THE TRUE WITHINGSS AND CAUPIEDIC CHRONICIES

THE SOCIETIES.

A DEEP LAID SCHEME.

The Manner in which the Masons Hoped to Deceive the Pope.

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When Rome fell an easy prey to the Piedmontese army in 1870, and the Temporal Power of the Popes was annihilated, it was well expected that the Catholie world would not look on the transac-tion unconcerned. Therefore, to quiet their conscience and to make them acquiese in the fact, it was thought advisable in the Liberal camp to make professions which would appear plausible enough, but which time, and circumstances of a higher order, could be depended upon to bring to nought.

The first profession was made by the Law of Guarantees, which promised to Jeave the Pope pretty much is the position temporally where he was with the States of the Church. He was to be a Sovereign enjoying the same honors and privileges with the royal person of the King; he was to have not only exterritoriality and independence to himself, but perfect freedom of intercourse with the rest of the Catholic world. He was to appoint Bishops and priests throughout the Peninsula, without the slightest official interference. He was to receive a handsome allowance (3,225,000 lire) a year, quite equal to the wants of his Court. In fact, it was proclaimed to the whole world, and made a constitutional law of the realm, that the Holy Father would be much better off under the arrangement than he was before, and would be saved the difficulties, and loss of dignity consequent on difficulties, which attended the actual government of his periodically troublesome subjects.

This, of course, was depending on his acceptance of such a position; a thing very simple and feasible in the eyes of the unreflecting reader, but a thing which the Masonic wire-pullers knew but too well to be impossible for the Pope. For he is not in reality the possessor of the goods of the Church; he is only their trustee, and, had he bartered his trust for the sake of comfort and peace, he would have surrendered his much exalted position as the representative of mor ality and justice in God's own name upon the earth.

This, we say, was well known to the managers of the scheme, and the more they were convinced of it the more also they were profuse in liberal offers, which they were sure to incur no risk in making. Then by a doubly perfidious use of the same weapon they tried to diminish the constant flow of Catholic charity to Rome by hinting that there would be no longer need of Catholics taxing themselves for the Peter Pence, if the Pope would only realize that we were no longer living in the Middle Ages and accept the generous offers made to him by the Italian Government. Part of the same plan is the over-recurring canard about fabulous sums bequeathed to the Pope by equally fabulous individuals.

The moral of the tale is that the Vatican must be compelled to the moral surrender either by violence or by famine.

When the Catholic world, always so slow in their evolutions, began to realize the true position made for the Papacy by its foes, and when pilgrimages and alms, insted of dwindling down resumed their course Romewards with more frequency than ever, then the tactics of the Liberal press underwent a complete change of front: "You see," they now say, "that all your fears were vain. Never was the Pope so truly a Soverign of souls as since the day he was stripped of the impediments of cumbrous earthly grandeur. Leo. XIII. is now greater than Pius IX. ever was previous to 1870." In this there is some truth but it is not owing to that cause. It is owing to the reaction which is now stirring up the Catholics of all nations against the injustice done to their Supreme Head; and if God thus draws much good from evil, the enemies of the Papacy can no more claim credit for it, than Pilate and the Pharisees could, for the spread of Christainity, after their having crucified the Redeemer of Mankind. But even this last pretence, of having contributed to make the spiritual sway of the Pope more complete and purer, is now shown to be a sham by the last development of Masonic intrigue, which geels to ruin the influence of the Papacy

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on the world. It is instanced in Austria-Hungary, in connection with the marriage law; in France and Italy, with regard to the choice and enthronement of Bishops; and it will be soon resorted to more extensively over the Continent of Europe for laicising the schools, which means the training of the rising genera-tion in practical religious indifference. Stripped of its influence over famillies by divorce; over the youth by godless schools; and over the national churches by the ever recurring quarrel of ecclesiastical investitures; what shred of spiritual sway will still be left to the Pope in the world of souls? And thus will be reached the primary object of Cavour and the Lodges at his back, when starting the idea of Italian University to rob the Church of the Patrimony of St. Peter.

Now observe how cleverly the scheme is made to work, and how the loss of the Temporal Power is made use of to undermine the Spiritual Authority. The marriage law in the Dual Monarchy is admittedly in a very confused state. A reform is therefore not only praise-worthy, but urgent. That reform may be conducted on purely Catholic lines, and then there would be no rub. But Hungary having been for years, and have still, under Israelitico-Masonic rule, the reform is made as to laicise marriage viz, to ignore the very existence of the Church in a Catholic country (two-thirds of the Hungarians being Catholic). The Church naturally objects. Thereupon it is given out that Leo XIII., diplomatist that he is, only seeks to raise difficulties for the State in order to make the Austrian Emperor more alive to his own requests. Let Austria insist on the Pope's getting his due, and the severity of the Church's discipline in questions of marriage may be relaxed. Thereupon follows quite naturally an exhortation of all good Hungarian citizens not to listen to priestly dictation is itself by interested motives.

