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London, Saturday, May 20, 1899. TWAS AN EPISCOPAL MINIS TER

A story has been in circulation for some time to the effect that a Catholic monk in Oklahoma Territory had committed suicide, and several of the American dailies published sensational articles professing to give full details of the event. The New York Journal holy by the Christians down from the and the Chicago Chronicle were especially forward in this work, publishing pictures of the monk and the lady organist of the church to which both were attached, the story being that the monk had fallen in love with the now appears that there was no foundation whatever for the story. The monk was said to be Father Huron of Cantonement, Oklahoma, but there is no such monk there. It turns out that the so called monk was an Episcopal minister, the Rev. Mr. Huron, who was of High Church views, and who was accustomed to say Mass in English, and who followed other Ritualistic prac tices.

DR. BRIGGS.

It it announced that the Rev. Dr. Briggs, who left the Presbyterian Church and joined the Protestant Episcopal denomination of the United States, is about to take "priestly or ders" in the denomination to which he has attached himself. He was sus pended from the Presbyterian ministry by the General Assembly because he persisted in denying the Bible to be the divinely inspired word of God, and it is understood that he has still persisted in his heresy. It would be interesting to know whether the Episcopal Church receives him with his heresy or that he has obtained some new light on the subject which has led him to retract the doctrine for which he was expelled from the ministry by the Presbyterians.

In the Episcopal form of ordination he will be required to promise to accept and to teach whatever the Scripture teaches. Will he promise this sincerely, or will he do so with the implied reservation that he will break his promise as soon as he gets such " Apostolical succession as the Episcopal Church can give him?"

" LOS VON ROME."

There has been a good deal said of late in the papers regarding a move ment among the Germans of Austria toward Protestantism, the cry having been raised "Los von Rome!" (Away from Rome.) It is true that there has been such an agitation, and that, espec ially in Northern Bohemia, a certain number of Germans have turned their backs upon the Church in response to the party cry of "Los von Rome" which has been adopted by a small German party, in the hope of rousing enthusiasm in the movement, but the strength of this undertaking has been greatly exaggerated. The movement the fact that the Bohemians secured the passage of a law making Bohemian the official language of the province, and some of the Germans, encouraged by that Rome and the Catholic clergy are hostile to the Germans. A high writing in the Christliche Welte, over the nom de plume "Imparpersons have abjured the faith, which the law for the government of the

there is little doubt that the "Los von Rome " movement will be but a temporary tempest in a tea pot, and that the rebellious members will for the most part soon return to their mother Church, as the "Old Catholics" have long since done. The Bishops of the Empire met recently at Vienna, and, being fully aware of the exact magnitude of the evil, they have taken measures to defeat its objects.

ANOTHER DEPARTURE.

Another favorite doctrine of Protestantism has been ruthlessly attacked by a prominent Protestant minister of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Donald, of Trinity Church, which is, we believe, Protestant Episcopal. He declares that the Sabbath as a day of rest is purely of civic origin, and that the religious observance thereof was of much later date. He evidently refers to the decree of Constantine which appointed the weekly rest of Sunday, but he is astray in his history if he imagines that this was the beginning of the institution, for the Sunday was kept time of the Apostles, and it is mentioned by Justin Martyr, who wrote nearly two centuries before the reign of Constantine. Constantine issued his decree to confirm the Christian usuage and not to establish a new praclody, and that as this was contrary to tice. But the first record we have of his vows of celibacy, he had killed the institution of the rest of the Sabhimself to escape the temptation. It bath is found in the Bible, from which we learn that God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it because He then had completed the creation of the world.

We may well wonder what Protestantism is coming to when we thus find it denying one after another all the truths which Christianity inculcates.

