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London, Saturday, Jan'y. 26, 1895.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Roman correspondent of the London Standard relates a conversation said to have been held between the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. and a number of Italian nobles who have been faithful to the Holy See throughout its troubles with the Italian Gov-

Such reports of conversations are frequently misrepresented by press correspondents; but the present one so truly expresses the relations of the Pope with Italy and the Italian Government that we may probably regard it as fairly correct, or perhaps entirely

According to this correspondent, the Holy Father expressed that it would be most consoling to him to see peace reestablished with the Government of Italy, and that the men who are at the to understand what good this peace would produce both for Church and State.

Continuing, the Holy Father is described as stating that false and erroneous reasons of State are likely to prevent a realization of his wishes, since it is useless to speak of conciliation if the rights of the Holy See be not acknowledged and the Pontiff be not placed in a position to enjoy full liberty and independence as the basis of an agreement.

He is said to have added that there are men of good will in the Government who have caused to be expressed to him the desire of finding means of living on terms of less hostility. He reminded the nobles that he exhibited no hostility to the Government further than that he had reclaimed the rights of the Holy See. These rights it is his duty to maintain.

It is a favorite expression with the enemies of the Pope, that he is hostile to the Government, and the inference is thus drawn that he is opposed to the true interests of Italy, and that the Government is justified in keeping up the persecution to which he is subjected.

Than this nothing can be further from the truth. There is no more devoted friend to Italy than Pope Lec XIII.; but the true interests of Italy

The Holy Father declares: to be lamented would be greatly limited if there were more stability among the men in power. Under the present aspect, our position becomes more difficult and dangerous. Let us hope that Providence will place us in the position which our pastoral ministry requires.

In proof of the truth of this being the exact state of the case, he declares that "the attentions with which Governors and Princes surround us are an evidence that all feel the necessity of our absolute autonomy."

We may ask why it is that the sovereigns of the world have made it their practice to recognize the supremacy and independence of the Pope on occasion of their visits to Rome. It is because they understand how important it is that the head of the Universal Church should have free intercourse with the Bishops of every country, and that this intercourse should be beyond the suspicion of being under the supervision of any Government, which might possibly be hostile to them, or likely under any circumstances to intrigue against them.

The difference between a universal dent that it should need to be dwelt upon. A national church has no interest beyond the nation within which it

Holy See, to which the Catholics of the National Church. world look with confidence for direction in spiritual matters.

a great prestige and a real and material advantage to Italy that the Supreme Head of the Church holds his residence within its borders. It is an advantage which any nation might well covet, and which it might well purchase at the price of giving absolute autonomy to the Supreme Pontiff. It is, therefore, a foolish, as well as a dishonest policy, for Italy to desire to reduce the Holy Father to the position of dependency. It is foolish because it may result any day that this policy of interfering with the Pope's liberty of action may result in forcing him to leave Rome, at least for a time, until new and satisfactory arrangements be made: and it is dis honest, because the territory of the Pope, known as the Patrimony of St. Peter, was unjustly seized and added Europe has been consecrated by so indubitable a title as that of the Pope, whether we regard its great antiquity, the affection of his subjects, or the manner in which the Pontifical territory was acquired.

It would be to the advantage of Italy itself if the right of the Pope to his Patrimony were to be recognized; for it would be to the advantage of the State to have the co-operation of the Church in enjoining loyalty to the Government, which the Government head of public affairs may be inspired has no right to expect as long as it deprives the Pope of his inalienable rights, and it is for this reason that the Holy Father says that the statesmen who are opposed to the realization of the Pope's wishes are influenced by 'false and erroneous reasons.'

TOLERATION IN RUSSIA.

The news comes from Russia that M. Pobedonosteff, the Chief Procurer of the Holy Synod, has resigned or is about to resign his office, and the probability is that M. Sabler, a gentleman of German origin, will be appointed in his place.

M. Sabler is a man of liberal and enlightened views and an enemy to persecution for religion's sake, and his rightly regarded as an evidence that the young Czar, Nicholas II., is in earnest in his policy of toleration. He feels himself strong in the affections of the people, and it is already known that he intends to govern more popularly than any Czar has ever yet attempted to do, and it is with this object in view that the change in the procuratorship to the Holy Synod has been decided upon. Mr. Pobedonostseff's incumbency of

the office has been marked by excessive cruelties to persons of all creeds, except, of course, the National Religion, usually called by the name of the Orthodox Greek Church. It was are not subserved by depriving the under his administration that the Jews Holy See of its independence, as the of Russia were treated so cruelly, and Italian Government has done and con- to him the persecution against the Proestant Stundists and the Catholic Poles is attributable, but he was incannot abandon our mission. The ills formed by the Emperor that these oppressive measures are not to be tolerated any longer. His retirement is the consequence of this, as he cannot be expected to carry out the benevolent designs of the Czar. He has been too long accustomed to high handed measures.

