

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname." — St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Le Courrier du Canada, Quebec, on Monday announced, on what it considers the best authority, that Sir Andrew Stewart, ex-Chief Justice Superior Court, Quebec, has embraced the Catholic faith.

The Dominion general election, which was held last week, was carried on with great warmth in all the Provinces, and resulted in the sustaining of Sir John Macdonald's government by a reduced majority. Amid the conflicting accounts given by the papers of the different parties respecting the side to which several of the Independents who have been elected will incline, it is impossible to compute the exact majority which will sustain the Government, but it is probable, taking all things into consideration, that they will command a majority of about 30 in the new house, which, it is expected, will meet for the transaction of business in April. The determination with which the battle was fought may be judged from the fact that two members of the Cabinet were defeated: Hon. John Carling in London, by a majority of 183, and Hon. Mr. Colby in Stanstead P. Q. The majorities were in most cases large for whichever party was successful in the various constituencies, though in a number of instances they were exceedingly small.

The Rev. Father O'Brien, who delivered recently an address on "Prejudice" in the Unitarian church of Detroit, cited from an Infidel journal of New York, entitled the *Truth Seeker*, an oft repeated calumny which has been made against the Catholic Church. The repetition of this calumny in that journal shows the ironical nature of the name of the journal, which in a recent issue stated that as penance for the commission of certain sins the following are the payments which must be made to the priest: for "swearing, 25 cents; cursing, 15 cents; lying, 50 cents; disobedience to parents, 37 cents; reading the Bible, \$1; killing a Protestant, 10 cents." It will be observed that according to this real Catholic must hold the reading of the Bible to be the greatest of sins and the killing of a Protestant the least. There have been many such tables of prices published by Protestant controversialists, which differ from each other immensely as to the prices charged for various sins, but these tables generally agree in making the killing of a Protestant the smallest sin on the list, as this way of representing the matter invariably shocks the nerves of the Protestant reader to a degree which is very satisfactory to the concoctor of the diabolical catalogue. Father O'Brien remarked that from the prices asked we must judge that this was a closing out sale. The rev. lecturer also mentioned other falsehoods which are frequently made against the Church as that the Pope is anti-Christ, that he directs the politics of America by some kind of arrangement with Tammany Hall of New York, and that he is coming over some day to put to death every one who is not a Catholic. Our Canadian Equal Rights are as fertile in making such inventions as are the Know-Nothings of the United States. We notice with pleasure that Father O'Brien was listened to with great respect and attention by his audience, consisting almost exclusively of Protestants. This proves that in spite of calumny the spirit of fair play is growing in the United States; and the case stands in about the same way in Canada.

The Presbyterian Revision Committee of the United States have resolved to keep the conclusions they have arrived at private until the meeting of the General Assembly next May. It has been stated that the Committee were unanimous in the changes which they will recommend, but we are told that the changes are important though they do not in any way impair the doctrinal system which is taught in the Westminster Confession. It is difficult to see how the changes can be important if they do not in some way modify the doctrine, and it is more than suspected that the austere doctrines of Calvinism will be practically eliminated. Presbyterians no longer believe in them, and it would be supremely farcical to make a show of retaining them under such circumstances. The statement that the doctrines will remain unchanged certainly seems to the disinterested outsider who is not in the secrets of the committee to be a mere blind.

An attempt was made by the city authorities of Passaic, N. J., to collect taxes on the parochial schools inasmuch as they are private institutions. Taxes had formerly been levied on them, but for several years past they had not been paid, as the parish priest of St. Nicholas school claimed exemption for schools under the State laws. The civic authorities, however, recently claimed the accumulated taxes, but the court has decided that the

schools are exempted under the law of the State, inasmuch as they are open to all children who choose to attend them. Thus an effort has been defeated to impose an additional fine upon supporters of Catholic education.

The Toronto *Mail* will be represented in the House by two Equal Rights. The new party is not, indeed, a very formidable one, and quite likely before the session is far advanced it will become absorbed in one of the regular political camps.

