Our Paper

Should be in the hands of every Catholio

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

Annual Meeting at St. Patrick's College.

The Address of Welcome Delivered by Cardinal Logue-An Important Joint Pastoral on Education -Resolutions Regarding the Local Government Bill.

On Thursday, June 30, the snnual nooth. The proceedings opened at ten o'clock with the celebration of High had been revived in the present. Mass for the living and deceased members presided, a very large number of the prelates and clergy of the Catholic Church being in attendance. After a short opened in the McMahon Hall of the College. Cardinal Lague occupied the chair. and the attendance, which included Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, number ed some one hundred and fifty or two hundred clergymen. There were several delegates present from England and the United States.

Cardinal Logue having explained the objects for which they had assembled, said that besides renewing old friendships and exchanging ideas there were other matters of more importance for which they were met once a year. If drawn together in a unity of spirit it was the present, because they had now in Ireland what never was attempted here before, except by the enemies of the Church, and that was a movement to establish complete divorce and complete severance between a large body of people and the priests, who were charged by Almighty God with the care of their epiritual affairs.

He had no fear whatever that this movement would succeed, if the priesthood of Ireland did not become degenerate. As long as they loved their prople and were prepared to make sacrifices like those of past days, so long as these things continued it would be impossible general efficiency of the schools, but, to create distrust between the Irish Catholic and his pastor. There was very little danger of the Irish priestcontrary, he believed t ere was as strong a spirit of zeal and self sacrifice amongst the Irish priesthood at the present time as there ever had been in the past, and if the time returned again when the priests schools. It is quite obvious that such would be obliged not merely to labour. but to suffer for the people, there would be found among the Irish clergy as many to stand in the martyr's shoes as there was in the past. While this state of things continued there was little fear that those who, perhaps not from malice, but from mistaken views, endeavoured to create distrust of the priests in the minds of the people, would succeed in their designs.

One of the objects of that meeting was that it enabled the Irish clergy to come together each year, not merely to discues literary matters, but to discuss every general question which interested the people and priests, and to take measures to do what was best for the interests of religion and the interests of the country. He might, therefore, refer to an instance indicative of the spirit abroad at the present day. Take the Local Government Bill now passing through Parliament. By an express enactment of that Bill the clergy of Ireland were deprived of the rights of citizenship. Now, he could quite understand such an enactment coming from Orange. men or even from English Protestants, but he was surprised to find that the very exclusion, which he looked upon as an insult to the priesthood of Ireland, was backed up by some of the Irish representatives who called themselves Catholics. If that spirit of opposition to the priesthood abroad at the present day merely affected the priesthood he would not say a word about it. If that spirit of opposition took root in the country it was not the priests who would lose most, but the people whom they loved as they loved themselves. It was the people who would then be beslaved and put into the hands of designing men whose very object in creating this distrust was to destroy the traditional affection which bound the priests and people. The objects of these men to whom he referred was, he believed, to keep the people away from their real defenders, and so make use of them for political and personal purposes. For that reason it was well the Union should keep before their minds the fact that they should come there, not merely for literary entertainment, but to discuss all that made for the good of the country and its religion. In conclusion he wel-comed the Archbishop of Melbourue and the other bishops present from Australia.

plication had been received for affiliation with the parent Union. The report referred in conclusion, to the inability of the Union to obtain proper travelling facilities from the different railway companies for members attending the Union, and stated that the matter would not be allowed to rest there.

Rev. Dr. O'Loane submitted the statement of accounts, which showed a balauce of £720 16s. 8d. to the credit of the

The Most Rev. Dr. McCormack (Galway) proposed a resolution assenting to the request of the Maynooth Alumni Association of America. There was nothing, he said, more fitting than that there should be a bond of union between the priests of the mother country and general meeting of the Maynooth Union the Irish priests of America. Marvellous was held in St. Patrick's College, May-

Dean Lynch, Salford, Manchester, of the Union, at which Cardinal Logue seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

On the motion of Bishop Browne (Cloyne), seconded by the Rev. Fr. Nicholl, a sum of £150 was voted from interval the proceedings of the Union the funds of the Union for equal grants of £50 each towards the purchase of English literature for the three student libraries of the College.

