THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Record.

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EDITORS : GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

and almost simultaneously with the

time when the war broke out between

Germany and France the Prussian

M'nister, Herr Von Arnim, actually

suggested to the Archbishop of Treves

to declare his non submission to the

Vatican decrees, and to carry with him

as many of the German Bishops as could

be prevailed upon to adopt Bismarck's

It is stated by Dr. Busch that Bis-

marck fully expected that on the defeat

troops, Pope Pius IX would find it im-

possible to remain in Italy, and would

seek an asylum elsewhere. Bismarck

would offer him a princely residence at

as the loving friend of the Pope, while

posed schismatical National Cherch as

It is well known that the plan mis-

carried. It is true that the French

Republic fell at once into Bismarck's

scheme. Not, indeed, intentionally to

wish of the wealthy Jewish and Masonic

leaders to destroy the Christian relig-

Republic, MM. Theirs and Gambetta,

being themselves infidels, gave momen-

tum to the attack upon religion, and

their successors, with the exception of

Marshal Macmahon, did all in their

power to promote the cause of Atheism.

Thus they did in their own way the

very thing which Bismark wished for,

and in the end they have brought about

the present condition of affairs which

makes the quarrel between France and

the Pope almost irreparable, though we

and roused, will be found to be on the

For the present appearances do not

support this expectation, and we shall

not in this article urge our opinion

in the matter any further than to say

that in the struggle as it stands at

present there are many other issues

concerned which have given a momen-

tary apparent triumph to infidelity, and

this is owing partly to the fact that the

political bickerings of the truly Catho-

lic party and certain other issues which

have weakened that party to such a

degree, that for the moment the vic-

tory appears to be in the hands of the

At all events, as soon as Herr Bis

marck succeeded in transforming the

numerous small States of Germany into

one power.'ul Empire, the opportunity

was in his hands to begin his anti-

spite of the greater power which was

now in his hands, he found himself

baffled at two points which were very

serious obstacles to his plan. The

Pope was not forced to leave Italy, so

he had no occasion to seek an asylum

side of the Church and Christianity.

accompanying satellites.

proposition.

Mesers. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Neven and Miss Barah Hanley are fully authorized to beelve subscriptions and transact all other assinges for Newfoundland, Mr. James Power (Sh. Jaho St. John Extes of Advertising—Ten cents per line each sertion, agate measurement.

of France in the war of 1870 and the occupation of Rome by the Italian

Extes of Advertising-Tencents per line each near tion, scale measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch Soniface, the Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogfersburg, N. Y., and the kergy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as Correspondence intended for publication, as incuid be directed to the proprietor and must back is backer than Monday morning When subscribers change their residence it s damperant into the old as well as the new differed be sent us.

s when changing their address this office as scon as possible in the the regular delivery of their secretly fomenting a deadly rebellion against his authority, with the so-called old Catholics for a nucleus, and all ats or collectors have no authority to others who could be induced to secede

Daper unless the amount due in y to intended for publication should be time to reach Lordon not later than morning. Piesse do not send us bituary and marriage notices sent bers must be in a condensed form, to stion. with them for the formation of the pro-

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Ottawa, Canada, March 7th. 19 ditor of THE CATHOLIC RECO

Bear Sir: For some time past I have read ar estimate paper, THE CATHOLIC REC RD. a congratulate you upon the manner in Ech it is published. strengthen the hands of Bismarck or the German Empire, but because it was the a it is published. matter and form are both good ; and a Catholic spirit pervades the whole, erefore, with pleasure. I can recommend the subtrain ion, and so from the beginning of the

g you and wishing you success,

Belleve me to remain. Relleve me to remain. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ. Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1904.

CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

One of the most remarkable gatherings of Catholics, if not actually the most remarkable, which has ever taken place, was the recent Catholic Congress which assembled at Ratisbon, at which the Papal Nuncio at Munich presided, all ranks and organizations of Catholics of the German Empire being largely represented.

There were many prelates to represent the hierarchy, among them being the Archbishop of Munich. Prince Charles of Loewenstein, and other mobles represented the aristocracy and members of the Reichstag, and other public men of every class were present, besides students and peasants representing the Universities, colleges, and various Catholic Societies. The object of the Assembly was to promote the cause of religion by putting into practical operation the Federated Catholic Associations of the Empire, and to secure justice to Catholics in the politi- enemy. cal arena. This last purpose, the Congress believed, will be best secured by continuing to sustain and maintain as a permanence the Catholic or Centre marty in the Reichstag.

papal policy in very earnest. But in It is already a matter of history how the Catholics of Germany, at a moment when the prospects of the Church appeared to the ordinary observer irre weeably gloomy, they became suddenly bright and glorious owing to the well considered and complete organization of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, In bringing about which Herr Windthorst was the principal moving spirit.

