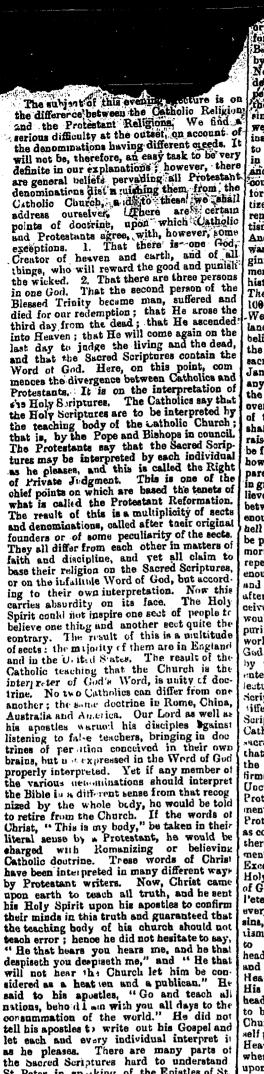
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 1.1-



prophet. David, "And in sin did my other conceive me:" (Cathol c believe that is nat in and all actual are c armitted be The subject of this evening, souther is on the difference between the Catholic Religion. We find a serious difficulty at the outset, on account of the difference between the Catholic Keining and the Protestant Religions. We find a serious difficulty at the outset, on account of the denominations having different ereds. It will not be, therefore, an easy task to be very definite in our explanations; however, there are general beliefs pervaling all Protestant denominations dist a missing them from the Catholic Church, a dato these we shall address ourselver, if there are certain points of doctrint, upon which Catholic and Protestants agree, with, however, some Another "difference : The Catholio religion was instituted by Christian the be-ginning ; the Protestant religions were commenced by, individuals we can be seen in the histories of the various religions of all nations. The Methodists not long ago celebrated the 109th anniversary of their institution by John Wesley, the minister of the Church of Eng land. Another difference : Protestants do not believe in anointing the sick in danger of death ; the Catholics do, and base their faith in this sacrament on the words of the Apostle St. James, (5th chap. 14th and 15th verse). Is any man sick amongst you, let him bring in the priests of the Church and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord. And the prayer of the faith shall save the sick man, and the Lord shall raise him up ; and if he be in sins, they shall be forgiven him. What consoling words and how great is the mercy of Gc1 to have prepared for the dying soul a sacrament so rich in grace. Another difference : Catholics believe that after this life there is a middle state between heaven and hell where souls not good enough to go to heaven or bad enough to go hell are detained for some time that they may be purified from the stains of sin, the guilt of mortal sin being forgiven in this life by true repentance that they may be holy and pure enough to be engulied in the initial sanctity and purity of God. The Protestands say that ufter death there is only heaven or hell to receive the soul. If this were the case few would be found holy enough without any purification from the stains of this wicked world to enter into heaven ; hut our merciful God, wishing all to besaved, basprovided means by which the imperfect can be purified to enter heaven. We have not time in a short ecture to bring up proofs from the Sacred Scriptures to prove all our positions. Another lifference : Catholics retain nine books of Scripture which the Protestants reject. Catholics believe that there are seven sucraments instituted by Christ, and that they convey sanctifying grace to the soul. These are Baptism, Con-firmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony. The Protestants profess to have only two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Some Protestants do not look upon these sacraments as conferring grace on the soul and think that there is no regenerating grace in the Sacrament of Baptism, though Christ has said, Except a man be regenerated in water and the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom of God, (John, 3rd chap. 3rd verse), and St. l'eter says, "Do p mance, and be baptized every one of you for the remission of your sins," (Acts 11. 37th verse.) So bap-uism remits sins. The next difference to which we will allude is the headship of the Church, which Catholics and Protestants believe is Christ reigning in Heaven, the founder and invisible head of His Church. But there must be a visible head and chief director, some man on earth, to be the head ruler and director of His Church. The Catholics say that Christ Himwhen he said to Peter, " thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my Church, I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom f Heaven, feed my lambs feed my sheep." Whatever power was given to Peter was given to his successors, viz, the Bishops of Rome. The Protestants hold that the ruler of a State may be head of the Church ; they accordingly constitute themselves heads of their churches in their own countries, not only rulers in temporal things but also in spiritual, the appointment of Bishops deciding controversies and the like. The Queen of England is conidered the head of the church in England; The Czar of Russia, in Russia, and even the Grand Turk of Constantinople, head of Islamism. Then come the temporary headof conferences or even pastors of each con gregation. The Catholics believe that the visible head of the Church of Christ on earth is the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, the legitimate successor of St. Peter who was appointed by Christ as visible head of the Church. Christ lid not appoint Kings, or Emperors, or even heads of conferences, or pastors of each con-gregation to be heads of His universal church on earth. There is another difference called by some Protestants sacredotalism, they believe that Christ did institute a priesthood in His Church, and that the power given by Christ to His aposles was not to be transmitted to their success sors for the religious benefit of Chris-The Catholics hold the centrary, tians. that all the powers conferred on the apostles were conferred on them, not as idividuals, but as heads of a corporate body called the Church, to last to the end of time in their wfully appointed successors. Christ brought copious redemption not only for the people of Judea that lived in his time, but for the people of all times and of all countries, for America as well as for Asia. Christ was the c ming Redeemer of all, and it would be a mitter of envylifChriit's maguiticent promises and grace were for the people of His own time and the time of the apostles only. We may return to this sugject on another occasion when we shall prove that Christ ordained His apostles priests of the New Law, giving them power to transmit the priesthood to their successors by ordination, giving them the holy spirit for the work of their ministry by the imposition of hands. This is called apostolic succession; that is the last bishop or priest legitimately consecrated in the Church enjoys the powers committed by Christ to His apostles, except, indeed, the headship of the Church, an office conferred upon St. Peter and his successors the Popes of Rome.

