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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900 Elitor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Loades, Oat:

Disr Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congravulate you upon the manner in which it is published. Its master and form are both good: and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend

be faithful, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.
Yours faithfully in Arch, of Larissa
†D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa

London, Saturday, Dec 7, 1901 ANARCHISTIC MEETING PRO-HIBITED.

A London (Eng.) despatch states that an Anarchistic meeting, the purpose of which was to laud the Anarchists of Chicago who made a murderous attack upon the police with bombs, and were executed for the crime, was stopped by the intervention of the police. The celebration was to have been held on Nov. 29, the anniversary of the execution of the Anarchists. We trust this is an indication that the Government will not allow Anarchistic demonstrations to take place hereafter in Eng-

LEO XIII.

There is no credit to be given to the oft-repeated reports to the effect that Pope Leo XIII. is constantly dying. He is of course of such an age that it is naturally to be supposed that he is growing feeble, and this fact gives an opportunity to the sensational newspaper reporters to tell something which will be readily credited, by the invention of stories concerning the Holy Father's approaching death. He gives interviews regularly, and talks earnestly and most intelligently of the affairs of France, Germany and other nations. Stories also to the effect that Cardinal Rampolla is at present practically the Pope, are not to be believed. The Pope himself still governs the Church de facto as well as de jure, and stories to the contrary are merely invented for the purpose of injuring Cardinal Rampol a, if he can be injured by them, which is most improbable.

FRENCH POPULATION.

taken up seriously the question of the Faith is now going on at Washington. natural atmosphere around the Church smallness of the annual increase of the It is announced that the Committee appopulation of the country. At the beginning of the last century the popula- should be made will attempt to meet tion of France was 26,000,000, and it is. the views of those who wish for a revisnow 38,000,000, whereas during the same | ion by making a modified statement of period Germany has increased from doctrine which will not change vitally 15,000,000 to 56,000,000, and England any of the doctrines now taught in the from 12,000,000 to 41,000,000. Sena- Westminster Confession. It is hard to tor Bernard proposed the appointment see how the views of the advocates of of a special Parliamentary Committee revision will be met unless vital to seek means of increasing the birth changes be made especially in regard rate and diminishing the mortality. to the doctrines of reprobation and prethe desires of patriotism.

THE SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Some commotion has been caused in Protestant church circles by a resolution of the W. C. T. U. of Ontario passed at a meeting held at Stratford during the month of November in which it was resolved that "the members of the W. C. T. U. will decline to use fermented wine while receiving the sacrament, and will advocate the use of individual communion cups." A writer in the Globe from Brandon, Manitoba, objects strongly to this resolution, as

"Now, sir: I would like to ask the Lord because the wine is fermented. I hold that the wine used by our Savior thing that Christ never authorized are ce and to be pitied for their ignorar in trying to alter Christ's

There is no doubt that the Manitoba writer is correct. The wine used by Christ in instituting the sacrament of the Eucharist was undoubtedly the fermented wine in common use, and this is signified by the Greek word oinos used by the Evangelists and by St. Paul in their account of the institution of the sacrament. This is the wine spoken of in St. Luke, i, 15: vii, 33: Rom. xiv, impracticable." 21: Eph. v. 18: 1 Tim. iii, 8: v, 23: Titus ii. 3. etc.

Yet when it is considered that there is no change admitted to take place in the sacramental bread and wine, by virtue of the words of Christ, which are held by Protestants generally to have no effect further than to institute a memorial of Christ, it does not seem to be of much importance what kind of wine is used by Protestants in the sacrament, and in this sense the W. C. T. U. have just as much right to change the usage instituted by Christ as they have to adopt the principle of private interpretation of the Scripture in other matters. Every one is thus given the freedom to understand the words of Scripture in the sense it best pleases him to adopt. We have known a kind of syrup made of boiled raisins or grapes to be used in certain churches as a substitute for the wine commanded by Christ; and in some places even water has been used by very strict teetotalers, in the exercise of their religious liberty.

A BARBAROUS ACTION.

