

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 11.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889.

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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., August 3rd, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Catholic ladies of London will be pleased to know that the usual spiritual retreat will this year be held in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Dundas street. It will begin on Monday evening, Sept. 2nd, and close on Saturday, Sept. 7th. Those desiring cards of invitation will please address the Lady Superior.

The Mail's Montreal correspondent announces that the "Equal Rights' Committee" of that city are not likely to send a deputation to present their petition against the Jesuit Estates Act in person. Considering that they have received a broad hint from His Excellency that he does not want to see any deputations of the association on the subject they wish to speak of to him, they have come to a very discreet conclusion.

"Two hundred and fifty ministers have applied for an army chaplainship in the United States which becomes vacant soon."—Exchange.

It appears that there are plenty of the tribe who can be spared from parochial work in the United States. Canada could also afford to spare a fair number of those who engineered the "Equal Rights' Convention for the vacant office, and she would not lose much by the transfer either.

JOHN GILMARTY SHEA, the able editor of the New York Catholic News, thus writes of the Jews now in Palestine:

"A few years ago the Jews in Jerusalem might be counted by hundreds. But since then a tide of immigration has set in—which has flown on surely and steadily till they now number some thirty thousand, or three fourths of the whole population of the city. Hunted like wild beasts from European countries, despoiled in many instances most cruelly of their means of existence, it is true that they came to Jerusalem in poverty and rags, but once there means are found to clothe the needy ones, for they, too, have rich and powerful friends in Europe, who believe in the resurrection of Israel.

MR JOHN CHARLTON, M. P., one of the "Devil's Thirteen," is making himself conspicuous by perambulating the whole country making speeches against the Jesuits. His last appearance was at Patroles, on the 24th ult. Before that he spoke in London, Essex Centre, and other places. In London he said that the Catholics of Ontario have no sympathy with the Jesuits. We presume that he has found new light on this subject, for we do not remark that he has lately contented himself with stating that the Jesuits in far away climes, and long ago have been dreadful criminals. Some of them must have done him some personal injury—perhaps his great-grand-mother was poisoned by a Jesuit.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE'S International anti-Slavery Congress, which is to meet at Lucerne, has been postponed until after the French elections, so that prominent Frenchmen interested in the movement could attend. The colored Catholics of America have been invited to send a representative to the Congress, whose expenses will be paid. Father Fulton has been spoken of as the representative who will probably be sent. It is believed that the presence of a highly educated member of the race will tend much to the increase of interest in Cardinal Lavigerie's movement, as it will demonstrate the high state of culture of which the race is capable provided educational opportunities be afforded them.

It appears that the Italian Government cannot abstain on any occasion from manifesting their contempt for religion and their desire to suppress it. The military were not allowed to present arms as the procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament passed by on Corpus Christi. The reporter remarks that this honor is paid by the Ottoman Government. There is, in fact, great respect paid to the Catholic religion by the Ottoman Government, which recognizes the necessity of co-operation of Church and State, that the people may be good citizen. In Turin, however, the unbelieving people were encouraged even to scoff at the procession. The insult was intended for the Pope and the clergy, but it was offered directly to Almighty God Himself. Of course it was not the people of Turin who did this, but the Government officials, whose best recommendation for official promotion is unbelief.

It is announced that Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, who gave \$300 to the Catholic University of Washington has been engaged to Prince Murat, a descendant of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, Napoleon's famous General. Prince Murat is

now fifty-five years of age, having been born in America in 1834, his mother, Caroline Fraser, being a native of New Jersey. In 1854 he married Princess Malce de Wagram, by whom he had a son and two daughters, all of whom are married. During the war of 1870-71 Prince Murat distinguished himself by brilliantly conducting the famous Rezonville cavalry charge. Mrs Caldwell is twenty-six years of age and is highly accomplished and of attractive personal appearance. She is a native of Kentucky, and was educated at the Manhattanville Sacred Heart Academy.

