The Catholic Record.

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London, Saturday, October, 22, 1898

# A FALSE IDEA.

A favorite opinion with some maga zine writers who are either too young or too ignorant to know better is that doctrinal teaching leads only to sectar. ianism. A more illogical opinion can scarcely be imagined. When we arrive at a stage of civilization which will permit us to have effects without causes, and buildings without foundations, that opinion will receive attention.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA RE VIEW.

The University of Ottawa Review is the name of a new magazine which has just made its appearance. It takes the place of The Owl which had been for a number of years published by the students of the University. The Review is in every regard worthy the great University from which it emanates. Not alone will collegeans pass a pleasant hour and derive much benefit from its perusal, but the general public as well. Its articles betoken great care in preparation and are the work of the brightest minds in the college. We wish The Review and the admirable institution which sends it forth unqualified success.

# FAREWELL TO BROCKVILLE

As will be seen by our columns the Catholic people of Brockville have bade adieu to the distinguished priest who had been for many years their pastor. The parting was in many regards a sad one. It was a sundering of that tie which for a lengthened period bound priest and people together-a tie sweetened by the kindliest and hollest of acts on the one part, and by loyalty and submission on the other. It was a sad parting for Brockville, but the larger field will be the gainer. Kingston may well feel proud of ArchbishopGauthier, and a right royal welcome will Kingston give him.

Long may be his years and smooth may be his pathway!

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MAN-ILA

Mr. Murat Halstead, the distinguished journalist of the United States,

der that these blatant bigots are silent at such a moment as the present when the sufferings consequent on the late war are still before the sight of the

public. CATHOLICS IN THE LATE WAR.

It now appears that not only was the first shot in the Spanish American war fired by a Catholic, but the last battle fought was also won by a Catholic, namely, Major J. M. Lancaster, who commanded the United States troops at Asomanta, where he advanced in the teeth of a fearful fire, and gained the victory.

Major Lancaster was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1858, where he graduated with honors. He is a relative of Bishop Spalding of Peoria.

Catholics have certainly figured largely among the heroes brought out by the war, and unless the people of the United States are less grateful than we take them to be, the memory of the patriotism shown by the Catholic population will be duly approciated, and the anti-Catholic societies of the country, which aim at ostracising the whole Catholic body, will fall into contempt.

It is no wonder that we find so many Catholic names among those who distinguished themselves both in the army and in the navy, for over one. third of the army and navy are Catholics. The proportion is far in excess of the percentage of Catholics in the whole population.

The first shot in the war was fired by Patrick Mullen, an Irish Catholic gunner on the Nashville. The gunner who fired the first shot at Admiral Cervera's fleet is a Catholic, so also is the gunner at Manila who fired the most destructive shot at the Spaniards, killing one hundred men. Five of Lieutenant Hobson's eight men on the Merrimac, who were lauded as the greatest of heroes were also Catholics. Their names were Charette, Philipps,

Murphy, Kelly and Montague.

# NEW SETTERS IN THE N. W. T.

It is stated that nearly four thousand Doukhobors from Russia will settle in the Canadian North-West within a couple of years. The Doukhobors are a religions sect having doctrines somewhat similar to those of the Mennonites who have already settled in portions of Manitoba and the North West Territory. They were oppressed in Russia, partly for the reason that they refused to do military duty, and this is one of their points of resemblance to the Mennonites : but another reason for their oppression was the intolerance of the Holy Synod of the Greek Church, which cannot bear to allow the propagandism of other creeds. About two thousand Doukhobors are prepared to

come to Canada soon, and their first party will arrive early in November. The rest of the four thousand are now settled in Cyprus, having gone thithe to escape from Russian rule, and to place themselves under the British flag before taking up their residence permanently in Canada, or wherever they might find a home. These settlers are absolutely penniless, and Mr. Maud, who is interesting himself in bringing about the immigration, asks for contributions to help the immigrants temporarily. From the most authentic accounts, the Galicians who have already taken up their abode in the West are superior as a class of immigrants to those who are now coming, but the latter may perhaps prove to be better than present appearances would indicate. It is, however, a dubicus policy to invite the immigration of a pauper class ; though it is possible that as the pauperism in this case apparently arises out of the persecution to which

