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REV. JOHN P. COFFEY, M.A., LL.D., EDITOR
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Catholic Record.
London, Sat. July 2nd, 1887.

REV. G. MILLIGAN ON CARDINAL
NEWMAN.

In our last issue we showed the pueril-
ity of Rev. G. M. Milligan's animadver-
sions on his Eminence Cardinal Newman.
We shall now have something to say of the
doctrinal part of his paper. He says:

"In February 1843 . . . he, (the Car-
dinal) retracted all he said against
Mariology and other Romish doctrines.
He accepted all the doctrines of Rome not
found in Primitive Christianity on the
principle of development."

"The Cardinal is all astray in his con-
ception alike of the function and charac-
ter of the Church of Christ. The Church's
function is not to manufacture Divine
Truth, but to declare the faith once de-
livered to the Saints. The Church does
not make believers, but believers consti-
tute the Church."

The Rev. Mr. Milligan certainly knows
that his statements in these paragraphs are
absolutely false. The deliberate falsehoods
contained therein so overshadow the in-
delicacy of calling the "Catholic Church"
by the nickname "Romish" that we shall
pass over his presumption in order to
make some remarks on his willful and
deliberate lies. Mariology is not a Cath-
olic doctrine. Cardinal Newman, there-
fore, had no need of retracting any con-
demnation of Mariology, and he never
did so retract. Catholics do not believe
that it is the Church's function to man-
ufacture Divine truth; hence the Cardinal
does not conceive such to be the office of
Christ's Church; and Mr. Milligan is "all
astray" in his impertinent remarks on
this subject.

What is Mariology? The word is not
derived from the technical language
of Catholic theology, for the simple rea-
son that the thing thereby expressed has
no existence either among Catholics or
any others that we are aware of. The
word is a pure invention of modern fan-
tasy who pretend that Catholics pay di-
vine honors to Mary the Mother of God,
and being the technical term for supreme
or divine honor which is due to God alone!
The merest child who has learned the
little Catholic catechism knows that this
honor is not paid by Catholics either to
the Blessed Virgin Mary or to any saint.
Mariology is, therefore, a fiction. The
catechism which is most generally used
by English-speaking Catholics thus ex-
plains the honor paid to saints. We sim-
ply put the words in narrative form:

"It is forbidden by the first command-
ment to give to any creature the honor
due to God alone. We are not forbidden
to honor the saints if we only honor them
as God's special friends and faithful ser-
vants, and if we do not give them supreme
or divine honor which belongs to God alone
Of God alone Catholics beg grace and
mercy, and of the saints, they only ask
the assistance of their prayers." Lesson 16.

We might adduce passages innumerable
from Catholic theologians which attest
the same, but it would be a work of super-
erogation. It is well known that Catho-
lics hold no such doctrine as is attributed
to them by dishonest controversialists like
Rev. Mr. Milligan. We shall therefore
quote only the words of the Council of
Trent, which declare with authority the
Catholic belief on this subject:

"The Holy Council decrees . . . that
. . . We adore Christ, and honor the
Saints." Session 25.

The Protestant Leibnitz, the rival of
Newton in learning and in discoveries,
declared that they who think it idolatry
to honor the Saints "open the way to
subvert all Christianity." The reason he
gives for this is that the Saints were
honored in the Christian Church from the
very beginning. If therefore after the
liberal promises of grace which Christ
made to his Church, she fell immediately
into idolatry, it would appear that his
promises were of little avail. He further
states that the honor paid to Saints is
authorized by the words of Sacred Scrip-
ture: "Thy friends, O God, are honored,"
and "praise the Lord in his Saints."

