significance of which has never been denied—was given to each, you well know the points of likeness that exist between

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Oct. 5th, 1889.



CIRCULAR LETTER

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP. ELECT OF TORONTO TO THE CLEEGY OF THE DIOCESE CF LONDON.

> Bishop's Palace, London, September 23:d, 1889.

REV. AND DEAR FATHERS-Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, has recently addressed to the Bishops of the Universal Church an important Encyclical letter, an English translation of which we herewith subjoin. We request of you to read this Encyclical as translated to your people on the first Sunday after its reception and to do your utmost to carry out the intentions of the Sapreme Pontiff as therein expressed. The faithful committed to your pastoral care should be earnestly ex. horted to practice the calutary devotion so lucidly set forth and so forcibly incul. cated in this important and instructive document. The times are evil, the most secred truths are questioned and assailed, the foundations of our holy faith it is sought to undermine, the axe is laid by destructive hands at the roots of social order and of the sanctities of the Chris tian home, and the Vicar of Christ, the supreme, visible ruler of God's kingdom on earth, is robbed of his rights and liberties and is a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. The outlook is indeed gloomy, the skies are dark with menacing clouds, the seas are angry and tempestus ous, and the bark of Peter has now as of old to battle with the winds and the waves. In this crisis of the Church's life it is our solemn and imperative duty to be earnest and assiduous in humble, fervent prayer to our Lird and Saviour Jesus Christ and to say to Him with the disciples: "Lord save us we perish." If we inclined to it, but that the christian people, continually to invoke with great piety to drunk trust, together with the Virgin-Mothr of God, her chaste Spouse, the Blessed Joseph; and We regard it as most certain that this will be most pleasing to the Virgin berself. On the subject of this devotion, of which We speak publicly for the first time to day, We know without dcubt that not only is the people inclined to it, but that it is siready estab disciples : "Lord save us we perish," If we inclined to it, but that it is siready estab-lished, and is advancing to full growth. We have seen the devotion to St. Joseph, persevere in the prayer of faith for holy Church we may have the assured corfi which in past times the Roman Pontiffs have developed and gradually increased. dence that our Divine Master will command the winds and the waves, and that grow into greater proportions in Our time, particularly after Pius JX, of happy the wished for calm shall come. w. When St. temory, Our predecessor, proclaimed, ielding to the request of a large number f bishops, this holy patriarch the patron Peter was cast into prison by Hered, prayer was made without ceasing by the Church of God for him, and the chains fell of bishops, this holy patriarch the patron of the Catholic Church. And as, moreover, it is of high importance that the devotion to St. Joseph should engraft itself upon the daily pious practices of Catholics, We desire that the Christian people should be urged to it above all by Our words and authority.

The special motives for which St. Joseph has been proclaimed Patron of the Church. from off his hards, the prison doors were unbolted, and be was miraculously liberated. A Christian philosopher has said that a nation that prays is always heard. Now, the Church is the kingdom of God on earth, it is the great nation of Jesus has been proclaimed Patron of the Church, and from which the Church looks for sir g-Christ conterminous with the boundaries of the world. Hence we may confidently. and from which the Church looks for sit gular benefit from his patronage and protection, are that Joseph was the spouse of Mary and that he was reputed the Father of Jesus Christ. From these sources have sprung his dignity, his holiness, his glory. In truth, the dignity of the Mother of God is so lofty that naught created can rank above it. But as Joseph has been united to the Blessed Virgin by the ties of marriage, it may not be doubted that he approached nearer than any to the eminent hope that if this great nation of Christians, numbering more than two hundred millions of the human race, put up their prayers to God through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, He, in His own good time, will give peace to His Church and to His Vicar the liberty re-

urges us to pray with renewed fervor to Our Lady of the Rosary and to have re course also to the patronage of St. Joseph to the end that the powerful intercession of His Blessed Mother and of His foster father may obtain from our Divine Lord for His Church and the Supreme Pontiff all the heavenly helps and graces they need in a time of such peril to Christian

quisite for the free and full exercise of the

duties of his august office. It is for these

and similar reasons that our Holy Father

quisite grace and blessing, I am, dear Rev. Fathers, Yours faithfully in Christ, + JOHN WALSH,

Wishing yourselves and flocks every re

faith and morality.



MNCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE LEO XIII.

ON THE PATRONAGE OF ST. JCSEPH AND THE VIRGIN MOTHER OF GOD DUR ING THE STRESS OF THESE TIMES.
To our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and other Ordinaries, in Peace and Union with the Holy

Although we have already many times erdered special prayers to be offered up in the whole world, that the interests of Catholicism might be insistently recom mended to God, none will deem it matter for surprise that We consider the present moment an opportune one for again in-culcating the same duty. During periods of stress and trial—chi-fly when every lawlesness of cet seems permitted to the powers of darkness—it has been the custom in the Church to plead with special ferver and perseverance to God, her

author and protector, by recourse to the intercession of the saints—and chiefly of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God—whose patronage has ever been the most efficacious. The fruit of these plous prayers and of the confidence reposed in the Divine goodness, has always, sooner or later, been made apparent. Now, Venerable Brethren, you know the times in which we live; they are scarcely less deplorable for the Christian religion than the worst days, which in time past were deplorable for the Christian religion than
the worst days, which in time past were
most full of misery to the Church. We
see faith, the root of all the Christian
virtues, lessening in many souls; We see
charity growing cold; the yourg generation daily growing in depravity of morsis
and views; the Church of Jesus Christ
attacked on every side by open force or
by craft; a relentness war waged against by craft; a relentness war waged against the Sovereign Pontiff; and the very founthe Sovereign Pontiff; and the very foundations of religion undermined with a boldness which waxes doily in intensity. These things are, indeed, so much a matter of notoriety that it is needless for Us to expatiate on the depths to which society has sunk in these days, or on the designs which now agitate the minds of men. In circumstances so unhappy and troublous, human remedies are inst flittent, and it becomes necessary, as a sole

approached nearer than any to the eminent

marriage is the most intimate of all unions

which from its essence imparts a commun

ty of gifts between those that by it are

enjoined tegether. Thus in giving Joseph the Blessed Virgin as spouse, God ap-pointed him to be not only her life's com-

panion, the witness of her maidenhood, the protector of her honor, but also, by virtue

as His father among mev. Hence it came about that the Word of God was humbly subject to Joseph, that He obeyed him, and that He rendered to him all those

carned what was necessary for the one and the other for nourishment and clothing; he guarded from death the Child threat

ened by a monarch's jealousy, and found for h'm a refuge; in the miseries of the journey and in the bitterness of exile he

was ever the companion, the assistance, and the upholder of the Virgin and of Jesus. Now the divine house which

Joseph raied with the authority of a father, contained within its limits the searcely born Church. From the same fact that the most holy Virgin is the mother of Jesus Christ is she the mother

of all Christians whom she bore on Mount

Calvary amid the supreme throes of the

Redemption; Jesus Christ is, in a man-ner, the first born of Christians, who by the adoption and Redemption are his

brothers. And for such reasons the Blessed Patriarch looks upon the multi-

tude of Christians who make up the Church as confided specially to his trust—

this limitless family spread over the earth

over which, because he is the spouse of Mary and the Father of Jesus Christ he

bolds, as it were, a paternal authority. It is, then, natural and worthy that as the

them; namely, that the first Joseph won the favor and special goodwill of his master, and that through Joseph's administration his household came to prosperity and wealth; that (still more important) he presided over the kingdom with great power, and, in a time when the harvests falled, he provided for all the needs of the Egyptians with so much wisdom that the King decreed to bim the title "Saviour of the world." Thus it is that We may preand it becomes necessary, as a sole resource, to beg for assistance from the as the first caused the prosperity of his master's domestic interests and at the same time rendered great services to the whole Divine power.