> The pardon of the exiles from Poland, who were sent to Siberia for defending their church against the brutal attempt of General Gourko to close it, is one of the results of the Emperor's new policy, which is very distasteful both to the General and the procurer, both of whom were severely reprimanded by the Emperor for their cruelty and intolerance, but both have now retired from office, though the state of the case would rather justify us in saying that they have been dis missed

It is true that the Emperor has made General Gourko a field-marshal. but it seems to be clear that this is intended merely to make his dismissal less humiliating. In this merely military office he will not have the power of oppressing civilians for their religious convictions, as he had when he Church and a National one is too evi- was Governor of Poland. Gourko is his wife, just in time to prevent him everything he undertook, and true to consequence of this it was not the wish a restricted, and it naturally falls tirely, but his dismissal from the deed, little or no effort seems to have man. To his family he has left a under the authority of the Government | Governorship is none the less a humilto which it belongs, but the universal liation. He was always a ready tool in cover them. Church must be neutral between gov- the hands of the Procurer of the Holy A few days ago a similar outrage which may be held up as a model to intellectual characteristics. ernments in their political relations to Synod, and as the latter was a clever was committed against the same man. the Catholic children of Ontario, whose each other, and to preserve this neut- smeller-out of heresies, Gourko was Four masked men broke into his house best and truest interests were ever rality it must be independent of them all. always ready to inflict the pains and at midnight, stripped him of his near and dear to his heart; and now was necessary to show that indifferent-

Latin Churches.

The further fact that Count Lobanoff Rostovovski, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, was sent to Rome to announce to the Holy Father the accession of the Czar to the throne, is also a good sign of the cordial relations now existing between the Pope and the Czar, the Count being a peculiarly acceptable personage to the Holy Father: and the latter has openly expressed his pleasure at the appointment. Count Von Schonvaloff, also, who succeeds General Gourko as Governor of Warsaw, has the reputation of having a kindly though firm disposition, with none of the despotic characteristics of his military predecessor. It is to be expected that under his administration the treatment of the Poles will be to the Italian domain. No throne in quite different from what it has been under former governors, the more especially as the Czar has shown a dis position to win the Poles by kindness rather than by oppressing them.

LYNCH LAW.

Great indignation has been ex pressed by a large section of the United States press at the fact that a number of prominent English gentlemen who are accustomed to take an interest in the general welfare of mankind, entered a protest against the mob law by which, especially in the Southern States, negroes are wont to be lynched, little enquiry being made as to whether they are innocent or guilty.

These English gentlemen have been angrily reminded that in England, and especially in Ireland, failures of justice have been frequent, and that often, even under color of the law, there have been scenes as disgraceful to civilization as anything which has occurred in the United States, North or South -and we must confess that, especially in Ireland, under the reign of coercion, this has been the case : vet two wrongs do not constitute a right, and when the ommon interests of humanity are concerned, all mankind have the natural appointment to so important an office is right to protest against barbarity, whether legalized or contrary to the common laws of the country.

Mr. Gladstone expressed well this view of the case when protesting against the outrages in Armenia, and though we are informed that the Sul tan is in high dudgeon on account of the Grand Old Man's denunciation of Turkish methods, we cannot suppose that either Mr. Gladstone himself or the British public will unsay a single thing which has been uttered in condemnation of the wholesale massacres which have taken place at different times under Turkish rule, whether these things have happened with or without the Grand Turk's approval.

We condemn, equally with the American press, the enormities which have taken place on occasion of Irish evictions, but the fact that such enormities have occurred does not and cannot prevent us from condemning in the strongest terms the barbarities which are wont to be carried on under the name of the kind of wild justice which is known as lynch law.

Under lynch law, whites as well as negroes suffer, though negroes are the usual victims; and the difference of race is undoubtedly the cause of the discrimination.

A recent instance of the infliction of lynch law is reported from West Virginia. Near Elk City, Va., about four years ago, some persons unknown broke into the house of Simon Wallace and brutally murdered Wallace and his mother, a very old woman.