A despatch from Cracow to the London (Eng.) Daily Mail states that there has been a wholesale flogging of Polish children by Prussian schoolmasters owing to the refusal of the children at Wezsenia to learn the Catechism in German. It would seem that this barbarous action must have been taken owing to orders received from the Government, as it is difficult to account for its suddenness on any other hypothesis, and the officials have caused many persons who upheld the children's course to be arrested and sentenced to imprisonment, and to be put in chains for from one month to two years for insulting Government officials. The of the schoolmasters and almost caused = a seri-

riot, as parents and relatives of the children assembled in large crowds in front of the schools, violently denouncing the authorities. The Polish newspapers are indignant at these outrages. Nothing can more conduce to hatred of the Government than such an attempt to suppress the language of the people by force. If the Poles were let alone, they would probaccord, as soon as it would be clear to them that a knowledge of German is may become prosperous; but they are the more determined not to be Germanized, in proportion to the strength of Review, speaking on this very subject, the determination of the Government said to Germanize them.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

The work of revision of the West-The French Chamber of Deputies has minster or Paesbyterian Confession of pointed to consider what changes The proposal was signed by 133 Sena-terition, as these are exceedingly objectors, and was accepted by M. Waldeck- tionable to those who desire a change. Rousseau in the name of the Govern- In regard to the damnation of non-elect ment. Among the causes assigned for infants it is almost certain that the the abnormally small increase is the new revision will allow all persons system of baby farming, under which either to hold or reject this doctrine, the percentage of mortality is exceed- and we may take it as probable that ingly high. The reports for the most something of the same kind will be done recent years show a decided improve- in regard to the other doctrines men- took place at Insterburg, East Prussia, ment over the earlier periods, but this tioned. But it is very questionable and in which Lieut. Blaskowitz was improvement is not sufficient to satisfy whether this course will be favored by shot and killed, has created a great sena majority of Presbyterians throughout the country. If we understand their wishes they do not desire the difficulty to be got over by an evasion which leaves the revealed truth in doubt. God revealed the truth that it tion. should be taught without quibbles, and not that it should be concealed under a meaningless agglomeration of words, which every one may interpret as he

pleases. THE ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT.

vessels boyestted in the ports of the authority have they the right to refuse to sit at the communion table of our cess that was anticipated by the prime movers in this matter, nor indeed persons undertaking to substitute some- versal refusal of the workingmen to lade the Colonel of the regiment was severewhere there exists a strong anti-British for allowing the duel to take place. feeling. The hope was entertained that

the French ports of Havre, Marseilles, displayed a fierce anti-British feeling, would give strong support to the proposed boycott, but the dockers' associations at these ports have all given answer to the effect that the purpose aimed at is "noble, but quixotic and

Mons. Feuillade, Treasurer of the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce, writes: "It would only paralyze the life of the French ports if such a measure were even temporarily put into action, be sides working more injustice to Continental manufacturers and agriculturists than harm to British commerce. Moreover, many vessels bearing flags of other nations are really British. Thus the whole idea belongs to the domain of visionaries and is so regarded

at our ports." The Paris Temps, speaking of the

failure of the plan, says: "It seems after all that reports of British commercial degeneration are somewhat premature, since the indusleaders at the Continental ports almost unanimously acknowledge their prosperity stands or falls with the English merchant marine.

Notwithstanding all this, delegates of the Amsterdam dockers have sailed for America with the hope of inducing American dockers to fall in with their views, and it is said they tell with much exultation of successes they have met with on the continent of Europe. It is difficult to see, however, where these successes have been achieved.

THE DECLINE OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

The Congregationalists and Episcopalians of the United States, and the Anglicans of England, are alarmed at the fact that recruits for the ministry are falling off to such an extent as to make it very doubtful whether a generation hence there will be clergymen enough to supply the wants of these denominations.

The fact is generally considered to be the more inexplicable as it is seriously asserted that it is not necessary now that a clergy should believe the dostrines laid down in the standards of his those who take this view of the matter, very reason that the great falling off has occurred.