has the choice of a gold watch or \$50 in allver. by our first parents, or in the words of The second number drawn by His Lordshid; 22 319, with the name of Mr. Jeremie Morin. Papimeauville, P.Q., a beautiful gold chain and locket on \$30. Third and last number, those for whom they have worked. The two prevants is smallpox, and the means to prevent its house and its contents. in which there first prizes, gold watches, or \$40, were won smallpox, and the means to prevent its house and its contents. in which there by Miss Eugenie Lafond, St. Brigide, Iber, spread when it has once made its appearance has been a case of smallpox. It is will contry, P. O., whose list amounted to is given below. Under the present droum better for the community, and cheaper for ville County, P. Q., whose list amounted to \$161 S5. and Mrs. H. M. Marcotte, Taunton; Mass., U.S., list of \$108 50. The two second prizes, gold chains with lockets, or \$25, to Mrs. Felix Clement, Newmarket, N H., U S., tist of \$76.90, and Miss Rose Manseau, Drummondville, P.Q., list of \$71.52 The two third prizes, gold crosses, or \$15, Miss Eugenie Poirier, St. Cyrille, Wendover, P.Q., list \$67, and Miss Marie Damy, St. David Yamaska, P.Q., list \$66 66. Two fourth prizes, gold medals, or \$12, Mrs. Aug. Poirier, Wincoski, Vt., U.S., list \$62 85, and Mrs. Joseph Gaucher, Laftville, Conn., U.S. Fitth prizes, silver chains with crosses, or \$10, Mr. Zep Lefebvre, Manville, R. L., U.S., list \$48 30, and Miss Emma Lecoure, Manchester, N.H., U.S., list \$45 25. Sixth prizes, crosses or silver medals, or \$5, Miss M. Angers, Malbaie, P.Q., list \$41.35, and Mrs. Oliver Bissomette, Lake Linden, Mich, U.S. Seventh prizes, beautiful books with clasp, or \$3, Miss Malvina Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois, P.Q., list \$36, and Mrs. R. Bernard, St. Boniface, Manitoba, \$35 27. The Sisters of the Presentation, St. Cesaire, are happy to profit by the occasion to present their most sincere thanks to the devoted persons who have taken part in this lottery, either as candidates or as subscribers. The editors of the papers of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Branswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Ed ward Island, also those of British Columbia and the United States, are asked to publish it.

