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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

PHOMAS COPFEY. THOMAS COPFEY. erlineeach mended by the Arch-

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# Condon, Saturday, July 27, 1895.

FATHER HECKER.

convert, exercises still a powerful and accountable for it: for there are two salatary influence upon the minds of the present generation. Our century, intent upon the future, has scanty reverence for the past; and so it has come to pass that many who counted upon an abiding place in the memory of posterity have found neglect and this is what the telegrams to the Canaoblivion. But Father Hecker is an dian press stated. The Boston Jourexception to the general rule. He is cited, and more than one speech telegraphed all over the continent has been but an amplification of the ideas of the scholarly and saintly Paulist. His strong and manly utterances are vibrating still with the intense earnestness and enthusiasm begotten

Amongst his writings we place "Questions of the Soul" in the first rank - not that it is profound or severely philosophic, but because it depicts the soul assailed by doubts, clamoring for consolation, seeking, but vainly, rest and peace in ephemeral fads and faucies and finding it at last in the Church to which Father Hecker gave the wealth of his great heart's affection. It is a portrayal, vivid and truthful, of the state of many around us, and an honest and convincing solution of their doubte and difficulties. His heart was in the pages and his life's results. He had tried to seek the truth amidst the various systems and sects outside Catholicism, but failure was the fruit of his efforts, and it was only when he was within the true fold that he grasped the meaning of life, and understood its many problems.

He lays down the principle that a Church that cannot satisfy every want of human nature, even as Christ satisfied the wants of the generation in which He lived, is no Church at all. He then takes up the various wants of the soul, and asks Protestantism how she may satisfy them.

Man demands a sure and unerring guidance in all things relating to his destiny. This is a primary want of his nature. How does Protestantism meet the want of a divine and un erring authority in matters of religion, in the question of man's destiny and true guidance? Father Hecke shows that the fundamental principle of Protestantism-the supremacy of private judgment-excludes all idea of an unerring authority in religion. He shows, further, that it is insufficient to meet the wants of the human heart and powerless to satisfy the demands of the human intelligence; therefore it is no Church, no representative of

Christ. We hope to refer, at some future time, to this work of Father Hecker ; for we believe that it may be the means of leading many troubled souls, drifting aimlessly, to the haven of peace and truth.

#### THE INDEPENDENCE DAY RIOT IN BOSTON

The attack made on the A. P. A. and Orange portion of the Fourth of July procession in Boston has been made the occasion for violent at acks upon the Catbolic Church by that portion of the press which always sympathizes with anti Catholic movements.

We have no sympathy with the assailants in this and similar cases; for we are in favor of the fearless and exact administration of the laws, made for the preservation of order, and if foolish people attack such parades they should be punished for it. Neverthe less, what occurred is not to be attributed in any sense to the Catholic body, even if a large mob of Catholics had participated in it, which was not the case. On the other hand, in all cases where there is a quarrel or fight, it is just to consider the amount of provocation given, and where the provocation is great it is universally conceded as a principle of common law that there is a palliation, even when tection from the governor. there is not a justification, for the

provocation, in the presence of an bent upon producing a row; and this patriotic; and this was done in the Must be Abandoned:" midst of a Catholic population which this cabinet has been subjected to many trials from the society or societies which thus exhibited themselves. Boston, though so, and the conduct of the A. P. A. and Orange associations was like throwing a match upon a train days in the year. of gunpowder. It must have

been expected, and intended, by the participants in the celebration that there should be a fight, and they desired to show that they were ready for it. However, it is unjust to say Father Hecker, the distinguished that the Catholics of Boston were accounts as to how the affray began, neither of which gives evidence of any intention on the part of Catholics to attack the paraders. According to one account the row began by the noisiness of a drunken woman, and nal, however, states positively that it originated in abusive and obscene epithets applied by the paraders to a colored man who was so angered that he drew a revolver, though he did not use it, as he escaped when the paraders

raised cries to " Lynch the black ----The paraders themselves then began the firing, whereby one man was killed-not two, as stated by the New York Recorder, quoted below. Four other persons were shot, but the wounds appear not to have been very serious. This appears to be the truth of the matter.