It is not to be expected that young men of houesty, ability and energy will solemnly devote their lives to the propagation of a form of religion which in one breath teaches a system of doctrine as being divinely revealed, and with another leaves every one free to believe or not as he sees fit. On the other ably wish to learn German of their own hand, such young men must be shocked when they find their Church claiming obedience to its decrees, as having necessary for them in order that they divine authority, and yet not enforcing

A recent issue of the London Saturday

"The Church appears always too much afraid of the modern temper either to guide or resist it, afraid to claim the submission of the will, or the sacrifice of her children's selves. A Church which ceases to be feared, ceases Were there a more superfailure to find for the religious life.'

there is no serious hope of a future life scatter also into the States. of happiness and reward, or a fear of such a fear cannot exist where there is Boers. no solid basis of faith, or where the sois a matter of doubt.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

The recent duel between Lieut. Hilderbrand and Lieut. Blaskowitz, which sation in Germany which may go far toward the suppression of duelling by the laws, the more particularly as it is the general feeling that this duel was carried out with no shadow of justifica-

Lieut. Blaskowitz, while in a state of intoxication, had grossly insulted Lieut. The attempt of a number of Amster- to the officer whom he had insulted. dam dockers to have British trading The matter being brought, however, civilized world in punishment of the decided that the only reparation which blotting out of the two Book Republies could be made was by a duel, which was

Boulogne, La Rochelle, Dunkirk and form of an interpellation by Herr Has-Bordeaux, all of which have recently serman, who asked what the Government is doing to prevent duels in the future. General Von Goseler, the Minister

of War, in reply said that the Council of Honor ought to have arranged a compromise, when Lieut. Blaskowitz offered to apologize. It was stated likewise that the Emperor had investigated the matter carefully, and had arrived at the conclusion that the Government's directions for the course to be pursued in such cases had not been followed in this case. The Emperor orders also that the Government's directions shall be followed implicitly in future cases.

In former years, the Emperor has appeared to be favorable to the settlement of officers' quarrels by the duel; and from General Von Goseler's answer it appears that he is still favorable to the duel under certain circumstances; but his views are, certainly, very much modified from those which he has formerly entertained. No doubt he has been strongly influenced by the unchangeable attitude of the Catholic Church in condemnation of duels, as there is no other influence so mighty at work in this direction. But the fatal effect of the recent duel has gone far toward showing the right of the Catholic Church's attitude, and has had much influence on the Reichstag, and their influence may extend to the Emperor, his Cabinet, and the army officers so as to put an end to duelling in the long run.

General Von Goseler was quite apologetic in his reply to Herr Basserman, saying:

"An officer, like any citizen, is subject to the penal provisions of the law. In 1897 there were four duels in the army, in 1898 three, in 1899 eight, in 1900 four, and in 1901 five. This shows in 1899 eight, in that a good tone predominates among the officers. In civilian circles a duel is not regarded with the same serious ness with which it is viewed in the We must publicly recognize the army. We must publicly recognize the fact that officers, as a rule, meet insults with dignity and composure."

Considering that within the past few Church. It does not seem to occur to years there have been quite a number of instances wherein officers have shown that it is, in a great measure, for this an aggressively domineering disposition, we cannot agree with all that General Von Goseler has said; but we may hope, that inasmuch as all this is equivalent to a promise that there will be an improvement in this respect, there may be a great diminution in future, both in the number of duels, and of instances of military bullying of ness, thereby accruing to him, gave them civilians.

THE YUKON CONSPIRACY.

A wild story has been going the round of the papers for the last two weeks to the effect that the secret service detectives have discovered a plot liberal-minded Presbyterian minister of in the Yukon to get into that region this city, and its purpose, as will be 2,000 Boer sympathizers from Puget Sound, to seize the banks and mines of the Yukon region, and send the money attribute to the Irish themselves the thus raised to the Transvaal to aid the Boers in their resistance to the British forces. It was not expected, so the story runs, to hold the British Yukon Mr. Gilmore on the right shoulders: against all comers, but the difficulty of natural atmosphere around the Church of England, we should not hear of a getting British troops through Amerimen for the ministry or can territory via Skaguay was relied on to cause a delay of some weeks dur-Without religious fervor, applicants ing which the plotters could lay their for the ministry must become few; and plans, put the money into a secure there will be no religious fervor where place in American territory, and then

punishment for sin. Such a hope or be sent to South Africa to help the

called "higher criticism" has destroyed plausible side, and wild though it apthe belief in the divine authority of pears at first sight to have been, was of religion. A Church Ministry is a not altegether beyond the possibility of thing meaningless where the future life | being attempted and of even being tem-

the night He instituted the supper was fermented wine. Therefore, I say that was to destroy British trade by a unior unlade British vessels in all ports by the Emperor William least covertly encouraged by the Amer-

in the Reichstag on November 27 in the territory into the United States. What adds to their confidence is the fact that there is a debatable territory over which it would be almost necessity for British troops to pass to enter the gold territory. The conspirators appear to have thought that they could so manage matters as to prevent the United States Government from permitting the troops from passing over this territory soon enough to prevent whatever purpose the conspirators have in view.

