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Catholic Record

London, Sat., June 14th, 1890

THE VICTORY.

The short but decisive campaign which for some weeks has agitated the Province is now over, and a great and glorious victory has been gained by the lovers of peace and good-will. We have always contended for the equality of all creeds and races in the Dominionthough, by a perversion of words, our enemies have endeavored to claim a monopoly of the principle of Equal Rights, and in the battle which closed the campaign last Thursday, the real principle of Equal Rights has been unmistakably sustained by the people of Ontario. Mr. Mowat's Government has gained the most complete and overwhelming victory which the history of Canada records since the overthrow o the old "Family Compact" in 1848. The victory is a rebuke administered by the people of the P.ovince to bigotry and intolerance.

It cannot be denied that there is in Ontario a large element of the population which is readily moved by fanatical appeals to religious hatred, if those appeals be made against the Catholic Church. So large is this element that one of the great parties in the Province imagine that it could with impunity make such an appeal, and by means thereof ride into power over the ruins of religious toleration.

Twelve months ago the pretended Equal Rights party was organized by the assembling of nearly nine hundred selfdubbed delegates who loudly proclaimed that they represented the sentiment of Ontario in declaring a relentless warfare against the Catholic minority in the Province; and certainly, when we consider that the fanatical sentiments of that assemblage were re-echoed by all the Protestant Synods, Presbyteries and Conferences as well as the Orange Lodges, there was some good reason to suppose that fanaticism might rule in the counsels of the country. All the straws seemed to indicate that whatever party would trim its sails to the new breeze would gain a decisive victory in the next political campaign.

There was no doubtfulness in the de clarations of the newly constituted party. They asserted boldly that Ontario was with them, and that the issue her might, and the first step would be taken at once to deprive Catholics of their natural right to educate their children in accordance with their religious

To the credit of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues in the Government, it must be said that they refused to yield to the demands of the no-Popery phalanx. The Conservatives, yielding to the pressure brought to bear, adopted specifically the planks laid down by the Equal Righters ; and though Mr. Meredith did not distinctly say that he would move at once towards abolishing Catholic schools, he did state positively at the Pavilion meeting in Toronto, that, under certain circumstances, he would make the abolition of Separate schools a part of his policy. It is an easy step from the position which he thus assumed, to go to the extremity with which he threatened us; and in fact he pretends that circumstances now exist which would justify him in going to that threatened extreme measure. He said :

"Now my position is just this. We have these Separate schools engrafted in the Constitution. It is to be regretted that our Catholic friends cannot see their way to do without them. their way to do without them. But they are here, and we must deal with them. What I mean to say is just this: We cannot do anything to remove that law from our statute books, even if we were minded to do so; but I say this, if we cannot protect our fellow-citizens, then I say an agitation ought from this hour to arise and be continued until the Separate schools are swept away by its force." (Applause.)

It will readily be seen that Mr. Mere dith here appeals to the anti-Catholic prejudices of his audience for support in a movement which he proposes to inaugurate to deprive Catholics of a right which we at present enjoy, and the spplause which followed this announce ment indicates that his audience understood him well.

And why should Mr. Meredith and his party endeavor to suppress Catholic schools? They are certainly desired by Catholics, since wherever they are established, it is a very rare occurrence that Catholic parents send their children to any other than the Catholic school On the other hand, there is certainly no injury done to Protestants by their exstence. They are supported solely by the taxes of Catholics, and it is only by means of them that the liberty of Catholies to give their children a religious education is secured.

The plea which Mr. Meredith put forward, that the law is overridden by the fact that the clergy of the Church, and especially the hierarchy, have too much influence in the management of the Separate schools, is a false issue. The school trustees are elected for Separate ols in the same manner as Public chool trustees. Their management is equally in the hands of the people, and if the Catholic people willingly recognise the influence of the clergy in the conduct of the schools, it is their business It is no reason why they should be deprived of their liberty of having Catho-

The elections of last week have shown unmistakably the sentiment of Oatario to be, not as has been represented, hostile to Catholics, but favorable to the preservation of Catholic liberty. By repudiating Mr. Meredith and his platform the people of Ontario have declared that the Province to not to be governed on a no-Popery basis. At two general elections the anti-Catholic crusade has been pertinaciously preached, and, though it has been worked to the atmost, the verdict was given on both occasions against the advocates of fanati. clam and intolerance. The verdict of the people in 1886 was declaive. In the contest which has just taken place, though the efforts of the fanatics were almost superhuman, the verdict has been more decisive than ever. In spite of the Lodges, and the Ministerial Associations which entered so resolutely into the contest, intolerance has received a check from the stunning effects of which it will probably not recover for years. The no Popery cry was worked with great energy, but the Protestants, equally with the Catholics, of the Province have declared that they are not prepared to become the dupes of the disonest and fanatical brawlers who have raised the false cry that the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood are engaged in an aggressive warfare sgainst the liberties of Protestants, and especially against the Public school system.