Some of the journals we have re ferred to have endeavored to make it appear that it was an affair concerted among the Catholics of the city, and carried out on a preconceived plan. It was even asserted previously to the occurrence that an attack of the kind was meditated, but the Boston Pilot, issued just on the eve of Independence Day, indignantly repudiated any socalled Catholics who would disgrace themselves and their religion by entertaining such a thought.

The Pilot said :

"If the Orangemen choose to dese crate Independence Day by insulting their neighbors, let them do so. They hurt nobody but themselves by the offensive evidence of their un Christian pirit, which the people of America vill not be slow to perceive and con-

"Let them 'walk on July 4, or on their own especial favorite, July 12 until they are weary of the exercise No law-abiding Catholic will interfer with them. If they commit any out rage in the exuberance of their new loyalty, leave them, like other offenders, to the justice of the courts, which will promptly take care of any crimi

"The Catholic who would attempt t bstruct a procession which the law has sanctioned is neither a good Catholic nor a good citizen, but an enemy both Shurch and State.

There was no preconcerted move ment, though a few hot headed people were undoubtedly indignant at the outrage intended by the Orangemer and their allies. Hence there is no shadow of justification for the follow ing vile and intolerant language of the Boston Standard:

"The blow has fallen. Blood has een spilled in the streets of Boson. A mob of aliens has attacked procession of American citi zens whose only offence was carry ing a representation of America ost blassed institution-the Com

The mask has fallen from the face f Rome. The devilish features which truck terror into the souls of thousand in the days of the inquisition not rin a hellish defiance to a free people "We have new evidences that danger exists. Patriots have declared : trimmers and demagogues havenied it: it has shown itself. When eaceable citizens cannot parade th reets of Boston in safety, our boasted iberty has disappeared. The time for oratory has passed. The time for action has come

The Boston Transcript spoke similarly to this, endeavoring to stir up the worst feelings on account of the sad occurrence, which is to be attributed only to the individuals who had a hand in it, even if it originated with the bystanders, which does not appear to be the case.

The Boston council foresaw the disastrous consequences which might occur if the programme of the Orangemen were carried out, and expostulated with the committee to induce them to change the programme which the committee dld, but the Orangemen persisted in their plan, having obtained leave and police pro-

happened are, therefore, the paraders religious dissensions, as Don continues In the present case there was great themselves, who seem to have been to do to the present time.

odious proscriptive association flaunt- is the view of the matter taken by ing its emblems in a parade which the New York Recorder, which said, should have been only national and under the title: "Emblems that

than in any other State. news of a riot there, in which two men not having a majority Catholic, has were killed and many others severely very nearly one-half of the population | wounded, growing out of this society's stirring up religious bigotry and bit-terness. Right in the heart of Boston, too, and on the 4th of July, of all the

This most inappropriate incident of a day that is sacred to civil and re-ligious liberty, and which should be forever kept free from the intrusion of religious divisions and sectarian autipathies, began by the hauling around of a little red schoolhouse and the flaunting of orange ribbons. is a city half Catholic and half Puritan. and Orange ribbons are evidently as good for a free fight there as in Bel fast or Dublin. It is a sorry business to be introducing such alien emblems of strife and provocation to riot on In dependence day, or any other day.

The hostile press have laid great

stress upon the fact that one of the emblems carried was "the little red schoolhouse," and they represent that the attack was a Catholic demonstration against the Public school system All this is gross misrepresentation The fact is that Catholics are in no de gree opposed to the Public school system, though, like many Protestants they do not believe it to be perfect and wish to see it improved, at least as far as concerns those schools to which they send their own children. They have certainly a perfect right to hold their views in this matter, and have no wish to interfere with the modes of education which Protestants prefer fo their own children. They object, however, to any compulsion toward the adoption of Protestant method where their own children are con erned. Still, they are obedient ever o the unjust laws which compel them to pay a tax for the education of their Protestant neighbors' children while they are for the most part edu cating their own at their own expense Undoubtedly they would change this state of things if they were able to de so in a constitutional and peaceable manner. All this is rational and fair The unfairness is on the part of Protes ants, who persist in inflicting in justice upon the Catholic minority Yet even as the matter stands, many Catholics use the Public schools, especi ally where there is some willingness