DR. DE COSTA vs. DR. BRIGGS.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Costa of New York has entered a formal protest against the ordination of ex-Professor Briggs to the ministry of the Protest ant Episcopal Church of the United States. The objection is based upon the denial of the inspiration of Scripture by Dr. Briggs, on account of which he was suspended from the Presbyterian Church ministry some years ago. The Professor has never manifested by any public declaration, nor, indeed, by any private act, as far as spirit of independence highly praised which the General Assembly suspended him, and Dr. De Costa objects against than to be treated as rebels against making the Protestant Episcopal lawful authority. Church a refuge for heretics of every degree who are obliged to desert their own sects on account of their denial of the most fundamental doctrines of Christianity, thereby rendering themselves unacceptable to the sects to which they belonged. It has been said that Dr. De Costa's

protest may have the effect of prevent as the Bishop of New York was undoubtare ; nor will it be anything extraor there should be one more minister ture. There are already hundreds whose views are as Latitudinarian as Church of that city has frequently tween black and white. given utterance to views just as an tagonistic to the general belief of Christians as are those of Dr. Briggs, yet w , have had no account of his having retracted them, or even of his being authoritatively reproved on account of propagating them. The truth is there is no authority in Anglicanism, or its is purely a political one in revenge for sister Church, the Protestant Episcopalian, to restrain its ministers to the

teaching of the true Christian doctrine. It will be within the memory of many of our readers that Bishop the Protestants of Germany, asserted Colenso of Natal even went so far as to publish several works attacking the historical books of the Old Testament prelate of the Lutheran Church, as virulently as was ever done by Tom Paine or Col. Ingersoll, yet he was allowed to retain his position in the tial Observer," states that there has Anglican Episcopate undisturbed to been long an undercurrent of hostility the day of his death. We say undis to Rome among the Germans of turbed, because though his teachings Bohemia, but that it is purely a utili- were condemned by Convocation in tarian matter and not a matter of con | London, he was sustained by the Britscience, and that the movement will ish Courts in his position, and it is adcollapse. So far about seven hundred mitted that the Supreme Courts make

Paul to the "Church of the living God?" (I Tim. iii, 15)

We may further remark that it is somewhat strange that there was no protest offered either by Dr. De Costa or any of his confreres to the reception of Dr. Briggs into the Protestant Episcopal Church, a few months ago, though it was perfectly well known that he had not retracted his heresies. Are we to infer from Dr. De Costa's present action that the laity of the Church may hold what doctrines they please, and may still be good Episco palians, while the clergy are to be restricted in their belief to the doctrines taught in the Book of Common Prayer? If this be the case, what has become of the commission given by Christ to His Apostles and their successors, to teach all nations all things whatsoever He had commanded them?

> FOREIGN DOMINATION OR AUTONOMY.

Notwithstanding the expressions of disinterestedness on the part of the United States in regard to the motives which led to the war with Spain, and the repudiation of all design to carry on a war of conquest, or to force upon the natives of the newly acquired territories a foreign domination, the Filipinos are still being reduced to submission without mercy by slaughter.

There has been, indeed, a lull in the active military operations within the last few days, but we may expect a renewal of hostilities at any moment, as the offers of an armistice between the Americans and the natives who are fighting so bravely for their independence have been curtly rejected by General Oils, the only terms which he will consider being unconditional surrender. The General, however, has intimated that in case of surrender he will grant a general amnesty.

A letter from a Nebraska soldier which appeared in the O.naha World-Herald appears to indicate that among the American troops who are fighting the Filipinos there is a growing feeling that the Americans are carrying on an unjustifiable warfare in attempt ing to subjugate the natives, who have as valid a reason for resisting the American invaders as they had in rising up against Spanish rule. Nevertheless, we were wont to hear their the public are aware, that he has given when they were fighing against the up the peculiar doctrines on account of Spaniards, but now they are held to be deserving of no further consideration

This soldier says:

"Some think the insurgents are disheart-ened, but I think they will make a desperate struggle for what they consider their rights. I do not approve the course our Government is pursuing with these people. If all men are created equal, they have some rights which ought to be respected."