The Most Ray, Dr. Healy, Clonfert, in an address on the Irish University question, said the want of a proper University was a gross scandal and injustice towards the Catholic people of Ireland, and they never would, never could, and never ought to rest content until that injustice had been removed.

The following Pastoral Address was unanimously agreed to by the assembled

Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland: In view of the persistent attacks made ever there was a time since the days of Press on the existing Managerial system St. Patrick that the clergy should be in our Catholic primary schools, and of the reckless statements made by speak ers at various meetings, especially at meetings of the Teachers' Organization, we deem it our duty to issue this solemn admonition, and to warn our flocks against the dangerous errors advocated by those misguided men, amongst whom. we regret to say, are some few who call themselves Catholics.

The Managerial system in our primary

schools means, in reality, that legiti mate and necessary control which the local pastors rightfully exercise over the National Schools attended by the youth of their flocks, a control which is designed not merely to promise the above all, to sateguard the faith and morals of the pupils at the most perilous period of their lives. It essentially inconduct of the teachers, the choice of the books, and the religious and moral training of the pupils, as well as over the educational efficiency of the control could not be maintained without the power of choosing worthy and efficient teachers, and also the right o removing those whose character and conduct render them unfit to be instructed with the important duty of instructing and training our Catholic youth. Experience has also clearly proved that the more constant in this supervision, the more efficient the school is likely to be from every point of view -social, religious and educational. It follows too that the men who seek to weaken or destroy this just and necessary control of the priest over the Catholic schools of his parish must be regarded as hostile to religion, and undisguised enemies of the Catholic Church: nor would their principles, if carried out in practice, be less likely to prove fatal to the true interests of the pupils, and of the teachers themselves, of whose cause these writers and speakers so loudly proclaim themselves the champions.

This is not our teaching merely; it has been set forth again and again in similar language by the Head of the Church, whose teaching all true Catholics must receive with reverence and docility. In a Brief addressed to the Archbishop of Frieburg by Pius IX. in 1864, His Holiness emphatically declared that "the purpose and effort to exclude the authority of the Church from the primary schools proceed from a spirit altogether hostile to the Church and from a desire to extinguish in the minds of the people the heavenly light of our holy faith." Elsewhere in the same Brief the Pope says "all those who perversely maintain that the Church should give up, or even intermit, her guiding influence over the primary schools can mean only this, that the Church should act against the commands of her Divine Founder, and fail in the discharge of her highest duty of laboring to promote the salvation of the souls committed by

God to her care." There can be no doubt that the purpose of some of those to whom we refer is, step by step, to weaken, and, so far as they can, finally destroy the salutary influence of the Church in our primary schools. The Pope tells us clearly what we are to think of such men and their designs; and he urges the Bishops 'fear lessly to defend the rights of the Church, and to keep far removed from the training and education of youth everything that could in the least tend to weaken their faith, pervert their religious sense, or sully in any way the purity of their Dr. Maurice Lecky, of the Union, read morals. That duty we are resolved at

secret attack the integrity of the faith as d morals of the children of our Catho-

lic people.
We have sometimes borne public testimony to the real and fidelity with which the Catholic National teachers of Ireland, as a body, discharge their laborious duties, as well as to their cordial and successful oc-operation with the clergy in imparting religious instruction to the pupils of their school. We are most desirous to give them all reasonable security in their office and have proved our good will in this respect by recognizing the right of the teachers to have recourse to the Bishop of the diocess for protection against arbitrary dismissal. It would seem at times to be forgotten that we, the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, were the first to establish such a means of protection for the teachers of our Irish National Schools.