science will not be violated. The red school house has been adopted as the A. P. A. emblem, as embodying the calumny of that society. that Catholics are endeavoring to destroy the Public schools; and, of course, n this respect it is insulting, like any other hostile emblem. But other A. P. A. and Orange emblems were used in the Boston parade, to excite disurbance.

on the part of Protestants to make some

concessions whereby Catholic con

We regret the disturbance, but we protest against Catholics as a body being held responsible for it.

## "OUR ORDER" FINDS A SPOKESMAN.

" Don," of Toronto Saturday Night, who was a candidate for the Legislature during one of the no-Popery campaigns, and who stumped the country with Mr. Meredith during the contest of June, 1894, is not satisfied with the decision of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell on the Manitoba school question.

He declares that the Ministerial crisis at Ottawa which has just been tided over "has disclosed a situation which has nothing to with principle. All that seems to be contended for is the possession of power. Principle has been abandoned entirely. The things that we consider sacred are being bandied about as if they were job lots of old goods left over.

It is too true that many of our politi cians are ready to bandy about things which should be held sacred, but the fault does not lie with those gentlemen who held out resolutely that the conscientious convictions of the Catholics of Manitoba should be respected.

oncerned, we have to say that we teronomy xxviii. could not and did not agree with him. or approve of his course in former years when, whether in Parliament or on 12th of July platforms, against his better judgment, he gave encouragement to the fanaticism of certain classes; but we have to deal only with his present intentions and policy, and we admire the prudent conclusion he has evidently arrived at that it is not The persons most to blame for what the best policy for Canadians to foster branches throughout the continent of

Don continues :

"Sir Mackenzie Bowell may just as well recognize the fact that he is not considered a representative of Ontario. He is despised in Quebec: he is laughed at everywhere else.

to the trust that the people of Ontario have placed in him, and is a public servant that must be wiped off the slate, and nothing can save him. Canada will place over his grave the

legend: 'This man betrayed the Order that trusted him, that made 'This man betrayed the and became the creature and tool of those who could give him nothing but a few weeks' additional power.

To this prediction we have only to

say that Don dealt in prophecy before now with wofully bad success. He assured us before now that Ontario will not allow justice to be done to Catholics, with the result that he was himself consigned to the dishonored political grave which he then declared to be open for others. But at present it is not Ontario alone that is to be considered, but the whole Dominion and if Don was so far astray in his estimate of the trend of public opinion in his own Province, he cannot be

considered a sure judge of what Canada will decide upon doing. Saturday Night must have been enveloped in very Egyptian darkness for many years indeed, if it imagines that Canada is still governed, or to be govrned, by the resolutions passed by our Order " in the obscurity of the orange lodges, the tenor of which is always the same - hostility to Catholics everywhere. It is true, the lodges are still active, and would dictate terms to our Governments if they could-but half a century ago their power was broken, and it is no longer a terror to public men in Canada to threaten them with the vengeance of "our Order," if they do not obey its behests. "Our Order " might become respectable if it were less vengeful and bombastic.

## THE NEW JUDEA.

One of the strange events of the last few years is the colonization of Pales ine by the Jews : and though it has been known to have been going on, especially since the year 1884, few are aware of the extent of the movement, which has taken place on a remarkably large scale.

There are said to be now over thirty agricultural colonies of Jews estabished in various parts of the Holy Land : and though there are no statis tics as yet showing the exact number of colonists, it is known that Jerusalem, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Israel, and later of Judea, has now a population of 47,500, of whom 27,500 are Jews, most of these being exiles from Russia who were driven from that Empire by the persecution to which they were subjected under the rule of the late Czar. Still, it is not from Russia alone that the immigrants have gone thither, but from all the European States, and largely from Germany, Austria and Roumania.