It is certain that Mr. Mowat will be supported in the new Assembly by a majority of 21, being less than that which supported the Government in the last Assembly.

It is a gratifying feature of the contest that of twenty declared Equal Rights and Third Party candidates only two have been elected, Mr. Campbell of East Durham, and Mr. Barr of Dufferin. The former of these will support Mr. Mowat's general policy ; the latter has been a Conservative, and will probably continue to follow Mr. Meredith's leadership. Mr. Campbell succeeds Mr. Craig, who led the attack upon the French schools in Eastern Oatario by the resolutions which he brought up in the Assembly in 1889. These resolutions, though professedly nded to secure better English teach ing, were obviously meant as an attack upon the religion of the French-Canadians of Prescott and Russell, and Mr. Craig's speech on introducing his resolution was characterized by extreme bigotry. It is not surprising that the constituency of which Mr. Craig was a fitting representative should elect an Equal Righter, but, after all, if Mr. Cambell support the administration, as he was elected to do, the change will be for the better.

The Free Press of this city, commenting on the result, in its issue of 6th inst., said :

"Fortified as the Mowat party were behind the solid walls of the Roman Catholic Church, and buttressed in so Catholic Church, and buttressed in so many other ways by the questionable use of the public patronage and public moneys, the fight against them was maintained at tremendous odds, notwithstanding the moral vantage ground held by the Opposition."

This senseless reproach against the Catholic Church is re-echoed by the Mail, the Toronto World and other jour. nals which have been persistently guilty of fanatical attacks upon Catholics during the whole campaign. It is not true that the Church has taken any alsehood is repeated by these journals for the purpose of keeping up that spirit of discord which they have been so instrumental in exciting. The people of Ontario have rebuked them, however, so emphatically that we need not add another word. With the hostile attitude which the Conservatives assumed towards Catholic education the Catholic voters could not be expected to do otherwise than they have done. They used their rights as electors, and if their votes have contributed towards the success of a just and economical Governdispleased with them. But the Catholic deserve only to be persecuted with petty an existence only in his own merbid vote would have been insufficient to sustain Mr. Mowat if he had not at the same time the hearty support of the Protestant lovers of good government, The result is, therefore, due not to the Catholic vote specially, but to the cordial union of Catholics and Protestants alike in support of a good cause.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN WISCONSIN AND MASSA. CHUSETTS

A case which fully justifies the oppo altion of Catholics in the United States to State inspection of private schools occurred recently in North Brookfield Massachusetts. A certificate was refused by the School Committee to a boy of fourteen, named Denis O'Brien, a graduate of the Sacred Heart parochial school of that town, though the law decrees the such certificates should be granted at that age provided the qualifications of the candidate be up to what the law requires,

The boy was found to be a bright lad, and well grounded in all the branches required, as he had been thoroughly trained: the course followed in the Sacred Heart school being the same as that of the Grammar schools. Notwithstanding this, the chairman of the School Committee maintained that in the opinion of the Committee the Catholic school was not up to the standard of the Public schools, and that, therefore, the certificate should be refused. He said he had no prejudice against Catholics at all. This is. of course, just what we would expect a fanatic of his stamp to say, and the enemies of Catholic schools in Ontario say the same

thing,
Straightforward evidence was given as to the excellence of the school, and the evidently good training which the boy had received proved also the efficiency with which the school has been conducted The boy's father brought the case be fore the courts, and Judge Knowlton pointed out to the defendants the requirements of the law, thus leaving us to suppose that he will give his decision against the School Committee, but for the present the decision is reserved.

We can easily see from this that the object of the fanatics who are demanding that private echools, that is parochial schools, shall be inspected, is to inflict for this reason that the Bishops of Wisconsin are so resolutely opposed to alded by the State to the extent of one as the recent elections have made clear,

The Bennet Law, against which the Bishops have protested so strongly, estab. lishes this State Inspection, and it is against this feature chiefly that the protest has been issued by the Bishops. Ontario anti-Catholic journals persist in representing that the Bishops oppose the law because English is required to be taught in the schools. This is not the ground of their objection, for they state that the law is unnecessary, insemuch as English is taught in a satisfactory manner in all the parochial schools. They object to the dictation of the State in schools to which no State ald is given, and the objection is compelled to disown and snub him in a solidly grounded on the natural rights of

The objection to teaching English the law as the Catholics are, and there is little doubt that it will be repealed, after the next election.

