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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.
To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good; and, truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful.
Blessing you and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
T. D. FAZIOLOTTI, Arch. of Laval,
Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1903.

WILL HE LEARN?

"Combes the Apostate has under taken the contract of abolishing the Catholic Church in France. Apparently he has forgotten, if he ever read of the results of undertakings in the same line by other Apostates."

The foregoing, from the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, brings to mind an episode of the Falk lands in Germany some quarter of a century ago.
One morning on a dead wall in the city of Berlin was found a life-size cartoon in which Bismarck was represented having a rope around the spire of a church steeple, which was surmounted by a cross, and pulling at the rope with might and main. Leaning over his shoulder was the Father of Lies when the following conversation ensued.
"What are you doing, Bismarck?" asked Bismarck.
"Trying to pull down the Church," replied Bismarck.
Whereupon his interrogator addressed him as follows: "Give it up! give it up, Bismarck, my son. I have been trying to accomplish the same result for nineteen hundred years, and have failed. Give it up, my son!"

THE EASTERN CHURCHES.

The movement of the Oriental Churches toward union with each other and also with the Catholic Church will not down. Two or three years ago, Father Galland of the Dominican Order wrote regarding the inhabitants of Turkish Armenia that scarcely a week passed "without some village or other asking to return to Catholic unity."

The Nestorians were specially anxious to give up their heresy, and up to the date of Father Galland's letter, which was written from Van to the director of Eastern schools, twenty villages in the districts of Van and its neighborhood had become Catholics with their priests to the number of two thousand four hundred souls. Throughout Asia Minor there were frequent appeals of Orthodox Greeks to be admitted to the unity of the Church, the centre of the movement being at Cesarea, a town of Cappadocia from which appeals were sent to Pope Leo XIII. for Catholic priests of the Greek rite, to receive them into the Church, and instruct them in the Catholic faith. Many Armenians in Persia have sought a like favor, and from a village near Urmiah, the birth place of Zoroaster, two hundred Gregorian Armenians with the Vicar General of the Gregorian Diocese, embraced the faith and established Catholic schools to maintain it.

A couple of months since, the Ecclesiastical Athleta, or Church Truth, of Athens, the principal organ of the Greek schismatics, published a letter of Joachim III., "the Ecumenical Patriarch," addressed to all the Orthodox Prelates requesting them to exchange opinions on these points:

1. What should be done to preserve the unity of the Orthodox churches, and to defend the faith against the prevailing rationalistic spirit of the times?

2. Has the time come when there may be a fraternal interchange of friendship between the Roman Catholic and Catholic churches?

3. Is it possible to form a union between the Old Catholic and the Eastern churches?

4. Can an agreement be reached for the adoption of one general calendar?

The single fact that such questions are asked seriously shows that there is a longing to return to the bosom of the Catholic Church. This was what Leo XIII. ardently desired, and it is not at all improbable that such a reunion may be effected during the reign of Pope Pius X.

In Egypt there is a strong body of

Catholics called Copts (equivalent to the Greek Aiguptoi) who use the Coptic liturgy, and King Menelik of Abyssinia has a great respect for the Pope, which may prepare the way for the return of the Abyssinians to the one fold, the Catholic Church.

As regards the Russian Church there may be more difficulty in a return to Catholicity, as the Czar finds it a great source of influence over his subjects that he is regarded as the spiritual as well as the temporal head of his subjects, and that he imposes his will on the clergy and laity in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil. He may be slow about giving up so great a power, but there ought not to be so much difficulty in the way of a return of the smaller independent churches to Catholic Unity, such as the Serbian, Montenegrin, Bulgarian and Roumanian churches.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

At the sixth Zionist Congress which opened in Basle, Switzerland, on August 23rd, under the presidency of Dr. Theodore Hertzl of Vienna, there were 800 delegates present from all parts of the world, including the United States and Canada. There were many prominent Hebrews present, including Professor Max Nordau, Sir Francis Montefiore, and Israel Zangwill the novelist.

The purpose of the Zionist movement has been to re-establish the Jewish people in their ancient kingdom of Palestine.

