

The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 13.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890.

NO. 593

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The repatriation question occupied the attention of the Quebec Assembly at one of its sessions last week. In moving for a copy of the report made by Mr. Choquette, who had been commissioned to investigate the whole subject, Mr. David expressed the opinion that one of the great causes of French-Canadian emigration to the States was their harsh treatment under the debtor and creditor and landlord and tenant laws of the Province. There may be a certain amount of truth in this, but Mr. David did not go to the root of the evil. If he had, he would have shown that the *habitant* was made liable to such treatment by reason of the burdens which the Church imposes upon him. From these his only escape is flight, and he has not been slow to avail himself of it."

The above extract is from the Toronto *Mail*. It is a good specimen of the logic and truthfulness of that unscrupulous journal. Mr. David, who is a French-Canadian and a member of Quebec Parliament, mentions some reasons for so many people leaving that Province every year and betaking themselves to the industrial towns of the United States. But the Toronto *Mail* knows better. It tells us that Mr. David did not go to the root of the evil. "If he had he would have shown that the *habitant* was made liable to such treatment by reason of the burdens which the Church imposes on him."

Mr. David, who is a Catholic, ought to know and feel the burdens imposed on him by the Church, yet he is silent about them. If such existed he would certainly move in Parliament to have them removed. But we hear nothing of them. The Toronto *Mail*, which professes open infidelity and denounces prayer, cannot understand that people may support their Church willingly and take a pleasure in its ceremonies and contribute of their own accord to the grandeur of its solemnities. The *Mail* is forever casting up the tithes system yet in vogue in Lower Canada, and telling its readers how the Catholics of Quebec are sunk in mediæval darkness that they still continue to pay enormous taxes for the support of the Catholic Church, and that thousands are fleeing every year to the States in order to get rid of that burden and to escape from the tyranny of the priests.

But the *Mail* does not tell the whole story. It does not mention the fact that the French-Canadians, once settled in the United States, invariably write back to their bishops imploring their Lordships to send them priests. It does not tell them that every centre of French-Canadian population in the States is just as well provided with priests as are the Canadians left at home in Quebec. It does not say that the priests are better paid and are far better off pecuniarily than ever they could be in Lower Canada. A respectable member of the Baptist church told the writer that it costs him \$52 per annum, besides \$20 or \$30 for social, collections for different societies, etc., to be a consistent member of his church. If it were said that every Baptist who left Canada for the United States escaped from this country in order to avoid the burdens of his Church, we would speak much more rationally and according to truth than the Toronto *Mail* when it says that "Mr. David should go to the root, and not tell lies in Parliament, by saying that the real cause of the French leaving Quebec in such numbers was the burdens the Church imposed on them in Lower Canada. The Presbyterians, who give from \$1,800 to \$3,000, as in Hamilton, and \$5,000, as in Toronto, as salary to their ministers; the Baptists and Methodists, who do the same, are far more heavily burdened with church tax and tithes and social and lectures than are the French-Canadians by the Catholic Church. How the editor of the *Mail* must lean back in his arm-chair and roar with laughter over the gullibility of his readers who swallow all his exaggerations and falsehoods about Quebec and the clericals!

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* of last week contained the following statement made by a Wesleyan correspondent of an English paper:

"The Roman Catholics are making a new and more determined effort in the interest of their Church to undo the work of the Wesleyan missionaries of Fiji. The Pope himself has taken the matter in hand, and has sent to the island a vigorous bishop, to whom he has given his special blessing. This ecclesiastic has taken with him a strong force of priests and nuns, and goes about in great state, hosts the French flag, and, though in a British colony, is honored with salutes from French frigates in the port. As a pendant to this picture it may be stated that a modest Wesleyan mission proposed for County Clare, Ireland, is regarded by Catholics as an insult."

In the same issue of the *Christian Guardian* the editor says that

"The revival of the Monastic idea inside the Anglican Church has received a great impetus in the adoption of Archbishop Farrar's resolution by the lower house of

Convocation of Canterbury, which is the ecclesiastical parliament of the kingdom."