A NEW JESUIT FATHER.

A YOUNG MONTREALER ORDAINED ABROAD -AN EVENT FULL OF INTEREST AND

EDIFICATION. The English mail has just brought an ac-

count of an interesting and edifying event in the career of a young Montrealer. Daniel J Donovan, son of our well know citizen, Mr. Michael Donovan, has just had the honor and privilege of being raised to the privathood and of being made a Jesuit Father before he attained his thirtieth year.

Eight years ago Father Donovan completed his classical course with much success in St. Mary's College, on Bleury street, and during the summer of 1877 entered the Jesuit novitiste at Sault au Recollet. He passed two years there, at the end of which time he was sent to England to prosecute his philosophical and theological studies. He entered the famous colleges at Stonyhurst and Rochampton, where he received his training in philosophy and the sciences. Four years ago he was removed to the scholasticate of theology in St. David's College, situate in the ancient town of Mold, North Wales. This college was made a refuge for Jesuit fathers that were expelled from France by the iniquitious laws of the Republic. From the time of his arrival in Mold Father Donovan was granted the privilege of laboring among the Catholic population of the town, and by his zeal and devotion to their interests was looked upon as their best and truest friend. The day of the ordination and of the first Mass had arrived and it seemed as if the people could not pay enough of honor to the young Canadian priest. The chapel was packed to witness the imposing ceremonies of the ordination. A deputation of the citizens waited upon the rector of the college which have been used by the patient, or ex-self provided for this before His ascension into Heaven, and rely only upon this for its truth priest say his first mass in the parish church. As one of our exchanges remarks all Mold turned ont, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds had to be turned away, a thing which had never oc-curred since the days of Henry VIII. Protestants as well as Catholics were there and all present received his blessing alike. Probably the most pleasant feature of this edifying scene was the presence of the young priest's father, who had crossed the ocean to assist at the ordination and who had the happiness of serving at his son's first Mass. After the religious ceremonies a dinner was given at which the Right Rev. Dr. Knight, Bishop of Shrews-bury, presided. Mr. Michael Donovan was the honored guest of the occasion, and sat on the right of His Lordship. Addresses were the order of the hour, and Father Donovan led hy a most feeling and eloquent one to the Bishop. He said :--Mr Loro,-Priest forever-our hearts feel our happiness a thousand times more than our lips can express it, and therefore we turn to the divine priest who has deigned to call us to the priesthood and say unto Him : "To Thee the glory and honor forever and forever." And turning to the pontiff who has brought to our sacerdotal consecration such riches and such joy, our lips and our hearts can find but one word, gratitude and gratitude for all eternity. Your name, my lord, will ever re-main linked with the remembrance of our priesthood. When on a foreign shore the exile of Erin opens a letter from home and there falls from the missive a half faded sprig of shamrock, tears spring to his eyes, he is wrapped in contemplation of the days gone by, and he seems to hear an interior voice whispering loving words to him. In fact this triple leaf has for him a message which others cannot bear. It speaks to him of the verdant land of his birth, it recalls the humble cottage where he was born, and brings back to memory the loving mother at whose knee he first learned the sweet lessons of religion and piety. And we also, my lord, whether on the shores of the great American lakes, on the chilly rlains of Armenia, on the banks of the distant Zamtesi, or under the sunny sky of the East, in fair Albion, in La Belle France, or in our dear Canada, when each morning our chalice holds the precious Blood and our hands touch the sacred body of Jesus Christ-in the presence of this pearl beyond price-we shall recall, with tears of happiness and of joy, the glad day of our first Mass, this spot on which we have been anointed priests of the Most High ; and we shall also lovingly recall the memory of the beloved Pontiff whose hands have made us priests, praying that the choicest blessings may ever attend him Father Donovan will spend another year at Mold, when, if not sent on a foreign mission, he will return to Montreal.