The same writer, speaking of the condition of the natives in regard to ducation, states some facts which wil ing the ordination of Dr. Briggs, but tend to open the eyes of these who imagine that under Spanish rule these edly fully aware of the Professor's doc- natives were left to grow up in ignortrinal views, it is very likely he will ance and in a condition of degradanot be deterred from conferring upon tion. The contrary is the case, and him the Anglican orders, such as they the condition of the natives is far superior to that of the negroes of the dinary if within the Anglican fold United States, especially of those in the South, and this without taking denying the authority of Holy Scrip- into consideration the recent enormit ies which are being perpetrated against the colored race in almost these of Dr. Briggs, and in New every one of those States, and which York itself the pastor of Trinity threaten to result in a race war be

This writer, whose name is J. E. Fetterly, says, further:

"I have found but few who cannot read and write both their own and the Spanish lan-guage, and I sometimes stopped schoolboys on the streets to examine their books, and found it to be no uncommon thing that boys of fourteen and fifteen, and sometimes younger, had algebras, geometries, or general histor-ies, and sometimes a natural history also."

According to his statement, the schools outside of Manila are not so rural schools are to be found, and they exist nearly everywhere. He does not assert that the natives are so forward a race as to be called "enlightened "in America : still. considering their geographical position, the influence of the ies, he considers the progress which has been made towards civilizing them to have been all that could be reasonably expected.

In Cuba, also, the original bone of contention, and the direct occasion on account of which the war was undertaken, General Brooke is carrying on is but a small number under the circumstances.

It must be expected that the Church, which is world-wide, will from time to time be confronted with difficulties, but she will triumph over

Church of England.

Can a Church which thus permits its highest dignitaries to tamper with the groundwork of the faith as taught by Church, which is world-wide, will difficulties, but she will triumph over

them as the has always done, and truth" which is the title given by St. their claims to ownership they must do so in the courts of law.

This is a reversal of the well know legal principle that he who is in possession should be protected in the right until the courts declare his claim invalid. We can scarcely believe that the United States Government would sustain this act of spoliation if the conduct of this military dictator were properly brought to its attention, but so far the case looks as if the pretence that the United States Government has no wish to deprive the Cubans of their autonomy is a mere sham. Will General Brooke be called down from the lofty height on which he has set himself from which to govern the Cubans in this arbitrary manner?

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

There has been again a movement of the Zionistic Jews towards the attainment of the object they have in

It has been said by some that the purpose of the movement is merely Jewish colonization, that there may be found a spot somewhere to which those Jews may be welcomed who are persecuted elsewhere, or who may desire to leave the over-populated countries of Europe that they may better their condi-

tion. But the subscription list was opened recently in London and New York for the Hebrew Colonial Trust which is proposed to be established with a first capital of \$10,000,-000 to promote the movement and to manage its finances. The promoters avow that their purpose is to establish a Jewish State in Palestine with selfgovernment, and under the suzerainty of the Turkish Government. They desire also to procure the guarantee of the European powers for the stability of the newly erected State.

It is asserted that the Sultan is fav orable to the project, inasmuch as he expects that the wealth of his Empire will be increased greatly by his having such a State within it. It is difficult to see how this can be asserted, as only very recently the Turkish authorities in Palestine were instructed by the Government not to allow any transfer of real property to Jews, even though they might be Turkish subjects, and, further, last September the entrance of foreign Israelites into Palestine was totally prohibited by an Imperial decree, the local authorities being commanded to prevent the landing of Jews there. This action was taken precisely in consequence of the declaration of the Z onist Conference which met at Basle, Switzerland, in August of last year, the same Congress having determined upon the establishment of the Colonial Trust.

These decrees of the Tarkish Government have been so strictly enforced that a stop was put to all landed property transactions in the name of colonand Rothschild. Not only were transbut serious obstacles have been offered to the entry of Jews into Palestine even as visitors, and when such visitors are admitted into Jaffa, they are not allowed to proceed to Jerusalem, or any other place in the interior, unless some non Jewish resident of Jaffa enters upon a bond that the visitors will leave the country within thirty days from the date of their arrival. From present appearauces, therefore, it does not seem like ly that the aspirations of the Zionists will be realized.