The vagaries of those who are outside the Catholic Church exhibit at times some peculiar and extraordinary phases. Here we have the Wesleyans making an effort to Protestantize the Catholic people of the County Clare, while at the same time other branches of the Protestant Church are making vigorous efforts to introduce Catholic customs and practices into their work.

In spite of the cry which is so frequently raised by Know-Nothings against the foreign-born population of the United States, Judge Altgeld says in the *Forum*:

"In those States which have the largest naturalized vote, and in which this has been a potent factor, there are more churches, more libraries, more schools, better schools, and more general intelligence than are to be found in those States where the people are not only American-born, but are the children of American-born parents. As a rule, the poor among the immigrants have more education, are more industrious, and more used to conscientious hard work than are the poor among native Americans, and consequently they generally succeed in making a living, while the latter frequently fail."

SIGNOR BALDACHINI, to whom the Italian Government of Italy gave charge of the charities of Rome, has absconded with funds to the amount of \$25,000. The embezzlement took place just at the time that two hundred and thirty-six prelates of Italy were warning the Government that the bill then before the Chamber, secularizing the management of charities, would have an evil effect upon the country. The prelates said:

"It is not at religion alone that a blow is struck by the unhallowed Bill; justice also is grievously infringed by it. Even among the heathens the last will of a founder of pious works used to be respected. The Bill which the Government have laid before Parliament does violence to the natural right of men to bequeath their property to whom they like and for such purposes as they think proper. The poor stand most in want of the comforts that religion provides for sinful humanity, and every interference with charitable works intended to promote religious feelings among masses becomes worse than violence—it becomes a sacrilege."

Mr. McCARTHY stated in his second speech in Parliament on the North-West dual language question that he accepts the vote of the one hundred and eighty-eight members who sustained the Jesuit Estates Act as settling that question. We are glad to see that he has so much common sense at all events. We wonder if the rest of the bogus Equal Rights also accept the situation? We heard a great deal from ex-Bishop Carman and others who were endeavoring to stir up the Province to a state of phrenzy that the matter would not be settled till the terrible Jesuits were driven out of the country; but we hope we may take Mr. McCarthy's declaration to mean that common sense is returning slowly to these fanatics. We know, of course, that when they spoke of driving out the Jesuits, their meaning was that Catholics in general should be driven out. Perhaps they are beginning to realize that they will not do this because the Catholics won't go. They are somewhat in the position of the soldier who, during a battle, called out to his superior officer that he had caught a Tartar. He had taken the Tartar prisoner. When the officer said: "Bring him here, then." The soldier replied: "He won't come." "Then come back yourself," said the officer. "He won't let me," answered the soldier. The fact was the boaster was himself the prisoner.

SIR HARRY ATKINSON, the Premier of New Zealand is in favor of Home Rule, and in a letter he states as one of his reasons for this his belief that not only is Home Rule required, in justice to the Irish people, but also as the first great step towards the federation of the British Empire in a lasting form. It is not very easy to see how the granting of relief to Ireland from an oppression which has endured for centuries will lead all the colonies to take a share and to tax themselves in every quarrel which England may have, whether in Africa, with Portugal, or in South America with Venezuela. Nevertheless Home Rule is a sure thing for Ireland, and will benefit her greatly.

JOSEPH GILLES BIGGAR, the well-known Home Ruler and member of the House of Commons for the West Division of County Caven, died on the 19th inst. at Clapham, a suburb of London. His age was sixty-two years. Mr. Biggar's death was caused by heart disease. He was in the House of Commons the evening before his death and was one of the tellers on the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech asking for the repeal of the Coercion Act. The Parnell party

propose to give a great public funeral to the late member.