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

archists had left that city for Port Said | and this is said to have been the purthat the arrests were made. The cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer to secrete his original plan was to assassinate the Emperor while he would be in the palace Abidin at Cairo with the Khedive, but as the Emperer determined not to visit Egypt, the plan was

changed and it was decided to attack him in Palestine. Great satisfaction is universally ex. pressed that the plans of the anarchists have been frustrated, and the German Consulate has expressed the warmest thanks to the Cairo police for their vigilance.

Later developments have shown that this plot had numerous ramifications, all of which have probably not been discovered yet; but it appears that among the papers of the conspirators,

the details of well matured plans for the assassination of King Humbert of Italy have been discovered. Of course we shall hear again that

King Humbert expresses the greatest horror of this crime, the more especially because Italians have been the murderers in nearly all the cases of assassinations and plots which have recently occurred ; but these regrets are

but puerile while he and his Government persist in maintaining the cause of this state of things. All Europe can see that the source of all these horrors is the war which has been waged against religion especially for the last twenty eight years. A demoralized nation might easily have been foreseen as the result

of the mad course of the Italian government, and this was in fact predicted as the consequence. The prediction has been fully verified, and now, if the government of Italy will not apply the remedy, all Europe should unite in applying it by the reestablishment of religion in Italy, and especially in the Italian schools.

EN ROUTE FOR CONSTANTI-NOPLE AND PALESTINE.

The long talked of journey of the Emperor William of Germany to Palestine has been at last begun, the Em peror and Empress having left Berlin on the 12th inst., en route for Constantinople, in which city they intend to remain for several days enjoying the hospitality of the Sultan of Turkey

before going to the Holy Land. Most elaborate preparations have been made for the journey, and a large company of high officials, as well as gensdarmes and equerries attend on their imperial majesties. They take with them also valuable gifts and dia. mond decorations for Eastern officials whom they may deem worthy of such special marks of favor.

There is now no doubt that the ourney is undertaken specially for the purpose of enabling the Emperor to assume the position of protector of the German Christians in the Sultan's dominions.

pose for which he was recalled. There is another purpose in this trip to Palestine, which is to put the Embombs and carry them to Syria. The peror in the position of supreme head of Lutheranism throughout Europe. He is recognized by Lutheran doctrine as the head of the Church and

chief Bishop within Germany, but he that general Prohibition is an extreme is ambitious to be recognized as the head of that Church also in Holland, gladly see any measure adopted which Denmark, Palestine, Sweden, and Norway, and, if the matter can be arranged, in Austria and England likewise. According to this plan, the Emperor's office of chief Bishop of Lutheranism ing about the desired end, are the will be world wide, so far as Lutheran-

ism extends. To this scheme it is very probable that there will be consider able opposition outside of Germany but the Emperor imagines that the opposition can be overcome, and that his of these opinions. Hence, while we urisdiction will be recognized to an admire the energy and zeal displayed extent which will make him almost as powerful an ecclesiastical ruler as is the Czar in the capacity of head of the Greek Church of all countries where

that Church exists. The Sultan is also making elaborate preparations for the due reception of his imperial visitors.

### THE PLEBISCITE.

The result of the plebiscite still remains doubtful, as the official returns have been made as yet for only about one half of the constituencies of the Dominion, and it cannot even be positively asserted whether or not the majority of the votes cast were for or against the proposed prohibitory law. It has been supposed until the last few days that the total majority for prohibition would be about 25,000, but as the returns come in, it has been found that the adverse majority in Quebec is much larger than was at first reported, and it is now thought to be probable that it will amount to 80 000 cr 90,000, in which case it would nullify the affirmative vote of the other provinces. Friends of prohibi

tion, however, still expect that the majority in its favor will be between ten and fifteen thousand.