MEASURES FOR PREVENTION. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW TO

DEAL WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

We have been forwarded a number of posters issued by the English National Health Society, giving directions as to what should be done in case of the outbreak of contagions be done in case of the outbreak of contagions place, inder the apervision of the Health disease in a house. The one in regard to the precations to be taken for the prevention of thorigh and complete disinfection, of the smalloor, and the means to prevent its. stances of our city, the facts set forth therein cannot be given too great publicity.

THE PREVENTION OF SMALLPUX

1. Smallpox is most loathsome and fatal and the most contagious of discusses. 2. Before the introduction of vaccination

smallpox killed 40,000 persons yearly in this constry. 3. Thorough vaccination in infancy is an almost complete protection against smallpox

4. Of unvaccinated people one out of every three attacked by smallpox dies. 5. Of perfectly vaccinated persons only one dies out of every two hundred attacked by

smallpox. 6 Perfect vaccination is shown by the pos session of four well-marked vaccine scars. 7. Vaccination is harmless and practically

painless. 8. To ensure protection throughout life you should be re-vaccinated after the age of fifteen. 9. Every soldier and sailor is re-vaccinated

the result is that smallpox is almost unknown in the army and navy, even amid surrounding epidemics.

10. You can be vaccinated free of charge by the public vaccinator of your district.

11. Should smallpox break out at your house or smong your neighbors, see at once to the vaccination of the household, and to the re-vaccination of all persons over twelve years of age, and at the same time inform the medical officer of health for your district. 12. Any patient suffering from smallpox should be removed to hospital; or, if kept at home, must have a separate room and view. BHIES.

HOW TO PREVENT SMALLPOX FROM SPREADING.

EVERY PERSON WH') HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESS-FULLY RE-VACCINATED SHOULD BE VACCINATED AGAIN.

1. All needless woollen and other draperies should be removed from the room in which the patient lies, and be immediately disinfected if the rash has appeared.

2 All bed and body linen should be plunged into water, containing a disinfectant, IMMEDIATELY it is taken from the patient, and DEFORE it is removed from the room. 3 All glasses, cups, etc., used by the patient should be carefully cleaned in boiling water before being used by other persons.

4 Pocket handkerchiefs ought not to be used, but small pieces of rag, which should be burned directly.

5 Nurses and others, whose hands come in contact with the patient, should wash them in water containing Universal Disinfecting Powder, or other disinfectants, using a pound of powder to a gallon of water, and afterwards in plain soap and water. The nurse or other person in charge of the sick should not mix with the rest of the family, and should wear a dress made of some washing material.

6 The sick room should be kept well ventilated. The lower saan may be raised two or three inches, and a piece of wood be placed underneath it, so as to close the whole of the opening, and thus allow of ventilation above the meeting bar of the lower sash.

7. The bed, mattrass and woollen articles, which have been used by the patient, or ex-

used for water closets and does not affect the metal work. Pour down about half a pint morning and night. Solution No. 5-Corrosive sublimate isolu

tion :- Corrosive sublimate one dram water, one gallon. This solution is of great value, but should be used only under the immediate supervision of a physician.

death, recovery or removal there should take the Board of Health to pay a competent man to see that this is properly done than to take the cist of its not being done well. This disinfection should be done with fumes of

burning sulphur. For this purpose the room to be disinfected must be variated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution, should be opened and spread out so as to be freely exposed during fumigation. Close the door and all large openings to the room as tightly as possible; but do not in any way cover surfaces which need to be disinfected, nor prevent free entrance of the fumes to all cracks into which the contagion may have entered. Place the sulphur in iron pans, supported upon bricks, in a tub with water in rooms to remain closed for six hours. For a sulphur should be burned; for a large ORLEANS, TUESDAY, UCIDEEK IS, 1885-room, a proportionally larger quantity should be used—that is, at the rate of two pounds of sulphur to each one the bottom to cover the bricks, and set it on of two pounds of sulphur to each one thousand cubic feet of air space. Carefully avoid breathing the fumes of the burning sul phur. After the fumigation the rooms should

be thoroughly opened and aired Defore they ere again occupied. Disposal of the dead—The body should be wrapped in a sheet wet with a zinc solution. of double the strength and of No. 2, and buried at once. Metallic, metal lined or air tight coffins should be used when possible. In no case should the body be exposed to

