# Catholic Record.

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

### **VOLUME 9.**

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## Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

#### LETTER XIII.

LETTE XIII. When the reformers discovered that the Church taught some doctrines that were nothing but "human opinions," in her fold any longer. An inspired losthing of whatever has a human taint in der fold any longer. An inspired losthing of whatever has a human taint withdrawn themselves from a cor-rupt Church and publicly denied her you that to expect that these proficients in Christian knowledge would be very would be very would be very would be very their primary dogma, that the Written Word alone is the complete revelation of word alone is the to be dimited and the statement, word alone is the time to the dimited of the statement of the revelation of the statement of the statement of the the dimited of the statement of t tian need believe. And this statement, so far from being a respectable "human opinion," hardly rises to the dignity of a decent conjecture. For the bible, or more particularly perhaps, the New Testament, the Protestant professes the highest veneration. This veneration, the Catholic, whose veneration for it is, if anything, still greater, cannot but approve and admire; but when the Pro testant insists that the Testament was given by God for every man to learn and judge for himself the doctrines of Chris-tianity, the Catholic joins issue with him it once.

it once. It is likely that, if our Saviour intended that mankind should learn His religion from a book, He would have written, either all or part of it, or, at the very least, would have commanded His Apostles to write it, and in the book somewhere its aim and purpose would be distinctly declared. Not a verse of the New Testament did He write nor is there any evidence that purpose would be distinctly declared. Not a verse of the New Testament did He write, nor is there any evidence that he enjoined this Apostles to write a sen-tence. And what passage of Scripture can be selected from the Testament to prove that it is a full and formal treatise of Christianity? Several can be adduced to show that it is nothing of the kind. St, John said: "And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." The fair inference from this, hyperbolical as it may be, is that all of His instructions to His followers is not in the Testament. It will hardly be said that our Saviour while on earth spoke idle, meaningless words, or did purpose-less acts. The Testament, then, to be full and sufficient, should be a com-plete report. But, according to St. John, it is not. Hed Leave intended that from a book

Had Jeaus intended that from a book Had Jeaus intended that from a book alone His religion should be learned He would have given us a book, a plain, solid book, adapted to the lowest capaci-ties; it would contain all His teachings, a full and explicit creed, clear instruc-tions concerning the sacraments and their administration, and no doubt an ecclesiastical polity expressed in the strictest terms: it would not have been a Maccabees" were included with "the canonical Scriptures.) (p. 440) Mosheim has: "For, not long after Curist's ascen-sion into heaven, several histories of His life and doctrines, full of pious frauds and fabulous wonders, were composed by persons whose intentions, perhaps, were not bad, but whose writings discover the greatest unrestition and ingrance. ecclesiastical pointy expression in the strictest terms: it would not have been a body of fragmentary essays one con-taining repetitions of another, and many having "things hard to be understood." But by means of a book alone Chris-tispity would not have made much pro-gress in the world. Since the time of Christ but a very small fraction of man-kind have been able to read; and for those that could read, before the inven-tion of printing, there were not nor could not be enough books. How could the heathen be converted to day by the mere agency of a book? Let the Pro-testants, who have tried it thoroughly, say what their success has been. For more than three centuries the Protestants have been exclaiming "the For more than three centuries the Protestants have been exclaiming "the Bible and the Bible alone," and with "the Bible alone" they have demon-strated its complete insufficiency. With it their best men have tried to construct it their best men have tried to construct a sound theology; and in the attempt their best men have always failed. They have always overlooked or ignored some texts contradictory to their sys-tems, which, in the private opinions of their disciples, have called for veratious amendments or an entire reconstruc-ion. And the theologians have conde-scended so often and so completely to the monitions of those whom they have professed to teach, they have so haggled and distorted Scripture, to save them-selves or to satisfy their people, that they have destroyed authority, stamped out faith, and reduced the truths of the Scriptures to questions of pure specula. they have destroyed authority, stamped out faith, and reduced the truths of the Scriptures to questions of pure specula-tion. If the Testament were ever de-signed as a book wherein men must learn for a certainty the Christian truths, it has been useless to Protestants. To be sure they say great things of it; they understand it; they are the very men too that preserve it in its first purity. But it is very singular that Jeaus Christ, who, according to thera, left it as the only guide to eternal life, and who would therefore desire its careful preservation, did not in the first place commit it to the tender care and keeping of those who are so supremely qualified for such a sacred trust. Was this an inexplicable over-sight in the Founder of Christianity? and who would therefore desire its careful preservation, did not in the first place commit it to the tender care and keeping of those who are so supremely qualified for such a sacred trust. Was this an inexplicable over-sight in the Founder of Christianit? Possibly not, even if it be contended, what is contrary "to fact and to faith" the Bible. If history teaches anything, it is that God became man, that He founded a trust, was this an mexplicable over-sight in the Founder of Christianity? Possibly not, even if it be contended, what is contrary "to fact and to faith," that Christianity must be learned from

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feature, as well as the guaranteed sur-render values attached to each policy makes its policy one of the most attrac-tive now issued.