The fearful sufferings endured by the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Roman Emperor Titus, are related by their historian, Flavius Jose phus, who was their high priest at the time, and conducted the defence of the city, which was captured at last, notwithstanding the resolute defence of the inhabitants. Josephus relates that 97,000 were borne into captivity, and 1,100,000 slain. This was in A. D.

The captives were scattered throughout the Roman Empire, especially in Italy and Egypt. It has been the hope of the race during more than eighteen centuries that they would return to re-people their land, and the idea is now being cultivated among them that the time for so doing has at last arrived.

The awful fate of the Jews at the period above mentioned was foretold by our Blessed Lord, as the punishment of the hypocrisy and neglect of all the laws of God into which they had fallen. See especially (St. Matt. xxiii.) The desolation of the country by foreign people was also foretold with great minuteness by Moses himself, who As far as Sir Mackenzie Bowell is gave many details thereof in Deu-

Many societies have been established for the purpose of putting this idea into an actuality, among them being one in England "for the relief of persecuted Jews," and the Russian "Palestine Society." That in England has for president the Earl of Aberdeen, but the organization which is doing the largest amount of work in this direction is the Zionite Society which, has Europe.

Baron Hirsch was the first to establish

from Russian persecution, but he chose the Argentine Republic as the locality for of Palestine has dwarfed that of Argen- Parnellites. tina, and has received much of its im-

and other wealthy Jews of Europe. An astonishing feature of the colonization of Palestine is that it has been carried out without unity of plan or motive, but almost spontaneously.

It is part of the plan of the Zionites to revive Hebrew as the spoken language of the Palestine colony. It is not so difficult to do this as might be imagined, and it is really being done in Palestine.

The Jews have always made the study of Hebrew a part of their religous education, and by the use of the Masoretic points they claim to have preserved the original pronunciation of the language as it was spoken by Moses, David and Solomon. However this may be, they have preserved a uniform pronunciation, or very nearly so, with a few national variations; and with such a start, there will be no great trouble for the Jews of all nationalities who meet in the Holy Land to make that their language of intercourse which has been already earned by nearly all the settlers, and we may readily suppose that their common language will become soon the language of the colonies.

The world will watch with great interest this revival of the ancient Biblical kingdom and language of Israel.

### THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

As we go to press, the British elec tions are almost finished, with the result we prognosticated last week, that the Salisbury Government has been sustained by a most decisive majority.

The total number of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists elected so far as the returns have come in when we go to press is 340, while the Opposition have 145, showing a majority of 195 for the Government. But the net gains do not indicate a majority so large as this. The gains are 58, which, counterbalanced with the majority of 80 Liberals in the last House, will show for the present a majority of 86. Fifty-five McCarthy ites and 7 Parnellites constitute the present Irish Nationalist members elected. North Tyrone and Londonderry have been wrested from the Tories by majorities of 91 and 40, respectively. The Tory majorities in 1892 were 49 and 26,, respectively. These are Nationalist gains. The Hon. E. Blake has been returned for Longford, without opposition.

A marked feature of the contest is the general lowering of Liberal majorities, where the Liberals the Conservative majorities where the Conservatives retained their seats. The chief cause of the disaster is not believed to be the Liberal policy of Home Rule, though, no doubt, there has been some revulsion of feeling among the electorate on this ques tion, but the Local Veto question equivalent to that of Local Option in Canada, has had great weight in setting the liquor interest against the Liberals all over the country. It was, in fact, the Temperance policy of the Government which was the cause of their defeat and subsequent resignation, as they were defeated by a chance vote relating to this matter.

The defeat of Mr. John Morley, the Irish Chief Secretary under the Rose bery Government, is to be deeply re gretted. He was one of the most, if not the most, resolute Home Ruler of his party; and what we stated last week, that the present disaster is greatly attributable to dissensions among Irishmen themselves, is illustrated in his case. The Chronicle, Liberal journal, declares that Mr. Morley was defeated by the treachery of the Parnellites, who voted for his opponent. It describes this as "Base ingratitude, denoting an incapacity for political action which, if we believed it to be universal in Ireland, would lead us to despair of any genuine political improvement there.

