

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 10, 1889.

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Catholic Record.

London, Ont., August 10th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Rev. L. W. Townsend, Superior of Oxford University Mission, whose conversion to the Catholic Church was announced lately, was an eminent scholar in literature, and was well versed in Sanscrit and Bengali. His conversion has created a great sensation among the people and clergy of the Church of England in India, where he was universally held in very high esteem.

ONE of the Church of England organs in England of the Evangelical party announces that two eminent counsel have pronounced Mr. Huxley to be "undoubtedly a member of the Church of England," inasmuch as "he belongs to no denomination." According to the highest legal authority those who do not belong to any distinctive creed are members of the Establishment. The Church must have within its fold many "speckled sheep," and sheep of divers colors.

A TELEGRAM has been published dated Rome, 31 July, as follows:

"The diocese of Kingston, Canada, has been created a new province and has been detached from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Toronto. The province will be divided into three dioceses, the bishops of two of these dioceses and the Bishop of Peterborough will be suffragans to the Archbishop of Kingston. The decree making these changes states that they are due to the notable progress of Catholicism in Kingston."

We cannot as yet state whether or not the news be authentic, but it will soon be known. The Episcopal See of Kingston is the oldest in Ontario.

THE Globe says, in reference to Mr. J. L. Hughes' non-acceptance of the West Middlesex Conservative nomination:

"Some people wonder whether Mr. J. L. Hughes faked the West Middlesex contest for fear of the publication of a certain modest letter to the late Archbishop Lynch, in which a certain candidate for a certain Inspectorship requested the deceased prelate to exert himself in that candidate's favor."

The Inspectorship referred to, for which Mr. Hughes is said to have applied for the late Archbishop's influence, is the Inspectorship of Model Schools, The Lindsay Canadian Post, which knows the Hughes family pretty well, says on this subject:

"Jim has the cheek of a canal horse and would have no hesitation in asking the late Archbishop to back up his demands."

As an illustration of the strange ideas which Ritualists have of confession and the sacrament of penance many anecdotes are related, but one which was told as a fact by the Rev. W. Sullivan is peculiarly interesting on account of its being so well authenticated. He states that a young lady of Ritualistic tendencies, persuaded that it would be a good thing to unburden her soul to her spiritual director, made her wish known to him, and in compliance with his invitation waited on him at his house, and was conducted to the well-furnished drawing room. The clergyman presently appeared, and in reply to her question, "where am I to make my confession?" answered, "Oh, you may make it here: kneel down at the table." She did so, but immediately after she had begun to tell her sins, heard a rustling noise near by. Turning round, she saw a lady standing by and regarding her attentively. She asked the clergyman for an explanation, saying, "Is this your next penitent?" "Oh no," he replied, "that is my wife. She never allows me to hear ladies' confessions unless she is present."

THE anti Jesuit agitators are regarded with great suspicion by the respectable press in the Maritime Provinces. The Globe of St. John, N. B., after quoting Mr. Dalton McCarthy's "bullet" speech at St. John says: "Evidently Mr. McCarthy takes a pessimistic view of the Canadian future." Such views as those to which Mr. McCarthy gives utterance will always be readily cheered at twelfth of July gatherings, for it is the delight of the Orangemen to wade in blood knee deep, if they can only find victims, but the common sense even of Ontario revolts against such blood-thirsty fanaticism, and will not countenance Orange ruffianism. It is well for the country that bigots of the McCarthy stamp show their hand so plainly. In Ontario they can secure a certain considerable following, but this they cannot do anywhere else in the Dominion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Professor Huxley is an agnostic and that he acknowledges himself the father of the term agnostic," he pays the following tribute to the moral teaching of the Bible, and to the necessity of religious education:

"I have always been in favor of secular education, in the sense of education without theology; but I must confess that I have been no less seriously perplexed to know by what practical measures the religious feeling, which is the essential basis of conduct, was to be kept up, in the present utterly chaotic state of opinion on these matters, without the use of the Bible. The Pagan moralists lack life and color; and even the noble stoic, Marcus Antoninus, is too high and refined for an ordinary child. Take the Bible, as a whole, make the severest deductions which fair criticism can dictate, and there still remains in this old literature a vast reservoir of moral beauty and grandeur. By the study of what other book would children be so much humanized? If Bible reading is not accompanied by constraint and solemnity, I do not believe there is anything in which children take more pleasure."