With the view of securing the full efficiency of the protection provided by us in a former resolution on this subject, we take this opportunity of republishing that resolution, inserting some words to render it more explicit on certain points, and thus remove all doubt as to our meaning.

We have, therefore, now unanimously reaolved-

'That no principal or assistant teacher be either summarily dismissed, or served with notice of dismissal, by a clerical manager, until the manager has informed the Bishop of the discess of his intention to take such action, and has obtained the consent of the Bishop to XIII. his doing so-the teacher having, in all cases, the right to be heard in his own d-fence.'

But we can never consent to submit the difficult and delicate question of the religious or moral litness of our Catholic teachers for the discharge of their duties. to an external tribunal, whose views on such questions may in many cases be qui e different from curs. We would rather see our schools closed, and our by certain writers in the newspaper children to ught under the hedgerows, like their forefathers, than have them exposed to the pernicions influence of teachers whom we believe to he wholly untit for their office.

It is well, too, for the teachers to bear in mind that the schools have been established for the efficient education of the children, rather than for the comfort or security of their teachers. We are anxious to promote both the comfort and security of the teachers; but the efficiency of the school holds a still higher place in our estimation, and it must, if necessary, be maintained even at some sacrifice, however, without inflicting injustice upon any teacher.

We are confident that our Catholic teachers will trust to the sense of justice and to the fairness of their Bishops, who, as they know, have both their temporal and spiritual interest sincerely at heart; and we should be much mistaken were becoming degenerated. On the cludes a constant supervision over the they to allow themselves to be misled by a few designing men, who are unable to conceal the anti Catholic and irreligious spirit which is the mainspring of the campaign against the Managerial Sys tem.

(Signed), Michael Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland; William, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; Thomas William, Arch hishop of Cashel; John, Archbishop of Tuam; Thomas, Bishop of Meath; Francis Joseph, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacduagh; Thomas Alphoneus. Bish. of Cork: John, Bishop of Clonfert; James, Bishop of Ferns; Abraham, Bishop of Ossory; Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick; Thomas, Bishop of Dromore; Patrick, Bishop of Ripuoe; John, Bishop of Achonry; Edward, Bishop of Kilmore; John, Bishop of Kerry; Thomas, Bishop of Killaloe; John, Bishop of Derry; Ricuard Alphonsus, Bishop of Waterford and Liamore; John, Bishop of Killala; Robert, Bishop of Cleyne; Richard, Bishop of Clogher; Joseph, Bishop of Ardagh; John, Bishop of Elphin; Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor; Patrick, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Denis, Bishop of Ross; Nicholas, Bishop of Canes.

The following resolutions, in reference to the Local Government Bill and to the Irish University question, were unani

mously adopted 1. That the Bishops of Ireland unani mously renew the protest made by their Standing Committee against the denial of the ordinary rights of citizenship to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, as propos ed by the Local Government Bill now before Parliament. We have been no strangers to such disabilities in the past, but surely it is a strange thing that a sccalled Unionist Government, untaught by the history of the Penal days, can find no better means of reconciling the Irish people with British Government in Ireland than by re-enacting civil disabilities against the Catholic clergyfor it is really against them that the disability now proposed to be enacted has been designed. The times have changed, but the old spirit still reveals itself-the spirit of jealousy and distrust of the Catholic priesthood. We protest against the clause; we ask our representatives in Parliament to oppose it to the last. If they fail this protest will remain to justify the clergy in exercising that influence outside the local Councils which the law will not permit them to exercise as members of those bodies.

2. That the Irish members of parliament be requested to take every opportunity for the remainder of this Session, particularly on the discussion of the Queen's College estimates and the London University Bill, to press the

NOTES FROM THE HOLY CITY.

ROME, July 1, 1898.