Next we are told by the Rev. Mr.
Milligan that the Catholic Church claims
the power of "manufacturing truth." Such
a charge is so absurd to require
refutation; nevertheless, as it is frequently
made by Protestant polemical writers, and
as some might in ignorance imagine that
this is a claim of the Church, included
in the claim of infallibility, we shall
give an explanation of the true function

of the Church when defining doctrine.
We believe that the Church is infallible,
that is, that she cannot teach error, be-
cause Christ has promised to remain with
His Church all days even to the end of
the world, she, in the mean time teaching
"all things whatsoever He has com-
manded." (St. Matt. xviii, 20.) For this
belief we have also Christ's authority
when he declares that against the Church
"the gates of hell shall not prevail." (xvi,
18); and when He declares that who-
ever "will not hear the Church, let him
be to thee as the heathen and the publi-
can." (St. Matt. xviii, 17.) And when
He tells His Apostles: "he that heareth
you, heareth me, and he that despises me,
despises him that sent me." (St. Luke
x, 16, etc.)

It follows, then, that the Church can
never teach error; and that her teaching
shall be always true. But does it follow
that she may teach a false doctrine as true,
and that we must then believe it? By no
means. It merely follows that she will be
preserved by the power and
grace of Christ, from teaching false doc-
trine. She has no commission to teach
falsehood under the guise of truth, or to
"manufacture truth," as Mr. Milligan
expresses it. Christ's commission is to
teach "all things whatsoever He has com-
manded," and when the Church defines a
doctrine as being part of the deposit of
Revealed Truth, we have the assurance
from Christ's promises that it is really so.
We might as well say that God could teach
error, and oblige us to believe it, as that
the Church could do so while she is guided
by the spirit of Truth to teach all truth.

The function of the Church is, therefore,
to teach what Christ has revealed, and
when she teaches a doctrine as part of that
Revelation, we are certain that it is so.
This is precisely what the Rev. Mr.
Milligan acknowledges to be the Church's
function: "to declare the faith once de-
livered to the Saints." But does his
Presbyterian Church do this? Let the
Westminster confession of faith answer
this question:

"Particular Churches are more or less
pure according as the doctrine of the
Gospel is taught and embraced, ordinances
administered, and public worship per-
formed more or less purely in them. The
purest Churches under heaven are subject
both to mixture and error." (Ch. xxv.)

Here then is a plain avowal that the
Presbyterian Church does not teach all
truth. Yet that same Church has the
presumption to decree that this "Confes-
sion and Form of Religion" is "God's
undoubted truth and verity, grounded
only upon His written word." And it is
added "therefore we abhor and detest all
contrary religion and doctrine; but chiefly
all kind of Papistry in general and
particular heads, even as they are now
damned and confuted by the word of
God and Kirk of Scotland." (National
Covenant of 1580 and 1651.)

Religious truth is as pretty a specimen of
heretical truth manufactured to order as
it is possible to conceive. The Rev.
Mr. Milligan should take care when he
makes random charges that his shots may
not recoil upon himself.

It is unnecessary for us to follow this
redoubtable champion of Presbyterian
orthodoxy through his other proofs that
Cardinal Newman has become weak in
intellect. They are summed up in one
word: "He believes in Transubstantiation,
and other doctrines of the Catholic
Church." According to Mr. Milligan's
standard of intellectual capacity, we should
swallow such absurdities as we have quoted
above from the Westminster Confession
before intellectual excellence can be
attained. We should make God the author
of sin, as Presbyterianism makes Him. It
will suffice to say in answer to all this,
that if intellectual capacity is to be judged
by the doctrines of the church to which
we adhere, we are quite satisfied that the
Church which has nurtured a Cardinal
Newman, a Bossuet, a Fanelon, a Bellar-
mine, a St. Augustine, a St. Ambrose, and
a St. John of the Golden Speech, will
compare very favorably with the Church
that could produce the little mind of Rev.
Mr. Milligan.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The ceremony of the dedication of the
new chapel of the College of Ottawa, which
took place on Wednesday, June 22nd,
was certainly one of the most imposing
occasions of the kind ever witnessed in
Canada. Every ecclesiastical province
from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of St.
Lawrence was thereat represented.
St. Boniface, Toronto and Quebec, while
not a few of the dioceses of the
American Republic were also represented
by distinguished members of their clergy.
The College of Ottawa has often welcomed
the College of Ottawa. . . . of renown in every
walk of its walls. . . . and ecclesiastical
walk of civil, political, . . . on any one occa-
sion, but never before. . . . ecients gather
sion did there within its p. . . . as that
such an illustrious assembly, the 22nd,
which filled the new chapel on . . . Bishop
of Kingston, whose rare scholarly at-
titude, and long as well as val-
experience as a leading educationist are
everywhere recognized, was especially and
gratefully noticed. On that memorable
day the College may fairly be said to

