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London, Saturday, July 27, 1895.

FATHER HECKER.

Father Hecker, the distinguished convert, exercises still a powerful and salutary influence upon the minds of the present generation.

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 fancies.

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.

Man demands a sure and unerring guidance in all things relating to his destiny. This is a primary want of his nature.

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 attacks upon the Catholic 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.

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.

The persons most to blame for what happened are, therefore, the paraders themselves, who seem to have been

provoked, in the presence of an odious proscription association flaunting its emblems in a parade which should have been only national and patriotic; and this was done in the midst of a Catholic population which has been subjected to many trials from the society or societies which thus exhibited themselves.

More has been heard about that mysterious organization, the American Protective Association, in Massachusetts than in any other State. Now we get news of a riot there, in which two men were killed and many others severely wounded, growing out of this society's stirring up religious bigotry and bitterness.

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 degree 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.

Some of the journals we have referred 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 so-called Catholics who would disgrace themselves and their religion by entertaining such a thought.

The Catholic who would attempt to obstruct a procession which the law has sanctioned is neither a good Catholic nor a good citizen, but an enemy both of Church and State.

There was no preconceived movement, though a few hot-headed people were undoubtedly indignant at the outrage intended by the Orangemen and their allies. Hence there is no shadow of justification for the following vile and intolerant language of the Boston Standard:

The blow has fallen. Blood has been spilled in the streets of Boston. A mob of aliens has attacked a procession of American citizens whose only offence was carrying a representation of America's most blessed institution—the Common school.

bent upon producing a row; and this is the view of the matter taken by the New York Recorder, which said, under the title: "Emblems that Must be Abandoned:"

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The mask has fallen from the face of Rome. The devilish features which struck terror into the souls of thousands in the days of the inquisition now grin a hellish defiance to a free people.

We have new evidences that danger exists. Patriots have declared denied it; it has shown itself. When peaceable citizens cannot parade the streets of Boston in safety, our boasted liberty 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.

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.

If he has pledged his Cabinet to Remedial Legislation and a future session, he has sold goods that he cannot deliver, and he is a recreant 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.

To this prediction we have only to say that Don dealt in prophecy before now with woefully 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.

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 governed, 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.

One of the strange events of the last few years is the colonization of Palestine 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 established in various parts of the Holy Land; and though there are no statistics 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.

The fearful sufferings endured by the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Roman Emperor Titus, are related by their historian, Flavius Josephus, 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. 70.

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 a foreign people was also foretold with great minuteness by Moses himself, who gave many details thereof in Deuteronomy xxviii.

the practical colonization work of the Jews to give them means to escape from Russian persecution, but he chose the Argentine Republic as the locality for his first operations. The colonization of Palestine has dwarfed that of Argentina, and has received much of its impetus from the large donations given for the purpose by the Rothschilds of Paris, Baron Hirsch, M. Montefiore 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 religious 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 learned 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 elections 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 30 Liberals in the last House, will show for the present a majority of 86. Fifty-five McCarthyites 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 were successful, and an increase in 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 question, but the Local Veto question, equivalent to that of Local Option in Canada, has had great weight in settling 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 Rosebery Government, is to be deeply regretted. 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, a 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 courageously. He said: "This is one of the most tremendous battles ever fought in any British constituency, 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 result of the elections will be to

defer Home Rule indefinitely; but the question will live again when Ireland will be once more united.

So far the returns show the election of 51 McCarthyite Nationalists, and 7 Parnellites. Wales has done nobly for the Liberal cause, only 8 Conservatives having been elected out of 36, the same 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 supposed 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. McCarthy 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 embodying 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, refusing, however, to be led by Mr. McCarthy into supporting his proposal, which, when put to the vote, was received with nays 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, whereas five are needed, the speaker declared the motion lost without a division; and so the hounding 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 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 CRASPI 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 morally—fitted to be their leader. Felice Cavallotti, 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 untrustworthy and manifestly bigoted that we