The Ontario majority for prohibition is much larger than it has been supposed, and the figures given by Mr. F. G. Spence show a majority of 36,844 in this province.

What are the causes which have made Quebec take such a stand against a Prohibitory law? crusade.

It is certainly not one of the causes of this that the French Candians are an intemperate people, for among all the races which makes up our population, they are preeminently temperate. We may pass through village after village among the French-Canadians without so much as finding a single tavern. Would that the same thing could be said of Ontario. It is one of the principles of trade that the supply naturally follows the demand, and if there were a demand for the taverns, that is to say, if the people wanted them, and if they would have customers, they would be established at once.

pulpit, following the example set by the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Archdeacon of Liverpool.

OCTOBER 22, 1806

both kinds were used in the campaign sion, so far as argument against Romanism was concerned, and it was in Quebec, but it is our belief that the bought for its indecency, and for noth. people of that province are as capable as those of any other part of the Domin-

ing else. In fact Mr. Labouchere declares that ion to appreciate the arguments which Mr. Kensit rejoiced because the attack may have been used at their true value, made upon him had resulted in so and if they voted against prohibition, it was because they honestly believed booming the book that he had done a roaring trade. Mr. La. bouchere says that Mr. Kensit and unnecessary measure. We would 'had the impudence to boast to him that the public denunciation of the would result in lessening the drink obscenity of his wares had given a evil, but we must not in self opinion. gratifying stimulus to the sale." Mr. ativeness assert that our personal con-Labouchere adds that, knowing this victions as to the best means of bringfact, "only the most unreasoning of sectarian bigots will take the disinter-There are two opinions possible reestedness of his motives for granted. From such antecedents of Mr. Kensit it garding the advisability of passing a may readily be inferred that the ultra prohibitory law, and as to its efficiency Protestant champion in his most recent sincere Christians may hold either

by those who have labored and are tain the Protestant religion in its purlaboring for the passage of a prohibitity. Another paper urged Mr. Kensit to ory law, believing that it will put an bring an action for libel against the end to the evil, we are not disposed to proprietor of Truth for making known attribute to any wrongful motives the these circumstances, but he appears to convictions of those who think differently on this subject, and who have consider discretion the better part of valor, for he shows no inclination to opposed the passage of such a law behave recourse to the law for redress. He merely remarked on this advice In regard to what the Montreal Witness has said concerning the clergy of being given, "I shall use my own discretion in regard to the matter." the Province of Quebec, we have to say that if the journal meant to insinuate Mr. Labouchere in fact says that it is by the sale of pornographic literature that they are intemperate, it is a vile that Mr. Kensit makes his living. and slanderous imputation. As a mat-

agitation has for his primary object to

boom his business, rather than to main-

ter of fact the Quebec clergy left their There was another transaction of flocks quite free in the expression of Mr. Kensit not long ago which equally their opinions. Some of the clergy shows up the character of this doughty were probably personally in favor of champion of pure Protestantism.

prohibition, and others probably had The London Chronicle reported Mr. no confidence in its efficacy, and this Kensit as having stated in a public being the case, they could not be exspeech that a certain " Romish " priest pected to become partisans in favor of at Canterbury had a few days before realized £323 by announcing that he would take souls out of Purgatory at the reasonable charge of £14 each.