Another misrepresentation has been repeatedly put forward by the anti-Catholic press of this Province. They speak of an unholy alliance between Cathlics and Lutherans for the purpose of destroying the Pablic school system. There is no such purpose on the part of the Catholics. The Catholics are not opposed to State schools, but they are opposed to the establishment of Godless schools as the only schools to which State ald shall be given.

As to the alliance between the Catholics and the Lutherans, it is not the work of the Catholics, but of the Lutherans, though the anti Catholic press are endeavoring to raise prejudice against the Catholics on account of it. The Bennet Law was passed by the Republican majority, against whom the Catholics, as a rule. had always voted. It was not to be expected that Catholic Democrats were going to become Republicans to reward that party for their intolerance, and the Cath. olics simply voted as usual for the Democratic candidates for the city mayoralty and council. The Democratic victory, by special part in the contest, but the nearly seven thousand votes, arose from the fact that the Lutherans, who had been mostly Republicans, voted for the Democrats in order to obtain ultimately the repeal of the Bennet Law. The Catholics simply voted as they usually did, for the Democratic ticket. If the indignation of our friends the enemy be at all a virtuous indignation, it ought to be directed against the Lutherans, instead of against the Catholics. But this would not suft the purpose of those who have on their lips "Equal Rights to all, special privileges ment the Province has no reason to be and other Protestanta, whereas Catholice "Ultramontane aggressions," which have private libraries

From this statement of the case it will be seen how grossly the Mail and other no-Popery sheets have misrepresented the Wisconsin school issue.

Since the above was written, we have found that Charles O'Brien, the father of the boy whose certificate was refused by the Brookfield School Committee, has gained a complete victory. The chairman of the Committee was ordered by the sourt to do his duty according to the law, and in consequence of this order he sent the following note to Mr. O'Brien:

To Charles O'Brien:

I will sign a certificate in behalf of your son, Denis, and all other similar applications in case of pupils more than fourteen years whenever the proper person makes application. Yours truly,

L. EMBESON BARNES.

It is thus acknowledged that the School Committee have been persecuting the Catholics of Brookfield for more than two years, contrary to law. This is a sample of the justice which would be meted out to Catholies in Oatario if the Oatholics were placed at the tender mercy of the James L. Hugheses and his ilk in this Province.

The Brookfield Committee refused al the time till now either to visit the parochial schools or to grant certificates to the children graduating in them; but the spirit of the Brookfield Catholics is shown in the fact that as soon as it was accertained how the Catholic boy O'Brien had been treated, all the Catholic children. ten in number, who had been attending the Pablic school were withdrawn and sent to the parochial school, which is now attended by every Catholic child in the parish. The Meredithites might learn from this that persecution will not suppress the Catholic Church. This fact is also sufficient to attest the efficiency of the Catholic school, and to show that the public are fully convinced thereof.

A WELL-MERITED SNUBBING.

Among the fanatics who have been making themselves particularly nauseous during the prevalence of the no Popery fever, the Rev. A. Carman, formerly "Bishop," now General Superintendent of the Methodist body in Canada, stands prominent. No one has been more rabid in indiscriminate attacks made upon petty persecution upon Catholics. It is all who did not adopt the views of last year's Equal Rights Convention, which so glaringly misrepresented the views State inspection of schools, which are not and aspirations of the people of Ontario,

> The Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald. Hon, Edward Blake, Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. Oliver Mowat, and even His Ex cellency the Governor General of the Dominion were not spared from being aimed at with the stream which flowed from his scurrilous pen; and if they were not besmeared with the filthy flow it was because they were beyond the reach of his malicious endeavors.

> But the reverend ex-Bishop carried his spleen to such an extent that his own colleagues in the Methodist ministry have at last been most decisive and incisive manner.

On the day previous to the general election the Montreal Conference of the comes, not from the Catholic hierarchy, Methodist Church assembled in Ottawa but from the German Lutherans; hence and at its first session Dr. Carman pre-

The Doctor has been lately occupying himself with preaching political sermons, which, being filled with falsehood, found access to the public ear through the columns of a journal the most suitable in the Province for the dissemination of this kind of literature which in the pulpit of the Reverend General Superintendent took the place which ought to have been filled with the Word of God.