The anti Jesuit agitation in Ontario has given so much impudence to the Methodist Quarterly Official Board of Quebec that this body, apparently imagining itself to be the Supreme Legislative authority of the Province, resolved unanimously on 31st ult:

"That this Board hopes that the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec will not sanction the unjust and unconstitutional Jesuit Estates Bill by accepting the \$50,000 tendered by it to the Protestants of the Province; and that this Board records its conviction that such an acceptance would meet with the general repudiation of the Methodists of the Province, and hopes that the Methodist representatives will have regard to the unmistakable convictions of the Church he represents."

And yet with unsurpassed innocence these same people make it their principal charge against the Jesuits that the latter are plotting to acquire political control over the State, and the anti-Catholic press are accusing the Catholic Church of aggressiveness. If the Catholic Church had ever passed such a resolution as the above, it might well be accused of aggressiveness and of unduly endeavoring to gain political ascendancy. The resolution is the more imprudent as the Methodists form but a small fraction of the Protestant population of the Province, while the Protestants themselves, all told, are but one-seventh of the whole population.

A CORRESPONDENT writes over the signature "Protestant," in the columns of a recent number of the Evangelical Churchman, complaining that the Hamilton Spectator had "detailed a Roman Catholic to report the proceedings of the late Synod" of the Church of England in Hamilton. He adds:

"All know with what favor the average Romanist looks upon a Ritualist, for as Monsignor Capel pointed out, the Ritualists are doing the work of the Church of Rome. It is plain that no Roman Catholic reporter would do the Protestant cause justice in the columns of his paper, and that he would unduly favor the Ritualist. I am told that Roman Catholics are upon the different staffs of the Toronto dailies for the purpose of advancing the interests of Rome."

What would be thought if Catholics were to complain that Protestant reporters are detailed to report the doings of Catholic meetings? We know that frequently they misrepresent those proceedings in order to render to the taste of their anti Catholic readers, but there was no such inducement to a Catholic reporter to misrepresent the synod, while writing for a Protestant paper, and for a Protestant public. We presume that the Hamilton Spectator knew that it was sending a reliable reporter at all events, so that the "Protestant" correspondent of the Churchman is merely giving vent to his irrepressible spleen. His statement that Catholics are on the staffs of the Toronto dailies "for the purpose of advancing the interests of Rome" is as venomous as it is absurd. We do not know of any Toronto daily that would engage men with such a purpose; and as far as the men employed are concerned, we presume that they look for such employment because they have learned that kind of work, and they seek to earn an honest living, just as their Protestant fellow-workmen do. If they were not fit for their positions they would probably not be employed; but none but an unreasoning bigot would imagine that they have been employed in the interests of Rome, any more than Anglican workmen are employed in the interest of Anglicanism, or Methodists in the interest of Methodism.

The Catholic Times records an interesting incident in connection with Cardinal Manning. The other day a visitor called at the Cardinal's house and presented a bouquet of roses grown in the garden of the rectory which the Cardinal inhabited many years ago when he was a minister of the Established Church. With his own hands the Cardinal arranged the roses in a vase, which he then placed on the altar of his private chapel.

FANATICISM STERNLY REBUKED.

The petitions for the disallowance of the Jesuit Estates' Act were presented on Friday, the 2nd inst., to His Excellency the Governor-General at Quebec. The deputation which presented the petitions consisted of sixty-five gentlemen, the Rev. Principal Caven, of Knox College, Toronto, being the spokesman for Ontario, and Dr. Davidson, Q. C., for Quebec. The Ontario petitions were signed by over 51,000 persons, and those from Quebec by 8,000.

The Ontario petition set forth the objections which have been repeated ad nauseam. It stated that the "Act recognizes a right on the part of the Pope to interfere in the administration of the civil affairs of Canada, which is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen, and menacing to the liberties of the people." It attacked the Jesuits as an illegal association, "not only incompatible with the constitution of an English province, but with every possible form of civil government."