Thereupon a member of the Catholic Truth Society wrote to the London Chronicle challenging the statement, and the editor wrote a letter marked ' private " to Mr. Kensit asking upon what authority he had made the asser-

tion. Mr. Kensit answered this letter with his eve open to business. In his reply he told the editor that he (Mr. Kensit) antecedents of Mr. John Kensit, bookwould allow the latter to see the book seller, of 13 Paternoster Row, who is at which was issued by the priest to whom the head of the new anti-Ritualistic he referred. Mr. Kensit added that the book cannot now be obtained since Mr. Kensit puts himself forward a his exposure of it, but he would sell his copy for £10. He declares that the most genuine Protestant in the Church of England, and his claim apthough he has not made this offer to pears to have been recognized by the the Daily News, he believes the News

Low-Church party generally, clerical would accept it. as well as lay ; for while the laity are It turns out that the book for which backing him by putting themselves Mr. Kensit wanted £10 was a copy of under his command for the carrying the annual report of the mission of St. out of his physical force raid which is Thomas' Church, Canterbury, for A. expected to take place on the first Sun-D. 1895 and 1896, which was supplied day of November, the ultra-Protestant gratis to any one who applied for it, Low Church clergy are giving enbut the issue was exhausted, as only a couragement to his tactics from the limited number had been printed for the families of the parish. The sum of £323 mentioned therein has nothing to do with Masses, but was the amount of

## OCTOBER 22, 1898.

#### necessarily accompany a war ca on even upon a small scale.

An evidence of the horrors of w before us in the hostilities reco ended between Spain and the U States. Though the war lasted three months, that time was suff to entail upon both victors and quished an immense amount of s ing, and the sufferings of the so on both sides, and the numbe those who died of diseases contr upon the scene of conflict and in c since the war was ended, excee that was endured while hostilities being actually engaged in.

This being the case, it was sur happy thought of the Czar to pr that henceforward all difficultie tween the powers should be settl some peaceable means to be arra through a conference of powers will be called at a not distant provided, of course, that he is h in his proposal.

There may be a doubt, howeve the Czar's sincerity, nevertheles proposition is in its nature a goo which commends itself to the senti which all Christians should ente and we may reasonably hope t . there should be a meeting of the sentatives of the various powers, their views are interchanged, thing at least may be done t diminishing the frequency of not of completely abolishing it thus, beside the other horrors, the erable burden of taxation m removed to the same extent fro shoulders of the people. It is a but fair that an opportunity be to the Czar in the proposed Confe to show whether he is really si and it will be time enough to him absolutely of insincerity.

In regard to Pope Leo XIII. th is very different. While there be good reason to doubt the sincerity, from the fact Russian policy has been tortu the past, such tortuousness has been characteristic of the Pope certainly not of the illustrious who now sits on St. Peter's chair therefore, unfair and dishonest sume that in reference to Pop XIII's adhesion to the peace p of the Czar, the Holv Pontiff I evil design irreconcilable with desire for peace, yet this is w Witness assumes in the edite which we have made reference. The Witness says :

"It comes out, an proved by the numerous pressions of the Papal press t Papacy is not in favor of disarm This fact is no more startling th reason given for it, namely, t Pope still hopes to be able t ne combination of Roman ( powers again Italy for the re ment of the Papacy in the State Church.

We say, on the other hand, the is no doubt that the Holy Fa sincerely anxious for general pe disarmament. He was the first w gratulated the Czar on his proposals, assuming the sinceri motives. We are not justi assuming a priori that an ho

and laudable proposition is put

from unworthy motives, and

an hypothesis to scout it as abs

impracticable. The Pope was

fore, justified in accepting the

as an honest one. and on this

tion gave it all the encourage

It must be borne in mind als

some English politicians have r

the proposition with distrust

statesmen equally discreet a

have considered that it was sin

at least, that it should be rega

sincerely made, until evid

offered to prove insincerity. Lo

eric Roberts of Kandahar said

will be most satisfactory if such

his approval.

it. It is a matter concerning which everyone should be free to vote according to his conscience, and the clergy left to all that freedom of opinion which it was their right to entertain. THE LONDON CHAMPION OF

lieving that it would be ineffectual.

only honest convictions.