It has been said that the Sultan of Turkey is favorable to this movement, and it is true that the Sultan has given several audiences to Dr. Hertzl in which he declared that he would gladly give encouragement to the movement; but when an actual influx of Jews took place, the usual vacillation of the Sultan was shown, and an order was issued to stop the immigration, and the rights of the immigrants to citizenship were curtailed. We do not for a moment suppose that any promises of the Sultan or his government can be relied on; and even if Palestine were to become a Jewish settlement, we have no doubt the time would soon come when the settlers would be subjected to the same persecutions and massacres to which the Christians of the Empire are constantly subjected and especially whenever they appear to be becoming too strong a menace to Islamism.

Dr. Hertzl in his address at the Congress acknowledged that the project of settlement under Turkish rule had collapsed, but we are not informed of the reasons for this. We presume the reasons are not far from those we have imagined, and which we had already forecast long ago in our columns.

There is another prospect now in view which to our mind is by far more likely to materialize into a successful reality than the original Zionist plan to constitute a Jewish settlement under Turkish domination. Dr. Hertzl announced that the British Government has offered the Zionist Association a large tract of territory in East Africa for colonization. The Jews settling there would be allowed an autonomous Government under British suzerainty. The offer is one which we doubt not the Zionists will find to be more advantageous and practicable than the project on which they have hitherto set their minds, though from a sentimental point of view there was something very attractive to the Jews themselves in the thought of their nation being re-instated in the land which their forefathers owned, and in which they were a once prosperous people.

It is worthy of remark that no sooner was the offer of the British Government to the Zionists announced, than the Russian Government took up the idea and announced that it also is ready to give the Jews a territory on which they may settle and become prosperous. There can be no doubt that the offer of the British Government alarmed the Russian authorities and led them to look at the matter in a light which was new to them. The Jews are naturally a people who with a fair chance will become prosperous, and will be a source of strength to any country which will give them an opportunity. But so far, Russia has not been such a country. There is no doubt that the massacre of Jews which recently took place at Kishineff was connived at by the Russian authorities of the locality.

Mr. V. Bosanquet, the British Vice-Consul at Odessa, who was sent specially to Kishineff to ascertain the truth in regard to the massacre, has reported that he is convinced after examining carefully all the circumstances of the case, that if the authorities had taken resolute action, the anti-Jewish riots at Kishineff would have been checked at an early stage, and many lives would have been saved.

The report confirms substantially all that has been reported by cable in regard to the massacre, and says that the area of the massacre comprises two-thirds of the town by bands of rioters

who appeared to act under a pre-arranged plan, from which fact it would appear that there was a previous conspiracy to exterminate the Jews.

The Bessarabets, an anti-Semitic paper published at Kishineff, had inflammatory articles in several successive issues, and to its influence much of the excitement against the Jews is attributed. In addition to this, an unfounded report was circulated that the Jews had murdered a priest of the Russian Church. The belief was also general that the authorities wished the Jews to be massacred, and had even given orders to this effect. The apathy of the authorities during the disorders gave color to this belief, which was further confirmed by the well-known fact that the Jews have been already cruelly persecuted by the Government. Hence it was not unreasonably inferred that the Government would be gratified by the popular rising of the people of Kishineff against the objects of their hatred.

According to M. Bosanquet's report, the Jewish victims of the rioters were 41 killed and 303 wounded. The rioters acted with great barbarity, though mutilation and deliberate torture were not practiced by the rioters, of whom one was killed and 80 wounded. A boy was bayoneted by soldiers while he was pursuing a Jew with stones. The wounded were injured by Jews who were defending themselves. The Jews themselves assert that their losses amounted to 2,000,000 roubles, which would be \$1,700,000. This, however, is said to be a considerably exaggerated statement, which is probably correct, as it is frequently the case that the sufferers from popular risings exaggerate their losses with the double purpose in view, to excite more sympathy, and to secure a greater indemnification in case the Government should agree to compensate them for losses sustained.