have taken another step in advance. Its
progress and its prosperity interest every
friend of Catholic education in Canada,
who will gladly join its alumni in their
dutiful salutation to their Alma Mater:
esto perpetua.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND HER
MAJESTY.

His Excellency Grover Cleveland has
had presented, through Minister Phelps,
a letter of congratulation to Her Majesty
on her attainment of the golden jubilee
of sovereignty. We can find no fault
whatever with the despatch of such a
letter in itself, but the form and matter
of such a document are certainly open
to discussion and to criticism. It was
indeed a very graceful act on the part
of the Chief Magistrate of republican
America to extend an expression of
congratulation to a sovereign who, what-
ever the defects of British administration
during the past fifty years, and they
have been many—is head of a system of
constitutional government admirable in
its form, and the representative in the
highest sense of a great and illustrious
race. But by the most ardent admirers of
British rule, by even those whom pre-
judice blinds to its failures and to its
defects, it will be readily acknowledged
that any such document should be most
carefully and judiciously worded. Does
Mr. Cleveland's congratulatory message
meet this condition, fulfil this require-
ment? Let our readers judge for them-
selves:

Grover Cleveland, President of the
United States of America, to Her
Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great
Britain and Ireland, and Empress of
India:

ONCE AND GOOD FRIEND—In the name
and on behalf of the people of the
United States, I present their sincere
felicitations upon the arrival of the
fiftieth anniversary of Your Majesty's
accession to the Crown of Great Britain.
I but utter the general voice of my fel-
low countrymen in wishing for your
people the prolongation of a reign so
marked with advance in popular well-
being, physical, moral and intellectual.
It is justice and not adulation to ac-
knowledge the debt of gratitude and re-
spect due to your personal virtues for
their important influence in producing
and causing this prosperous and well-
ordered condition of affairs now generally
prevailing throughout your dominions.
May your life be prolonged and peace,
honor and prosperity bless the people
over whom you have been called to rule.
May liberty flourish throughout your
Empire under just and equal laws, and
your Government be strong in the affec-
tions of all who live under it. And I
pray God to have Your Majesty in His
blessing.

Done at Washington this 27th day of
May, A. D. 1887.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

The American people are no doubt
unanimous in feelings of personal regard
and esteem for Her Majesty, but they
are not certainly unanimous in the feel-
ing that a "prosperous and well ordered"
condition of affairs generally prevails
throughout Her Majesty's dominions. To
say nothing for the moment of Ireland,
we lately in these columns showed that
the condition of India was one of
poverty, misgovernment, famine, disease
and death. We showed from the pen
of a Hindoo writer himself that the
population of India, the most patient
and peace loving in the world, was the
most cruelly oppressed on the
face of the earth, that Britain
had belied its every promise
to the Hindustanees, and had denied
them the most fundamental rights of
manhood's individual freedom. We
proved by figures and upon authority
truly incontestable that the Indian
peasant's lot was the most pitiable that
the world ever knew under any govern-
ment, whether free or despotic—that it
was a lot of abject, remorseless slavery
from the dawning of reason to the clos-
ing of the grave. How, then, in the face
of this fact, speak of the generally pro-
sperous and well-ordered condition of
affairs throughout Her Majesty's domi-
nions? We fear that His Excellency the
President has given but limited atten-
tion to the study of Indian affairs, or that
he permitted his Anglomaniac enthu-
siasm to carry him too far in his
congratulatory message to the
queen. Who knows perchance,
but that Secretary Bayard framed
the document? He was, we know, an
admirer, an advocate of slavery, and at
the beginning of his political career
favored the erection on American soil of
an aristocratic republic, that was to
have in time transformed itself into a
monarchy, with one of Queen Victoria's
sons as its sovereign. We do not know
that his views on slavery or secession
have undergone any change, but this
we do know, that he is a profound admirer
of British institutions and of British
provinces to the extent of being at all times
ready, at the bidding of that administra-
tion, to surrender American claims in
the face of British demands. As to
Ireland's "well ordered and prosperous"
condition, we will merely content our-
selves with repeating that which
we cited in our last, namely, that
the present reign has been for that
unfortunate country the most disastrous
since Elizabeth. From 1849 to 1886 there
in Ireland 524,000 families evicted,