There was no clue in this case whereby the murderer could be disovered, but some persons suspected John Mourning, who was indeed a person of idle habits, but not otherwise vicious. He was arrested on suspicion, but there was no evidence whatsoever to hold him guilty of the crime, and he was accordingly released. A few days after he was dragged from his house by four masked undoubtedly a brave soldier, and in from dying, and after some weeks he recovered, but the miscreants who his obedience to it, as the needle to the of the Emperor to humiliate him en- hanged him were not discovered. In- pole. He was, indeed, nature's noble-

Hence, too, the whole world should feel penalties which the Procurer desired clothing, and hanged him in a barn. that he has rested from his labors, ism is of two kinds: it may either be Conscience has to be fought over

crime of which he was accused, but he forget him, but will offer up a fervent It is to be hoped that as a new era was left hanging till he was nncon prayer to our Divine Redeemer in his bewill be inaugurated in the Empire scious, and was then cut down under half, and in other parts of the Proinjury to Italy. It is, on the contrary, the consideration of Pope Leo XIII's wife found him in the morning with injuries are such that he will die, gence, he was not yet dead.

It is believed by many that the

masked men were the parties really guilty of the atrocious murder for which Mourning was ostensibly punished, and that they took this means to get him out of the way to prevent suspicion from falling upon themselves. Of course, such a lawless transaction might have occurred in the midst of the best regulated of communities, but there would be, at least, some serious effort made by the authorities to bring the offenders to justice, but amid a community where mob law is the rule, such efforts are not made, and this appears to be the case in the present in stance.

Kentucky, too, has had a peculiarly oad reputation for the commission of lynchings on negroes, without the authorities taking any efficacious steps to bring the perpetrators to deserved punishment. A few days ago a negro was arrested

inCincinnati under the charge of having shot a farmer in Kentucky, and his extradition was demanded by Governor Brown of the latter State.

It appears to be taken for granted hat if he be handed over to the Kentucky officers, he will surely be lynched without the formality of a trial, and on this ground the Ohio judge has refused the extradition, unless the Governor of Kentucky, and the judge of the district in which the indictment was drawn up, give a written guarantee to the effect that he shall have a fair trial, and that his life shall not be placed in jeopardy under mob law. The reason of the Ohio judge for pursuing this course is founded on the facts that the Kentucky officer who was to conduct the prisoner to Kentucky, admitted, on being questioned, that there is danger that the prisoner will be lynched if he be transerred to that State, and that it has happened before now that prisoners thus extradited from Ohio have been lynched, as they were not sufficiently protected by the State of Kentucky.

The prisoner still remains in jail at Cincinnati, and he is not likely to be handed over to the Kentucky authorities unless the required guarantee be given, though the Kentucky authorities are very angry at the way in which they are being treated. It is to be hoped that the bros-j' int that has been thus given to the that they are Council, dated July 26, 1894; and, adapting the conclusions, etc., of the petition of their Lordships, the Archbishops and Bishops of, Canada, with them and like them, we humbly pray for the redress of the grievances of the Catholics of Manitoba and the North West by the disallowance of the Law of 1894, and by all other constitutional means, according to law, in regard to those laws and ordinances concerning which this prerogative of disal habitually negliger of their duties will bring them on the duties of State of the will be used to be u DEATH OF E BUT DONOVAN.

We give i s solumn an account of the p 5 5 fr. C. Donovan, f Hamilton with a sketch o rs he had held the positic is schools in a school in school in school of Separate Needless for to the left to the led his duties confident well as well as well as White ed the fullest and laity as ment of Ed ucation. e refer to his told by the life. T Hamilto reflection may say tha.

his life which w never be written. qualities that would place amongst the greatest in the land, his native modesty forced him at all times to take his place amongst the humble workers. For him the shout of applause had no charm. The consciousness that day by day he had labored in the cause of faith and fatherland-had nourished the seeds of

the love of both in the minds and hearts of the Catholic children of Ontario - brought to his noble nature more glory and more gratification than would the reception of titles and honors, no matter how great, in any other walk of life. He loved his profession, and rose to the highest place, men, and hanged to a tree. He was but he disdained notoriety. He was rescued from his perilous position by practical in everything-thorough in his faith, in the love he bore it and in been made by the authorities to dis- priceless heritage—the heritage of a name unblemished, of a character

an interest in the independence of the to impose on all dissenters from the He protested his innocence of the those children will not, we feel sure, moral or intellectual. Many most ex-This independence would be no now, this will prepare the way for the supposition that he was dead. His vince we hope they will, as has been done in London, have a Mass celebrated ditional first principle, that private plans for a reunion of the Greek and his legs frozen to his knees, and his for him. May the light of heaven shine upon the soul of the gentle, the good, though, according to the latest intelli- the honest and noble hearted Cornelius Donovan!