From 1860 to 1869, Prussia had manihim up to the world in the position of a ment for the transaction of all business of justice towards the Pope and the Catholic Church, notwithstanding the fact that is was most decidedly a Protestant country, in which, however, the Catholics were a strong minority of between 42 and 43 per cent., being almost exactly in the same proportion as the Catholics of the dominion of Canada stand to the whole population. In fact it was then the moast of the supporters of the Govern ement party in Prussia, that she was at whis time the only country in Europe which gave complete independence to the Catholic Church, an independence as complete as that which the Church enjoys in the United States and Canada, and in the matter of education still more so than that which the United States concedes. It was on the approach of the meet-Eng of the Vatican Council in 1869 that, in view of the prospective definition of the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope, Herr Von B'smarck intrigued with Dr. Dollinger to weaken France through the Papacy, the Papacy being then peckoned to be France's staunchest Triend. The prospective definition of the dogma of Infallibility, it was supposed, would sap the thrones of the gowerful monarchies of Europe, and the best way to meet it would be to proclaim, at all events in Prussia, a nation, & Catholic Church which should dechrone the Pope from his universal religious supremacy. Others nations, i was hoped, would, by degrees, follow the example thus set. The German ambassadar at Rome. Count Von Arnim, was instructed to week on the German Bishops with this gaurpose in view, and, indeed, Herr Von isismarck's plan for a time seemed to have a prospect of success. The professors of the University of Munich were to some extent prevailed upon to Ise their influence as Bismarck desired, party soon grew to such a degree that the absolute certainty that man has congregation to hand in on the next the matter. He points out that sec- through an error, even if we should

the Government required its assistance in order to have a Parliamentary majority and that assistance was obtained only by the Government's beginning at once to repeal all the laws which had been passed having in view the final suppression of the Catholic Church.

The last elections, which were held in 1903 gave a compact body of 102 members to the Centre party, and in

addition to these 18 are elected as Poles. These are staunch Catholics, and may be relied upon to support any purely Catholic measure, though on general politics they often diverge from the Centre party's opinions, and in such cases they vote differently. reptiles to an amphbian, and thence There are, therefore, 120 reliable Cath-Fulda, and thus pose before the world olic votes in the Reichstag, which is composed of 399 members. Of course 120 members cannot be

supposed to control by themselves a house of 399. But it must be remembered that the remaining 279 are so far from being a united party, that they are divided into no fewer than 13 factions under differ nt names. Eightyone are pronounced Socialists, and 36 are Radicals of three different shades. These alone, being bitterly hostile to the Government, make it absolutely impossible for the government to rule

without the help of the Centrists. Thus the Catholics of Germany have felt the power of organization, and it is in a great measure to perpetuate the | it from one of the most eminent geologorganization of the Centre party in the Reichstag that the great Congress was no intuition as to the length of time reheld in Ratisbon.

The Catholic Church is now in a fourishing condition in Germany, but the Centrists assert that they still have serious grievances which must be redressed, and they cannot dissolve the Centre party till full redress is obtained. The Catholic Congress will, however, still continue to meet even if there were no political grievances to are still of the opinion that it will yet be remedied, so that Catholic interests be discovered that the true spirit of of every nature may be studied and France, when it will be fully evoked promoted, which can be done only by such an organization as the Catholic Federated Associations.

HOME RULE.

The visit of Mr. John Redmond, M. P., and his companions to the United States and Canada has awakened renewed interest in the cause of Home Rule. Time was, and not long ago, when the Irish race the world over were heartily ashamed of the want of unity apparent in the ranks of the Irish Nationalist party, and, as a consequence, little interest was taken in the struggle for self government in Ireland. The past few years has brought about a complete union of the Irish members, and now we behold a strong party in the English House of Commons, their minds set upon the attainment of local self-government. Such being the case the visit of the Irish envoys to America has been successful in every particular. The enthusiasm-with which they have been received, and the substantial contributions handed them for the carry ing on of the warfare against injus tice and oppression, is most gratifying indeed, and will serve to spur on the Irish members to still elsewhere, and the man of blood and greater efforts, and these efforts will, iron had no opportunity of offering him Fulda as a home, and thus taking away we are sure, not be relaxed until Irethe Holy Father's prestige by showing land enjoys once more a native Parlia-