Lord Stanley's reply to the delegates was respectful but firm. He informed the deputation that he could hold out no hope that their prayer would be complied with, and he informed them very plainly that they should show more tolerance for the opinions and convictions of every class of our citizens. His Excellency's reply was a dignified yet scathing rebuke to fanaticism. He said:

It is not usual to receive such a deputation as this, but, in view of the importance of the subject, I am willing to create a precedent. At the same time I do not think it should be too often followed. The difficulty in receiving deputations is that one may lay oneself open to the charge of arguing for or against the measure in which the deputations are interested, but with the sanction of my advisers I am disposed to let the deputation know what has been the aspect of the case as it presented itself to me. There is no disrespect to those who have so ably stated their views, if I express a doubt as to what might be construed as argument, however unintentionally. Previously to my arrival in the country, or about that date, the Legislature of Quebec had passed the Act in question. The history of the Jesuit estates is so well known that I need not refer to it in detail. Large amounts of property have been virtually idle, because when the Provincial Government had endeavored to sell, protests had been made by the claimants, and in fact none would accept so doubtful a title. I cannot agree with the view expressed in your second paragraph. There were two sets of claimants at least to the Jesuit estates. I was necessary to arrange to whom compensation should be paid, and to insure a division which would be accepted by all. It is true that the Pope, as an authority recognized by both sets of claimants, was to be called upon to approve or disapprove the proposed division, so far as Roman Catholic claimants were concerned, but this appears to me to relate not to the action of the Legislature of the Province but to the division of the funds after they had been paid over. It is arguable that, as a matter of fact, there is no reference to the Pope's authority at all in the executive portion of the Act. It is undoubtedly the case that the preamble to the Act (an unusually long one, which leads to the introduction of the bill, and that on the correspondence so set out authority had been claimed on behalf of the Holy See, to which, however, the First Minister did not assent. The introduction of the name of the Pope may be unusual and very likely unjustifiable to some as Protestants, but as it appears in the course of recitals of facts which had previously occurred, and which of course legislation could not obliterate or annul, and there being, moreover, as I have before stated, no such reference to the body of the Act, I did not consider that Her Majesty's authority was in any degree weakened or assailed, or that I was compelled in the exercise of my duty as her representative to disallow the Act on that account. As to the question of policy, that is not one on which I feel at liberty to pronounce an opinion. I believe, and am confirmed in my belief by the best authorities whom I can consult, that the interference is limited, for the Act does not appear to do more than to seek to restore to a certain society, not in kind but in money, a portion of the property of which that society was in years gone by deprived without compensation, and it professes to give a compensation therefore in the money of the Province which had been so possessed of the property and was profiting by it. As to the recognition (spoken of in paragraph 4) of the rights of the Jesuit Society to make further demands, it seems to me that this Act leaves so-called "rights" exactly where they were. It is by no means uncommon for the Crown to recognize such a moral claim, and I can speak from my personal experience when Secretary of the Treasury (ten or twelve years ago) and when it constantly happened that in cases of intestacy, ecclesiastical and other forfeitures to the Crown the moral claim of the Crown was admitted and recognized—on the right of the Crown was indisputed—but as a matter of grace. There are also many Parliamentary precedents to the same effect. Such cases, it seems to me, must in each instance be decided on their own merits.