Here it may be asked, how would the of a restored Jewish State accord with the prophecies of Christ and of the prophet Daniel, both of whom foretold the destruction of the city and temple? Daniel received his knowledge of the vent from the Augel Gabriel that, 'After sixty two weeks," namely, weeks of years which were to elapse, together with seven other weeks of good as in that city, nevertheless good years, being a total of four hundred and eighty-three years from the permission given by the king of Persia to rebuild the temple, "Christ shall be slain," and the people that shall deny the sense in which the word is used in him shall not be his. And a people with their leader that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary: after the end of the war the appointed desolation and there shall

> to the end. (Dan. ix; 26 27) Christ, foretelling the destruction of the temple, says:

From these and similar passages of Good Friday. The Catholic office of Holy Scripture, we find that the total the Tenebrae has also been recited destruction of the temple and city was foretold as a punishment of the crimes of the Jews, and especially because of their rejection of Jesus, and their hav- ever known before. ing unjustly put Him to the death of the cross. This was literally fulfilled on the capture of the city by the Romans under Titus after a long and hardly fought siege. The prophet Daniel adds that the desolation of the temple will continue to the consumma tion and to the end.

In the reign of Julian the Apostate that Emperor was desirous of manifesting his power by falsifying this prophesy, and an effort was made by him to have the temple rebuilt.

predicted that the attempt would be vain, and the labor fruitless; and in the Low Churchman to ask the British fact fires came from' the sky and de- public to pass laws to punish the Ritualstroyed the implements of the workearthquakes, and the laborers were Christian historian Socrates, and the Pagan Ammianus Marcellinus.

From these circumstances we may will most probably never be rebuilt.

The number of Jews in Palestine is of whom have taken up their residence there since the Zionist movement be-

THE PROGRESS OF THE ANTI RITUALISTIC WAR.

An ecclesiastical court under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury was held last week at Lambeth Palace to consider charges which have been brought against the Rev. Henry Westall, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's Church in Philbeach Gardens, and the Rev. John Ram, Vicar of St. John's Church, Timber Hill, Norwich. The charges are that these two clergymen used unlawful Ritualistic ceremonie in the public services of the Church. It was admitted in the calling of the court that the decisions to be arrived at will not be obligatory, as only the civil courts have authority to deal with the matters under consideration, nevertheless the court was held, because it was considered unadvisable to bring matters purely ecclesiastical under the cognizance of secular courts ; and it was hoped that both the prosecuting parties and the defendants would abide by the decisions of the Archiepiscopal court. This hope appears to be in vain, as the Ritualists are bent upon following their present course, which they deem to be most proper, and their evangelical prosecutors have no confidence in the decisions of the Bishops, whom they reization as favored by Barons Hirsch gard as being generally more tainted with Ritualism than even the Highest fers of real estate to Jews forbidden, of the High Church clergy. There eems to be no doubt, therefore, that the court's decisions will not be] regarded by either party, whatever view it may take of the matters ing to their will. brought before it. The recent vote in the House of Commons to the effect that no ecclesiastical