or in all 3,668,000 persons cast upon
the roadside to starve and die. Is this,
we ask, proof of a prosperous and well-
ordered condition. We say that the
history of the world offers no parallel
for this brutal and inhuman extermi-
nation of a Christian people—a loyal, grate-
ful and affectionate race. We say, too,
that it is proof of a condition of things
crying to heaven for speedy, unsparring
and overwhelming vengeance.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

We are pleased this week to insert
from the Pembroke Observer a report of
His Grace Archbishop Duhamel's visit
to the parishes of Osoceola and Douglas,
in the Vicariate of Pontiac. His Grace
was right gladly received by the pastors
and people of both missions. The Catho-
lics of the Upper Ottawa, though no
longer under his spiritual jurisdiction,
have a lively and grateful recollection
of his rule over them. They recall with
satisfaction and with edification his
tireless zeal on their behalf and did not
fail, therefore, to give expression to their
feelings on the occasion of His Grace's
visit. We cannot omit to congratulate
the Rev. Father Marion on the progress
made by his parish since first he was
put in its pastoral charge. The magnifi-
cent new church now in course of erec-
tion at Douglas speaks volumes for his
zeal. It tells of the blessings that God
ever vouchsafes a self-sacrificing pastor,
and will, when completed, prove a lasting
as well as splendid monument of the faith
of his people. An enduring testimony
will it be of the union of priest and peo-
ple, one of the Church's chief joys and
blessings in Canada.

LET'S ANNEX THE EARTH.

Under the above heading Truth (N. Y.)
sharply takes to task papers and people
in the United States, who never permit,
it alleges, a day to pass without talking
of annexing "somebody or something." To
this talk Truth attributes what it con-
siders a prevailing opinion among the
American people that Cuba, Mexico
and Canada are pining to be a portion of
the great republic. The editor of Truth
then truthfully goes on to extract from
the supposed feeling among his fellow-
countrymen, and a very natural one it is,
having prevailed amongst all peoples
from the beginnings of human society,
in favor of territorial extension, a motive
for a brutal and utterly indefensible
assault on the Irish race. He writes
after this fashion:

"Indeed, I read somewhere lately, I
suppose it must have been in the Herald,
that Australia was getting anxious to be
part of the United States. I cannot, of
course, tell how wild or rabid may be the
form of the disease on the part of a
country seven thousand miles away from
us, but I can vouch for it from personal
knowledge that Mexico hates us, that
Cuba would like to be free, but has no
desire to change masters, and that no
Canadian I ever met, either French or
English, wanted to form part of a coun-
try which they firmly, and naturally,
believe to be ruled by Irishmen. Their
present quasi relations forbid us this
disposition to return to political fellowship
with them."