descended through various stages of evolution from the lowest form of animal life during a period estimated at a thousand million years. Lamark, Darwin, and finally scores of other investigators won the knowledge which must now be accepted as the crowning achievement of science during the nineteenth century. Recent discoveries of fossil remains in Java, Madagascar and Australia have made still more complete the evidence of the origin of all mammalia from one common parent to man -from a single common ancestral form which lived in the triassic or permian period." He traces the descent through through " Devonian fishes " to " lower

vertebrates," so that " man is a primate, and all primates, lemars, monkeys, authropoid apes and man, descended from one common stem." It was remarked by one present that

Lord Kelvin had declared that he had proved by other methods that this world as the scene of life could not be more than twenty five million years old : a pretty good age too ; but Professor Haeckel found no difficulty in reducing his one thousand million to Lord Kelvin's period. The difference is nine hundred and seventy five million imagination of their Heart." years-a mere bagatelle:

Professor Haeckel said the computation of time was not his own. He took ists. For himself, he confessed he had uired for the evolution.

But scientists are far from being agreed on Professor's Haeckel's computation. It has been confidently stated by eminent scientists that in the chain by which man is supposed to be connected with protoplasms, in no two successive links is there a single organ or bone which could by any possibility of development be derived one from the other. They are essentially different, and this single fact is irreconcilable with the whole Darwinian-Haeckelian-theory.

Virchow, who beside Haeckel appears to be a great Titan beside a Lillipution, said that in the enunciation of mere theories, a professor of science should speak modestly. He should say: "Observe this is my opinion. which is not proved. It is my idea, my theory, my speculation, etc."

We do not presume to say precise y what is the comparative standing of Hugo de Vries, Professor of Botany in the University of Amsterdam, and Prof. Haeckel ; but Professor De Vries has just created a great sensation in the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis by opposing directly the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. He asserts :

" No two of the same species of aninals from the lowest species to man are alike in any important particular. Heredity does not transmit the distin guishing feature or element of an indi-vidual to its offspring, and an entirely w species may be developed within one or two generations.'

We do not believe that even if the Darwinian theory were perfectly demonstrated, it would do away with the need of an infinitely perfect God. God would be needed as the Great First Cause in any case, but that theory has yet to be demonstrated, and the demonstration must be made known to the

Sunday any text from which they might tion 49 provides that the assessor shall desire him to preach. That he might not be suspected of previous preparation, the texts were to be handed in, written on slips of paper enclosed in envelopes and sealed, to be opened in the pulpit that the sermon might be delivered at once. On the following Sunday morning, the

pastor entered the pulpit with confidence gleaming in his eyes, and found there several envelopes lying on his Bible. When the proper time for the sermon was reached, he took one of the envelopes, saying that he would preach from this text on that day and from the others on succeeding Sabbaths, in order. Opening the envelope, he found his text, unfolded the paper and read the passage addressed long ago to the prophet Balaam, and which is found in Numbers xxii. 30: " Am not I thine ass ?"

It is needless to add that the preacher was demolished for that Sunday, and asked to be excused from preaching the regular sermon for the day.

His pride was rebuked for the time being in accordance with the words of another Scriptural text: St. Luke i.51 : "He hath scattered the proud in the but it does not say that the Index

-INTERPRETATION OF THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS ACT.

An important judgment on the inerpretation of the Separate Schools Act has been given at Stratford by his Honor Judge Barron in regard to the 42nd section of the Separate Schools Act.

The 42nd section of the Act provides that any owners or tenants paying rates ' who by himself or his agent, on or before the 1st of March in any year gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a Separate School situated in the municipality, or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from all rates imposed for Public School purposes in the city,

town, incorporated village or section in which be resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter while he continues a supporter of a Separate School ; and the notice shall not be required to be renewed anually."

Provision is also made for those becoming residents at a later time also to become Separate School supporters by giving similar notice before the time assigned for appeal from the assessment to the Court of Revision.