This is the reason why We have considered it necessary to turn to the Caristian people and urge them to implore, with increased zeal and constancy, the sid tingdon, so the second, destined to be the guardian of the Christian religion, should be regarded as the protector and defender of the Church, which is truly the house of the Lord and the kingdom of G.d. on of Almighty God. At this proximity of the month of October, which We have already consecrated to the Virgin Mary, under the title of Our Ledy of the Rossry, We earnestly exhort the faithful to per-ferm the exercises of this month with, if earth. These are the reasons why men of every rank and country should fly to the trust and guard of the blessed Joseph. Fathers of families find in Joseph the bet personification of paternal solicitude and vigilance, spouses a perfect example of love, of pesce, and of conjugal fidelity; virgins at the same time find in him the sure help in the maternal goodness of the Virgin, and We are very certain that We shall never vainly place Our trust in her. If, on innumerable occasions, she has dis-played her power in aid of the Christian world, why should We doubt that she will model and protector of virginal integrity.
The noble of birth will learn of Joseph how to guard their dignity even in mis now renew the assistance of her power and favor if humble and constant prayers fortune ; the rich will understand, by hi lessons, what are the goods most to be desired and won at the price of their are offered up on all sides to her? Nay, We rather believe that her intervention labor. As to workmen, a:tisans, and persons of lesser degree, their recourse to Joseph is a special right, and his example will be the more marvellous as she has permitted Us to play to her, for so long a time, with special appeals. But we entertain another object, which, according to your wont, Venerable Brethren, you will Joseph, is a special right, and his example is for their particular imitation. For Joseph, of royal blood, united by marriage to the greatest and holiest of women, reputed the father of the Son of advance with farvor. That God may be God, passed his li e in labor, and won by the toil of the artisan the needful support ore favorable to Our prayers, and that He may come with bounty and prompti-tude to the aid of His Church, We judge of his family. It is, then, true that the condition of the lowly has nothing shameful in it, and the work of the laborer is

> tion of his Son, who having put on the form of a slave, being the Lord of life, subjected Himself of His own free will to e spoliation and loss of everything.
>
> Through these considerations, the poor and those who live by the labor of their hands should be of good heart and learn to be just. If they win the right of to be just. emerging from poverty and oblaining a better rank by lawful means, reason and justice uphold them in changing the order established, in the first instance, for them by the Providence of God. But recourse to force and struggles by seditious paths to obtain such ends are madnesses which only aggravate the evil which they aim to suppress. Let the poor, then, if they would be wise, trust not to the promises of seditious men, but rather to the example and patronage of the Biessed Jos ph, and to the maternal charity of the Church, which each day takes an increas

not only not dishonoring, but can, if vir-tue be joined to it, be singularly ennobled. Joseph, content with his slight possessions, bore the trials consequent on a fortune so

ing compassion on their lot.

This is the reason why—trusting much to your zeal and episcopal authority, Venerable Brethren, and not doubting that the good and picus faithful will run beyond the mere letter of the law—We prescribe that during the whole month of October, at the recitation of the Rosary, for which at the recitation of the Rosary, for which We have already legislated, a prayer to St. Joseph be added, the formula of which will be rent with this letter, and that this custom should be repeated every year. To those who recite this prayer, We grant for each time an indulgence of seven years and even Lenter. dignity by which the Mother of God sur-passes so nobly all created natures. For gence of seven years and seven Lents. It is a salutary practice and very praise worthy, already established in some countries, to consecrate the month of March to the honor of the holy Patriarch by daily exercises of piety. Where this custom cannot be easily established, it is at least desirable, that before the feast day, in the of the conjugal tie, a participator in her sublime dignity. And Joseph shines among all mankind by the most august dignity, since by divine will, he was the guardian of the Son of God and reputed principal church of each parish, a triduum of prayer be celebrated. In those lands where the 19th of March—the Feast of St Joseph—is not a Festival of Obliga-tion, We exhort the faithful to sanctify it as far as possible by private plous prectices, in honor of their heavenly patron, as though it were a day of Obligation. and that He rendered to him all those effices that children are bound to render to their parents. From this two-fold dignity flowed the obligation which nature lays upon the heads of families, so that Joseph became the guardian, the administrator, and the legal defender of the divine house whose chief he was. And during the whole course of his life he fulfilled those charges and those duties. He set himself to protect with a mighty love and a daily solictude his spouse and Divine Infant; regularly by his work he earned what was necessary for the one and

And in token of heavenly favors, and And in taken of heavenly favors, and in witness of Our good-will, We grant most levingly in the Lord, to you, Venerable Brethren, to your clergy and to your people, the Anostolic blessing.