We have no reason to suppose that the Americans in the Yukon have, in general, any desire to sympathize practically with these malcontents, but it in the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with general, any desire to sympathize praccannot be concealed that some would be found who would readily give their sympathy and support to any movement which might lead to the annexation of the territory to the United States; and the conspirators have certainly aimed at getting such sympathy.

An order was established under the name of the Order of the Midnight Sun which issued an appeal to the citizens of Skaguay showing the disadvantages of their being under an "alien Government," whereby is meant the Government of Canada.

This document concludes by offering Skaguay a price which ought in their estimation to induce them to aid the conspiracy.

"Help us and Skaguay will be the Key City in deed as well as in name. She will be the supply point for the whole Yukon Basin. Smelters will be built: business and all kinds of industries will come; Government buildings will be erected. We will have a dry dock, machine ships, a naval station, a population of 10,000 to 15,000, and a rade with the interior of 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 a year and the respect of the world.

It would appear that there is no longer any fear that the plans of the conspirators can be brought to such an issue as to obtain for them even a temporary success.

According to another account which is given by an American miner named R. L. Pinney, the whole scheme was laid by two gamblers who devised the revolution to fill their pockets. They took advantage of such discontent as they had observed in the territory to induce the malcontents to give them money. The membership fee of the Order of the Midnight Sun was \$15, and one pack-horse driver named Chambers being made to believe that the railroad would be destroyed by the revolutionists, and his fortune would be secure through the increase of busi-\$3,000. The gamblers, it is said, never intended to start a revolution.

THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.

The following letter, which was sent some months ago to the Outlook, is by a seen from its sentiments, is to set right the views of those mistaken people who poverty and want of commerical prosperity of that oppressed country. The blame for all this is placed by the Rev. London Junction, Ont., Canada.

getting British troops through American territory via Skaguay was relied on to cause a delay of some weeks during which the plotters could lay their plans, put the money into a secure place in American territory, and then scatter also into the States.

The money and gold, it is said, would be sent to South Africa to help the Boers.

The scheme was not without its plausible side, and wild though it appears at first sight to have been, was not altegether beyond the possibility of being attempted and of even being temporarily successful. We must bear in mind that there have been schemes in the past which were quite as wildly improbable of success as the one here outlined, but which were, nevertheless, attempted.

There have been already accounts of conspiracies in the Yukon, especially in the year 1898 and 1899. It is positively said that in 1899 there was aplot to kill all the Canadian officials in twa not entirely imaginary, was frusted by the vigilance of the Mounted Police, and the Canadian Government actually sent troops to the Territory to suppress any outbreak which might occur. It does not appear, however, that there was much danger to be expected.

In we been a reader and admirer of your part of state, read it with pleasure and profit and the homes of not a few who is a twelf each of said, and have introduced in not the homes of not a few who is a twelf words freedmand that the momes of not a few was in reference to the spirit of single state, and but few exceptions. If an pleased to say, I find but few exceptions in the state, and the appears of said words of recommendation, in such cases have in state, carel with pleasure and profit said specially unjust to those concerned, is found in your editorial on "Sail the Negro be subjected," in the magazine for May. In giving interaction, in the measure of make clear your contention that it is most undestrable and, indeed, dangerous of interaction, in the measure of make clear your openies in the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subje I have been a reader and admirer of your paper for some years, and have introduced it into the homes of not a few who. I

actually sent troops to the Territory to suppress any outbreak which might occur, littlederbrand, so that when sober he remembered nothing of the occurrence. He expressed his sorrow for the offence when he was informed of it, and was honorably willing to make any apology to the officer whom he had insulted. The matter being brought, however, before the Court of Honor, this Court decided that the only reparation which could be made was by a duel, which was accordingly fought, with the result that Libut. Blaskowitz was shot and killed. A court-martial subsequently held over Lieut. Hilderbrand condemned him to two years' imprisonment; and the Colonel of the regiment was severely encouraged by the Emparor William for allowing the duel to take place.