## BALFOUR AND PARNELL.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE SECRETARY AND THE IRISH LEADER THE IRISH LEADER. London, June 9.—I lay before your readers interviews with the two most prominent men in England.—Balfour and Parnell. They deal with the Irish ques-tion as it stands to day and from the vantage point of the acknowledged lead. ers of the fight. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Parnell have thoroughly revised and approved the interviews which follow, and which respectively bear their names. The authenticity of the interviews is absolute.

I met Mr. Balfour in the Irish Office in Great Queen street. He speaks with a half pervous intensity and chooses his

words catefully. "People who try to study the Irish question," Mr. Balfour said, "constantly make

A BIGHLY IMPORTANT EREOR. They appear to think that the Loyalist class and the landlord class are identical. This is wholly untrue. The great strength of the Loyalist party lies not with the landlords, but with the energetic and industrious population of the North and with the best people in Dublin. These are the elements we count upon with un-arring estimity. A HIGHLY IMPORTANT ERROR.

the elements we could upon which the erring certainty. "What," I asked, "is your estimate of the number of Loyalists in Ireland ?" "It is scarcely possible," Mr. Balfour said, "to divide Ireland absolutely into two hostile nations.

two hoatine mations. THE UNIONIST PARTY is certainly not less than a third of the population, and includes very much more than a third of the wealth and intelligence of the sources. of the country.'

"Are there many unavowed Loyalists ?"

"Are there many unavowed Loyalls's ?" "There is a very large number of such in the more remote districts. We cer-tainly hear from them.." "Have you faith in the further indus-trial progress of Ireland, in spite of agi-tation—is there any revival of industries ?" "There is a great desire on the part of the Government to ald in promoting new industries. The word revival is inappro-priate. because by-manufacturers never industries. The word revival is inappro-priate, because by-manufacturers never existed, except in the loyal North, where they have steadily improved and are now at a higher point than they were twenty years ago. The income tax returns of trade profits show that they have risen very largely during the last thirty years." "Has the Government in view any efforts toward a direct relief of people in such districts as Connemars and Galway?" Mr. Balfour moved his chair nearer, thought for a moment, and then said : "I don't mind telling you that the Gover-ment is now ient is now

MATURING A GREAT POLICY MATURING A GREAT POLICY of public works in Ireland. It is a scheme of much importance. I purpose to intro-duce the bills involving a very large out-lay of public money for the purpose of a scheme of arterial drainage. I hope to follow this up next year by schemes of a similar character. I do not believe that these plans will involve the building of piers, and so on, for I am not sure that this sort of work would be advisable. But a yery great sum of money will be this sort of work would be advisable. But a very great sum of money will be sent, and this will tend to relieve Ire-land. Concerning the distress of which you speak, we have found it worse in the Arran Islands. The Government has distributed a large amount of seed potatoes there, sufficient for the whole needs of the population. No relief works have been begun on the Islands, as they are not considered necessary."

"Is resistance to eviction growing

"Resistance to evictions in Ireland is

Weaker?
"Resistance to evictions in Ireland is simply the result of the policy of the Nationalist party, which desires to work upon the feelings of the English people. It has no other meaning."
"THE FRELING IN ENGLAND.
"What is the feeling in England as far as your personal information goes, con-cerning Ireland ?"
"I think the English have always bean extremely anxious for the prosperity of Ireland. They have spent large sums of public money for promoting that prosper ity, devoting it to purposes for which they would never have spent money in England or Scotland. I do not think the English people are becoming more recon-cil.d to crime and defince of law in Ire-land, or to the absurdities involved in land, or to the absurdities involved in Mr. Gladstone's particular scheme of Home Rule."

Home Rule." "But the Southampton election ?" "I do not admit," said Mr. Balfour, "that the Southampton election was fought out on the Irish question in any form whatever. The issues were local." "You will continue your fight against the National League ?"

the National League " "Yes, the statement that the League is in anything like its old form is absurd. The League is far weaker than it was. It is decidedly on the decline." NO CHANGE IN THE HISH POLICY. "Do you contemplate any change in your policy in Ireland?" "Decidedly not," taid Mr. Balfour, neromply.