Within the last three or four months there has been a large exodus of Mormons from Utah into the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. It is estimated that not fewer than two thousand families will have immigrated into this new home by July 1st. They are settling on a tract of territory one hundred and twenty-five miles long and fifteen miles wide. It is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to introduce into Mexico those features of Mormonism which made them such undesirable settlers in the neighboring Republic. Mexico has troubles enough of her own without having to shoulder the troubles of her powerful neighbor.

The *Liberta Cattolica* of Naples states that when a number of Italian staff officers called upon the Duke of Cumberland after the interview which the latter had with Leo XIII., the Duke said to them: "You have expropriated the Pope: it is the greatest mistake you could have committed. In the same way, you will end by expropriating King Humbert also." There is a truth contained in these words. The destruction of the highest spiritual authority, and the substitution of individual judgment in its place, undoubtedly tends to destroy all respect for civil authority likewise. There is a current rumor that this visit of the Duke to the Holy Father is a preliminary to the renewal of diplomatic relations between the British Government and the Holy See, but, of course, it would be premature to put such a construction on the occurrence. The extremely Protestant element in England would be violently opposed to any such step, but the undeniable influence of the Catholic Church throughout British dominions makes it evident to all reasonable politicians that the interests of the British Empire suffer from past non-recognition of the Pope as one of the most important factors in controlling the sentiments of British subjects. Fanatics may howl as they will, but the fact will remain that the divinely given authority of the Pope has its potency, not only in the domain of Great Britain, but in every kingdom on which the sun shines; and in spite of old anti-Catholic legislation the Government now recognizes the fact.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIBBONS has given his opinion on the subject of establishing a Catholic political party in the United States, a matter which has been talked of by the press. His Eminence says that it would be inopportune, injudicious and hurtful to Catholic interests. The discussion of the question in the Catholic press has been all on one side, as they have almost unanimously expressed the same opinion as the Cardinal.

NOTWITHSTANDING rumors to the contrary which are being constantly circulated by the Italian Government press, the health of the Holy Father is good, though of course his age, eighty-one years, must leave its effects upon his frame. P. Z. Connelan, the able Roman correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*, giving an account of the anniversary Requiem Mass offered on the 7th of February in the Sixtine chapel for Pope Pius IX., declares that Pope Leo XIII. seemed on this occasion to be stronger and more active than when on the 5th of June last he bestowed the red hat on the Cardinals invested in the same chapel. While chanting the abolition, his singing filled the chapel, and every one was impressed with the robust tones of his voice.

A MINISTER, Rev. Arthur Finlayson, (Presbyterian, we believe,) recently declared that "among the chief relics kept in the Duomo of Milan (the Cathedral Church) are the black bones of Judas Iscariot." The Liverpool *Times*, in mentioning Mr. Finlayson's assertion, gives it the quietus in the following fashion:

"The story having reached Milan, it is promptly contradicted by the administrator of the cathedral, who states that no relic of Iscariot has ever been there or could be kept there. The only wonder is that anybody, not to say a clergyman, could have fallen into such an error. Relics are preserved for veneration, not for execution. There are caskets of relics in nearly all the old cathedrals of Italy, but it would be astonishing to learn that in the whole record of collections anybody ever sought for a bone of Judas Iscariot to enshrine it." The *Times* need not wonder that (Pro-

testant) clergymen should make such statements. These are just the people who are accustomed to fabricate such stories. A few weeks ago a Baptist minister of Baltimore published a book in which he pretends among a number of similar stories that from his personal knowledge he can assert that there are in Rome five legs of the ass on which our Saviour entered Jerusalem, but upon being brought to task he was forced to acknowledge that he is not aware of the existence of even one of these relics.