Given from the Vatican, August 15th, 1889, the eleventh year of Our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH ORDERED BY THE HOLY FATHER 10 BE

OF OCTOBER Translation authorized by His Grace th In the midst of our tribulation we fly to thee, O Blessed Joseph, and, having implored the aid of thy most holy spouse

SAID DURING THE MONTH

we seek with confidence thy protection By the conjugal affection which united thee to the Immaculate Virgin Mother of God, by the paternal love with which thou didst encircle the Child Jesus, we supplicantly implore thee to look with loving kindness on the inheritance which Jesus Christ bath purchased with His own blood, and to hasten to relieve

our necessities by thy strength and Protect, O most provident guardian of the Holy Family, the chosen children of Jesus Christ; ward off from us, most loving Father, all contagion of error and

Blessed Joseph ministered to all the needs of the family at Nazureth and girt it about with his protection, he should now cover with the closk of his heavenly all adversity; and each one of us shield with thy constant protection that, after thine example, and supported by thy powerful aid, we may live holily, die happily and reach everlasting bliss in heaven. Amen. patronsge and defend the Church of Jeaus Christ.
You well understand, Venerable Brethren, that these considerations are confirmed by the opinion held by a large number of the Fathers, to which the sacred litting gives its sanction, that the Joseph of ancient times, son of the patriarch

A DIVORCE TANGLE.

The following muddled case has just of ancient times, son of the parisrch
Jacob, was the type of St. Joseph,
and the former by his glory prefigured the
greatness of the future guardian of the
Holy Family. And in truth, beyond the
fact that the same name—a point the
surficence of within her payer here occurred, showing the disastrous and evil consequences which result from the easy manner in which divorces are obtained in the United States.

Twenty years ago a Mr. Tucker, now of Chicago, married his first wife, but as they disagreed a divorce was obtained by the wife, and soon after both married again, Mr. Tucker's second wife soon was found to be as disagreeable to the much marrying husband as the former, and he procured a divorce in a Utah Court, as the second wife refused to leave him. The wife disputed the legality of this divorce, and the courts upheld her view of the case and sent Mr. Tucker to the penitentary for two years for bigamy. The wife, then to show how little she cared for the union, pro cured a divorce on the ground that her husband was a felon. Tucker, after his release from Joliet penitentiary, pro posed to marry a third wife, but it was discovered that the divorce from wife No. 1 was invalid owing to the omission of a notary's signature, so that it became necessary for him to procure a divorce from No. 1 over again. It thus appeared also that he had been illegally impris oned, but as he had served his full term in penitentiary this could not be repaired. Accordingly, the first wife had to be sent for to Kansas in order that the proceedings of the first divorce might be renewed, and a new divorce was procured from wife No. 1 on the ground of desertion. The divorce was made out by the Judge in ten minutes, and then wife No. 1 went back to Kansas to remarry the man with whom she had been living for eighteen years. By this union there have been many children, and the woman feels very sore because she fears that she will be regarded with contempt by her neighbors because of the circum stance that she was living as a married woman while her former marriage was really not annulled.

In all these proceedings, wherein s legal technical flaw takes so prominent a part, there is no account taken of the sacred character of the nuptial tie. Of course, under the laws by which really Christian marriages are regulated, such a case as this would be impossible. While there is so much said about creating new tribunals for divorce cases, would it not be the more sensible plan to adopt at once the law of Christ on the subject: "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

FAITH CURES.

At Cape Vincent recently an estimable young lady, Miss Anna McKee, a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, being sflicted with a serious attack of gastritis, was induced to join the Faith Cure, or so. called Christian Science sect for the pur pose of being healed after the manner of these victims of hallucination, who are very numerous in the locality. Thereupon no physician was allowed to see her, the incantations and prayers of the Faithcurers alone being held to be sufficient sequence, in pneumonia, after which a physician was called in, but too late. The physician was called by one of her friends who succeeded in seeing her, though her friends and acquaintances had been kept from her until she was at death's door. Some other friends then united in taking care of the young lady, against the will of the Faith Curists, but they could not then save her from death. The public of the locality are very indignant at the Faith Curists, and it is said that they will be prosecuted for malpractice of medicine. Money was paid by the deceased young lady for the alleged treatment, and there is no doubt that money is the object of these infatuated people in maintaining their system. There is great indignation at their proceedings, and Miss McKee's death is regarded as a Faith Cure murder.