The matter was also brought forward a move toward bringing the Yakon and their problems after last year's observa-

tion and research among the people in question. I challenge any mu to refute the scatement that the Irish peasantry have shown themselves to be the most liberty-loving, intelligent approach as springs of any that the sef whom we read in history. This will be referred to indirectly in what followed by the presence of this mass of understanding the presence of this mass of unslighted by the presence of this mass of unslighted by the presence of this mass of un-As to your statement that the "rich commercial possibilities" of Ireland have been slighted by the presence of this mass of unsaheded peasanty. I cannot write too strong. It has following brief statement of facts and references will show that it is, to say the least, absolutely out of keeping with fact. Ireland, at one time promised to become the leader in one united kingdom's commercial industries; indeed, in many respects, she was easily first, but the greed and injustice of the ruling Englishmen combined to destroy almost enumely the splendid prospects. As early as the first half of the seventeenth century we find that acts of Parliament were passed to destry the trade of Ireland 30 that England might be the gainer. Even English writers unbinsingly set shis forth. Sir William Temple, writing in 1673, as to how Ireland should be ruled stated that

"Regard must be had to those points wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with that of England, in which case the Irish trade anght to be declined, to give way to that of England. In which case the Irish trade anght to be declined, to give way to that of England. What would Dr. Lyman Abbott thick of this over against his splendid article on "Law and Government" that appeared two weeks ago! Anderson and Freude write along the same lines. The first great blow struck was in connection wish the cattle and provision trade in the time of Charles II. By 18 Car. II cap. 2, and 3. Car. II cap. 2, the importation of all cattle, sheep and swine was prohibited. But the resourcefulsees of the Irish soon found a market outside. This encouraged Irish shipping which grew abace. The very generous and fair-minded (b English ruler amended the Navigation Act which gave equal privileges and ordain d that no European articles should be imported into the colonies except from English and in ships built in English and manned by English sailors; and secondly that no articles should be brought from the colonies to Europe without being first unladen in English ports. This is found in 15 Car. II cap 7, passed in 1663.

The woollen industry which has done much

ports. This is found in 10 car. II cap I: passes in 1663.

The woollen industry which has done much for England was built up at the expense of the more successful manufacture of such fabrics in Ireland. When the English manufactures aw that they were going to be left behind by the people of the sister Isle, they prationed the King (William III), who replied that he would de all in his power to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland. Mr. Fronte writes of the subsequent Acts of 1669 in no uncertain way and shows that they destroyed the woollen trade of Ireland that was just growin I reland. A duty of \$5 percent, was imposed on I rish cotton fabrics going into English by Acts 15, Car. II. c. 5; 3 and 4 Anne, c. 4 and 4 and 5 William and Mary. This was not all. Further restrictions were put on, and to crown this high handed English tyranny English cotton was sent loto Ircland on 19 per cent duty. What trade could stand this? The beer and malt industry suffered in a similar way. I rish articles were excluded from England waile English articles were sent into Ireland at a nominal duty. This does not tilt the cup of such iniquitous legislation, for by 9 Anne, c. 12, the Irish were prohibited from innocting hops from any country but Great Britain.

Britain.

Now, sirs, how does this array of facts comfort with your statement that the mass of "un schooled" Irish have prevented commerce is schooled. Irish have prevented commerce and the spen of the school of

Now, sirs, how does this array of facts comfort with your statement that the mass of "unschooled" Irish have prevented commerce in the land? When a nation's trade has been destroyed and the rivals given time to establish theirs it is no easy matter to revive it.