The *Christian Guardian*, in making reference to the views of the New York *Catholic Review* that a Catholic party should be established in the United States, draws the following conclusion from the discussion to which the article in the *Review* gave occasion: "No doubt it would be a practical solvent of most of the difficulties which arise between Protestant governments and the Roman Catholic Church if, on great political questions, the latter did not act as one. It may be that lines of political division may be growing more distinct among Roman Catholics; but Protestants will, until the clearest evidence is given them, cling to the belief that such lines will be easily effaced at the call of the Vatican. That is the safest position to assume."

The *Guardian* evidently is of opinion that the Catholics of the United States are thinking seriously of putting the *Review's* ideas into actual operation, whereas the truth is that they have been spoken of by the Catholics press only to be rejected with singular unanimity. The *Guardian* also, for the satisfaction of Protestant, desires Catholics to produce the clearest possible evidence that the policy followed by them in Canada and elsewhere is not dictated by the Vatican. If we were to produce such evidence we would be only giving color to the folly of those who pretend to think that such is the case. Would it not be more reasonable for the *Guardian* and the ex-Bishop who is constantly bringing forward through the columns of the Toronto press accusations of this same kind if they would adduce some proof that their statements are true? We must say we have too high an opinion of the good sense of the Protestants of Canada to think that, as a body, they give any credence to the ranters who are always warning them to put themselves on guard against British aggressions. We see no necessity, therefore, to furnish the proofs which the *Guardian* asks for. We might just as reasonably ask the Methodists to give clear proofs that their politics are not dictated to them by the ex-Bishop or General Superintendent, whose *coactio scribendi* has made him so notorious. We do not choose to be brought to trial at the demand of every ranting agitator.

THERE is good reason to believe that the new Italian Government will adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Holy Father, and that he will no longer be subjected to the vexations which he was obliged to endure under Crispien's regime. Crispien himself seems to have become convinced of the folly of his line of conduct, and it is stated that he has made advances to the officials of the Vatican with a view of securing their opposition to the present Government, so that he may return to power, in which case he promises to treat the Holy Father with deference. But very little confidence is placed in the promises of either of these leaders of anti-Catholic thought. The most that is expected under the present regime is that there will be a partial cessation of the annoyances which were constantly and ostentatiously inflicted by Signor Crispien. The Holy Father, in his address to the priests and Bishops who are preaching the Lenten sermons in the various churches of Rome, spoke most feelingly of the evils which are being done to religion by the connivance of the Government, and indeed by its direct encouragement, and he requested the preachers to do all in their power to preserve the faith of the people through their instructions given in the churches during the penitential season.

WHILE so much horror is being expressed by the English Tory press, and by the anti-Irish press on this side of the Atlantic on account of the disruption of the Irish Nationalist party, and the disturbances, which were not after all very serious, at the Kilkenny election, it is somewhat interesting to find that at the English Northampton election an organized and successful attempt was made to break up a Conservative meeting in that constituency. The scenes were most turbulent and violent, and free fights were carried on during the whole night. This is all looked upon simply as a small incident inseparable from elections, where men of so many opinions and temperaments come into contact with each other, but no one dreams of saying that the people of

Northampton ought to be deprived of the franchise because of such occurrences. But when such things occur in Ireland, and especially in Kilkenny, they are paraded as an evidence that Ireland is not fit to govern herself. Brawls are frequent enough in Belfast—but no one imagines that Belfast should be disfranchised. But Belfast is an Orange city, and of course Orangemen must be allowed to have their way.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BISHOP O'CONNOR VISITS AMHERSTBURG. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. On the first Sunday of the month His Lordship paid his first pastoral visit to Amherstburg. The immediate occasion of his visit was to consecrate a new altar to St. Joseph and to bless a group of statues. The altar is the gift of a member of the parish, Mr. Oaelette, while the Young Ladies Society presented the group, "Our Lady of Pity." At the eight o'clock Mass all the societies of men attended in a body. It was an edifying spectacle to see three hundred men approach Holy Communion together. The Bishop said the Mass, and afterwards spoke strong words of advice and encouragement to the societies present. Immediately before the High Mass His Lordship, clad in full pontificals, accompanied by Rev. P. Ryan, pastor, Rev. D. Cushing, Superior of Assumption College, Rev. Fathers Ferguson, Brennan and Reynard, pro- ceeded to the new altar, which was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God under the patronage of St. Joseph. The statues were next blessed, and the procession returned to the sanctuary. Solemn High Mass *coram pontifice*, with deacon and sub-deacon, was sung by Father Reynard. The sermon, as Mass was preached by Father Ferguson. The ceremonies of the day, he said, gave him his subject. The altar and the statue held an important place in Catholic worship and Catholic devotion. These were the two points of a very eloquent sermon. At Vespers a large congregation on their duties as Catholics. The parish of Amherstburg would seem to be in a flourishing condition, and its beautiful church is now one of the best equipped in the diocese.