It were, we say, quite natural for the
American people to desire further terri-
torial extension as well to widen their
commercial as to consolidate their politi-
cal empire, but we can state that after
extensive travels in the United States
and Canada, after meeting leading men
in the commercial, industrial and politi-
cal ranks of both countries, we have
found, if anything, a stronger feeling in
favor of the annexation of Canada to the
United States in the former than in the
latter country. True, there is not any
enthusiastic feeling in the Dominion in
favor of political, though there certainly
is in favor of commercial union with the
American republic. We feel safe in pre-
dicting that if our farming population,
three-fourths of the whole, be much
longer wronged by a perpetuation of ex-
clusion from American markets, a politi-
cal union will be simultaneous with commercial
union between the two countries. But
this is not the point upon which we
specially desire to advert. The
editor of Truth speaks of the Irish in the
United States as an obstacle in the minds
of Canadians to annexation. We have
never before heard this objection
mentioned. The Irish in Canada
are nearly one fourth of the total
population, and wield a greater in-
fluence in Canadian politics than
do their fellow-countrymen across
the line. From the very dawn of repre-
sentative government in Canada till the
present moment, Irishmen have been
pre-eminent in securing its successful
operation. They have shone in the
vice regal chair, in the administrative
and legislative departments of state.
As to their giving trouble here, we need
only mention that if such were their
disposition or desire the Canadian con-
federation could not have come into
being, or, having come into being, could
not have survived a troubled infancy.

No man at all acquainted with Cana-
dian affairs, much less any Canadian
statesman or publicist of merit or in-
fluence, has ever spoken of the Cana-

dian Irish in other than terms of eulogy.
The Irish in America need no defence
at our hands. If they have acquired a
large share of political influence, if they
know how to use their own and the country's
interests to exercise that influence,
surely none but a bigot can condemn
them. If they increase and multiply—
if their children are rapidly fill-
ing the places that once belonged to
an emasculated and dying race—surely
no blame to them attaches. The Irish
are not indeed free from faults. Many of
them on this side of the Atlantic are no
credit to their country, but the very same
may be said of every other race that has
contributed to people the new world.
Men such as the editor of Truth, who will
never speak but as prejudice dictates,
are worse enemies of the country in which
they profess to glory as citizens, than the
most criminal and degraded of the aban-
doned and impoverished classes of Amer-
ica's great cities.

A REMARKABLE PAPAL UTTER-
ANCE.

The allocution of the Holy Father,
delivered in the consistory of May 23rd,
deserves more than passing attention.
Nay, it calls for careful and even for pro-
found study. His Holiness begins by
drawing the attention of the Sacred
College to the religious pacification of
Prussia. The Holy Father gives God
thanks, in that after long and protracted
negotiations this grave affair has at
length been brought to a happy term.
His whole heart had been set on this
result, to secure which he had,
passing by all secondary consid-
erations, made the salvation of souls
his supreme law and sole guide. The
Supreme Pontiff recalls to the minds
of his illustrious hearers the state of
religion in Prussia before this pacifica-
tion had been secured—dioceses without
bishops, parishes without pastors, semi-
naries without students, multitudes of
Catholics without the consoling and
comforting ministrations of religion.
Anguish had filled his paternal heart
at the sight of such spiritual misery
and destitution. Hence, as Supreme
Pastor of the faithful, he gave every
thought and solicitude to its removal.
Aided by the Bishops and by the leading
Catholic public men, encouraged by the
kindly disposition of the Emperor of
Germany and his government, the Holy
Father was at length enabled to suggest
remedies for the evils complained of.
The suggestions proffered by His Hol-
iness formed the basis of the negotiations,
which, after slow progress and most
mature consideration, led to the happy
settlement already arrived at—a settle-
ment that will, no doubt, be followed by
the complete removal of every grievance
whatsoever complained of by German
Catholics. His Holiness will spare no
effort to bring about a result
so desirable alike from the Catholic and
the German standpoint. The Holy
Father adds that the spectacle pre-
sented by the other states of Germany is
not less consoling—instancing especially
the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt,
whose sovereign has despatched an
envoy to the Vatican to treat of measures
looking to the free exercise of the
Catholic religion. The Holy Father con-
tinues: But our thoughts are not bound-
ed by the limits of Germany. Where-
soever the authority of the Roman Pon-
tiff is recognised—there to extend our
solicitude, our activity, and our vigilance,
while without distinction of race or coun-
try our charity embraces, as it should,
with equal love, all those united by
the bonds of the Catholic faith.
Impelled by this charity, we are striv-
ing to better the condition of Catholics
in other countries, besides those we have
named. We must pray God with fervor,
that in the matters now in hand which
we have enumerated, He may vouch-
safe to grant a crowning success. His
Holiness then comes to his relations
with the Italian kingdom, and his
words on this subject are especially
significant. He says: May this ardent
desire for pacification which animates us
in regard of all peoples profit Italy to
the extent we should desire; this coun-
try which God has so closely bound up
with the Roman Pontificate, and which
the very dictates of nature make so dear
to our heart. For our part, as we have
more than once declared we have long
entertained the ardent desire that
throughout all Italy the public mind
should be set at rest, and that the per-
nicious antagonism towards the Roman
Pontificate should finally disappear,
without prejudice, however, to justice
and to the dignity of the Holy See, out-
raged not so much by the hostility of
the nation as by the conspiracy of the
sects. A peaceful solution of the difficulty
must be sought in a condition of things
wherein the sovereign Pontiff would
be subject to no power and enjoy liberty
the fullest, liberty truly worthy the
name, as every sense of right demands.
This condition of things, if calmly judged,
will not only cause no damage to the
interests of Italy, but prove a powerful
aid for its security and prosperity.