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The following is a copy of the petition in favor of the Catholic minority in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West in regard to Separate schools. The signatures, we have no doubt, will be numerous. The Catholics of the be dominant. places named look for no favors: what they ask is simple justice; and we doubt not His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will comply with the prayer of the petition:

Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa, January 10, 1895, To His Excellency the Governor General i May it please Your Excellency

May it please Your Excellency:

We, the undersigned Catholics of the Dominion of Canada, and loval subjects of Her Gracious Majosty, the Queen, respectfully beg permission to state the following:
That during the session of the Dominion Parliament of 1894 a petition asking for redress of the grievances, of which the Catholics of the Ganadian North-West complain, in the matter of education, and signed by His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, and by all the Arch bishops and Bishops of Canada, was presented to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and to the members of the Senate and to the members of the House of Commons.

In language full of dignity and truth, the Canadian Episcopacy exposed clearly the rights of the Catholics, their duties as well as saying No, with a harmony of divine Canadian Episcopacy exposed clearly ights of the Catholics, their duties as v

til the year 1890, the right of bringing up their children and having then educated it schools kept according to their religious convictions, they were dispossessed of them in an unjust and arbitrary manner. If showed how their situation ually aggravated by time and by the effects of new laws. It drew attention to the severe Catholics in the North-West by the ordin-ances of 1892, which deprived the Catholic schools of their liberty of action and special character. Then, establishing with the authority that belongs to it and with the science by which it is distinguished, the doctrine of the Catholic Church in the matter of education, it mentioned that parents have at the same time, the right and the duty, both by natural and divine law, of giving their children a Christian education accord ing to their Catholic belief. It recalled, also that the exercise of this right and the free childlenger of these ball agents. fulfillment of those obligations, had been guaranteed to the Catholics of the Canadian North-West, by promises the most solemn, which they did not hesitate to violate in order to impose upon our co religionists the oraer to impose upon our co-rengions the vexatious laws, opposed to justice and to all legitimate liberties, which to-day plunge the whole country into the most deplorable dissensions. As the petition of our Bishops truthfully declared, the Catholics of the Desirium count the intesting days to their Dominion resent the injustice done to their brethren of the North-West, and we, here reiterate their forcible statements and their requests desiring to confirm in a signal man-ner the truth of their words that pastor and flock are but one, and that together they are determined to reclaim their rights by all the constitutional means in their power. Our pastors have constituted themselves the ealightened interpreters of those rights, we shall be the devoted champions of them. Therefore we protest against the fallacious and disloyal reply of the Manitoba Government, detect the 28th of October 1891 to the order

REVIEW OF A USEFUL BOOK.

oncerning which this prerogative of

The Dublin Freeman's Journal contains the following excellent review of the work written by Rev. John Mc Laughlin entitled "Is One Religion as Good as Another." The book has now reached its 40th thousand and continues to grow in public favor.

It is some years since we gave a critical notice of one of the earlier editions of this book. We thought it tive of much probable at the time that the book would be a success, in the sense of a "ity; for the subject unt interest, and

sen much more is one Religion as Justinea. Good as Another?" is proved to have been the exact book for the time, and has attained to a circulation which probably no book of its kind has chieved within the present gener-

ation. It is therefore reasonable that we should inquire with some interest What have been the causes of this popularity? Controversial books, as to the people of Ontario, disclosing the a rule, have a very limited sale; but nature of the influences which are then this book is not controversal. It being brought to bear against Mr. may be described perhaps as argument without controversy. It is calm, dispassionate reasoning, and without offence. It is an illustration of the during the campaign which preceded which Demosthenes principle proved: the best way to persuade is to Popery cry was worked for all that it be persuaded. The writer, from the first page to the last, has obviously but was worth. There is tenough latent one inspiration—the depth of his own fanaticism in the Province to be influintelligent conviction. There is not enced to oppose a Catholic candidate one word of the "odium theologicum." for office under any and all circum-No infirmity of temper or of vanity disturbs the peace of so much as a single stances, but we had hoped that the gentleman and the scholar, whose in that campaign, and that the decisive spirit has been rarefied by love of verdict rendered by the people would So much for what we may call the

ject being to show that indifferentism speeches of the two honorable gentlelies at the root of every one of the modern varieties of non-Catholicism, it

cellent non-Catholics are morally exact and inflexible, while intellectually they are speculative or sceptical. the necessary consequence of their trajudgment is the arbiter of Christian And it is just here that Father MacLaughlin takes the Old and the New Testament for his witnesses as to the fallacy of this first principle He demoustrates that, historically and dogmatically, equally and by words, the divine ap-pointment of a Living Authority

words and divine acts.