"Decidedly not," taid Mr. Ballour, "The present policy is doing its work well. When I last saw Mr. Parnell in Ireland he told me that his plan was to assist English business and encourage English legislation until the Unionists quarrelled among themselves. Mr. Par-nell has done neither one thing or the other," said Mr. Balfour, with emphasis. "He had neither broken the Unionist party nor encouraged English legislation."

#### A Talk With Mr. Parnell.

I then hurried to the House of Com-mons and sent in my card to Mr. Parnell, who in a few minutes accorded me an audience in a small smokingroom directly under the big room where all the legisla-tion forthing count

under the big room where all the legisla-tive fighting occurs. "So Mr. Balfour has been interviewed?" said the Irish leader, dropping into a chair. "It is absolutely unprecedented—a Cabi-net Minister allowing himself to be the subject of a newspaper interview." He talked for a moment on general subjects, until I mentioned Mr. Glad-stone's name.

stone's name. "His health," said Mr. Parnell, smillugly, "His health," said Mr. Parnell, smilingiy, "is wonderful. He it three years younger to day than he was when he tried to pass the Home Government Bill in 1886, and his rejuventing is as much due to ap-proaching success as anything." "Your health ?" I acked. "It is fair," said Mr. Parnell, "at all events better than last session, when I was not able to attend regularly. At this session I am at least able to be in my p'ace. Since you have noticed my appear-

this session 1 am at least able to be in my p'ace. Since you have noticed my appear-ance, you may also have observed that I am in rather good spirits." "How does the Home Rule question stand to night?"

meral election,"

"Do statistics show an increase in the number of paupers, in and outdoor, in-sane persons, criminals and the like?" "There is a decided improvement," said Mr. Balfour, "in the total number of out-door paupers. Relieved indoor pauperism is about stationary. The diminution in numbers of outdoor paupers is four per cent. The Crimes Act prosecutions are but a very small proportion of the total number of criminal proceedings in Ire land." "Is resistance to eviction growing

Mr. Parnell said:—"It it be true, as Mr. Balfour stirms, that the result in South-ampton depended on local issues, it is remarkable testimony to the advance of the Home Rule cause that the electors of the Home Rule cause that the electors of a constituency like Southampton, which in 1886, regardless of its local interest, re-turned a Conservative out of antipathy to Home Rule, should have so far overcome their repugnance as to consent to pay some attention to local concerns, particu-larly," added Mr. Parnell, with a smile, "when paying attention to local concerns means simply and purely the endorsement of Home Rule in Ireland itself." EVERTHING MOVING WELL.

of Home Rule in Ireland itself." EVERYTHING MOVING WELL. Mr. Parnell continued:—"Everything is moving well. If Mr. Balfour thinks that he has in jured the National League he is very runch mistaken, for he is really only at the beginning of his fight with that body. He has attempted to suppress several branches, but has only succeeded in increasing their vitality. Nothing makes a tree grow so vigorously and rapidly as clipping its branches. To kill you should strike at the root. Mr. Bal-four pruned the National League to a limited extent, and the results are bighly gratifying to us. We shall not rest until we have established the right of every one of the clipped branches to meet free from the persecutions of the police and from the persecutions of the police and the penalties of the Coercion law." BLAKELEY HALL.

#### FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART AT INCERSOLL.

The feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated on Friday, the Sth inst., with special solemnity in the church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P. of Woodetock, assisted by Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, as deacon, and Rev. Father Murphy, of Brantford, as sub deacon. The Church of Ingersoll, being dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, it was eminently proper that this special observ-ance of the patronal feast should be held to encourage and foster the most excellent devotion to the Heart which entertains the great love of Jesus for mankind. The two. Joseph P. Molphy, P. P. of Ingersoll, officiated as master of cere-monies. The feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

Montes. After the gospel, Father Murphy as-cended the pulpit and delivered a most impressive and elequent sermon on "Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus." monies. "Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus." He portrayed in graphic language the love of Jesus for us, and touchingly showed that we on earth should make it the prin-cipal work of our lives to return love for love to our Master, our Redeemer and Saviour who so loved the world that for us He delivered Himself unto death. The congregation was large, and all were deeply impressed by the instructive words of the preacher.