Public School rates imposed before the establishment of the Separate School are excepted from the operation of these provisions, and also persons who live beyond three miles from the

Separate School house in question. It has hitherto been generally taken for granted that there is no other mode of becoming legally a Separate school supporter than that which is here indicated : and this interpretation of the law has been generally held by municipal officials and acquiesced in by Separate school trustees throughout the Province. But a careful consideration of the matter has led Judge Barron to decide that the Act provides other methods which have been generally overlooked.

The circumstances under which the

OCTOBER 8, 1904.

accept the statement of any ratepayer made by such ratepayer, or by anyone acting on his authority, and it shall be received as sufficient prima facie evidence for placing such person on the Separate School roll, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic, this shall also be sufficient for placing his name on said roll

His Honor states that the Index Book does not change the law already existing, but makes the law more operative by providing machinery for the better information of all interested in the vital question of supporting schools of their own choice, and for the safe keeping, by means of registration in an Index Book, of the notice of support of, or withdrawal of support from a Separate school. The preservation of this registration might be useful against the misconduct of an obstinate assessor, or as a means of information to them whose duty it is to see that the carelessness of a ratepayer does not take from the Separate school its proper support.

The law states that the assessor shall be guided by this Index Book; Book shall be his only guide.

Here lies the crucial point of this decision. The Public school trustees held that no other guide but this Index Book should be followed by the assessor. On the contrary, the assessor must be guided by other means of information, namely, by the statement made by the ratepayer himself, or by another person on his authority, and even he may be guided by his own personal knowledge that the ratepayer is a Roman Catholic. But if he does not know by these means that the ratepayer is a Roman Catholic, he must still enquire from the clerk, and look at the Index Book. If he thus ascer. tains that there is a notice from the ratepayer to the effect that he is a Separate school supporter, he must be guided thereby.

It will thus be seen that the assessor has three modes of ascertaining when a ratepayer is a Separate school supporter, and is to be guided by these three modes in making up the assess ment roll. The Judge asserts that "he cannot say to a ratepayer : 'Because I find no notice in this Index Book, I shall not put you down as a Separate school supporter, although you inform me that you are a Roman Catholic, simply because the statute says he shall so assess the ratepayer if he gets such a statement. In my opinion subsection 4 of 48 and subsection 2 of 49 are cumulative, and together furnish various means for the guidance of the assessor."

Again, if all hinges on the notice, why does the statute give power to the assessor to assess a ratepayer on his own verbal statement that he is a Roman Catholic?

"Section 49, subsection 2, must mean something or nothing. If it means nothing, why is it there? If it means something, it can only mean what it says, namely, that the verbal statement of the ratepayer shall be taken by the assessor as evidence for placing him in the column of assessment for Separate School purposes. As I have said, the assessor must be guided by the Index Book containing the registration of the notices of the 1st of March before he

begins to make up his assessment roll

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beggar dependent on his bounty.

On the other hand, he failed com pletely in the attempt to seduce the Bishops from their allegiance to the Holy Father, for they unanimously handed in their letters of submission to the Vatican decrees, and the proposed National German Catholic Church was a fiasco from its beginning.

A few priests who had been punished by their Bishops for serious faults did indeed start a schismatical Church which they called the old Catholic church, and the Government endeavored to subsidize it into life, but did not succeed. It lasted but a few years, and then vanished into thin air, notwith standing that Dr. Dollinger in Germany and Father Hyacinth in France joined this schism.

From the establishment of the German Empire in 1871 till January 1879 the war was carried on against the Church. The Jesuits were expelled from Germany in 1872. Candidates for the priesthood were ordered to attend Government universities instead of ecclesiastical seminaries, ecclesiastical disputes were ordered to be tried in civil court, instituted for the purpose, and all ecclesiastical appointments were ordered to be submitted to the Government for approval before being made. Four Archbishops and seven Bishops were in seven months deprived of their Sees by force, or driven out of the country ; and in the single diocese of Cologne one hundred and twenty

priests were expelled from their purishes.

The attacks upon the Church in France grew stronger with each successive Republican government; but in the German Reichstag Herr Windthorst organized the Catholic party declared at the Cambridge Congress of under the name of the Centrum. This

public before it will be necessary to having for object the prosperity of the country. May the good work go on, and may we in the near future witness a condition of affairs in the Green Isle that will remove from English leg. islators a reproach cast upon them by every civilized nation in the world. Tyranny kept alive by self-interest dies first cause.

hard, but it has to die, and the sooner the better.