preferments should be conferred upon such of the clergy as are unwilling to persists in disobeying the law shall be obey the prayer-book, the bishops, and the decisions of the courts, gave temporary courage to the Low Church the first place because it regards only party, who imagined that a great blow promotion to the highest offices in the had been given thereby to the Ritual- Church, and will not affect the great istic party; but the Ritualists mainrebuilding of Jerusalem as the capital tain that it does not strike them at all. To the Prayer-Book and the Bishops they have all along professed to be perfectly obedient, so that the only part of the resolution which affects them is the clause demanding that they should obey the courts; but they now point out with confidence that this clause merely leaves the matters in dispute to future decisions of the courts, which may just as easily be in favor of as against but the matters over which the discusthe Ritualistic practices which the evangelicals complain of so lustily. They will, therefore, continue in their High Church practices as steadily as cals certainly break as many of the heretofore in spite of the agitation which is being carried on against climate, and their limited opportunit and the end thereof shall be waste, and them. In fact Ritualism appears to the vote appear anti-Ritualistic is that have had new life and vigor infused the Ritualists were opposed to it on the into it since the adverse vote in Parlia- ground that the State has no right to ment was passed, and more confessions be in the temple the abomination of dehave been heard in the Ritualistic solation : and the desolation shall conchurches since Easter than were ever tinue even to the consummation, and known before since the practice of going to confession has been introduced into the Anglican churches. Other practice. Catholic devotions which have not hitherto been in use have also been introduced into the Churches this year, such as the Stations of the Cross, and absurdity of the whole dispute, and esthe public Veneration of the Cross, as pecially of the quandary into which observed in the Catholic Churches on the Evangelicals have brought them-

this year in many of the Ritualistic churches, and greater crowds have attended these devotions than were

Canon McColl has written a letter which appeared in several of the Lon. don dailies, in which he treats of the recent vote in the House of Commons, expressing his belief that it will amount to nothing : He says :

"We all break the law laid down by the udical Committee. That august tribunal Judical Committee. That august tribund, declared the illegality of stoles as well as the illegality of chasubles, and all the clergy wear stoles. The Judicial Committee also declared that the Cathedral Chapters and Bishops are legally bound to wear the cope on certain occasions, and hardly any of them obey the law as thus declared."

The Canon acknowledges that he is St. Cyril of Jerusalem thereupon himself a transgressor of this law. He concludes, therefore, that it is idle for istic law breakers, as they themselves men, the building was overthrown by openly disobey many of the provisions of the law. They should have clean driven from their work. A graphic hands themselves before attacking the account of the event is given by the Ritualists as violaters of the law. He adds that if the Evangelicals want to live in peace in the practice of religion as they understand it, they should be conclude that while perhaps it may be willing to let others live also, and he possible to rebuild a Jewish city at insinuates that if they bring Ritualists Jerusalem it appears that the temple | before the courts for practicing forms of devotion which the laws do not recognize or allow, they may find now said to be 76,000, nearly one half | themselves also brought up on the charge of violating the law quite as grossly as those whom they are so virulently persecuting.

> It is the general conviction that the present trials which are being conducted before the Archbishop of Canterbury will result in declaring the legality of most of the practices which are in vogue in London Ritualistic Churches. This expectation is founded on the recent pronounciamento of the Archbishop which declared those practices to be lawful which the Evangelicals have attacked most violently. There is no doubt that it is this conviction which led to a disturbance at the court session held on the 9th inst. John Kensit, the notorious, was present during the proceedings, and when the business of the court was about to begin he arose at the back part of the court chamber and read in stentorian tones:

"I wish to protest against the holding of this court by your Grace who for years have deliberately set at naught your solemn ordin-ation yows, and allowed, and often promoted well known law breakers in the Church."

The hystanders were much excited. and an attempt was made to eject Mr. Kensit, but the matter was simplified by the Archbishop, who interrupted the protest of the vender of obscene books, by declaring the court session adjourned, as it was luncheon time, and those in attendance dispersed amid cheers and derisive laughter.