PERSONAL.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. M.
J. Gorman, formerly of Pembroke, has
been called to the bar of Cook Co., Illi-
nois, and has opened his office in Room
30, No. 95 Dearborn St., Chicago. We
can safely recommend Mr. Gorman to
our numerous friends in that great city,
as a gentleman of industry, research and
erudition. He had in a short time
achieved at the Canadian bar a remark-
able success. Seeking, however, a wider
field for his talents, he decided on
removing to Chicago, where, we have no
doubt, his success will be commensurate
with his talents. He brings to the legal
profession in that vast and ever-growing
metropolis every qualification to win him
a wide and extensive practice as well as
the confidence of the public generally.
Mr. Gorman's great natural ability, his
scholarly attainments and his amiability
of character, are certain to secure for
him even in Chicago, where competition
for distinction is so keen, a very high
place in the profession to which he was
an honor in Canada.

We are much pleased to hear of the ap-
pointment of ex-ald. Roque, of Ottawa,
as one of the three Factory Inspectors
for the Province of Ontario. Mr. Roque
is in all respects fully qualified for the
discharge of the duties of this respon-
sible position. We congratulate the
government and the appointee upon
a nomination which will prove satisfac-
tory to the public at large.

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor,
Ontario.

As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the
work of the Catholic Colored Mission of
Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a
suitable school-house and church at the
earliest possible date, all persons who have
received his appeal for help are kindly
requested to fill their lists as soon as con-
venient, and send the proceeds, together
with the benefactors' lists, to the reverend
gentleman. All moneys received will be
immediately acknowledged. Persons not
receiving in due time such acknowl-
edgment, will be pleased to notify Dean
Wagner by postal card. 461-44

ally to the allocution, says that
even according to the liberal press
itself it is an utterance which
under actual circumstances must
be looked on as possessing an excep-
tional importance. The passage relating
to the settlement of the Roman question
must mark a decisive period in the con-
temporaneous history of Italy. Leo XIII.,
vicegerent of the God of Peace, has in
every country inaugurated a policy of
pacification. Everywhere that his gen-
erous efforts have been fairly met, he
has hastened to close religious
troubles, to put a term to
conflicts between the two powers, and
to securing for them the blessings of a
fruitful and enduring harmony. Could
he, the first among Italians, adopt any
other attitude toward this country,
which is his own, this privileged law
of Italy which God has predestined to be
the seat of the Papacy, united to that
country by heaven itself in bonds
strong as they are grateful. If
his enemies themselves hail Leo XIII.
as the Prince of Peace, must he not
feel specially happy to propose and
introduce that peace to the country
which, from its particular situation, must
feel a livelier and more pressing want
thereof than any other? The Pope have
been in every age the great benefactors
of Italy. So long as this country
remained faithful in its alliance with the
Roman Pontificate she derived there-
from glory and profit.