Mr. Morley took his defeat courage ously. He said :

"This is one of the most tremendous battles ever fought in any British con stituency, and I greatly regret to say we have been defeated. But we have before shown that we know how to

bear defeat with cheerful courage. Sir William Harcourt, who was also defeated, has found a seat in Wales, and Mr. Morley will also most probably find a seat elsewhere.

the practical colonization work of the defer Home Rule indefinitely; but the Jews to give them means to escape question will live again when Ireland will be once more united.

So far the returns show the election his first operations. The colonization of 51 McCarthyite Nationalists, and 7

Wales has done nobly for the Lib. petus from the large donations given eral cause, only 8 Conservatives havfor the purpose by the Rothschilds of ing been elected out of 36, the same Paris, Baron Hirsch, M. Montefiore number as sat in the last House.

### A FIASCO.

We already mentioned in our columns at various times the erratic and blundering course followed by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy within and without the House of Commons in his capacity of leader of the Third or no-Popery Party in the Dominion.

There was a time when it was sup posed possible that this gentleman might be able to have a following in the country, made up of those who are easily influenced by appeals to passion and prejudice; but his latest fiasco in Parliament on the 16th inst. shows the extreme disgust with which he and his party of one are regarded in the House, even by those who might be thought to entertain views similar to his own.

Mr. Laurier's previous motion, which was a vote of non-confidence in the Government because of its delay in settling satisfactorily the Manitoba school question, was disposed of negatively on the 16th by a vote of 114 to 70. It was a party vote, but Mr. Mc Carthy appeared to have no opinion on the subject, as he refused to vote on it, stating that it was his intention to move a resolution embedying his own views. and dealing with the question on its merits.

This he did the same evening, moving to the effect that the House will ' not allow it to be assumed that at the session to be held in January next, any more than at the present session, it is prepared to restore the system of Separate schools in Manitoba on the lines of the remedial order of the 21st of March, 1895."

A few members on the Government side made it understood that they are opposed to remedial legislation, refus ing, however, to be led by Mr. Mc-Carthy into supporting his proposal, which, when put to the vote, was received with navs from all parts of the House.

A division was called for, and the forlorn leader of the third party looked coaxingly around for support, but as only two members-Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien -- made the demand, where as five are needed, the speaker declared the motion lost without a division : and so the bantling was buried amid general laughter from the members.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE corner-stone of the Westminster Cathedral has been laid, and, needless to say, has occasioned much rejoicing were successful, and an increase in all over England. The clouds are lifting and the faint flush of a glorious day is visible. The historic past is praying for the future.

> THE FOURTH annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America was opened on Sunday, July 14, Archbishop Corrigan presiding. The session promises to be very successful. Mr. C. Pallen has commenced his lectures on literature. He will be remembered as the author of the ingenious interpretation of Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

> THE Irish Temperance League has issued an appeal in which they urge Irishmen to discountenance the cause and practice of Intemperance. Referring to the fact that the liquor dealers claim protection on the grounds that their business is the most flourishing industry in Ireland, it says, "That surely a business that makes in Ireland in one year ninety thousand men and women into drunkards has no right to claim consideration from patriots or protection from the State.

SIGNOR CRISPI is realizing that the wages of sin is death, and one need not have any prophetic gift to foresee that the end of his inglorious political career is fast approaching. He is losing the confidence of his followers, and his opponents in the Italian parliament are taking advantage of the fact to impress upon their minds that he is not-either intellectually or morallyfitted to be their leader. Felice Cavalotti, leader of the Extreme Left, has denounced him in a letter that has caused a veritable sensation in Rome. He accuses him of adultery and bribery, and the accusations are based on facts.

Some of the text-books in use in some of our schools are so untrust-The result of the elections will be to worthy and manifestly bigoted that we