So far the Ritualists appear to have the advantage on their side, and from present appearances it would seem that instead of the Evangelicals driving their adversaries out of the Church, they will be themselves compelled to leave if they must have matters accord-

It is remarked that the anti Ritualistic vote in the House of Commons is merely a resolution expressive of the desire of the House that no person who appointed to ecclesiastical dignities. This will be a complete dead letter, in majority of the clergy who are Ritualistically inclined. 2 adly. That the matter will still be in the hands of the Government, which will not be obliged to scan too closely the obedience or disobedience of the clergymen who will be candidates for preferment. High Churchmen have been appointed to dignities in the past, and will still be appointed notwithstanding this vote. 3rdly. The vote has regard only to those who are positively disobedient, sion rages are not as yet decided to be contrary to law. 4:hly. The vote is a two-edged sword, as the Evangeliceremonial laws as the Ritualists do. In fact the only thing which makes control the doctrine and discipline of the Church. O herwise, the vote is as anti-Evangelical as anti-Ritualistic, as will be found out as soon as an attempt (may be made to apply it in

The most amusing part of this history remains yet to be told-a part which shows in the clearest light the

selves by the row they have been rais

The Evangelicals had not long as a great meeting in London at which was resolved to petition the Queen as Parliament to intervene by legislation to put a stop to the Ritualistic pra tices of which they complained. We Parliament has defined (very indefini ly) its will in the matter; and lo! t decision is practically that the matt must be settled in some way, otherwi Parliament will really intervene; b in the meantime, if the Rituali manage to settle the dispute in the own way, they are to be let alone! A bill was brought in by the Eve

gelicals to make the Ritualistic protices, and especially confession, unla ful in the Church of England. T doctrine of the Real Presence was be made unlawful also, and the celeb tion of Mass in English, or in a language, to be prohibited, toget with all practices which imply that Catholic Church has retained the t doctrine of Christianity unchang from the days of the Apostles.

This proposition was defeated Wednesday, as it deserved to be, h vote of three hundred and ten to hundred and fifty six, within one two-thirds majority, showing how w ultra-Evangelicalism is in the cour at large, though it is strong enoug make a great noise in braggadocio. would be interesting to know how Catholic and Irish members gener voted on the question, and also Jews and the Mahometan, for the one Mahometan in Parliament. will not be known till the arrival of

After the defeat of the bill a retion proposed by the Government passed unanimously to the effect though the House is not prepare create fresh offences, and to ig the authority of the Bishops in m taining discipline, it is of opinion if the efforts now being made by Archbishops and Bishops fail to se peace, legislation will be needed. To show how far this is from

to quote a passage from the spee Mr. Charles McArthur of Liverpo moving the second reading of th feated bill. He said :

the Evangelicals wanted, it is en

"Instead of the Bishops sitting in ment upon these matters, they them should be called to account. They all the evils of the confessional, and the lant laity are determined not to have the fessional back in the Church AT ANY (

Parliament has pronounced dictum, and the result is tha people of Great Britain have as unanimously through their repre tives that the Church of Engli completely subject to a Parli hetereogeneously made up not o Church members, but of Nonco ists and Catholics also, with Ra ists, Mahometans and Jews. remains to be seen how far Sir W Vernon Harcourt and John Ken be satisfied with the decision.

The Ritualists score high winning the game.

THE LIBERAL PARTY GREAT BRITAIN.

A great sensation has been in the ranks of the Liberal owing to conflicting announced the future policy of the party b Rosebery and Sir Wm. non Harcourt. Lord Rosebe clared a few days ag a speech delivered before the Liberal Club, that he greatly the division which occurred Liberal Party owing to its tal the Home Rule policy, and party, in order to achieve succe return to the principles to which hered before 1886.

The Times says that these were "of so cryptic a charac plain men may conceivably fe what at a loss to say precisely w mean." Navertheless most regard them as signifying th Rule must be dropped as par Liberal programme. Besid Lordship declares that the pa advocate the policy of the str ing of the armaments of the especially at sea.

Sir William took occasion a afterwards to denounce the ances in the strongest term assert that the party must adhe fully to the policy laid down Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Rosebery's proposition suredly an invitation to Mi Chamberlain to return to the ranks-which he is not likely his associations are now ir with the Conservatives. Sir speech was made in present Liberal leader. Sir Henry Bannerman, and it indicate was delivered with Sir Her proval, so that the already