As to paragraphs five and six, you will pardon my saying that I am not concerned either to admit or to deny your statement; but as a matter of fact I do not find any evidence that in this Dominion and in this nineteenth century the Society of Jesus have been less law abiding or less loyal citizens than others. As to six, it appears to me that the legal status of the Society was settled by the Act of 1857 (to which little or no objection was taken). I cannot see anything unconstitutional in that respect in the payment of the money in question to a Society duly incorporated by law. The Governor-General, both by the written law and by the spirit of the Constitution, is to be guided by the advice of his responsible Ministers. If he disagrees with them on questions of high policy as being contrary to the interests of Her Majesty's Empire, or if he believes that they do not represent the feeling of Parliament, it is constitutionally his duty to summon other advisers, if he is satisfied that those so summoned can carry on the Queen's Government and the affairs of the Dominion. As to the first, I cannot see that I disagree with the course which, under the circumstances, the ministers have recommended, believing it from the best authorities to which I have access to be constitutional. The Parliament of the Dominion by 188 to 13 has expressed the same view. I decline to go behind recorded votes. Members of Parliament are elected not as the delegates, but as the representatives of the people, and it is their duty to guide themselves according to that which they believe to be the best interests of the high functions which they have to discharge. Again, I would ask, do the dissentients represent the majority? I find that the 188 represent 910,717 voters, whereas the thirteen members represent 77,287, and, moreover, the body of the constitutional Opposition appears to have voted for the approval of the allowance of the bill. I have been asked, though not by you, to disallow the Act, though otherwise advised by the Ministers, and though contrary to the sense of Parliament. Would it be constitutional for a moment that I should do so, if it were a question of commerce or of finance, or of reform, or of Constitution. There would be some risk of my being held up as a Court of Appeal on questions of constitutional government and against the Parliament, with which it is my duty to work in concert. Then it has been said, "Why not facilitate matters by a reference to the Privy Council?" I believe that my advisers have a perfectly good answer, that, having no doubt of the correctness of their view they have a good reason for not doing so. I have been asked to dissolve the House of Commons in one of the petitions to which I am replying. A dissolution of Parliament, in the first instance, except under the gravest circumstances, and with great reservation even then, should not be pronounced except upon the advice of responsible Ministers. It causes the disturbance of the various businesses of the country and considerable expense to the country and to all concerned. It is a remedy which should be exercised only as a last resort, and I must say, though I do so with great deference to those present, that excepting in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec there does not appear to have been any general feeling in this matter, such as would justify the Governor-General to use this remedy. I recognize the influence of the two Provinces, but I cannot leave the rest of the Dominion out of sight, and I may express the personal hope that this Parliament may exercise for some time to come a wise constitutional influence over the affairs of this country. I think my answer has been made substantially to the other petitions which have been presented to me. For the reasons which I have given, I am unable to hold out to you any hope that I shall disallow the Act. You cannot suppose that the course taken by my advisers and approved by me was taken without due consideration. Nothing has taken place to alter the views then entertained, nor could the Government recommend the reversal of an allowance already intimated. Gentlemen, I cannot conceal from you the personal regret which I feel myself in addressing a deputation and returning such an answer as it has been my duty to do to the petitions which have been presented to me, but I have endeavored to make my statement colorless, I have endeavored to avoid argument, and I can only hope that I have done something towards dissipating alarm. I will close by making an earnest appeal—an appeal which by anticipation has already, I am certain, found weight with you—and that is that in this question we should, as far as possible, act up to that which we find to be for the welfare of the Dominion. During late years we have hoped that animosities which unfortunately prevailed in former years had disappeared, and that the Dominion as a united country was on the path of prosperity and peace. I earnestly call upon all the best friends of the Dominion, as far as possible, while holding their own opinions, to be tolerant of those of others, and like our great neighbor, to live and let live, that we in time to come may feel that we have the one object of promoting the prosperity and welfare of the Dominion, and the maintenance of loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign.

After the interview the delegates held an indignation meeting at which it was resolved to "appeal from the foot of the throne to the Sovereign people." The Mail says that the next thing which must be done is to agitate for a revision of the Constitution. We presume this means that Ontario must be constituted the sole Province which is to make laws for the whole Dominion.

There are 800,000 Catholic Poles in the United States.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

The state of Mr. Peter O'Brien, M. P., is causing considerable alarm among his friends. It is stated that erysipelas has set in, supervening on the wound received by him at the hands of the police in their brutal attack upon him. Vigorous efforts are being made to make known the brutality of the Government's doings in Manchester, one of the divisions of which is Mr. A. J. Balfour's constituency. Mr. T. D. Sullivan was the principal speaker at a great mass meeting held there in July, the arrest of Mr. William O'Brien being the principal feature. The resolutions were passed unanimously condemning the Government in strong terms. Arrangements have been completed to hold a series of meetings in Mr. Balfour's and the other divisions of Manchester.