PROTESTANTISM. In connection with the novel warfare which is being waged by the Low-Churchmen of London against the Ritualistic Churches, some curious facts have come to light regarding the

has done good service to truth by show ing the sentiments attributed by a certain class of newspapers to the Archbishop of Manila, to be without foundation. They were simply the product of the imagination of versatile reporters and unscrupulous editors.

The Archbishop, we are told, was, in view of the circumstance that made resistance futile, the strongest advocate for peace. The reason why the insurgents are incensed against the friars and priests is the opposition of the Church to murderous anarchy. The very men who are fiercest in their denunciations were taught the lesson of civilization by the friars. We hope that our friends will give as cordial a welcome to the remarks of Mr. Halstead as they did to the vindictive utterances that were placed on the lips of the Prelate of Manilla by the calumniators.

# WORK OF THE SISTERS.

A correspondent of one of the daily papers, writing from the sick soldiers samp at Montauk, speaks admiringly of the work done by the sisters who are engaged in nursing the soldiers there. He says :

"The Sisters from various Catholic institutions are doing especially good work, not that their will is any better than that of other noble women who are at work here, but because they are better trained, and seem to have a sympathetic intuition that guides them at all

of the Catholic Sisters of the orders devoted to charity, when their services were required to alleviate the sufferings entailed by the horrors of war.

Yet these are the ladies against whom the A. P. A. have directed all their consequence of a notification from the time, Baron von Bulow accompanies abuse in time of peace. It is no won- Italian consul at Cairo that two an- the Emperor and Empress to Palestine, We have no doubt that arguments of fact. The pamphlet was a weak effu- I the sword, with all the horrors which

these people have been subjected, and not from their own shiftlessness, they may, after all, be good pioneers in the work of settling the wild lands of our great North-West.

## AN ANARCHIST PLOT AGAINST THE KAISER.

A despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, announces that the police of that city have arrested fifteen anarchists who had arranged a plot for the assassination of the Emperor William at Jerusalem when he should arrive in that city to be present at the consecration of the German Church of the Saviour The same story has always been told there. Two wire-bound bombs of

great strength and full of bullets were ions. discovered by the police in the house of a Italian cafe keeper who was one the successor of Baron von Bulow to of the anarchists. All the intending the Vatican ambassadorship will be

assassins were Italians, and it was in named without delay. In the mean-

as protector of the Christians of Pales. the present move of the German mon. arch as an infringement upon the hitherto recognized rights of France, law to make the people sober. and a movement to preserve this title to France has been inaugurated by Cardinal Lavigne, who takes particular interest in the Christian missions of the Turkish Empire.

The approval given by the Holy Father to Cardinal Lavigne's movement appears to have given some offence to the Emperor William, and Baron von Bulow was very suddenly recalled from Rome as ambassabor to the Vatican. Thus though there was no actual breach of amity between the Emperor and the Pope, it has been said that the Emperor emphasized his displeasure that the Pope should have encouraged the continuance of the French protectorate, and discouraged the establishment of a German protectorate by the same act.

A cable despatch now states that whatever coolness may have arisen from this cause has been removed, mutual explanations having been interchanged whereby it is now understood that there was no intention on the part of the Holy See to interfere with the Emperor's desired protectorate over his German subjects, though it is desirable that the French protectorate should continue over Christians in general. There cannot be too much protection for Christians in the Sultan's domin-

The explanations being satisfactory,

As France has hitherto been regarded We must infer that the principal cause of the decisive vote against prohibition tine, the French Government regards in Quebec lies in the fact that the people of that Province do not feel that it is necessary to pass a prohibitory

> The Montreal Witness attributes the influence of the Catholic clergy, or at least to the fact that the Catholic clergy did not take an interest in urging their

flocks to vote for a prohibitory law. Nevertheless that journal admits that the opposition to the law did not come from any morbid appetite of the people for intoxicants. It says in its issue of the 11th. inst.