THE LATE MRS. QUINN.

On the 2nd instant Mrs. Bridget Quinn, of London West Reg. Rd. was in the 75th year of her age. She was always a most devoted wife and affectionate mother, as well as a sincere and pious Catholic. One of her sons is Rev. Father Quinn, a distinguished member of the Dominican order. The funeral took place on the 4th instant from St. Peter's Cathedral, where a Solemn High Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by Rev. Father Flynn, Rev. Father Connolly of Bidolph acting as deacon and Rev. Joseph Kennedy sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop assisting at the throne. After Mass the Bishop addressed the large number of people present and spoke in feeling terms of the many Christian virtues possessed by the good lady whose remains were about to be consigned to the tomb. She had given to the Church a priest worthy of that great honor, and this fact alone would prove that she was a model Catholic mother, placing infinite value on the things pertaining to the life everlasting. The remains were taken to Bidolph, where they were interred in the family plot. May her soul rest in peace!

WHO SAID THIS ON IRELAND?

"What is the reason that a people with so bountiful a soil, with such enormous resources (as Ireland), lay so far behind the English in race? Some say that it is to be found in the character of the Celtic race; but I look to France, and I see a Celtic race there going forward in the path of prosperity with most rapid strides—I believe at the present moment more rapidly than England herself. Some people say that it is to be found in the Roman Catholic religion; but I look to Belgium, and there I see a people second to none in Europe except the English for industry, singularly prosperous considering the space of country that they occupy, having improved to the utmost the natural resources of that country, but distinguishing among the peoples of Europe for the earnestness and intensity of their Roman Catholic belief. Therefore I cannot say that the cause of the Irish distress is to be found in the Roman Catholic religion. An honest friend near me says that it arises from the Irish people listening to demagogues. I have as much dislike to demagogues as he has, but when I look to the northern states of America, I see there people who listen to demagogues, but who undoubtedly have not been wanting in material prosperity. It can be demagogues, Rumanian or of the Celtic race. What, then, is it? I am afraid that the one thing which has been peculiar to Ireland has been the government of England." Would it surprise Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Harrington and the other notable persons who are just now trying to awaken religious animosity in Ireland, to know that these words were spoken in the House of Lords in November, 1865, and that the speaker was the present Lord Salisbury?—*London Speaker.*

Congregational singing has been introduced as a feature in St. Agnes' Church, Brooklyn. It is working very success-

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Every Sunday evening during this holy season Lenten sermons are delivered at the cathedral and in St. Patrick's and St. Lawrence churches. Special services are also held in each of these churches on Wednesday and Friday evenings, the Bishop conducting the exercises of the Stations of the Cross at the cathedral.

On Saturday morning the festival of St. Thomas Aquinas, His Lordship celebrated Mass in the cathedral and addressed the children of the city schools, who afterwards went to confession as a preparation for their Easter duty. The same day the Bishop visited the De La Salle Academy of the Christian Brothers and St. Joseph's and in the evening gave benediction at Loreto.