It is true also that the Russian Government has not sternly refused to punish the rioters, as about 880 were arrested, of whom 306 were found guilty of minor complicity in the riots, and have been already condemned to punishment proportioned to their guilt; 216 were acquitted, and 360 are to be tried for murder and other serious crimes in connection with the affair. It is said that if these are found guilty they will be sentenced to penal servitude on the Island of Sakal.

There is no doubt, and this is also stated in M. Bosanquet's report, that the newspaper Bessarabets was largely responsible for the anti-Jewish riots, as several articles appeared in that journal urging the people to attack the unfortunate Jews, and the riots took place accordingly. The responsibility for the riots, therefore, does not rest on the Government for originating them, which it did not do, but only for complicity inasmuch as the officials made no serious effort to disperse the rioters, or punish them after the riots.

It was only after the whole civilized world expressed horror at the occurrence, and that the Government took action, and it would appear that President Roosevelt's announcement that he would remonstrate, or at least forward to the Russian Government the remonstrance of the Jews who reside in the United States, that the Russian Government stirred itself to order the arrest of the rioters, and that they should be brought to trial.

President Roosevelt deserves great praise for the part he took in this matter, notwithstanding the fact that the remonstrance he offered to forward, was not actually presented to the Russian Government. He made enquiries of the Government whether the remonstrance would be received if it were sent, and received as answer the information that it would not be received, or even taken into consideration. Under such circumstances, it would not be in accordance with the usage of nations to persist in sending the document; but the fact that it was considered by the executive of so powerful a nation as the United States, to be a proper thing to intervene on the occasion, led the Russian Government to take steps for the punishment of the guilty, which it would not have taken were it not for the interest in the matter which was shown by the President. So also, the new-born interest in the Jews which the Russian Government manifests in offering them a territory where they would enjoy immunity from popular outbreaks, evidently arose from the interest displayed by the British Government for the much persecuted race. It is not probable, however, that the Zionists will entertain the Russian offer, as they may well say:

"We fear the Russians even when they profess to be benevolently inclined towards us, and offer us free gifts."

The experience of the past justifies this fear, for it is the persecutions which the Jews have suffered so greatly in Galicia and Roumania, and more especially in Russia, where the persecution was most bitter and came from the Government itself, which are the primary causes on account of which the

Zionists are looking for a territory where they shall be allowed to live in peace. There will be no emigration from Great Britain or other countries where the Jews have already the rights of citizens, but only from the countries where they are living in terror of their lives and property. We would suppose that this very reason would operate also against their seeking a place of refuge in Palestine under Turkish rule.

KING EDWARD.

His Majesty has been doing some things of late not at all calculated to win favor from the Evangelical (!) or Kensitite portion of his subjects: his visit to His late Holiness, Leo XIII.; at the Levee in Dublin Castle he gave precedence to the Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Walsh, over the Anglican Prelate; he visited Maynooth College and in reply to the address presented to him he extolled in no measured language the efforts of that noble seat of learning in "spreading the Gospel of Christ all over the world"—not bad for an idolatrous institution!

And now read this clipped from an exchange:

"A Pontifical Mass of Requiem for the soul of the late Pope was celebrated at the Brompton Oratory, London, Eng., on Tuesday, July 28. King Edward was represented by Lord Denbigh, who was in uniform and drove in a royal carriage to the Oratory, where he was received by the Roman Catholic clergy and escorted to a special seat facing the altar. The Duke of Cambridge attended in person and also occupied a special seat. The English Churchman and St. James' Chronicle comments on the incident as follows:

"The official recognition of the Mass certainly conflicts with the terms of the declaration made by the sovereign on His Majesty's accession, in which he solemnly avowed, as his personal belief, that the sacrifice of the Mass is idolatry. If the Mass be an idolatrous ordinance, then its celebration at the Brompton Oratory was an act of idolatry, and to afford it royal sanction would appear to be indefensible in the judgment of millions of His Majesty's Protestant subjects."

Now what will our own "loyal" brethren of the Orange order, the "Sons of William" have to say to all this? Surely the most noble, most worthy, and most Worshipful, the Grand Sovereign, will voice their feelings. Let us wait.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Those of our American contemporaries who can see nothing good in the Irish Land Purchase Bill, and no evidence of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the people of England toward Ireland, may find food for reflection in the resolutions passed by the National Directory of the United Irish League, which met in Dublin on September 8th, under the presidency of Mr. William Redmond, M. P.