In inviting the Italian nation to re estab-
lish this ancient covenant Leo XIII. strives
to guide it in the true path, to cause it
to resume its historical and providential
mission, from which a nefarious and short-
sighted policy has temporarily alienated
the Italians. This is in fact the purpose
that the Holy Father has had in view from
the very commencement of his Pontifi-
cate. It is now about eight years since
Leo XIII. began to repeat to Italy, each
time addressing himself with more and
more insistence to that country, that his
supreme interest commanded him to put
an end to the deleterious and dolorous
conflict which divides and weakens the
nation, that the independence of the Holy
See fully and effectually guaranteed is
not only not incompatible with national
greatness and independence, but would
be thereof the crowning glory. What
will be the result of this appeal for
peace and reconciliation? The neces-
sities and the dangers of the situation, as
well internal as external, impose its
acceptance as an imperative patriotic
duty. Italy has besides to deal in this
work of pacification with a Pontiff who
is by excellence a man of peace and of
wisdom, before whom all Europe bows
with admiration and respect.

The will of the true Italian people is
now beginning to manifest itself, day by
day, in more unmistakable terms, proving
the existence of a general desire for
peace. Never was there a more propi-
tious occasion than the present. Will
the actual rulers of Italy persevere in
their criminal blindness and obstinacy?
Will they in the face of history assume
the terrible responsibility of having failed
to render their country the greatest and
most signal service?

PERSONAL.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. M.
J. Gorman, formerly of Pembroke, has
been called to the bar of Cook Co., Illi-
nois, and has opened his office in Room
30, No. 95 Dearborn St., Chicago. We
can safely recommend Mr. Gorman to
our numerous friends in that great city,
as a gentleman of industry, research and
erudition. He had in a short time
achieved at the Canadian bar a remark-
able success. Seeking, however, a wider
field for his talents, he decided on
removing to Chicago, where, we have no
doubt, his success will be commensurate
with his talents. He brings to the legal
profession in that vast and ever-growing
metropolis every qualification to win him
a wide and extensive practice as well as
the confidence of the public generally.
Mr. Gorman's great natural ability, his
scholarly attainments and his amiability
of character, are certain to secure for
him even in Chicago, where competition
for distinction is so keen, a very high
place in the profession to which he was
an honor in Canada.

We are much pleased to hear of the ap-
pointment of ex-ald. Roque, of Ottawa,
as one of the three Factory Inspectors
for the Province of Ontario. Mr. Roque
is in all respects fully qualified for the
discharge of the duties of this respon-
sible position. We congratulate the
government and the appointee upon
a nomination which will prove satisfac-
tory to the public at large.

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor,
Ontario.

As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the
work of the Catholic Colored Mission of
Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a
suitable school-house and church at the
earliest possible date, all persons who have
received his appeal for help are kindly
requested to fill their lists as soon as con-
venient, and send the proceeds, together
with the benefactors' lists, to the reverend
gentleman. All moneys received will be
immediately acknowledged. Persons not
receiving in due time such acknowl-
edgment, will be pleased to notify Dean
Wagner by postal card. 461-44

