Orphan Asylum. Every seat in the house was filled by a large and fashionable audience. The following was the cast:

The Mikado of Japan—Mr. A. L. E. Davies  
Punch-Poo—Mr. G. A. Parr  
Ko-Ko—Mr. W. E. Ramsey  
Punch-Ball—Mr. Harry Baver  
Pish-Guah—Mr. H. Dwyer  
Yum-Yum—Miss Katie Ryan  
Pish-sing—Miss Sarah Burns  
Peep-Bo—Miss Berta Ryan  
Kotikah—Miss Mabel Gardner

Everyone seemed thoroughly at home in his or her part and showed evidence of persistent and careful rehearsal. The soloists were, as a rule, excellent, the choruses well attacked and sustained, the orchestral performance almost perfect. Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Obernier for the successful carrying out of this daring undertaking. P. J. N.

Our readers visiting Toronto during the spring and summer are invited to examine the complete stock of novelties in jewellery, diamonds, and fine watches at D. H. Cunningham's jewellery store, specialist in manufacturing all lines of jewellery to order. Medals for convent schools, etc. Send orders early. Address 77 Yonge street, two doors north of King.

The provisional Church of St. Patrick, which will be the sacristy of the new Irish basilica of Rome, was formally and solemnly dedicated on St. Patrick's day by the Most Reverend Wm. J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. There were many ecclesiastics present and representative Irishmen from all parts of the world.

The Glasgow Observer says that a Trappist monastery is to be established in the Holy Land, by Abbot Don Maria Cleopha, who was formerly an officer of the French army. The site chosen is near the ancient city of Emmaus, where our Blessed Lord appeared to His disciples after His Resurrection.