The Mail is busy publishing letters by the dozen from anonymous subscribers who approve of its course in raising the no-Popery banner. Many of them contain the quiet suggestion that should that journal be heavily fined for slandering the Jesuits, its admirers should subscribe to pay the fine. It appears that the Mail's admirers have a peculiar sympathy with slander. One of these special sanctity says: "With the king of kings as your captain, one who was never shipwrecked, victory will be yours." The Mail calls these "words of cheer." It is very easy to cheer that journal when it raises on the approbation of people whose names it is ashamed to publish, probably because the authors, in most cases, occupy chairs in the editors' sanctum, and nowhere else.

An anonymous writer in the Mail assures that journal that the French Canadians are really in full sympathy with it, instead of its being in bad odor in Quebec. He is convinced of this from his having been so assured by two French-Canadians in Toronto. If this be the case, the Mail might reasonably give the public some respite from hectoring upon them; many editorials proving the French people of Quebec to be an ignorant priest-ridden people whom the Ontarian ought to crush. But when the twenty thousand under the Mail's generalship to Quebec Quebecers in a friendly way, they may possibly have a different story to tell. It is remarkable, however, that in the same issue we are gravely informed in an editorial that the French-Canadians intend to give a solid vote at next elections against the Mail's policy. What next?

MR. JAMES L. HUGHES was nominated by the Conservatives of West Middlesex to contest that seat against the Hon. G. W. Ross at the next election for the local legislature. Mr. Hughes is the Toronto school inspector who has made himself particularly conspicuous by abusing the Catholic separate schools, and by advocating that they should be hampered with conditions which will render them inefficient. He is also peculiarly anxious that the few French schools in the Province should be deprived of teachers who can teach the children in their own tongue, and in so these grounds that he has been chosen to oppose the Minister of Education. We confess we had some hope that we would have the opportunity of seeing what the people of West Middlesex would have to say to a full-fledged anti-Jesuit candidate, a "no-party" man nominated in the interests of a party. But Mr. Hughes, after thoroughly considering the situation, has declared that he will not allow himself to be nominated. He does, however, let us know that he was strongly tempted to accept the candidature, for "don't you know," the Conservatives were quite ready to take him up even as the no party candidate. It was, in fact the case of the amiable woe who, when confronted by the two maidens to whom he had made love separately declared:

"How happy I could be with either. Were I ever dearer to either away? But as both are now here together, To neither a word will I say."

MR. JULES FERRY recently made a much higher bid for the support of the Church than he did a short time previously. He declared before that he wishes to live at peace with the Church, if the Church will only consent to make peace with the Republic. Now he says substantially:

"We do not want the Concordat repealed. If the Church is a gainer by it so are we, and to a greater degree. With the tie between Church and State severed, the Republic has no guarantee for continued existence, even for a six months' existence. We do not want to prostrate the Catholic Church, if she cannot agree to live with the Republic, but we want the Church to feel that her interests are just as safe under the Republic as under the Monarchy. As a matter of course, there must be only one material power in the country, and that is the State; but we do not at all wish to destroy the moral power of the Church. We feel that the good of the country requires that the moral power of the Church should be strengthened."

If Mr. Ferry had been animated by such sentiments a few years ago the unfortunate differences which have arisen in France between the State and the Church would not have arisen at all. If the Republican leaders are now prepared to let the Church exist without being persecuted, there will be no difficulty in finding a *modus vivendi* between the Republic and the Church.

## IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

The Unionists are much discomfited at the result of the contest at Marylebone, which gave them a majority of four hundred and ninety-three instead of the sweeping majority of one thousand four hundred and eighty-five which they had at the previous election. They try to account for it, as is usual on such occasions, by saying that they did not exert themselves as fully as they might, as they knew the seat was secure. They acknowledge, however, that the result was a surprise. They also say that the social position and socialistic opinions of Mr. Leveson Gower gave him many votes. They are unwilling to draw the inference that the day of their doom is at hand, and that the cause of Home Rule is steadily progressing. It was thought that late revelations before the Special Commission would have the effect of diminishing the sympathy of the general public with the Liberal party, more especially as it was discovered that some of the Irish members who are very prominent in their party are at heart in favor of revolutionary methods to gain their cause, in case constitutional methods fail. Some of them have even been connected more or less closely with the Fenians, and some refused to declare that they disapprove of Fenianism. The public appear to appreciate the fact that in a movement of such magnitude as the great struggle for liberty, there must be persons of many degrees of advancement in their political opinions, and they are quite ready not only to acquit the party generally of blame for the opinions of individuals, but even to condone in the individual's case some extreme sentiments which they do not approve. If the cause of Ireland and other good causes were to be condemned simply because some extremists favor them, very few reforms would ever be effected. It is, therefore, a good and encouraging sign of the steady progress of the Irish cause that there is no evidence of any reaction in public opinion on account of the recent developments before the Commission. The Home Rule tide is, on the contrary, growing irresistibly stronger.

Mr. Parnell's reception at Edinburgh is another evidence which cannot be gainsaid of the same fact. A considerable minority of the bourgeoisie protested against the conferring of the freedom of the city upon him, but they were only a minority, whereas his reception when he reached Edinburgh to accept the honor conferred on him was a spontaneous ovation on the part of the electorate, and, under the present extended franchise, this is the test of the popularity which counts. While England is being gradually converted to Home Rule, Scotland and Wales, with the characteristic tenacity of their populations, are determined now to grant to their Irish brethren that justice which the latter have so long demanded in vain.

Mr. Parnell, on the 22nd ult., again appeared before the Special Commission appointed to examine into the Times' charges against Parnell's members of the House of Commons. He denied that any letters had passed between himself and Mr. Harris had been withheld from the court. The letters had all been sent to Mr. S. James, solicitor for the Times, and it was his intention to call every witness necessary to trace the missing books of the Land League.

Continuing Mr. Parnell said he had instructed Mr. Lewis, of counsel for the Parnellites, to subpoena Mrs. Maloney, treasurer of the Ladies' League, to produce the books of the Land League in her possession. He could not say what amount of League money Mr. Egan and the other trustees had invested in his name in France. It might have been £100,000, £50,000 or £10,000.

Attorney General Webster—But you, a man of business, surely know.

Mr. Parnell—I am not a man of business. I never was. In October, 1882, Mr. Egan sent me accounts of the relief fund showing expenditures of £50,000, and a balance of £31,900.

Mr. Parnell stated he had not taken any steps to discover documents relating to the Ladies' League, or would he. Mr. Egan sent from America through Mr. Labouchere, valuable clues in connection with the Pigott forgeries.

Presiding Justice Hannen—Would you instruct Munroe & Co., the Paris bankers, to produce an account of the trust fund?

Mr. Parnell—I decline to give any information concerning the fund to friend or foe.

Mr. Balfour intends to make a stumping tour through Ireland to counteract the effect of Mr. Parnell's triumphant reception in Edinburgh.

In connection with the 555th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn an interesting ceremony took place on a recent Saturday on the battlefield, when the Scottish standard and the British ensign were unfurled from the Borestone flagstaff, in the presence of nearly 10,000 persons. Professor Blackie, who performed the ceremony, said he wished a real union between England and Scotland, not a usurpation. There was a great danger of a small nation like Scotland losing its nationality when united with a large nation like England. He wished some change made in the constitution of things, and a Scottish Parliament should meet in Edinburgh and do business in a national way. Rev. David Macrae, of Dundee, also spoke. He said England had been slow to learn the value of nationality, and she had always been anxious to extinguish the smaller nationalities around her. She had failed to extinguish the nationality of Scotland,

and she was trying the same game in Ireland to day as she did six hundred years ago in Scotland, when the latter's answer was "Wallace and Bruce." Scotland demanded home rule and the management of Scottish affairs, not only in the interests of Scotland, but in the interests of the empire.