ST. JOSEPH'S GERMAN CHURCH. On last Sunday the feast of St. Joseph was celebrated in this church with great solemnity. High Mass, *Coram Episcopo*, was celebrated by Rev. Father Hincney. Father Halm read the gospel in German and the Bishop preached on the gospel of the day.

On Monday morning His Lordship, accompanied by Father Coty, local superintendent, visited St. Vincent's school, where he was received by the Ladies of Loreto and the children, who presented bright bouquets in honor of the feast of the Bishop's patron saint and the following address, to which His Lordship gave a long and affectionate reply, complimenting the children on their beautiful surroundings and the special advantages they enjoyed of receiving an excellent Catholic education.

RIGHT REVEREND AND BELOVED LORD BISHOP. With joyous welcome we greet you, our well-beloved Bishop, on the happy anniversary of your holy patron, and our hearts unite in deepest gratitude for the great honor conferred on us by your Lordship's presence in our happy little school.

How often during the past months have we longed for the happiness of this hour that your Lordship's blessing might sanctify the labors of the scholars year and help us to employ well the golden days of youth.

We feel that the little ones of your flock are especially dear to your fatherly heart, since you have given so many proofs of your deep interest in their spiritual and temporal welfare. The zealous labors for the furtherance of Catholic education and Catholic piety. May we always prove ourselves grateful for the blessings so liberally bestowed by being worthy children of your flock, and may He who loves the prayers of little ones hearken to those we have offered for you to-day, and which we beg of your Lordship to look upon as a tribute of our filial affection for you, our beloved bishop.

YOUR DEVOTED CHILDREN OF ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN'S TRIBUTE.

This well merited tribute to the Carney Hospital, South Boston, is from a sermon recently delivered by a Protestant clergyman, Rev. Albert Banks, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South Boston. In South Boston our most attractive public building is the Carney Hospital, which cannot justly be overlooked in a summary of this kind. During the thirty years in which it has existed our midst it has received 3124 patients, of which 2674 were healed. Of these patients 561 only paid in full, 609 paid in part and 1954 were both admitted and treated gratuitously. Besides these, 14228 were treated as "out patients." While this is a Roman Catholic institution it is entirely non-sectarian in its treatment of patients and charitable service rendered. Quite a number of the members of this congregation were treated as "out patients" during the last year, and at least one member of this church was admitted to the hospital, and for several weeks received as kindly and generous treatment as he could possibly have received in an institution of our own.

AN ADVANCED STEP IN CONGRESSIONAL SINGING.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. It is just a year since the Paulists started their new popular and crowded Sunday night services, consisting of the common recitation of English prayers, and the singing of English hymns by the congregation, without the presence or aid of a special choir. A short sermon is preached, and the Benediction of the P. x is given to close the service, at which English prayers are said, and hymns sung, while the door of the tabernacle remains open. This little service of Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament is used as the Solemn Benediction is given at the afternoon Vespers. During these services all the seats in the nave have been filled; and now, during Lent, the great aisles are also crowded. The people have taken up this new service with extraordinary enthusiasm, and their singing is remarkable for its power and correctness of tone.

In the same church a month's mission has just closed, a week being given separately to married and single men and women. It was a matter of no little surprise to many that during their own services both married and single men took up the singing with great heartiness, and with their more powerful voices surpassed the women.

A new step in advance has now been made by the Paulists in the introduction of congregational prayers and singing at the nine o'clock Low Mass. This was first attempted last Quinquagesima Sunday morning; the Rev. Father Elliott, by

whom the Sunday night services have been so successfully conducted, acting as sort of preacher or leader in the psalms. Without a word of exhortation or direction the people joined at once with full voice in all the prayers and hymns.

This devout method of assisting at Low Mass will no doubt be recognized as a great boon, and we venture to predict that it will spread rapidly throughout the country. All question of its feasibility is at once settled by this instance of prompt and notable success.