Mr. Charles Ernest Schwann (Liberal), M. P. for the North Division of Manchester, has donated \$2,500, through Mr. William O'Brien, to the fund for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland.

Dr. Tanner, a member of Parliament from Cork, was sentenced, on the 29th, ult., at Tipperary, to one month's imprisonment on the charge of assaulting Police Inspector Stevenson in May last. When judgment was pronounced Dr. Tanner cried out in the dock "I defy you; the magistracy are the real criminals." For this outbreak three months were added to his sentence.

Dublin, July 29.—President Harrison has sent a letter to Lord Mayor Sexton in reply to the Dublin Corporation's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the Jonestown disaster. In it he says: "I highly appreciate the exceedingly kind spirit that prompted your action. Please accept the warmest thanks of the President and the American people for the touching expressions of sympathy and generous gifts of the citizens of Dublin." Mr. Sexton states that the official envelope in which the letter was enclosed bore plain traces of having been tampered with. The seal had been melted and the envelope refastened with another kind of gum, and the American crest on the envelope defaced.

Mr. Arthur Warren, London correspondent of the Boston Herald, says of bloody Balfour: "He is thoroughly in earnest, but he means to have a long life." The same is true of Mr. Balfour's contemporary, "Jack the Ripper."—Boston Pilot.

At the Leitrim Assizes at Carrick on Shannon on July 3, a pair of white gloves were presented to the Lord Chief Baron, who presided in the House of Commons, as there was no criminal business at the assizes. In addressing the jury the Lordship said there were only six trivial cases reported by the police, as against sixteen for the same period last year. He congratulated them on the peaceful condition of the county.

In recognition of the courage and fortitude displayed by Mr. J. C. Fincaunce, M. P., a number of his friends in the county and city of Limerick have resolved to start a testimonial to the member for East Limerick, who is now in jail for the second time under the Coercion Act.

At a meeting of the Waterford Corporation, held on July 2nd, in the town hall, on the motion of Alderman Rodmond, the resolution of immigration recently passed by the Dublin Town Council in reference to the brutal treatment of political prisoners was unanimously adopted.

At the Diocesan Synod of Ferns, held at St. Peter's College, Wexford, on July 1st, a resolution was adopted denouncing the despotic action of the Coercion Government in the prosecution of the Rev. Canon Doyle and the Rev. J. Brown for their noble defence of the interests of their people; considering it an insult to the priesthood in Ireland, and expressing heartfelt sympathy with the persecuted brother priests, and determining to sustain them by all legitimate means. Canon Doyle's prosecution is exciting great indignation throughout Wexford County.

Postmaster General Raites has requested Mr. Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, to forward to him the envelope which contained the letter of President Harrison to Mr. Sexton thanking him for the contributions made by Dublin citizens for the Jonestown sufferers, and which, Mr. Sexton declares, was tampered with by the post office authorities. Mr. Sexton, in reply, stated that he would show the envelope to the Postmaster-General, but he would be deceived if he should give it to the post-office department, as it had already proved unworthy of trust.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has applied for a new trial of his libel suit against Lord Salisbury for slander.

Mr. Balfour was dining in Dublin, not long ago, at the same table with the genial Father Hoely. The Chief Secretary asked the priest: "Do the Irish really hate me as much as the newspapers say?" "My dear sir," replied the reverend gentleman, "if the Irish hated the devil only half as much as they hate you, my occupation would be gone."

The Father Damien Memorial Fund in London has grown very large. Cardinal Manning contributed £50 and the Duke of Norfolk £500 to it.

The priests of Kingston diocese are on their annual retreat this week. The retreat exercises are under the direction of Rev. Father Kenny, of the Jesuit Order. Father Kenny is well known as an eloquent and practical preacher.

On the occasion of the pilgrimage from Alsace Lorraine to Montmartre, Paris, one hundred and sixty thousand were celebrated, and about four thousand persons received Communion. The province was consecrated to the Sacred Heart amidst deep emotion.