A BID FOR IRISH SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 24 -The key treatment of Irish appration solution of the second seco he male cautious overtures to the Irish lead he make cautious overtures to the frish lead ers, asking for a statement of their minimum c aims, and suggesting a verbal agreement touching future Irish leads lation. The reply was hat without donbting Mr. Gladstone's sincerity, but as something that would be binding on his followers, the negotia-tions must be made in writing. This was re-fused, and all hope of Irish support was aban-doned by the Liberals. It is believed that Mr. Parnel is less anyions to able blieved that Mr. Parnell is less anxious to obtain pledges from either party than to -ecure as nearly as possibly an equalization of the Liberal and Conservative strong h, so that he may hold the bal nce of power and be in a position of demaudi :g instead

THE SCOIT ACT. PETERBORO, Ont., S-pt 24 -The Scott act was carned in the county of Peterboro to day by about 400 majority. W. G. Fee, of To-ronto, conducted the campaign for the tem perance party, and Prof. Richardson for the opponents of them. The town is jubilant over the victory, and an enthusiastic meeting is now in progress in the Opera house.

of suing.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22 .- Lord Carparvon hes resolved to signalize his administration of the Viceroyalty of Ireland by reviving the Irish fisheries. He has become satisfied that au imperial loan of £500,000 is necessary to rescue the fishing industry from the present stagnation, which is due largely to the harhor accommodation and to the antiquated implements used by the fishermen. He intends to ask Parliament to advance the money at a nominal rate of interest to enable the fishermen to obtain proper boats and facil i ies for pursuing their occupations success faily.

LAT CAPITAL PRIZE, S75 000, ET Tickets only 85. Mar. . In proportion.

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SEPT 30. 1885.



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the Sacred Scriptures hard to understand St. Peter, in sp aking of the Epistles of St. Paul, said "That certain things are hard to be understood which the unlearned and un stable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction." (2n Peter ili. 16) But some make this objection-"But it is said must there not be many men of many minds." Yes, but not in matters of faith revealed by Christ. St. Paul says, "Where unto we are come that we be of the same (Phil, iii, 16) Also, "Be careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, one body, one spirit, as you are called in one hope of your calling, one fath, one baptism, one Lord." (Eph. iv. 3, 4, 5.) Another difference: The Protestants say that the Bible is the rule of f i h : the Catholics say, No. The Protestants are not consistent in saying that the Bible is the rule of faith; they should rather say that the interpretation which they put on the Bible is their rule of faith. But a rule should be certain, which this is not ; for St. Peter says, "That no Scripture is of private interpretation." The whole truth is, that all Protestants do not accept the Bible as the rule of faith; they formulate creeds of their own. The English Church has its Thirty-nine Articles; the Presbyterians have their Westminster Confession : the Methodists have their Book of Discipline, and so with other denominations : they have their own peculiar tenets of belief. arranged by themselves for their own peculiar interpretation of the Sacred text. A rule of faith should be of easy access to all. This was utterly impossible before the art of printing was discovered. How few Bibles were in the world, and at the present time how many persons do not know how to read, and, if they do, how many are intelligent enough to seize the true meaning of the Sacred text when even their ministers themselves hold different views. The Protestant rule of faith is, therefore, changeable according to the interpretation that each individual puts on the Sacred text; as his learning, prejudice, ignorance, or pre-vious training would influence him. Therefore, by following private interpretation one is tossed about by every wind of doctrine. (Eph. IV. 14). Here we may point out another difference : The Protestants say that the Church of Christ fell into error, but they have not all agreed what time it fell into error. They all generally agreed that a break was made with the Church of Rome and all the churches of Christendom, by Luther and his followers; and in England by Henry VIII. when he could not get a divorce from his law ful wife. The Catholics say that the Church of Christ never fell into error according to the prediction of Christ saying to St. Peter. "Thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The gates of hell mean the powers of durkness. If this prophecy and promise of Christ were not iulfilled, then Christ is a false prophet; there-fore not the Son of God; therefore we are not redeemed. He was not like the anwise architect who built his house upon the moving sand. If the Church of Christ, were to fall away he could not say " hear the Church, and he that heareth not let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." Another difference between Protestants and Catholics: Catholics have their children baptized. Many Protestants do not, and they Emilie Levasseur, St. Elenthere, County of Kamouraska, P.Q. The fortunate subscriber

A LCTTERY IN AID OF THE CONVENT OF ST. CESAIRE.