We had occasion before now to make some comments on these precious sermons, which, by a strange mockery of religion, were replete with scriptural quotations and references, for :

"Mark you this, Bassanio,
The devil can cite Soripture for his purpose
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a viliain with a smiling cheek;
A goodly apple, rotten at the heart.
O, what a goodly outside faisehood bath!" -Merchant of Venice

It would appear that the Doctor has by this time become so addicted to political

Ways that are dark, and tricks that are that he cannot even now refrain from recourse to them even on the most

solemn occasions. The Conference met in the Domin on Methodist Church, and one would suppose that the General Superintendent in his address to the assembled delegates, who were over one hundred in number, would have dealt with subjects which would have contributed towards their spiritual edification, by their tendency to excite them to Christian sentiments of peace and good will towards all men. Instead of this, he had but a few words to say on subjects which concerned Methodist Church matters. The principal part of his ad-

He read a document which he had written somewhat in the style of his. political sermons referred to above The Toronto dailes and other author ities unite in informing us that nearly every delegate present pronounced his production to be violent, par njudicious to an extreme. He declared that the political atmosphere at Ottawa is a "Sodom to whose vices both parties contribute in a bid for Roman Catholic votes. Both parties," he said, "are unprincipled and unscrupulous, and the political arena is one of meanness, suspicion and fraud. Public trust is prostituted for private advantage, and men obtain profit out of the public funds by means which are discreditable, corrupt and scandalous,"

He then turned his attention to the scandal which had been caused by a Minister of the Crown who had married a divorced woman. He said : "Men in high places are lacking purity, whose example, if followed throughout the ion, would leave a desolating track of death. The marriage contract is not respected, and such a marriage as he had referred to is a scandal."

At this point a dozen delegates left the church to mark their disapproval of the General Superintendent's tirade. What rendered it more galling was the fact that two of the delegates are being entertained at the house of the Minister of the Crown of whom Mr. Carman spoke.

We certainly do not approve of divorce, and we admit that the marriage of divorced persons is a scandal, and a bad example to the community, but there are other culprits who might have been condemned in general terms at the same time without confining the attack to a single individual, and without its being quite so personal as Mr. Carman made it. It has been asserted that he named the delinquent Minister of the Crown : but this was denied subsequently by the Conference.

The rev. firebrand then proceeded to leclare that constituencies are regularly debauched by the leading politicians of both parties, and that both parties are equally guilty of criminally truckling to Romanism—and that the Ontario Government's equally guilty with those of the Dominion and Quebec. As proof of all this he instanced the course of these several governments in regard to the Jesuit Estates Act, the Separate schools and the dual language questions. One delegate remarked that he spoke of everything which might tend to influence the pending elections in favor of the Equal Rights candidates. That this was his intention there can be no doubt, and the extent of the rev. doctor's influence may be inferred from the handsome majorities by which the Equal Rights candidates were elected to stay at home. Perhaps it is mainly due to Dr. Carman that in the city of Ottawa, where this brazen address was delivered. Mr. Donaldson was buried so effectually under an adverse majority of 1,460.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw arose, after the delivery of the address, and protested vigorously against the unseemly introduction of such matters into the proman's absurd effusions. The substance of the address being

published in the journals on the morning of the elections, the delegates had full opportunity to become ashamed of it. Oa Thursday evening the Rev. Jas. Hen. derson, of Montreal, called attention to the fact that an Ottawa journal had printed a report of the deliverance, adding that the Conference passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Carman. Mr. Henderson then moved a resolution expressing the dissent of the Conference from Dr. Carman's views, but two amend ments were moved in succession, both of which expressed dissent, that of Rev. Dr. Ryckman being passed. Dr. Ryck man's resolution expressed the dissent in the mildest of the terms proposed

It was as follows : "That this Conference having read the "That this Conference having read the report in this day's paper, of the address of the General Superintendent delivered, in this Conference yesterday, desires to say (1) that said report is not correct, inasmuch as no person was mentioned, and no thanks were presented by the Conference, and (2) that this Conference dissents from some of the statements in the said address, as being the expressions of the General Superintendent himself and not of the Conference."

Two or three delegates refused to hang about the neck of the General Superintendent this condemnation, which was unprecedented;" but Dr. Ryckman's resolution was passed almost unanimously.