We learn the Paulists are also introducing congregational singing at their missions generally, at which the people, even in places where such an attempt appeared to offer but little promise, have succeeded after one or two of the mission services, in singing with great satisfaction both to themselves and to the missionaries. The deeper moral effect produced by the mission exercises with this additional stimulus given to them by the people themselves singing appropriate hymns on these occasions can hardly be over-estimated.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE ANTI-PARNELLITES.

Successful meetings were held by the anti-Parnellites at Hilltown and Lisles, Ireland, last Sunday. At the former place Messrs. McCarty, Knox and Pinkerton, M. P.'s, made speeches, and at the latter Timothy Healy and Denny spoke. At Dundalk the populace annoyed the horses and dragged Mr. Healy's carriage through the town and part of the way to Lisles. Mr. Parnell, on returning from Newry, through Dundalk, was groaned and hooted at by the people, and the crowds becoming so violent that the police had to go to the rescue. Arch-bishop Croke has sent to the *National Press*, the new McCherillie paper, a letter in which he strongly opposes the retention of Parnell as the leader of the Irish party.

TROUBLE AT QUEENSTOWN.

The steamer *Etruria*, which sailed from Queenstown to day for New York, had among her passengers James O'Kelly, John Redmond, John O'Connor and Henry Harcourt, members of Parliament, who go to America to raise money as representatives of Mr. Parnell. Thousands of persons came by train from Cork to express their farewells and good wishes to the delegates, among the visitors being the Mayor and Councilmen of Cork, who accompanied the delegates on board the steamer. The Parnellite crowd met with a hostile reception from the anti-Parnellites at Queenstown. The efforts of the former encountered so much resistance that four attempts which they made to present an address to the delegates proved ineffectual. The disorder culminated in the Parnellites attacking their opponents with blackthorns. The police intervened, and the Parnellites were finally enabled to present their address. Delegate O'Connor's speech of thanks for the address was interrupted throughout.

PARNELL'S CAMPAIGN.

While speaking from the window of a railroad carriage on Sunday to a crowd at the Drogheda station, while he was en route to Newry, Parnell vehemently threatened to drive the seceders from his ranks, from out of Parliament and out of the country. In several short speeches made by Mr. Parnell, at stations where his train stopped on the way to Newry, he said he was confident that Ulster was as sound for him as the other provinces. He did not expect a general election for a year, but would be glad if it came to-morrow. Mr. Parnell was unable to speak at Dundalk, where he encountered a hostile reception. On arriving at Newry, however, he was greeted by a friendly concourse of people, and was escorted from the railway station to his hotel by a torchlight procession. In replying to addresses from fifteen branches of the National League Councils and other organizations, he dwelt on the significance of the presence of deputations "from districts where every dauntless means had been employed to nullify public opinion." He next attacked Justin McCarthy for traducing the memory of John Mitchell in his history. After his usual references to what should be the land and police provisions of the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Parnell said that owing to the comparative absence of industries in Ireland, Irishmen were precluded from a leading part in the great labor movement, but could join hands with British workmen to secure needed legislation, and thus show that the "brotherhood of nations" as regarded the working classes was solid between England and Ireland. An open air meeting attended by crowds carrying banners and escorted by bands followed. The meeting passed a resolution of confidence in Parnell. In the speech which he made in response to the honor done him, Mr. Parnell reminded his hearers that the Liberal party had been as active co-operators as others.

IRISH BISHOPS SPEAK.

Most Rev. Bartholomew Woodcock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, who has been preaching at Athlone, exhorted his hearers to shun secret societies, as an immediate attempt was being made to entangle young men in the renewal of plottings which have been the curse of Ireland. He was grieved to have to state that certain Catholics of his diocese had broken into a meeting house while services were being held, and had insulted and assaulted the minister who was conducting the services. The Bishop of Cork denounces the promoters of the proposed Parnellite day to be held in Cork on St. Patrick's Day. He says he will not administer to the needs of the souls of his people unless they protest against the degradation of the holiday, as the demonstration would be an insult to the apostle of Ireland.