The meeting adopted a resolution welcoming the Land Bill as the most substantial victory gained by the Irish people for centuries, and ascribing the result attained to the loyalty of Mr. Wyndham, the chief Irish Secretary, the high public spirit of the Liberal Party, and the good will of the landlords.

It is very true that the landlords will not lose much by the changed circumstances in which they will find themselves placed under the operation of the Bill. They will be paid a fair price for the land which they sell to the tenants, and their position will certainly be better under the new conditions than it would be if their constant fight with the tenants were to be kept up, which between the constant employment of the police to enforce their claims and evict the tenants, and the enmity and danger which arose out of the cruelties they inflicted upon the people, made their position most unenviable.

The compliment paid by the National Directory of the League to Mr. Wyndham was not unmerited; for it was acknowledged in the House of Commons by Mr. John Redmond during the debate on the Bill, that Mr. Wyndham by his tact and conciliatory policy, and his readiness to accept necessary amendments, had saved the Bill, and had settled satisfactorily a problem which only a short time ago appeared to be absolutely impossible of settlement. Mr. Wyndham is the first Irish Secretary who has had so favorable a word spoken of him by those who before seemed to be his and his party's irreconcilable enemies.

The settlement of the Land question seems likely to be the prelude to the settlement of other questions which have been the occasion of much blood between opposing parties in Ireland. It is stated that another conference will be held shortly between representative Catholics and Protestants, including Orangemen, and the heads of all the educational institutions of Ireland, to confer together in order to find a common ground on which all may stand for a plan of education, the difficulty of which has hitherto been responsible for many of Ireland's troubles. The ease with which the

landlords and tenants reached a settlement of the Land question when they met together, gives hope that the educational question may also be readily settled by a friendly conference. Altogether there is now far more hope for an Irish millenium in the settlement of difficulties than there has been since the first Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland by Strongbow and his knights.

STATISTICS REGARDING IRELAND.

The report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for the year 1902 has been recently published, and we regret to have to say that it does not show that the constant drain on the population of the country which has been going on during the past sixty years has been entirely stopped, though it is admitted that during recent years much has been done toward increasing the prosperity of the people.

The births registered during the year are reported to have been 101,863, while the deaths were 77,676 the excess of births being 24,187 which represents the natural increase of population, but this is more than counterbalanced by the loss by emigration which amounted to 40,190, making a total loss of 16,003. This is also counterbalanced to some extent by immigration, of which there is no official record, so that it is not certain whether there has been an increase or diminution of population during the year. The population is, however, estimated to be 4,432,274.

Ireland is the only part of the British Empire in which the population has steadily fallen during the last half century, and more, the population having diminished by one-half during sixty years, the principal cause of the diminution having been the bad land laws which gave to the landlords the whole benefit of any improvements effected by the tenants on their farms. As a natural consequence of this, no tenant took any interest in the improvement of his farm, and the only hope of future prosperity lay in seeking more favorable conditions in other countries.

The Land Purchase Act recently enacted by the Imperial Parliament will undoubtedly change this state of affairs, and will serve in future years to keep the population of the country at home, and thus the depopulation will be stopped. Many thousands of the tenants have already made agreement with their landlords for the purchase of their lands under the new law, and there is no doubt that many thousands more will do the same within a very short time. Thus an immediate improvement in the condition of the people may be expected, and we shall no longer be obliged to report a falling off in the population.

The number of marriages during 1902 was 5,180 to every thousand of population being an increase of 10 as compared with the preceding year, but an increase of 27 above the average of the past ten years. This increase, though not very great, is also an indication of increased prosperity. We feel confident that under the new Land Purchase Act, the indications of increased prosperity will be in every respect more numerous in each successive year for many years to come.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The following per cable outlines the future policy of the Irish leaders—a policy which cannot fail to have beneficial results:

Dublin, September 10.—John Redmond will address five mass meetings in different parts of Ireland within the next two months. His efforts will be seconded by O'Brien, Dillon and other members of the Nationalist party. The purpose of the campaign is to educate the people and their leaders as to the proper attitude Irishmen should assume toward the Land Act. Caution, conciliation, self-control and unswerving loyalty to the principle of Home Rule will be the principles advocated in the forthcoming addresses.