If the snubbing administered to Dr. Carman was unprecedented, we may remark that his conduct has been also unprecedented, and it deserved an unprecedented rebuke.

lips "Equal Rights to all, special privileges to none." This means that special privileges are to be reserved for Lutherans Dominion, on both sides of politics, and Dominion, on both sides of politics, and The Professors have, besides, their own The Catholic University Library at

CORPUS CHRISTI.

There is no duty which human frailty more apt to overlook than that of Thanksgiving. Out of the ten lepers who were healed by our Blessed Lord on His way to Jerusalem, after making a visit to divers towns of Judes, only one thought of returning to give thanks to Him for the great favor conferred upon him which restored him to the companionship of men, from which he had een cut off owing to the contagious lisease from which he was suffering This thankful person was one who scarce knew of God's infinite bounty, as he was a stranger, a Samaritan, and it appears that this made him appreciate the favor all the more keenly; whereas the Jewish lepers who were healed were contented o receive the favor, but thought no core of it, and returned not to give thanks. Then our Lord called attention to the importance of the duty of thankgiving.

The Samaritan "came back, with a loud voice glorifying God," and "he fell on his face" before Jesus "giving thanks." (St. Luke xvii.) Then it was that Jesus said: "Were not ten made clean? and where are the nine? There is no one found to return and give glory to God but this stranger."

It is to counteract this lukewarmness in God's service, this lack of inclination to return thanks for great blessings conferred upon us, that the Church has instituted the festival of Corpus Christi, which is peculiarly a festival of thanksgiving for the institution of a sacrament which is the choicest gift of God, and which for this reason is called the "Eucharist," a word which, derived from the Greek, signifies "a special grace or gift of God" and "a solemn act of thanksgiving for all God's mercles to us."

The name Corpus Christi signifies "the body of Christ," and the day is set apart by the Church that we may make a special manifestation of our gratitude to God for having left us that spiritual food which is the pledge of salvation to all who receive it worthly, for our Lord eays: "This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that if any man eat of It he may not die." (St. Jno. vi. 50.)

Daring Holy Week the Church is so occupied in placing before our minds the mournful mysteries of Christ's sufferings, that though the day of the institution of the Blessed Eucharist occurs on Holy Thursday, there is not the opportunity of giving full scope to the joy wherewith so great a favor ought to be acknowledged, and for this reason another day, the feast of Corpus Christi, is set aside for this purpose, and wherever there is no impediment, as in Catholic commun. ities, this festival is celebrated with all the magnificence possible. It is a day of special thanksgiving, and we should use every means in our power to acknowledge with thanks God's great mercy in furnishing us with a precious food for the nourishment of our souls. and an acceptable daily sacrifice which is constantly offered up by the Catholic world, to commemorate and "show the death of the Lord until He come," for the Sacrifice of the Mass is a continual renewal of the sacrifice offered by Christ on the cross. The victim, Christ, is the same in both cases, offered in the Mass ceedings of the Conference, and was in an unbloody manner, though offered loudly applauded by the delegates, who on the cross with the visible shedding of His blood

> St. Thomas says: "He assumed our nature to restore it to us for our salvation. For our reconciliation He offered His body on the altar of the cross, as a sacrifice to God the Father. He poured forth His blood both to purchase and to cleanse us, that, being redeemed from wretched slavery, we might be cleansed from all sin. And further, that we may always remember this inestimable bless. ing, He has given His body for our food, and His blood for our drink under the appearances of bread and wine." The festival of Corpus Christi is, therefore, to be celebrated with unalloyed thank. fulness, that we may fulfil the purpose of the Church in instituting it.

THE General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, "by a vote of 392 to 237, rejected a motion in favor of prosecuting Prof. Bruce, of Glasgow, for heresy. The ballot was taken amid great excitement, and the announcement of the result was received with cheers." This intelligence comes by a cable despatch. It means that the entire inspiration of Holy Scripture is no longer a doctrine of the Free Church, the contrary being the doctrine maintained by Professor Bruce. Tae Westminster Confession clearly states that "the authority of the Holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed and obeyed, dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or Church, but wholly upon God (who is truth itself), the author thereof; and therefore it is to be received, because it is the Word of God." It would certainly seem to be unneces. sary to revise the Confession, since its professors are thus free to reject the most fundamental doctrines of Christlanity, and still be in complete harmony with the Church. As a Chicago organ of the Presbyterians expressed it, those who cannot believe the doctrines of the Con-

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