THE Holy Father being now, it may be said, a nonogenarian, his health is an all important subject, not only to those who immediately surround bim, but to the millions who constitute his flock throughout the world. It was but natural, therefore, that much anxiety was felt when it was recently placarded in the news offices throughout the city that His Holiness was seriously ill and thoroughly prostrated. All who heard it hurried towards the Vatican simply to be told, by a cheery officer of the Swiss Guard, that the Pope had just granted private audiences to several parties and was in better health than he had been for some time. O' course his strength may give out now at any moment, but there is no reason for present anxiety in respect of it; it is a fruit ful source of speculation with newsmen and has been so for many years.

One of the chimes of St. Peter's which was cast in 1824 under Leo XII, has lately given out and is being reptaced by a new well. It was mong and rung is the great believe for 74 long years sthough and Mr. O Donnell approxime on other wenerable, it is la years prior to Lon-

Government charges are so free ant called a saleidon que, and, as a newter of fact the public as beginning to posall tiderest in their rulers come seems to overs, was also very impost property of the be emistdered as a district and adjust which and also make the conany better. Comeral Pelisar to the Lename put forward as likely to be entried ! ed with the fermation of a ministry.

The May number of the Analects Ordinis Mineram Cappucinorum vas tgty Experience of Catholics on the tains some interesting statistics water are well weren reproducing. The Order numbers 551 convents throughout the world, besides 107 hospices, and 58 novitiates. It is composed of 3.576 priests, 1935 clerics and novices, and 2071 pro tessed by Brothers and novices and 843 who receive instruction in 35 Seraphic colleges. The whole Older is divided into 53 Provinces, the most important of which is the Roman one, watch namebers 40 convents and 521 religious. for cany comes second with 38 of the form r and 480 of the latter. Housta (except ing Polandy is the least important or all it over a dithe Provinces being only inhabited by in Camp Morritte 17 members of the Order, who are dispersed all over the vast empire. The members belonging to 2.765 Congross he seen that Italy is will the headquarters of the Capuchin Order.

The Holy Father sent a special bless ing to the young King of Spain on the occasion of his First Communion and confirmation on the 22ad June.

The feast of St. Aloysius G mzaga was celebrated with unusual sedeminity on the 21st June in the great Church of St. Ignatiue, annexed to which are the rooms the young saint occupied when a novice. The Roman youth take great interest in this feast and flocked in great numbers to the service on this occasion.

Monsigner Langevin, of St. Boniface, Canada, was received in private audience | denomination do you belong?" by His Holiness last week. His Grace is staying at the College of Oblats of of Mary, to which Order he belongs.

M. Krauel, German Minister Plenipctentiary to the Republic of Brazil, has paid a flying visit to Rome in the course of which he was received in audience by Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State, to whom, in the name of the German Emperor, he gave the insignia of the Order of the Crown, to be conferred on Mgr. Guidi, formerly Papal Nuo-cio in Brazil. While at Rio de Janeiro in that capacity, Mgr. Guidi was of signal service to the German colony .-Mgr. Sogaro, who was sent to Egypt by the Holy See as Consultor to the Synod of the Copts, recently held in Cairo, has returned to Rome, and was received the other day by the Pontiff, who congratu-lated the learned Prelate on the success of his mission.

Recently an American photographer, Mr. Kennedy Laurie Dickson, had the are as named of your denomination I will honor of taking a number of cinematographic photographs of the Holy Father in the Vatican Gardens. By means of Edison's wonderful invention he por trayed Leo XIII. driving in the gardens. accompanied by two Monsignori, and escorted by the Noble Guards. The pictures will be exhibited in the United States and in Europe, and it is generously intended to devote the proceeds to several charitable Catholic institutions in his country. On Friday morning Mr. Dickson also took several pictures of all the different corps of Pontifical soldiers, the procession being formed as follows: Noble Guards on horseback, commanded by the Pope's nephew, Count Camillo Pacci; a company of the Palatine Guard, Papal Gendarmes, Vatican fire-men in full uniform. These photos, the annual report which showed that all coats to discharge, and we confidently lists Catholic University question on the Holy Father and the members of court, will form a most interesting series, and will certainly prove a great in maintaining the rights of the Church, listed in the United States, and an appear of the Church, and saleguarding against every open or date.

is a distinguished electrician and engineer, and has been sent to Rome express ly by the International Mutoscope and Biographical Syndicate, of L ndon and New York.