Another equally distressing instance of the fanaticism and superstition of the Faith Cure people occurred at Findlay, Onio. A little boy named Bert Williams, aged twelve years, bruised his below the knee while playing ball. The injury became serious, and caused much pain, and a doctor was called in, who treated the injured limb, so that the boy was in a fair way of recovery. The Faith him without medical treatment. The stitches were taken out and the bandages removed, and Williams was taken to the Faith Cure "Sanctuary" at Bluffton,

curists, however, succeeded in persuading the parents to allow them to operate on the injury, stating that the Lord would perform a miracle upon the boy and would heal where only prayer was employed for normal corruption; graciously assist us from heaven, O most powerful protector, in this, our conflict with the powers of darkness, and as thou didst of old snatch the Child Jesus from the greatest peril to his life, so now defend the holy Church of God from the snares of her enemies and

rence throughout the United States, and Faith Curism has become a religious

The ead error under which these

people labor is that they do not employ the proper means which by divine appointment are requisite for the cure of diseases. The words spoken by our Lord to Satan : "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord hy God," show the fallacy of expecting miraculous interposition where the ordinary means of medical treatment may be employed. God in His goodness may work miraculous cures, and He does so sometimes, but this is not to be expected as His mode of operation, and the means furnished by science and common prudence are never to be neglected by those who are laboring under infirmity. If these means fail. God may intervene to reward the faith of those who rely upon Him, but he has by no means bound Himself to effect a cure in every instance, and it is only an unlawful tempting of God to neglect the ordinary means of intervention solely.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE

FRENCH SCHOOLS. The Globe of the 27th inst. has a highly nteresting account of an interview which a reporter representing that journal had recently with the Hon. G W. Ross, Minister of Education, on the subject of the French schools of Ontario. Mr. Ross states that he considers the report of the Commissioners who visited the French schools most satisfactory. "Their work was evidently done with great care and thorough. ess, and their observations reported with evident impartiality." Being asked whether when appointing the commission. ers, he had any fear that it would be discovered that the statements made by him in the Ontario Legislature regarding the study of English were incorrect, he answered :

"I had no fear whatever in regard to my statements. They were not made at ran-dom. I read from the autograph letters of the Icspectors, and I had so filter of the Icspectors, and I had confidence that the statements of Mr. Sommerby and Mr. Dufort would not mislead me in regard to any matter of fact. But you must remember that the object of the Commisslon was not to ascertain whether my own statements or the statements made to me by Inspectors were true, but rather to ascertain whether the regulations of the Department, particularly with respect to the study of Eaglish, were carried out."

We have never maintained that the study of English ought to be neglected in the French localities of Oatario. On the contrary, during the whole discussion on the subject, we have held that it is deale. able that English should be efficiently taught in all the schools of the Province but we opposed the violent measures proposed by Mr. Craig. M. P. P. for Darham, who desired to enforce the terching of English by excluding French entirely. The effect of this would be to keep the French children in utter ignorance, and Mr. Craig took no pairs to conceal the fact that in making his motion in the House he was animated with a spirit of hostility to the French Canadians because

they are Catholics. It is very true that in some of the French schools Eaglish is but imperfeetly taught. It is, moreover, very desirable that there should be an improvement in this respect, but there should be a due allowance for the difficulties under which the French people are laboring. It for her. The disease culminated, in con is not always easy to procure certificated teachers who are thoroughly competent to give instruction in both languages; still, in every case, the Franch Canadians in the localities in question have shown that It is their desire that their children should learn English, though very naturally they are not willing that their mother tongue should be ostracised. The report of the Commissioners shows that in almost every case the children who were not learning English were the very young ones who were in the first form. We must say that we consider this a very fair showing. Only 160 children above the first form, out of 5713 examined, were not learning English. Mr. Ross remarks :

"If but a reasonable time be allowed, I am quite certain from what I learn from the inspectors personally, as well as from the general desire of the French settlers In Ontario, everywhere, to learn Euglish, that it will be very hard, in a few yeare, to say which are French and which are English schools, so well will the English language be taught."