THE French colony established in Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, is doing a good work in union with Cardinal Lavie's efforts to abolish the African slave trade. Several settlements have been established to which refugees from Arab slave drivers are invited. When they arrive they are declared free and are supplied with food, land and seed, so that they may at once begin to earn their living. The villages are called "Villages of Liberty," and that near Kayes has already nearly six hundred settlers who are found to be industrious and skilful workers.

The Toronto *Mail* has built up a very pretty article on the lessons of the Haldimand election. It considers that the large Conservative majority is to be accounted for from the fact that a number of Liberals were dissatisfied with the speeches and votes of the Liberal members in the House on the Jesuit estates and dual language questions. A moment's reflection will, however, take all the inflation out of this little balloon, because the question naturally presents itself: Had not the Conservatives of the Riding equal cause to be annoyed at the conduct of the members of that party in the House? Were not they, or, rather, the great majority of them, equally with the Liberals, very demonstrative and determined in their opposition to the McCarthy faction?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mail*, who signs himself "Commercial Traveller," solves the problem, however, in a manner which furnishes us with a rare sample of brilliant stupidity. His theory is that the Conservatives remain faithful to the old chief, "because he was consistent with his record in pandering to the French-Canadian Catholic influence." We are consequently asked to believe that the Conservatives of Haldimand remained faithful to Sir John Macdonald, excusing what they considered his wrong course, for the reason that he was consistent. The grape vine career of Mr. Bunting, and that of his editor, lately from Washington, leads them once in a while into very peculiar and awkward corners.

WHAT to do with the Toronto hoodlums is the problem just now being discussed by the *Mail* of that city. The street corners swarm with the bad boy, the roystering boy, the loud spoken vulgar boy, the fighting boy, the profane boy and the boy who hangs around the lamp post and uses tobacco in the most inelegant form. When we are confronted with the fact that a very large proportion of the youth of Toronto are of this stamp, it is but natural we should seek for a cause. What are we to think, for instance, of the home influence and of the training of the Public Schools? Having been told over and over again that our Public School system has reached a degree of perfection which should make us feel proud of it, how comes it, we may ask, that the youthful population, as seen on the streets of Toronto, are exhibiting a behaviour that causes much uneasiness in the minds of thoughtful and respectable citizens?

The *Mail* suggests that a cadet corps be formed of these boys. This scheme might be of some use, no doubt, as it would give the idle boy something to do and something to think about during a portion of the twenty-four hours. It would keep him out of mischief for a brief space. The great problem to be battled with, however, is: What can be done by which this bad boy or idle boy may be transformed into a good and industrious boy? The school and the home having failed to impart little else save an ambition to run the streets, what is the state going to do about it? He received a state education, and a pretty mess has the state made of it. The state, like a corporation, is but poorly equipped in the matter of a soul, and the boy, a creature of the state, follows in its footsteps.

If the *Mail* editor would take a trip to Montreal or Quebec and associate for a time with the boys who have been trained by the Jesuits—if he would visit all those cities where the Christian Brothers are entrusted with the training of youth—if he would even examine into the conduct of the boys who have been trained by these devoted men in Toronto—we think he would entertain more kindly ideas regarding the work of these self-sacrificing and industrious educationists, and conclude that, after all, it would be better for the State, better for the boys, and better for all concerned, were Catholic methods copied instead of being condemned.

ONE OF THE greatest abuses connected with the daily newspapers of the great cities is the desire to furnish exciting and sensational articles in every edition, little or no regard being had to the truth; and the reporter who possesses the ability to build up a gorgeous heading and pad out an article with all sorts of ridiculous rubbish is certain to be held in high esteem by the managing editor, while his salary mounts up into the thousands. We were assured some time ago that Mr. Parnell had made ample provision for his mother, who is living in New Jersey. It appears, however, that the New York *Herald* reporter is determined to keep on telling the world that this is not the case, and recently wrote for that paper an article wherein he contends that distasteful still exists in the home of Mrs. Parnell. The Montreal *Star*, as might be expected, reproduced this story, and dressed it up in such a manner as to lead to the conclusion that it too was over anxious to place the Irish leader in an unenviable light. These efforts to beamish the character of Mr. Parnell reflect no credit on their authors.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. Holton, member for Chateauguay, a Protestant gentleman, will be of particular interest at this time, demonstrating, as it does, in the most conclusive manner, that the editorial and political demagogues of Ontario have been bearing false witness against their neighbors of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Holton said:

"The French Canadians are as a rule quite as tolerant as their neighbors, and at times I am forced to the conclusion that in some things they are perhaps even a little more so. In illustration of this I would like to refer briefly to my own personal experience with them in public life, and my statement may perhaps prove a revelation to many to whom the idea of French domination is such a terrible bogey. Notwithstanding that about two-thirds of the electors of the County of Chateauguay are French Roman Catholics, that constituency has been represented in the Parliament of Canada for thirty years by English Protestants, my late father and myself. In my own three elections my opponents were Roman Catholics, yet in no instance was there any attempt on the part of residents of the county to raise the race or religion cry against me, and I have yet to learn of the first vote in any of these contests that was influenced by such considerations. I am naturally very proud of this record of my electors, but I must go still further and say that since I have enjoyed the honor of a seat in this House no French Canadian, priest or layman, has ever intimated to me, directly or indirectly, the faintest whisper of a suggestion as to the course it might be wisest I should pursue on any public question whatsoever."

For very obvious reasons the *Mail* and *Empire*, together with the London *Free Press* and the other minor organs of the Meredith faction, devoted but very scant space to Mr. Holton's remarks. Just at this time it would not suit their purpose to scatter broadcast a full report of that gentleman's brilliant and manly speech.

The statement which was published as news from Rome that the Holy Father had the influenza was entirely without foundation. The Holy Father's health is excellent, and at the very time when it was stated that the disease was at its height he received a large number of visitors of many nationalities in collective audience, besides attending to business, and according numerous private audiences. The false rumors originated with the infidel press, which is constantly engaged in misrepresenting the Pope's health. No doubt the wish was father to the thought.

The persecution of the Christian Brothers in France succeeds only in making the order flourish more vigorously. In 1884, according to the Archbishop of Paris, there were 360 novices, but in 1889 the number was 2,865. In 1888 the collection for the Noviciate amounted to 230,000 francs, but in 1889 the total reached 350,000 francs. It is always the case that persecution makes the Church more vigorous.

The Illustrated Catholic Mission gives another Protestant testimony to the efficiency of the Catholic missions in heathen lands. This relates to the Dutch East Indies: "Myrahear Kuchentus, Dutch minister of the Colonies, who has personal acquaintance with the East Indian colonies, wrote a memorial to the Protestant Synod of Holland, dated Jan. 14th, urging this, the supreme ecclesiastical governing body of the Netherlands Reform Church, to take steps for the improvement of the Colonial Missions, by creating an entirely fresh organization. He complains openly of the retrogression and falling off of Protestantism in the East Indies, which he ascribes to the too great dependence of the Church on the State, and the want of good organization. He then adds: 'On the contrary, the Roman Catholic Church, entirely free in her movements, with her splendid organization, and no less by her

excellence and the wonderful self-devotion, activity and self-denial of her agents, men and women, inspires all the greater respect and is winning ever increasing influence and prosperity."