The same dodge may be repeated indefinitely, with the same telling effect. Take the schools for instance, and let the Holy Father oppose the so-called National schools. Surely he can't be in earnest. He would make it quite smooth for any Government to become He would make it quite the nation's schoolmaster if that same Government would act diplomatically in the matter of the Temporal Power. Take again the question of religious life, and let the Holy Father hesitate to sacrifice auch or such religious order. Surely he could do without them, the more so since his spiritual sway has been so much strengthened by the loss of his temporalities, but no; the dream of past gran-dear seduces him by its glamour. If his remporal Power were only promised to him, he would find means to gratify all wishes. And the conclusion that naturally arises from that perfidious twaddle, in the unguarded reader's mind, is that the vanity of the old Pontiff must not be gratified, forsooth, at the expense of the welfare of nations.

It is thus that the venom can be made to work both ways, and the cleverness of the deep laid scheme is so well understood by the enemies of the Church that a leading member of their clique exclaimed towards the middle of the present century: "If the Catholic Church escapes this time, I shall be forced to contess that she is really divine."-Indo European Correspondence.-Catholic Review.

ENDORSED BY THE LEADERS.

CARDINAL LOGUE.

A Man Fally Worthy the Honor Bestowed on His See.

The interesting and important details which our Rome correspondent enables us to publish in our present issue, relative to the events connected with the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh to the ranks of the Sacred College of Cardinals, will be read with no ordinary gratification and pleasure by all classes amongst the Catholics of Ireland. No more happy or auspicious event has occurred for many years in the ecclesiastical history of the nation. It will be observed that Cardinal Logue, himself, in the words which he addressed to the Pope's messenger who bore him the formal and official announcement of the honor which the Holy Father had conferred on him, gave expression to a feel. ing and a sentiment which undoubtedly exist in this country. High and marked and personal, well deserved and nobly earned, as is the splendid compliment which has been paid by Leo XIII. to our Oardinal Primate, Ireland sees in it a something more; for in it she finds recognition of her nationhood, of her olden place in the chaplet of Christendom, of her ancient repute amongst the nations of Catholic Europe, of her sufferings and her sorrows, of her persecutions and of her martyrs. It is, therefore, not only because of the love and veneration with which Cardinal Logue is regarded by our people that we rejoice at the events which are now drawing the affection of Irish hearts more closely than ever to the Eternal City, that Ireland is proud and rejoiceful to day, but also because she knows that in calling forth from the ranks of our devoted and fearless Hierarchy the great Prelate whom he has selected to join his august councils, to be the confident of his hopes and thoughts for fhe Universal Church, the Sovereign Pontiff sets His seal upon a great tradition, has recog-nized the claim which, next to faith, our nation treasures most holily and most profoundly.

While we recognize this fact, however, in the case of our own country, it were ill to forget that it is one which also applies to another and a sister land. It may well be, though we know not that it is so, that Leo XIII. has seen some special cause for joy in being enabled to confer at an identical moment the highest honor in his power to grant upon the ecclesiastical representatives of Albion and of Erin. History may yet record that in what is happening we witness pledge and presage of a coming time when the two lands, long estranged, will tread together, in mutual self-respect and in mutual devotion, a path of power, of prosperity, and of peace. Significant, with a significance the full extent of which the future alone can reveal, may be the spectacle of the first Prelate of England and of Ireland selected at the same moment for equal honor, called at the same time to equal place in the same councils of the Church, kneeling side by side, as it were, by the footstool of the Vicar of Christ, brethren in service, in loyalty, and in rank.

At such a moment as this, when the heart of the nation is deeply touched, when throughout the entire land our people of all ranks and of all conditions



are linked in a special manner in a living union of prayerful thought for the Sovereign Pontiff, at a time when a large number of our countrymen and countrywomen are about to undertake a lengthy pilgrimage, to bear across Europe the pledges and avowals of Irish fidelity and love, the account which we give of the momentous interview which has already taken place between Leo XIII- and Curdinal Logue will be persued with no ordinary attention. It will be seen that has occurred in Ireland-the what splendid unanimity with which the nation adopted the project of the National Pilgrimage to Rome the moment it was formulated or proposed by the Primatehas deeply moved and impressed the Pope. This is not wonderful. There nave been of late years some few who aspersed, who questioned, who feared the stability of Irish devotion to the Chair of St. Peter. Never, not even for a single moment, did such slanders, such doubts, or such timidity, find an echo in the heart or mind of Leo XIII. Father Brandi has lately told the world in the pages of the Civilla Cattolica what he believes to have been the mind and intent of the Sovereign Pontiff towards this Ireland he loves so well. Scarce needed, however, was such interpretation, for dull and dense indeed should be the intellect of him who did not see, in every personal word and act having reference to our country of this greatest amongst the Popes, absolute faith and trust in the loyalty and obedience, in the strong and faithful Catholicity, of her people. The events of the present week are but fresh proofs of a union which is eternal, the reality and bunding force of which was never more apparent than now, the sacredness of which has been consecrated by Irish blood, and the glory of which is the most treasured of the heritages of the nation.—Irish Catholic.