The old veteran of liberty, George Jacob Holyoaks, writes to the London Daily News:

Sir—Mr. Bright related in one of his speeches that, wishing to obtain Daniel O'Connell's autograph for a friend, he took an album to him in which O'Connell wrote these lines:

Within that land was many a malcontent, Who cursed the tyranny which ruled the seat; That land full many a wronging despot saw, Who worked his tyranny—in form of law.

These lines so exactly describe what is being done in Ireland now that they are worthy of public notice.

The jury in the case of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for damages for slander, returned a verdict in favor of Lord Salisbury.

On June 22, before Messrs. Byrly and Harper, R. M.'s, Messrs. Peter Flood, chairman Town Commissioners, J. P. O'Connell, J. P., Joseph Wilson, chairman Longford Board of Guardians, all of Longford, and Thomas Faulon, of Edgeworthstown were charged with conspiracy to compel and induce one William Jones to give up a farm he took in October last from which the former tenants were evicted in the previous June. The alleged conspiracy arose out of speeches delivered, May 5, at a meeting held near Longford. Counsel for the defendants fully explained that no conspiracy had been proven. After much delay, however, the magistrates convicted the accused and sentenced Mr. J. P. Farrell to two months' imprisonment, and the other defendants to six weeks each. Notice of appeal was lodged, and the defendants were liberated on bail. Their appearance in the streets was received with loud cheers, but the police prevented any gathering, and, after a time, the crowds left for home, and everything passed off quietly. The Kilashee file and drum band and the Longford band paraded the streets in the evening.

The farcical administration of law in Ireland is illustrated by the decision of Removables Evanson and Bruer in the case of James Talbot of Clonmel, who appealed on June 23rd against the sentence of four months' imprisonment imposed on him by Removables Evanson and Bruer for alleged unlawful "conspiracy" to buy out the tenants belonging to Edward Tobin at that town. Mr. P. O'Connell, T. C., was also charged with taking part in the conspiracy, but the Removables did not consider the evidence strong enough and dismissed the case against him. The evidence went to prove that the two defendants were seen near Tobin's sheep, and that they spoke to buyers after they left the sheep. Judge Anderson, Q. C., in delivering judgment, said in charges of conspiracy it must be proved that two or more persons took part in it, and two persons charged with conspiring together, shall both either be acquitted or convicted. Had the appeal been charged with having conspired with others besides Mr. O'Connell, who had been discharged in the court below, the evidence would have applied to him, but as that was not the charge he should allow the appeal, and reverse the decision of the magistrates.

Early on the morning of June 24th, evictions were begun on the Clonmel estate at Fermore, one mile from Eyre Court. Jones and Peter Lynam, brothers, were the victims. Both were caretakers under the eviction made easy clause of the Land Act. Peter Lynam, held over two hundred acres. He and the other tenants joined the Plan of Campaign, and on principle he allowed himself to be evicted. James Lynam has a large family. He farmed about one hundred and twenty acres. He is president of the local I. N. L. in the parish, and he also joined the Plan. Recently he spent two months in Galway jail for a speech he made at Kiltinney. He spent about twelve months in Galway and Naas jails under Foster's Coercion Act. He was expecting the eviction, and his house was strongly barricaded. Trees were felled and placed across the road leading to his house, the windows were removed and built up, and it was said that all the men in the district would be inside to defend the place. The evicting party was evicted. James Lynam has a large family. He farmed about one hundred and twenty acres. He is president of the local I. N. L. in the parish, and he also joined the Plan. Recently he spent two months in Galway jail for a speech he made at Kiltinney. He spent about twelve months in Galway and Naas jails under Foster's Coercion Act. He was expecting the eviction, and his house was strongly barricaded. Trees were felled and placed across the road leading to his house, the windows were removed and built up, and it was said that all the men in the district would be inside to defend the place. The evicting party was evicted. James Lynam has a large family. He farmed about one hundred and twenty acres. He is president of the local I. N. L. in the parish, and he also joined the Plan. Recently he spent two months in Galway jail for a speech he made at Kiltinney. He spent about twelve months in Galway and Naas jails under Foster's Coercion Act. 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