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues held a meeting last Saturday to discuss the policy of the Liberals and the Irish members at the opening of Parliament, especially in regard to the action to be taken against the government and *Times* about the Parnell commission. They would prefer to proceed by motion for breach of privilege, but the Tory majority would scarcely assent to a penal measure against their confederates. Personally, Mr. Parnell says his object is not so much to send Walter to rose water dures in the clock tower as to secure a full inquiry into the forgery conspiracy and the methods of procuring evidence, respecting which he has a great mass of valuable information to bring before a select committee. He is resolved that such an inquiry will come sooner or later. The O'Shea suit as a political move has fallen flat, because Mr. Parnell has grappled with it like a man. Mr. Parnell's health is completely restored. He has never been in better form in any way. In talking with his leading colleagues he assured them that if the case was investigated they need have no fear that his honor would be tarnished, or that the Irish cause would be compromised. Though their loyalty to him would not have been materially affected whichever way it went, they were greatly pleased at this assurance, which they implicitly accept. Only Saturday a leading Irish member who has been put in possession of the main facts of the case said that it would be a great victory for Mr. Parnell; that from what he had heard Pigott's infamy was small and trivial compared with O'Shea's history. If the O'Shea suit against Mr. Parnell it is intended to stamp it as a fraud. It has its source partly in political intrigue and partly in pecuniary motives. Mr. Parnell can prove the complicity of Houston in the transactions preceding the filling of the suit. O'Shea has no money and never had any. His wife has always supported him out of her fortune. Recently

MRS. O'SHEA'S MOTHER died leaving her all her property valued at \$75,000, and bequeathed nothing to any of her other sons and daughters. These relatives have instituted a suit to set aside the will. The O'Shea divorce proceedings were calculated to prejudice Mrs. O'Shea in upholding her title to the money. Besides a considerable part of this money is held by Mrs. O'Shea in trust for the children by her husband. If O'Shea can set aside this will he may secure a life interest in this sum by securing the custody of the children. It is believed that O'Shea is already in serious difficulties with his lawyers, whom he has probably been gulping. His attorney is a young man who has just returned from the States, and O'Shea's patronage lies in the fact of his being the son of Judge Day, one of the judges of the special commission. The solicitor-general has been engaged by O'Shea, but as his fees are heavy and O'Shea has not a cent, the question is who supplies the money, or is the solicitor-general acting for nothing in the hope of reaping his reward by political preferment should he succeed. The whole case is, on the face of it, a rotten one, and when tried it will probably turn out to be another painful surprise to the politicians who have failed to ruin Mr. Parnell's public reputation now seek to hit him through his domestic life. Mr. Parnell himself is full of activity. He has been preparing for some time for his attack on the government. The session will be one of violent storm and strife, in which the Irish party will play a prominent part. New facts proving the connection between the government and the *Times* will be disclosed immediately upon the opening of Parliament.

Just for the moment the report of the Parnell commission monopolized the attention of the political world. Here it has one most eminent qualification for this post of honor in that it can be taken to mean just what you wish it to mean. All the Tory politicians and papers say that it convicts the Parnellites as traitors and scoundrels; all the Liberal leaders and editors hail it as being a complete vindication and acquittal of the Parnellites. What is of more importance, the two most important Liberal Unionist journals in London, the *Chronicle* and *Daily Telegraph*, take this latter view, the *Chronicle* with flat-footed emphasis, the *Telegraph* more gingerly, but with obvious sincerity. What the report does in effect is to put aside as rubbish all that was alleged of events since 1882 and to leave the Parnellites about where Mr. Forster put them in his qualified denunciations of that year. All that the justices now hold them guilty of Forster then charged them with. But of what good is that? Forster is as dead as Queen Anne, and the period of 1882 belongs to ancient history. Since then the Tories have been in close political and personal alliance with these same Parnellites, and this renders distinctly ridiculous their present effort to stimulate indignation over things which they knew perfectly well eight years ago, and which five years ago did not prevent their marching to the polls arm in arm with these identical gentlemen. Everybody sees the low comedy aspect of this so clearly that the ministerialists have an almost aching desire to let the whole subject drop, and it is obvious that the government is to do all it can to compel this. But it

will not be allowed to be burked before a number of sensational disclosures are made. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone are going to demand an inquiry into the whole circumstances surrounding the inception of the forgery conspiracy. They understand perfectly that this motion will be voted down, but their object is to have a debate on the question, in the course of which some startling revelations will appear. When this debate is over the ministry is likely to feel that it would have been \$10 in their pocket if they had never been born. The opinions that