Concerning the manner in which the Commissioners' report has been regarded by the country Mr. Ross says that it has been received most favorably. He adds :

"Nearly all the religious papers of every denomination, Protestant as well as Catholic, have spoken of it as impartial and fair. Exaggerated reports that were floated in regard to the condition of the French schools have been exploded, and I think it is due to the public press to say that the extracts from the lengthy report of the Commissioners were given with a desire to put the case fairly before the

There were, however, a few papers which were an exception to the general rule.

Mr. Ross then states that the questions

House last winter would have led us into. The English speaking mejority of this Province should be manly enough to respect the racial differences which always exist in a country that covers any consid erable area. Such differences sometimes exist even in countries as small as Switzerland, but the dominant race there is usually considerate in its tone towards the minority. If we want to Auglicize these so called foreign elements, let us go about it like statesmen. No particular race and no particular language has a monoply of all the qualities of national greatness."

From this Mr. Ross draws the very just inference that the people of Canada, particularly those of Ontario, should exercise towards each other, in this and other matters, patience and forbearance.

It cannot reasonably be expected that in schools where the teaching is necessarily done in two languages the same efficiency in the general curriculum of studies should be attained at once, as may be cure, while relying upon His miraculous locked for where the teaching is in one language only. Mr. Ross very forcibly remarks: "The French or German pupil (in Ontario) who knows no English labor under dieadvantages for the first few years of his educational career." Yet it is a fact which has been established by the visit of the Commissioniers that in the French schools visited there is not that backwardness which has been described by the enemies of the French-Canadians. It was found necessary for the political purpose these men had in view to exaggerate the back wardness of the schools, but the Commissioners have exploded these exaggerations, as Mr. Ross honestly states. The Counties of Prescott and Russell are the localities where the Commissioners found most of the backwardness in English. Yet even in these two Counties, the teachers have the same kind of qualification as other teachers in the Province. It is reported that in these countles, out of fifty nine teachers, eighteen are teaching on permits. This proportion of permits is a little in excess of the average of permits in the older counties, yet Mr. Ross tells us that within five years there has been a considerable number of counties in which the proportion of permits was quite as large as it is now in Prescott and Russell. In Kent, the Commissioners tell us that the French schools are quite as efficient as are rural schools in other counties where only English is spoken ; so that it appears that with all the disadvantages under which these French localities labor, their educational progress has been very satisfactory ; and even in regard so the study of English, though three years and a half ago there were thirty schools in which no English whatsoever was taught, the study has been introduced into them all during that short space of time, so that there is now no French school in the Province in which there has not been marked progress made in this respect.

We learn from Mr. Ross' interview that it is the intention of the Government to issue immediately a bi-lingual series of Readers especially adapted to the use of the French schools, such that they can be used either by French or English scholars, and the price of these books will be the same as of the Ontario Readers: Much abuse has been poured out sgainst the French Canadians because unauthorfized books have been used in their schools. The explanation of this fact is very simple. Mr. Ross explains that the books which had been anthorized were not acceptable to the teachers, and that the books used were really educationally superior to those which had been authorized. It is no wonder, then, that teachers and trustees having at heart the best interests of the children should use the best books which were available, and for this they deserve praise instead of censure. As regards the religious instruction

given to the children in the French

schools, we must say we see no reason why our Protestant fellow citizens should make objection to it. The great majority of the children are Catholics, and there is no good reason why they should not receive Catholic Instruction as long as there is no interference with Protestant children on this score. Yet Mr. Ross gives testimony that the French-Cana. dians have no objection whatever to comply strictly with the school laws in this respect. If the school laws made no provision, or insufficient provision, for the religious instruction of Catholic children in Catholic localities, our recommendation to Catholic parents would be to establish separate schools at once, but, as Mr. Ross points out, "the regulations afford ample room for religious exercises according to law." We must here add that if sometimes the strict regulations of the school laws were transgressed in these Catholic localities, the French and the Catholics were not alone in the transgression. Mr. Ross tells us : "While it is clear that the school house

was never intended for purposes of religious worship, still under certain circumstances settlers in many parts of Ontario have been obliged to use their schoolhouse in this way, and I have my self seen pulpits put away in the corner of more than one school house during the week be placed in position for the service of the Sabbath when required."