MIRACLES AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Mr. A. J. O'Donnell, Suffering from Paralysis, Leaves His Crutches at the Shrine-Several Other Cures Effected.

At a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne last week many cures were effected. The most touching, perhaps, was the cure of A. J. O'Dinnell, of Branher. He was stricken with paralysis, and partially represent as to be able to move about on cratence. He was miraculously cured at Se Anne's and r-turned bome once more able to walk erect without assistance of any kind. He left his crutches at the strine. Atother remarkable ours was that of a Sister of Mercy of Watertown, was was taken from Montreal, after it was fivedecided that no medical skill could save her. She was carried to S.e. Anne's in a chair and after the religious coremonics were over that came Sister walk ed unaided down the sixle and cut into G d's soulight. On the return to the boot it was quite affecting to so hit and south banes. A living box are about four years, with a more cripple and who had never welked, was a choneli re-Government charges are softened at the to healthe to sound and take a few and as many that the estimated highlight be stops, hefore Morrall was reasoned on the bom wars true A discounted daughter of Clayton over the Ellen and -- Kingst in Presidence

A BIGOTED CHAPLAIN.

Thirteenth Minnesota at San-I rancisco.

A salve deep depite the other day from San I rancisco, says the Studerd and with the boasted enlightenment of the Times, stated that Chaplain Crossey was naking to able for the Catholic menahead of his regiment, the Furtheenth Minnes ata, invisting that they attend his service and none other. The following report of the affeir is taken from too San Francisco Mount recircle by for rime it will ecrate

List week the Catholic Truth Society got out printed notices about the Mass Third Order has no fewer than 673 083 to be celebrated on Sunday and about the medals, books, scapulars and the tions, the most numerous of which is like to be distributed through the camp that of Genos, which has 7814. It will by the agents and promiters of the society. When in the Minnesota cucampment one of the agents en outtered an efficer and nakel him if the might not distribute the circulars. He took one of them, read it, and proceeded to get mad. What worked him up-the Mass or the medals or the scapula; -- we know not; perhaps it was the combination of all three. Anyhow he turned very sharply on the agent and said: 'Madame, the men will not be allowed to attend that service. They must at tend my service. I am the chaplain of this regiment.'

The lady, to the surprise of the chap-lain, did not faint at the announcement that she stood in such a mighty presence. She isn't built that way. She merely smiled and said sweetly:

Might I ask you, reverend air, to what

'It is none of your business, madame, quoth the officer and the gentleman The men in this command must attend

my service.' 'It is very, very strange,' said the lady retrospectively. 'Now there is Father McKinnon. He is chaplain of the First. What would you think if he insisted on Protestant and Jewish soldiers attending Catholic services?'

The chaplain shorted-emphatically and distinctly snorted.

'Evidently, madame,' he said, 'you know nothing about military affairs." The lad only smiled more sweetly

and replied: Perhaps not, but I do flatter myself that I know something about justice. Might I ask you again, sir, what is your denomination?

The chaptain was turning blue. 'Ma'am,' he said. 'it's none of your business. It is sufficient for you to know that I am the chaptain of this regiment. 'Oh,' said the lady, and she smiled still more awestly, of course, sir, if you not press the question The chaplain exploded.

' Madame,' he barked, 'I am a Metho dist.'

The lady said, 'I thought so' When the case was brought before the colonel, he promptly quelched the chap lain, and the result is that the Catholic boys can go to Mass if they want to.

How will it be with us if thou dost abandon us, and what shall our hope be if thou cessest to assist us, Oh Mary, thon who are the help of Christians ?-St. Germain.