We sincerely regret to chronicle the
death of the Right Rev. Mgr. Power, V.
G., of the diocese of Halifax, which took
place in that city on the 22nd inst. The
distinguished and lamented prelate had
been for some months suffering from
heart disease. Still his death was
sudden and unexpected. He rose at
six on the morning of his death, cele-
brated mass at seven, breakfasted, went
down town, and returning to the Glebe
House, lay down and in a few minutes
died. He was in his last moments sur-
rounded by His Grace Archbishop
O'Brien and his priests. Mgr. Power,
who had attained his fifty-ninth year, was
one of the best known of the priests in the
Maritime Provinces, and was beloved of
clergy and people. No sooner was his
death announced than telegrams of con-
dolence began to pour in upon His Grace
from all quarters. In this good priest,
who several times filled the trying posi-
tion of administrator of the diocese, His
Grace loses a valued friend and coad-
jutor. We sincerely condole with him
in his loss and affliction, and humbly
pray the God of mercy, whom the
deceased so long and so faithfully served,
to grant the departed soul light, peace
and refreshment.

TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA-
TION.

The Toronto Ministerial Association,
composed of Ministers of various denom-
inations, have been making themselves
peculiarly ridiculous within the last
few days. Christians, of course, are
obliged to keep holy the Lord's day or
Sunday. The Catholic church prescribes
the manner in which the day should be
sanctified, as the day itself is of ecclesi-
astical appointment as a holy day.
Under the old law, the Sabbath was
ordered to be kept holy,
that is, the twenty-four hours from
sunset on Friday till sunset on
Saturday. There is evidence in the
Sacred volume, that the obligation of
keeping the seventh day holy ceased
with the establishment of Christianity,
and the writings of the early Fathers of
the Church make it clear that at a very
early period, probably by the Apostles
themselves, the first day of the week, on
Sunday, was observed by Christian
assemblies for the purpose of adoration
of God. But there is no evidence that
the day was appointed to be kept as a
holy day in place of the Sabbath except
by the authority of the Catholic Church
for this is not stated either by the
Fathers or by Holy Scripture. Hence
the absurdity of the resolution passed
unanimously by the Ministerial Associa-
tion will be seen. It was moved by
Reverend Mr. Milligan, and seconded
by Rev. Mr. Burton, that the observance
of the "Sabbath" meaning thereby the
Sunday, rests on no "other basis than
the Divine command to keep the Sab-
bath." Sabbath observance occupying
place in the decalogue proves it not
part of those temporary insti-
tutions peculiar to Judaism, but that
it is of perpetual obligation, and therefor
vital to the life and power of true reli-
gion in all ages and under all circum-
stances." After all the loud protestation
of the sects, that the scripture alone
is to be appealed to in proof of Christian-
ity, and doctrine, we find an impor-
tant body of Ministers of nearly all
the Protestant denominations unani-
mously resting their case in
"vital matter of true religion," upon
the usage of the Catholic Church.
And this resolution is moved
one who but lately endeavored
prove a Catholic cardinal to be
in intellect, because he regarded an-
quity, as manifested by patristic writ-
ing, "as the great exponent of the doctrine
of Christianity." The evidence of
Milligan's weakness of intellect does
lie in the appeal to Church authority
but in the attempt to maintain oppo-
site and contradictory doctrines at the same
time.

But the Ministerial Association could
not let the occasion pass without man-
ifesting their intolerance and bigotry.
We not long since had occasion
recall the glorious record of the Jesuits
in every country where they located
themselves, in advancing the interests
of religion and the welfare of society
general, we need not repeat here what
that order has done in Mexico in
cause of education and national advan-
cement. We desire only to point out
hypocrisy of the Ministerial Association
who proclaim themselves on other oc-
asions "Friends of Religious Liberty,"
whereas they take occasion to rejoyce
unanimously when religious liberty
violated in Mexico. They declare
resolution that they especially rejoice
the expulsion of the Jesuits from
country.

"Hath God need of your lie that
should speak deceitfully for Him? I
hypocrite shall come before His face."

PICNIC AT PARKHILL.—Those
wish to spend a pleasant day
attend the Catholic picnic in Park-
hill on Dominion Day.