"The French Canadian people are sober people. There are as many of them who return to their work at 7 o'clock on Monday morning as of English Canadians. There is as large a proportion of their country under ocal prohibition as there is of the English-speaking country. We are assured that the great majority record-We are ed in their name against prohibition

was a spontaneous one. If that means that it was the utterance of their own hearts, we do not believe it. Only one side of the question was presented to them, and that by the use of arguments of which those who used them might well be ashamed. The wildest statements were made about the burden of taxation that would follow, and even about the suppression of the Mass, but most of all, the people's feelings were stirred against the tyranny of the English race."

It is well known that during election campaigns, those who deem it their duty, or who take part in the campaign from other motives, such as personal

interest, etc., use all manner of arguments by which they have hope to influence the voters. Some of these argu-

The matter which is now attracting attention in regard to Mr. Kensit has been fully explained in Mr. Labouchere's Truth of September 22.

It appears that in 1889 Mr. Kensit was denounced by Truth in vigorous terms for selling a noxious and abomlarge vote against prohibition to the inable book, of which Truth said that a "more obscene work was never publicly offered for sale."

> Mr. Kensit demanded an apology from Mr. Labouchere for this statement. threatening legal proceedings if the apology were not forthcoming. Mr. Labouchere would not apologize, but repeated in the columns of his journal that the book in question " contains

page after page of the most loathsome indecency and obscenity. That is to say, not even a description of subjects of which conventional delicacy requires silence in the mouth, but vice and depravity in their foulest and most degraded phase.

The attention of the Vigilance Asso. ciation of London was called to the matter by Mr. Labouchere, who de manded that Mr. Kensit should be prosecuted for his sale of such literature but the Association refused to prosecute because Mr. Kensit was their publisher. The pamphlet in question was a noopery production of the Justin D.

Fulton, Maria Monk, and Mrs. M. Shepherd style, but apparently worse than any of these filthy publications,

and this fact gave Mr. Kensit the excuse that the sale of such rubbish serves the good purpose of keeping before the eves of the public the vices

of Romanism, and is therefore laudable. But Mr. Labouchere, who has no sympathy with High-Churchism, but who

contributions to the Church given during the year. The report was two years old, which fact accounts sufficiently for its being not easily procurable, though a copy was sent gratis to the editor of the Chronicle to enable him to see the falsehood of Mr. Kensit's allegations. Such is the man who has taken upon himself the office of chief protector and champion of Low Church

Anglicanism. There is a mention in the book of £14 in connection with an annual Mass in perpetuity. It requires particular attention to establish a Mass to be said forever on a fixed day, and it is but reasonable that the church which undertakes such a burden should be remunerated for it. But there is nothing in all this to justify the assertion that souls were to be delivered from Purgatory at the rate of £14 each, or that £323 were realized by such deliverance.

The champion of the great Reformation should be more scrupulous about adhering to the truth.

#### THE POPE AND THE EUROPE-AN POWERS.

The Montreal Daily Witness of the Oth inst. has an editorial of an alarming character entitled "A Papal Combination Threatened."

The editor begins with the statenent that "the Czar's disarmament proposal belongs to the category of speculative rather than practical questions.'

This may be true ; but if so it is not because it is undesirable that the nations of the world should have some ments may be silly, and some may be has respect for public decency, declares other means to settle international well worthy of serious consideration. that this pretext has no foundation in disputes than by the arbitrament of

posal can be carried out," an eminent men have expressed that Great Britain will send sentative to the proposed con in the expectation that so practical will be arrived at w question will be seriously discu The most practical suggestic has been offered in regard to b the proposed conference to a s issue, has come from the Pope, expressed his opinion that the to assure peace would be by t lishment of a tribunal of inter arbitration, and the Russian at the Vatican is said to have this suggestion very favorably of course, nothing definite reached on this point till th ence itself will take into cons the various suggestions which offered.

At all events, humanity owes much to Pope Leo the interest he has always tak Welfare of society at large, at