Redmond and O'Brien, whose leadership is commending itself more and more to the nation, intend to advise their followers to use every endeavor to promote the equitable operation of the Land Act, and otherwise to justify the growing confidence of all observers in the desire and ability of the Irish people, if given anything like a favorable opportunity, to model their political conduct on rational and just lines. Such is the character of the new policy the Nationalists have designed to at what is conceived the evolution of English opinion toward a willingness to permit Ireland to manage its national affairs. Should England, after this policy of reason and friendliness has been thoroughly tried, still veto the most cherished wish of the Irish race, the Nationalists will be thrown on those methods of violent and seditious protest which finally forced a solution of the land question in accordance with Irish demands.

And right on the heels of the foregoing comes another bit of cheering news:

"London, Sept. 11.—Another conference looking to the improvement of the condition of Ireland will be called shortly. Captain Shaw E. Taylor, who was secretary to the recent landlord and tenants conference in Dublin, which was instrumental in securing the Irish Land Bill, proposes to invite the representatives of the Orangemen,

Roman Catholics and Protestants and the heads of the educational institutions, in Ireland to meet in Dublin and confer together with the purpose of finding a common ground on which all may stand, thus ending the religious differences in connection with education, which has lasted for centuries, and which has been responsible for many of Ireland's difficulties."

In view of the unprecedented success which has followed the exertions of Captain Taylor in bringing together the representatives of the Landlords and Tenants, resulting in the introduction and passing into Law of the Land Bill, it is devoutly to be hoped an equal measure of success will attend the present proposed movement. May it result in the adoption in its fullest acceptance of the motto: "United we Stand!"

Verily St. Malachy's prophecy seems to be on the eve of realization; and that the "Week of Centuries" will very soon be fulfilled.

Pius X's Facial Resemblance to Pius IX.

In the conclave, immediately after the election, several of the cardinals commented on the new Pope's resemblance to Pius IX. and the resemblance grew still more striking when the new Pope appeared among the first three wearing the white cassock and zucchetto. The people outside at once discerned the same likeness when his portrait was published in the papers, and Papa Sarto began to be called Pius IX. The Second "Pio Nono Secundo."—The Tablet.

Our Calvary.

Our Lord pointed out to us the way we must walk; and that is the way to Calvary, the royal way of the cross. Humiliations and sufferings are best for us; humiliation is a medicine—bitter, no doubt, but very necessary.

OBITUARY.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE
as well for the living and among these was indeed his love of purity and chastity. These qualities gave to the many who knew and loved him just reason to believe from the day of the present bright success for the man of the future. From his earliest childhood he was studious and fond of books and had a rare and cultured taste for music.

His first education was received at Loreto Convent, this being followed by a solid training under the Christian Brothers at the Le Sal. He was then sent to the Institute he graduated with high honors and then entered St. Michael's College where he was about to commence his last year of the classical course. There, under the guidance of saintly men, he devoted himself to the study of the sacred classics and of the books and had a rare and cultured taste for music.

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His funeral was held on Tuesday from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGinness, where a solemn Mass was celebrated, and thence to St. Michael's cemetery.

The sympathy of the whole community is with his sorrow-stricken parents, brothers and sisters who are left to mourn his loss.

May his soul rest in peace.
MR. JAMES MCGINNESS, LONSDALE, ONT.
James McGinness passed to his reward Aug. 21st after a short illness of only one week. He was born at Northville, but in his early boyhood moved to Lonsdale where he resided until his death. He was a man of great energy and vigor, and a most devoted and successful business man. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a most active and generous contributor to its work. He was also a member of the Lonsdale Lodge, No. 1, of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and a most active and generous contributor to its work. He was also a member of the Lonsdale Lodge, No. 1, of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and a most active and generous contributor to its work.

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