DISOLUTION IS COMING

during the year has become very general in the House since the session began. Liberal leaders, who a month ago scouted the idea, have now become converts to it. One of these said that a study of the Queen's speech had convinced him of this, because it was not at all a serious programme of legislation that was intended, but from first to last the speech was a purely electorizing document. No Tory, for example, believes for a moment that the ministry intends pushing a local government measure for Ireland, but a promise to do so would be of great service in a general election. No satisfactory reason is given why the government should be credited with the intention of dissolving, but there is a story current in the lobbies that grave dissensions exist inside the cabinet which will break out next week, and that among the Tory captives there is much dismay over the reports of Lord Salisbury's ill health. The assertion is said to have been made by a great physician here that he has the dropsy and cannot hope to live more than a year or two. If this be true there exists a ready-made excuse for getting a new Parliament elected while he is still in power, for, this once over, the succession of party leadership could be handed over to his nephew, Balfour, without much friction, whereas there would be a bitter fight for it if it was one of the prizes of a general election. Gladstone is heard less now than at the opening of any other session of late years, probably because the old statesman comes up so smilingly with a marvellously renewed youth and a stronger voice than ever. Such talk as there is, however, shows an increased drift towards Sir William Harcourt and a growing opinion that John Morley lacks magnetism and elasticity. Mr. Labouchere grimly put the objections to Mr. Morley into a nutshell the other evening in the smoking room when he said, "These Atlantic are too high-minded for us Christians."

INFORMATION WANTED.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Mr. Parnell asked for information as to the Government's intention regarding the report of the Special Parnell Commission. Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said that the Government intended to ask the House to adopt the report, and to thank the Commission for its just and impartial conduct. Mr. Smith's answer was greeted with cheers, counter cheers and laughter. He also said that the Government would ask the House to enter the report on its journal. (Cries of "Oh, Oh.") He further said that he hoped, subject to the progress of business in the House, to make a motion on Monday next, to carry out the government's intentions. The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed. Mr. William O'Brien was the first speaker. He declared that the Nationalists had grown stronger under coercion. During Mr. Balfour's term of office as chief secretary for Ireland £12,000 had been subscribed by the people to carry out the objects of the league. The boycott still prevailed everywhere, and the Nationalists had triumphed, even in the districts in which the "Water Mills" with Mr. T. W. Russell as boss were accustomed to perform. Mr. T. W. Russell, in reply, attacked the Parnellites, saying that they now bragged of their success on the Gladstone, whom before they had covered with the worst epithets. Thus Earl Spencer was charged with murder, and every effort made to blacken his character. Mr. O'Brien, interrupting Mr. Russell, said: "I certainly would not let any man say that outside of this House." Continuing, Mr. Russell said the charge he made against the Parnellites was certainly true. Now the Parnellites embrace Earl Spencer. The opposition asserted that Mr. Balfour had enforced the coercion law with needless severity. Probably the press clause in the crimes act was unwise, but in other respects coercion had assisted to restore and maintain order in Ireland.

KILDARE'S DARKENING SKY.

A threatening of ferment throughout Dublin and Kildare has been provoked by the wanton imprisonment of Father Kinella, who is the quiet and greatly beloved pastor of Clongorey, where the estate is under the control of Campagna. Wholesale arrests were made on the estate yesterday by a large force of police and soldiers, making seventy arrests since Tuesday, and among the prisoners was the priest, who was found sawing a plank to help build a hut for the shelter of the sick and evicted tenants. For this he goes to goal for two months under a statute of Edward III. aimed against vagrants and hooligans. This incident will concentrate attention on Clongorey, where sensational evictions and stirring resistance will now be the order of the day.

The anti-Clericals in Rome last week circulated one of those reports which they are in the habit of creating for their own purposes. They said that the Pope died suddenly, but the statement had not even the foundation that the Holy Father was ill. His health is excellent, and at the very time the rumor was gaining strength in passing from mouth to mouth through the city His Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of prominent prelates.