If Irish commerce was destroyed by English legislation instead of by the "unschooled" peasantry; the "rich agricultural possibilities" were seriously interfered with by English law and despotic procedure. Dr. Lyman Abbott it, his splendid articles on twentieth century problems put it well when he termed that form of official government called "bureacracy" a bastard for which no philosopher can find a defense. In terms almost as plain he seathed plutocracy or the rule of the rich. Now, sirs, you will be prepared for what is to follow when I state that de facto I reland has been languishing under a piturcratic bureaucracy, the most unjust, cruel and relentless combination outside of Russia—or hell. In the first place the good soil of Ireland is boing tilled in a manner that would do credit to any people, despite the disabilities the peasants are under. Travelless often go through the semi-barren districts and, noticing the poverty of the people in such parts, conclude they are thriftiess. But if any short-comings can be shown in connection with agriculture the reason is not far to seek. The land-tenure system of ireland has been and is the worst in the English-speaking world to-day. The landlord was given almost unlimited power, which he used, as a rule, in the most relentless manner. In England and the short term lease has prevailed but in Ireland there is a system called "ten antight" under which a holder may remain on his farm as long as he pays the rent, but the landlord had power, until a few years ago heilandlord nau powers to raise the ren't as often and as he pleased. Near Bailymna, in trim, there are many small farmers up unreclaimed land with hovels upo ago for \$35 per 30 acres per year, their diligence and at their own expe their diligence and at their own expet is, they built better houses and recla land: their reward from year to yea increase in the rent, until a tew years were actually paying \$212 per 30 year, and this on their own improved the result of their own hard work, been the rule in Ireland, to which in which the poor peasant was goaded by the inhuman demons and their impious agents. To-day the situation is not much better. True, there are land laws that some misguided people consider the, best in the world, and land commissions to fix fair rents; but the chief land commission to which the land-lords appeal when judgments do not please them, is made up of landlords flunkeys who receive enormous salaries for taking the poor peasants in mey to put into the pockets of the landlords. Since the direct power of the landlords, where the change is the landlords of the landlords. Since the direct power of the landlords. The gricultural districts, where there was formerly so much troubs, where there was formerly so much troubs, where there was formerly are showing the innate ability of these humble and industrious peasants.

innate ability of these humble and industrious peasants.

The misgovernment of Ireland to day by that plutocracy bureaucracy is a dark blot on the escutcheon of humanity. The official corruption and injustice are equalled only in Russia. I shall show this in the concrete in my coming book. The only exception worth mentioning is that of the Gongested District's Board, the officials of which are doing muca book work for the poor passantry. Note the admissions made in Westminster on jury packing in Ireland and the over taxation of the country, amounting to \$10,000,000 per year; also on the useless public works erected under the Board of Works.

Gentlemen, many wrongs are crying for re-

Gentlemen, many wrongs are crying for redress. With thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Banediction.

The air is heavy with incense. On the great altar countless lights lose themselves in the fragrant haze, and are massed together in one golden glory. The rays of the monstrance shine Divine Guest had robed Himself in the grandeur unseen before of human eyes. From the organ a soft sweet melody flows, as of angelic choirs, until that, too, melts into the solemn silence over all. The people are hushed and bowed, awaiting Slowly, as the Sacred Host is raised on high, every formis involuntary prostrate. In that moment a gentle hand is laid upon our heads; the tender blue eyes the Nazarene look down upon us; His voice speaks lovingly through the ages, "Suffer little children to come ages, "Suffer little children to continue me." And He blesses us as the children of old, while the angels cluster amound, as once the Apostles saint and the sinner, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, who knee tremblingly side by side -we all are His children. In that moment ever is lifted near to heaven, every In that moment every soul is bared to the glance that saved Peter, and in that moment His peace He gives to us, His place He leaves to us. Not as the world giveth does He give.

PROSPECTS OF CATHOLICISM.

Rev. Dr. William Barry's Fxcellent Article on the Topic in the National

Ch

In the London National Review for October may be found an article from the pen of Rev. Dr. Barry which should be given wide circulation. Attention is particularly called to the following:

far, then, as the historical Christian faith is concerned, the reformers have ended, not mended it. Their or-linances have been resolved into dinances have preaching, preaching into doubt, doubt worship of Nature. into a worship of Nature. Prof. Haeckel, in his unceremonious manner, Haeckel, in his unceremonious manner, terms this middle stage "pseudo-Christianity," and I fear the addition, harsh as it sounds, can scarcely be refuted. Viewing the strict Protestant theology first to last, we perceive it as a dissolving process, in which the three Church, Bible and Redeemer — were great objects of primitive belief—successively explained away. The Catholic Church has gained at