#### A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE IN TORONTO.

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On Monday morning, 4th instant, at ten o'clock at Toronto, Mr. Austin Smith, son of the Hon. Frank Smith, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Ryan, the well-known railway contractor of Campda known railway contractor of

by persons whose intentions, perhaps, were not bad, but whose writings discover the greatest superstition and ignorance. Nor was this all: productions appeared which were imposed upon the world by fraudulent men, as the writings of the holy Apostles. These spooryphal and spurious writings must have produced a sad confusion, and rendered both the history and the doctrine of Christ uncertain, had not the rulers of the Caurch used all possible care and diligence in separating the books that were truly apostolical and divine from all that spurious trash, and conveying them down to posterity in one volume." (Cent. I. c. ii.) In the same chapter he says: "The opinions, or rather the conjectures of the learned, concerning the time when the books of the New Testament were collected into one volume, as also about the authors of that collection, are extremely different. This important question is attended with great and almost inseparable difficulties to us in these latter times." Mosheim, a Protestant, says this : "It cannot, how-ever, be denied that the idea of the In-spiration of the New Testament, in the sense in which it is maintained now, was the growth of time." (Westcott, p. 65). "The successors of the Apostles did not, we admit, recognize that the written histories of the Lord and the scattered epistles of His first disciples would form a sure and sufficient source and test of epistles of His first disciples would form a sure and sufficient source and test of doctrine when the current tradition had

doctrine when the current tradition had grown indistinct or corrupt." (Id. p 56). It is plain now that the Church was doing perfect work before a word of the Testament was written; that the books of the Testament were written by mem-bers of the Caurch as occasion or neces.

e not considered no

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

SIR,-The attack in the RECORD by an SIR.—The attack in the RECORD by an obscure scribe who calls himself Clericus, (Lucus a non lucendo) on my paper con-cerning Imperial Federation, is evidently distated by intense hatred of the British Government. I say nothing in regard to this amiable quality except that it would be exceedingly pleasing to it if the said Government were annihilated. It ought, therefore, to desire confederation, for, under this system, no one nation, or branch, would have more power than another. A new power emanating alike from all the branches, or sections of the contederation would be the supreme rul-ing power, while each branch would enjoy self-government to the fullest ex-tent, as regards all its interior economy. re scribe who calls himself Clericus, enjoy self-government to the fullest ex-tent, as regards all its interior economy. Hatred, like all other passions, is blind,

Hatred, like all other passions, is blind, and cannot see this. The chief difficulty in carrying out any plan of confederation, will consist in the great reluctance which the Imperial Government must experience to give up its power over its colonies and dependen-cies. These dependencies would be free and self governing states in partnership with other free and self-governing states. I am sir.

I am sir, Your most obedient servant, Æn. McD. Dawson. Oitawa, June 7, 1888.

## THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

Elsewhere will be found the report of the annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Waterloo. Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Waterioo. This is the only purely Mutual Canadian Life Co. and its success is largely due to the advantages derived from the mutual principle. The Directors' Re-port shows that the policies issued were 2181 for \$2,716.041, while the total assur-unces in force are \$605 policies for

"Concerning the much-taked of im-provement in Ireland's condition re-cently," I said, "I noticed yesterday a

cently," I said, "I noticed yesterday a report that forty of the fifty seven rail-roads in Ireland pay no dividends." "As to the railways," said Mr. Balfour, "there are many small local lines in Ire-land which pay very little or no divi-dends, and never have done so, but at this moment railway receipts are very much higher than they were twenty years ago, and, on the whole, the railway system is in a more healthy condition than in previous years. This is shown by the traffic receipts."

by the traffic receipts." THE EMIGRATION PROBLEM.

"Do you look upon emigration as a possible or partial solution of the Irish question?"

question?" "Emigration continues from Ireland, but not from the most congested districts. While it would materially relieve these, the emigration is rather from older dis-tricts. As is usually the case with spon-taneous emigration, the young and able-bodied men leave, while the old and feeble remain. The question is whether the young men could be made useful if they remained. I think not under the existing condition. Of course, if manuthey remained. I think not under the existing condition. Of course, if manu-factures appeared and factories spraug up there would be employment for the sur-plus population, but, if the young men c mot find work, they are clearly of no use to themselves or anybody else." "Is there more money in Ireland now than twenty years ago?" "Certainly thereits. I believe that the commercial condition of Ireland is better than it was twenty years ago in every

than it was twenty years ego in every way. The depressed period of trade in England about 1875 undoubtedly has had its echo in Ireland, but the depression since 1877 has not been in any way comwith the improvement between ad 1874. The returns in my parable 1864 and 1874. ssion do not show any material falling off since 1875."