GOD AND THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Notwithstanding the fact that many aturalists of undoubted eminence have of late years rallied round the theory of Darwin as to the origin of species from one common source of life, there have been other biologists quite as eminent

who have embraced opposite theories which cannot be reconciled with that of Darwin and his followers, and the conclusion of the untrammelled student of nature it seems should be at least that of Virchow, the eminent German professor, that the theory of Darwin is still to be placed among the unproved speculations of men of admitted learn-

If it be true, as Darwin asserts, that all living species are descended from a amon origin by development, there should be for the most perfect species of living beings, as, for example, man, a complete chain of ancestors, each link of which is evidently derived from the preceding by a slight change in the development from one degree to the next. The truth of this reason has been

admitted even by the most zealous Darwinites : yet what are the facts of the case ?

Professor Haeckel, an earnest Darwinite, within the last couple of years Zoology that " science has established

show that even if we accept it, there must still be a God, the Creator and Preserver of all things, the Great Primary Cause of the existence of heaven and earth, and even of the protoplasms which some scientists would make appear to be themselves the great

GROTESQUE CONDUCT IN

CHURCH.

A story which is not altogether new, but which has been recalled to our mind by the frequency of sensational preaching of late years in Protestant churches, we are convinced will be interesting to our readers in this connec tion at the present moment.

We have heard within a short time of one preacher who illustrated the viciousness of the use of tobacco by extracting in the pulpit, by a chemical process, a quantity of nicotine, and then killing a cat with the product to show supporters. that the use of tobacco is pernicious We have very frequently indeed read of other practices unbecoming to the House of God. all of which lead to the inference that the respect due to the

place of worship is fast disappearing. and the following story will show that this disrespect is sometimes punished on the moment in a manner as unex pected to the congregation as to the preacher himself, who has been the cause of his own discomfiture.

The incident is related as a fact b a person who was present, but we ab breviate it not to take up too much space in our columns.

A certain minister boasted on a Sunday that he could preach off - handedly from any text furnished him from the Bible without previous thought or prep aration, and to test this he invited his

case in point has arisen are, briefly, the following :

A number of Catholic ratepayers of the township of Ellice did not give the notice above specified. The notice was not given, either through negligence, or because by the 1st of March they had not made up their minds to become Separate School supporters. But when the assessor made his round, they informed him that they desired to be classed as Separate School supporters, and this was done.

An appeal was made to the County Court by the Public School trustees to have the Catholic ratepayers referred to placed on the assessment roll of the Public School section No. 1, Ellice.

The plea upon which this appeal was founded was that whereas there had been no notice given on or before the first of March that they were Separate placed upon the Separate School roll, but must be regarded as Public school

It is noted in addition that section 48 of the Act requires the clerk of the which the names of all persons who have given written notice that they are Separate School supporters, as required the date of such notice. Any withdrawals from the Separate School roll are also to be entered here, and any disallowances of notices by the Court of

dates of such disallowances. The appellants (the Public School Council on the Separate school roll.

Trustees) maintained that these provisions also show that in the absence of ters.

and if this notice is the single test of is to be assessed as a Separate School supporter, then, what possible use is there for his subsequently accepting the statement of the ratepayer, or acting on his own knowledge, as the law requires him to do?"

It will be seen from these well reasoned extracts from Judge Barron's decision that his Honor's opinion differs in regard to this question from that which is now generally held upon this subject, namely, that the notice of the period from 1st Jan. to 1st March is absolute-

ly required to constitute ratepayers then resident in a municipality supporters of the Separate school.

The decision states that the school which is to be held as the rule is the Public school. The Separate school is to be regarded as the exception. Therefore, if the written notice of support be omitted, and also the ratepayer School supporters, they could not be neglects to state by himself or through another who has been authorized by him, that he is a Catholic Separate school supporter, and if the assessor has

not personal knowledge of the fact that the ratepayer is a Roman Catholic, he municipality to keep an Index Book in must be put down as a Pablic school supporter. Bat "if the notice has been given or the statement of knowledge acted upon, by section 42, shall be entered, with then in any of the three events, the ratepayer may become a Separate school supporter ;" and if an assessor fails to put down a ratepayer as a Separate school supporter, he might still Revision or the County Judge, with resort to the municipal council for relief, and he may be placed by the

The law as thus interpreted by Judge Barron becomes more equitable than it such notices, the ratepayers cannot be has hitherto been generally supposed regarded as Separate School suppor- to be; for there is no good reason why a Catholic should be deprived of his The Judge takes a different view of right to be a Separate school sapporter