its expense. Four centuries—a long chapter in the world's history—prove that Rome, however charged ruption, keeps the heart of religion still beating. The Gospel that she restill beating. ceived she preaches yet. Her faithful are orthodox Christians, while the rebels, as she foretold them, who separated from her in that name, have shorn it of divinity, and-strange paradox !- are indignant with her be she insists that the Bible is truly God's Word and Jesus of Nazareth His Son. Her faith has not changed, and its permanence is the measure of their defec-tion. If Luther or Calvin could have foreseen the state of things when they broke away, would it not have left them amazement. And, observe the more it is urged that Roman officials the more it is urged that Roman omerats are, or have been, a scandal to their high calling; that genius is not to be found in Catholic apologists, or insight and ability among bishops and elergy; so much the more conclusive in our ar gument in favor of a secret divine inence which would not suffer its pur pose to be undone by such weak and

needy instruments.

For it is not by the inertia of dead custom, but amid warfare without ceas ing that Catholic dogma has been pre served against Jansenists, philosophers, revolutionaries, and the terrific onslaught of atheistic science. No man will pretend that the Church has folded her arms and turned aside from battle Doomed to health, but rated not to lie," she has brought down into this new century her creed and practice, the same in all essentials, and even in lanthat we may study in the pages Tertullian or Cyprian; in brief, it is ntiquity which cannot be laid away in a tomb, but is living an immortal life as much at home in Chicago, or San Fran eisco, as it was in Alexandria or in the

Rome of the Cæsars.

The Church, let it never be forgotten, fills the whole Christian time, is its central fact, and yet shows no sign of decrepitude. It is the one cosmopolitan power on earth; and if Christ came to power on earth; and it Christ came to establish a visible kingdom, this must be its head and front. Dogma within, discipline without; a divine ritual bind-ing them together; certainly nothing so wonderful, no policy so mysterious,

can be adduced in comparison from any age or civilization. And for the last hundred years this unparalleled system has stood upon free and public suffrage; has stood upon free and party association it is the largest voluntary association ever beheld, yet more intimately con-nected in head and members than wher the Pope disposed of Europe as its sovereign lord. To exhaust these considerations is not easy, nor can it be requisite.

pass on to the goal to which they point Seeing that we live in times of a wide spread falling away from the ideas and laws by which men professed to govern

their conduct until yesterday, it is na tural for a religious spirit to inquire i the battle is lost and Christianit doomed. He musters in thought wha remains of its fighting squadrons. I banners of Luther and Calvin float Th the breeze, but over a deserted camp Confusion reigns in the once service lines of Protestantism, which, instead of defending the Bible, are tearing i text to pieces, denying its authorit and scattering its leaves among th Korans, Upanishads, and Avestas mere Eastern speculations. A Unita ian blight has fallen on the very b lief in Christ; He is no longer the su refuge from doubt and trouble, Himself the storm-centre of contraversy and a sign to be contradicted Nor does it appear that the captains the host are more confident than t rank and file. Much talk has sudder sprung up about "the Church"—m isters, it is said, may be perplexed, t "the Church" holds an unchangi creed. If so, why does she not product and calm the minds of her minister And what is this "Church?" Is sinfallible or indefectible that should advant the should be s should advance her high pretensi here private judgment was the co How will she establish her claim?

etive warfare against unbelief of not be resumed.

That Presbyterians and non-Confe ists should exalt the Church as endo with some dogmatic power binding individuals, is but one instance of change anticipated scores of years fore it happened by intelligent obsers. From the religion of a Book, ever sacred—from a literary p service, and a sort of Sunday diagra the devout have been rudely awak by the great wind of criticism w has smitten the four corners of house together. "Bible Christian independent of a Divine witness ou its covers, has come to an end, and But the reli t the Reformation. man hears on all sides of a "Chu which was once the emptiest word vocabulary, now he is told of its pr atives, its commission, its assuragainst deadly error. It is a tea Church; or, as the enemy exclai is Sacerdotalism come to life Above all is it so in the English munion, where efforts the most v and persevering fail to arrest the of these Catholic traditions, an

the Bible? Then we have got in magic ring and seem to be prisoner

sophism. Until the net is broken