Regarding the statement that statistics show that the number of inbabited houses in Ireland decreased 24 per cent. between 1871 and 1881, Mr. Balfour said "figures" of that kind

MUST BE RECEIVED WITH CAUTION, because large numbers of laborers' cottages have been built at cost or thereabouts and the laborers have moved into them and left their old ones vacant."

said Mr. Parnell decidedly, "have

eaid Mr. Parnell decidedly, "have THE PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE appeared so bright as they do to day. You may say with all confidence that the results of every by e-election with the exception of Doncaster prove that the abstentionist Liberal voters of the former period have all returned to their allegiance, and that if an appeal to the country should be made to-morrow Mr. Gladstone would be re-turned with a mejority at least equal to that of the present Government." "Very few Englishmen would say that," I remarked.

remarked. "Noverthelese," said Mr. Parnell, "it is

"Nyvertheles," and Mr. Parnen, "It m true, and I am particularly anxious to have you cable this to America, that our cause can only be injured by the over-excitement or imprudence, I may say THE VIOLENT IMPRODENCE, of those Irishman who have not sufficient

patience to wait the short period necessary for complete success. The prospect of violence and crime is the only hope of the violence and crime is the only sope of the Tory party to day. The confidence which I expressed to you in Ireland months ago as to the result of the Home Rale movement is redoubled." When I told Mr. Parnell what Mr.

When I told Mr. Patholi whet Mr. Balfour had said about his policy of advis-ing that English business should be facili-tated in order that the Government might become entangled in difficulties, that it had been unsuccessful since Eng lish business had not been facilitated and the Government was not broken up, Mr. the Government was not broken up, Mr. Parnell answered, "We shall see before the end of the session whether I was the end of the session whether I was right or wrong in that advice. This even-ing only began the critical period for the Tory party, as the first important division on the Local Government Bill has shown. The Government have deliberon the Local Government Bill has shown. The Government have deliber-ately frittered away the session so far on a number of minor measures, like the King-Harman salary Bill, with the result that they are only entering upon a piece de resistance at a period of the easion when such measures are usually conclud-ing. Already questions of the first magni-tude connected with this Local Govern-ment Bull such as the lifening clause ment Bill, such as the licensing clauses,

are and the Tory statemen are at their wit's end. They contemplate throwing over-board a considerable portion of their cargo in the desperate hope that they may save LOOMING DANGEROUSLY AHEAD

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Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, at the cosy little Caurch of Oar Lady of Lourdes, His Lordship being assisted by the Very Rev Dean O'Connor, of Perth, assisted by Father MoBride, rector of the church. After the ceremony a nuptial mass will somg with special musical accompaniments. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of white satin with veil and orange blossoms and carried in her haud a rich bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids, who were also dressed in white were the bride's sister, Miss Rita Ryan and her cousin, Miss Nellie Ryan of Brockville. The bridal train was borne by the bride's cousin, Miss Nellie Ryan of Brockville and Miss Kathleen Harty of Kingeton. Mr. Smith was attended by Mr. John K. Macdonald and Mr. Langmuir of Toronto. Leaving the church the party proceeded to Mr. Ryan's residence, Rosedale, where the wedding breakfast was served, At 2.50 Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on a wedding tour for New York and other American cities. On their return they will live on Isabella street. The guests were chiefly members of the families of the contracting parties. Among them were: Hon. Frank and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. J. and Mrs. Foy, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss O'Brien, Perth; Mr. Peter McLaren and Miss McLaren, Perthy, Mr. and Mrs. George Kiely, Mr. Raddie Ryan, Brockville; Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. Harty, Kingston; Mr. John Ryan, Brock-ville; Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryan, Precott; Lordship being assisted by the Very Rev Dean O'Connor, of Perth, assisted M. F. Ryan, Montreau; M. and Mrs. W. Harty, Kingston; Mr. John Ryan, Brock-ville; Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryan, Precott; Miss Birmingham, Kingston; Mr. P. Doyle, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ryan, Toronto.

## DEATH OF MRS. J. T. DALTON.

With sorrow we annuance the death of Mrs. J. T. Dalton (Sallie Holman) a lady who had attained great distinction as an opera singer. She was a native of this city, and both herself and the other members of her family have enjoyed for many years the esteem of the citizens generally. Mrs. Dalton had been ailing for some months past and her death occurred on Thursday of last week. To