March 11, 1854, the Sisters of the Presen tation of Mury organized a lottery in favor of the Convent of St. Cesaire, County of Rou-ville, P.Q. This lottery has been highly ap-proved by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, who blessed the work and wished it success for the educational good for which it was established. Last Friday, Aug. 28, His Lordship drew the numbers from the urn in presence of Rev. Father Desneyers, chaplain of the Convent of St. Cessire, Rev. Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary, St. Hyacinthe, and assistants, also the Sisters of St. Cessire, who organized the pious work. The first number taken from the urn was that of 10,321 and name of Miss

CERTAIN CURE.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MOBBUS. - A positive oure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of of Wild Strawberry ; pro oured from any druggist. 1 ...

Conscripts for the Russian army are reected if their chests do not measure at least half as much as their stature. Severe starvation is resorted to by the peasants to reduce themselves to avoid conscription;

at the disinfecting apparatus belonging to the sanitary authority, or in some other effectual manner (as with burning sulphur), as soon as the patient is convalescent. Their removal to the disinfecting chamber, when such exists, is strongly advised. To disinfect a room with the bedding and

clothes, from a quarter to half a pound of sulphur should be burnt therein, the door, window and chimney being closely shut. The sulphur should be put in an earthen or tin plate, and placed over a vessel of water, in order to avoid the danger of fire. It may e ignited by placing on it a live coal, and the room must then be closed, and left tor five or six hours.

S. After the patient has recovered, and before mixing with the family, he should take bath, or be washed all over more than once with warm water and carbolic acid soap, and should not leave the sick room until he has been informed by his medical attendant that there is no longer any risk of infection.

DISINFECTANTS.

WHICH TO USE AND HOW TO USE THEM -- ISSUED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF BRALTH.

Disinfectants absorb impure exhalations, prevent decomposition, kill disease germs and destroy noxious gasses, but in no instance should they be considered as substitutes for a pure atmosphere obtained by sunlight and free ventilation. Their greatest utility is when they are used for disinfecting clothing or when an empty room or house has to be disinfected by large quantities of a disinfectant in a gaseous form.

Remember that disinfectants and deodorizers are simply aids in restoring and pre-serving healthful purity and are not intended to take the place of pure air, cleanliness and sunlight. As a rule, houses which have green blinds are kept too dark in the summer

months. Never forget that vaccination is the best preventative of smallpox

Disinfecting solution No. 1-Cabolic acid (liquified), quarter pint; water one gallon. This solution may be used to soak sheets in when it is required to isolate a room by hanging a sheet over the doorway ; for putting nto the bedpan or chamber vessel to receive the evacuations. A little should also be sprinkled on the evacuation afterwards, before it leaves the sick room. This solution may also be used freely in the water closets two or three times daily. All soiled clothing as soon as removed from the patient should be soaked in this solution before being removed from the sick room, or the following solution may be

used for the same purpose : Solution No. 2—For disinfecting soiled linen clothes ; Sulphate of zinc four onnces, common salt two ounces, water one gallon. This is the best solution for soiled linen clothes, and should be kept in a tub in the bedroom or passage, and the clothes put into it and kept covered with it until removed to be washed in the usual way ; it is also suitable for disinfecting chamber vessels. Solution No. 3.-Copperes (sulphate of iron)

one nound, hot water one gallon. (Or it may be prepared on a large scale for privies, etc., by hanging a large basket containing about sixty pounds in a fifty callon barrel of water and letting it slowly dissolve.) This is re-puted very good for throwing into privies or for water closets, etc. It is an excellent

CURED CONSUMPTION

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