Some things, after all, come to the poor that can't get in at the doors of the rich, whose money somehow blocks up the entrance way.

The value of a golden opportunity de-

ECHOES FROM LONDON

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Unrest in Circles of Hanglicans in Regard to Riinalism.

The Irish Local Government Bill to be Advanced Another Stage King of Spain Makes his First Communion -- Rumored Conversion of Mr. Labouchere Other

London, July 2, 1898, 7 SUFAKING here recently Lord Perts-menth said be respected good men of whatever religion, and in Incland, where a very large propertion of las manus were Catholics, he had just given a valuable site for a Cathoric church. But he felt the Church of Frigherd hed lost its title to public confidence. It was not calculated to attract the restrict or aproyal of the public that certain praction should be no 1 mg acquirectd in and so hesitatingly discountenanced, the disgresseful interruptions of reby a maker viola, when the secular tof the Benefit with local in its having been useful, not by a confidentiation but horis i transcriptoble spaniem.

Money of National country delivered early of or at Wiggs, in Lancocatre of a No. of the ry and Romanism was a boat like not be to mongst the as affore of the Protestant bearing and contrave sor there is nother to work to Property and the Contract of the second sections of the second eventy on the intersperity, feeting that its eniet arraction, would discuss at were it the again that it did not lead to worldly prosperity. All the old stacking at ente hard been by ught to the discussion and an am and of stupid ignorance has been exhibited which is grossly inconsistent present day.

Sir William Harcourt's threat to organiz a crusade against Ritualism is regarded by Mr. John Morley as fantsmount to resurrecting the old No. Popery' cry. This, Mr. Morley repudiated in a recent speech, stating that the I thereight nate and all independent Liberals and Liberal organizations would condemn and protest against solitting up the ranks of the purry's forces by religious dissensions .- Ritualism busits enemies on both sides of Parliament but on actions to lear from cither, as primer party is willing to identify itself with an attack up an it, and trel it would he a positical blunder worse than a crime

On Tues bay, the 5th, the Irish Bill is to enter upon the consideration stage and will not probably reach its third reading for ten days or a fertnight. The quistion of the financial relations beween Great Britain and Ireland is to be discussed on Monday, the 4th. These two subjects were put down for the earlier dates but were postponed because of the chief secretary's indisposition.

The young King of Spain made his first Communion on the 22nd June, in the private chapel of the Royal Palace at Madrid. The minister and efficers of state were present in a body, and the occasion was invested with all the ceremony usual to such events. The Bishop of Sion officiated, and addressing the King, er joined him to think of the mistortunes of his country and to ask God's protection for it.

It has been widely rumored that a very prominent Radical member of Parliament has been received into the Church, and, at first, the name of Mr. John Morley was compled with the report, but it is now eaid that Mr. Labouchere, editor of the London Truth, is the member referred to. His wife and daughter are staunch and devoted Cathelics and the statement that he has joined their religious belief is fully credited.

It is suggested by a select committee on money lending that money lenders should be reg stered, that they should be compilled to keep books, that their accounts should be open to inspection, as in the case of pawnbrekers, and that they should trade under their own name and not under multi; le names or as corporations or companies under fancitul designations.

The sensational case of Sir Grenville Temple, the "missing Baronet," recalls the still more singular case of James Annesley, sixth Earl of that name in the peerage of Ireland Early in the last century he was kidnapped, and sold. into slavery in America. This was carried out by his uncle, to clear the way for his accession to the family estates and honors. Two romances were founded upon the young nobleman's unhappy fortune. One was "Guy Mannering," Walter Scott; the other was Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." It may be interesting to state that the present Countess of Annesley was an Irish beauty, Miss Armitage Moore, daughter of a Coun ty Cavan gentleman Miss Moore is the Earl's second wile; and when they were married in 1892 he was pends upon the amount of gold there is 61 years, of sge. She was about 120 in it.