upon all matters of faith is quite patent as is the fact Dispensation. First from the Old Testament and then from the New the author proves that principle to Indifferentism as to obedience to Living Authority, and therefore indifferentism as to precise defined truth, is shown to be that exceptional offence which the Scriptures most emphatically condemn. And this is proved from the whole Bible, not merely as an inference from a pervading tone, but as a demonstration from vast array of Bible events. Thus the question, "Is one religion as good as another?" is answered by the voice of Bible testimony; the Old Testament saying No and the New Testament

We have to add that this small book

-very large in contents-is now sold

at a purely nominal price. covers it can be bought for a sixpence so that there is no reason why a poor erson should not possess it nor why a rich person should not purchase severa copies. The object with which the book was first ventured was one which every Catholic must approve-it was to show to sincere Protestants that, how ever admirable their lives, they do wrong in always attempting to teach themselves. God having appointed a Living Teacher of His Truths, it is our duty to submit ourselves to that Teacher, and not to insist upon preferring our own private judgment to His living Infallible Authority. With all Protestants the Ecclesia Discens is also the Eccelesia Docens, the ultimate authority being self, which rebukes Pontiffs, Councils and Saints. Now. out of about a hundred different re viewers of this book, the majority have recognised this anomaly, and have candidly confessed that, if there be authority, it can rest nowhere save in the Roman Church. But Father Mac Laughlin has proved that there is and authority, in things Divine, must be infallible, and that both in the Old and New Testament disobedience to this authority is declared to be equally foolish and culpable. We have, there fore, as nearly as possible, a syllogism the authority of the Church upon matters of faith must be Divine. that is, infallible; the only Church which even pretends to teach infallibly is, and always was, the Roman Church: therefore, we must obey that one authority. To a Catholic this appears "a matter of course"; and why does it not appear so to Protestants? The answer is that the habit of self-pleasing - erroneously styled religious liberty-has so mixed up divine truths with human feeble ness that the two provinces are inex tricably confused. To measure Divine truths by human judgment has become the fallacy of all non-Catholics through out the world . so that human egotism has taken the place of Divine author ity, and every man is his own opinion ative pontiff. Hence "indifferent ecause since one Protestant is quite as infallible as any other Protesant, it must follow that "one religion is as good as another," because all religions are matters of opinion. It is this colossal fallacy which our author attacks. He leads the reader back to first principles. He demonstrates that Dispensation is not licence to human opinion, but the obliging human opinion to bow the head to Divine author ity, and therefore to be secure as to divine faith. And since everyone in these days is asking "what is truth? which is the same question as "where is the living teacher?" we must gratefully welcome a little book which, both intellectually and spiritually, supplies the satisfactory answer.

THE KINGSTON ELECTION.

The speeches of Sir Oliver Mowat and the Hon. G. W. Ross at Kingston on the 17th inst. at the meeting called by the Reform Association for the purpose of furthering the election of the Hon. W. Harty, is quite a revelation Harty's return for that constituency.

We were, of course, fully aware that ap- the general election in June, the no-The tone is that of the fanatical spirit had spent its strength be a sufficient lesson to the bigots to soul of the book. But now, as to the repress their efforts in the same direc-The ob- tion for all time to come, but from the men named, it appears that in Kings ton, at least, the battle of Freedom of

fession of the Cath bar to the appoin person otherwise fulfill the duties o It was a good o recent municipal issue which wa brought to the for was completely la few towns : and w forward, it gen quietus. This w don, Brantford, an evidence of th of the Protestant vince. But it there is as yet a Kingston that rer or a whole centur toleration.

JANUARY

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still persons who l

election that Sin pearing before h necessary to beg ferring to it. H Kingston that th business, social, which have won dorsation. He other capacities. that he would be Government offic universal praise. raised in Kings representative of vincial Legislatu Catholic! The Honorable cessor in office

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of those who ha fanatic against appeal to their that such peopl ing so honorabl ment. The Ca not here on mer disposed to insi be recognized i country ; and able to hold our the Third Pa McCarthyites, a been making the last few ve Sir Oliver Me the Catholics of the amount of

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The Toront lesses to be h Sir Oliver Mo eral candida attack upon This is the question has test." It the the question will not be br It is, certai

for the Mail the religious ournal in the more than th discord. If i the question the work pro ests and the desired to fa ent case it le for it virtua lic vote of K that the resu ligious cry comfiture of

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