We have ourselves had almost similat experience in this matter. Cath-

olice have the same rights in the country as Protestants have; and before the Protestants make a mountain of an occasional unintentional transgression by Catholics against the strict letter of the law, they should be sure that they are perperfectly free from similar blame themselves. We have confidence that the good sense of the Ontario Government and people will yet bring us to a satisfactory conclusion on all these matters, in spite of the very persistent efforts which are being made by some persons to create dissension and discord.

THE DIVORCE COURT CRAZE.

The Free Press and a few other dailies that advocate a Divorce Court are forever harping on the hard lot of "a delicate, loving woman" being left without protection from the assaults of some brutal, dissolute husband, etc. They seem not capable of understanding that it is for the protection of such delicate, loving women that "indissolubility" has been divinely instituted. Why should such a monster as a brutal, drunken and dissolute husband be free to form new alliances, and create more misery and expose other delicate, loving women to torture and heart burnings. If the law says that such a one can never marry while his abused and persecuted wife lives, there will exist a wholesome deterrent to act as some check on his passions.

But what check may be found in a divorce that allows him to marry again. and by deceiving other poor women to allure them to the same hard fate as endured by his first victim. And where or when is the evil to stop? How many delicate, loving women shall the Divorce Court allow the muchly married man to betray and make miserable? There are very few if any instances of men or women having improved their condition or reached unalloyed happiness by the operation of a divorce. The reign of Henry VIII., which promised to be glorious, was tarnished and made hateful by the divorce from his lawful consort, which was refused by the Church but was granted by sycophants ordained for the purpose. The brutal husband who turned his heart away from Cather. ine soon tired of Anna Boleyn, and so of the others. What remorse and wretchedness would have been spared Henry had he obeyed the Church's decree and remained faithful to his true and legitimate spouse?

The law of God, as enforced in the Catholic Church, is styled by the Free Press as "Priestly Assumption." There is nothing very novel in this way of resisting authority. In every contest between the tyrants who scandalized or oppressed the people on one side, and the Church dignitaries who stood up for morality and the peoples' liberties on the other side, the Church was always accused of "priestly assumption." Thomas a'Becket, for defending Church property, was so accused. Archbishop Langton was bated by King John on a similar accusation, Cardinal Wolsey died in prison and Bishop Fisher was beheaded for their priestly assumptions. The Free Press must employ better arguments than calling the law of God priestly assumption, if it means to impress any mind with the conviction that a Divorce Court in Canada would proorder or stability.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Norwithstanding the efforts made by the bogus Equal Rights men to induce the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec to refuse the \$60,000 voted for Protestant education, out of the Jesuits' Estates, the committee decided to accept, provided the capital be handed over instead of the interest. The motion to accept was proposed by Rev. Dr. Shaw, Principal of the Methodist College of Montreal. It is believed that the Government will agree to the condition an-

In an interview which a Globe reporter had with Rev. Dr. Kellogg on the return of the latter from Stockholm, where he was attending the International Congress of Orientalists, the Dr. claims great credit to King Oscar of Sweden on the plea that the king "is the only monarch in Christendom who declined to send any mark of respect to the Pope during the latter's jubilee. When asked his reason, the kirg replied 'I cannot. I am a Protestant, and I cannot forget that I am a Protestant king of a Protestant country." As King Oscar went in person to pay his respects to the Pope during the jubilee, it certainly would appear that the king's reply as here re ported is purely imaginative. The Rev. Dr. must have been misinformed on the subject, though he gives King Oscar's reply in such a way as to make us believe that he heard it from his own lips, or at least on the most unimpeachable testimony.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24—Senator g. Plumb, of Kansas, has been here for two days, complaining to Secretary Noble of the way Indian Commissioner Morgan