NOT A PARTICLE.

A feature worth noticing in regard to Bur-A feature worth noticing in regard to Bur-dock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of poisonous matter. It cures, and cures quickly, without the use of any in-jurious ingredients. B B.B. is a purely vege-table specific for dyspersin, constipation, bad blood, headache, billousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowers and blood.

JAPAN.

TOKIO.-From a recent letter of Mgr: Osouf, Archushap of Tokio:-" The mission of T.-kio emoraces the central provinces of the great island of Nippon. The heathen p-pulation is about 11,045,000, the Caunoics number 9,002 souls!

about 11,045,000, the Catholics number 9,012 souls 1 "The mission is worked by one bishop, 25 European missioners, 2 clerics, 30 native cale-chiets, 14 Marists (2 priests, 12 hay-brothers), 19 European and 4 native nuns of The Holy Unitd, 5 native novices, and 11 Sisters of St. Paul of Charters. "We have 34 'christianities,' 40 churches or chapels, a seminary, with two theological sud-nts and six in the preparatory course. Besides 4 of our seminarists are studying in the seminary of Nagasaki. The College of the Marianites coulains 51 boarders and 51 day scholars. Our 8 schools for girls contain 79 boarders and 45 day scholars ; whilst our prim-ary schools 3 uoys', 4 girls', 11 mixed) are edu-cating 1,55 children, 430 boys, 746 girls) Thero are 4 orphanages, with 974 children; 7 work-shops, with 77 pupils; and 3 dispensaries. "From Augost 15, 1891, to August 15, 1892:--Baptism of adults, 1263; Baptism of pagan children, 193; Pascha coule-stons, 3123; Paschal CommuLa-ions, 2352:"--Illustrated Catholic Missions.

BALMORAL BULLETINS.

SIRS,-I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I am glad to say that it completely oured me. Robt. McQuarrie, Balmoral, Man.

Fortune Telling.

In a darkened and mysterious looking chamber a woman sought to learn what Time had in store for her, and eagerly enough she listened to the prophetic annuancements of the old table strewn with card, dice, a human skull or two, and other insuries of that nature,

When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchanis, farmers and leading men of all classes, it is strong evidence that that remedy has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, bad blood, etc., is well known to young and old

She Was Cautions.

"I hope, Jenny, that you have given the matter serious consideration," said a lady to a servant girl who had "given notice" because she was to be married 'that day two weeks."

"Oh, I have, ma'am," was the earnest reply. "I've been to two fortune tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and been to one of those astrologers, and to a meejum, and they all say to go ahead. I ain't one to marry reck-less like, ma'am."-Harper's Bazar.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

Theitreatment of disease is now almost re-duced to a science. A scient fit product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases, trom a common pimple to the worst scrofu-lous sore, which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Bur-dock Blood Bitters. It sures preve its worth.

tion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

It's a powerful restorative tonic and soothing nervine, made especially for woman's needs, and the only guaranteed remedy for woman's weaknesses and ailments. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back,

A great many medicines "relieve" Catarth in the Head. That means that it's driven from the head into the throat and lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarth Remedy perfectly and permanently cures.

PERSONAL.-LEGITIMATE DETEUTIVE WORK in connection with burgiaries, for geries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious dis-appearances, and all deteotive work in crimi-nal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building. Montreal. Office Telephone: 2181. Private Telephones: 4653 and 6049. JOHN A. GROSE, Sunt. Commencial Work; SILAS H. OARPENTER, Supt. Oriminal Work.

skull or two, and other fuxuries of that nature. "Yes, my pretty lady," she said, "you will have two husbands." "Only two?" queried the greedy femals. "Yes, I cannot promise you more. The second will be rich and leave you a wealthy widow. And now as I have several clients waiting, I'll trouble you for seven and six-pence." pence.

pence." "Seven and sixpence for such rubbish as you've been taking! Not if I know it. Why, I ve buried three busbands niready, and the fourth would have been buried yesterday, only the undertaker won't trust me for the price of his coffin. So much for my rich husbaud, and I hope you'll make better shots with your next methods. Bo much on the price of the point of the customer. Good afternoon."

WHEN IN DESPAIR.

WHEN IN DESPAIR. When in despair of being cured of lung troubles, there is still a hope, and a strong hope, of perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Notway Pine Syrup. This medicine cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchills, hoarse-ness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

AN ORIGINAL GIRL.-Skidd: When you proposed, I suppose she said, "This is so sudden." Spatts: No; she only remarked, "You might have had me a year ago, George." A. S. Martin