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Church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor. Through the instructions which had been given Catholics had reaped abundant fruit. From them they derived not merely encouragement and strength to pursue the most praiseworthy objects, but enlightenment by which their efforts were rendered safer and more effective. And differences of opinion amongst them were partly repeated. enlightenment by which their efforts were rendered safer and more effective. And differences of opinion amongst them were partly removed and partly mitigated. In a practical way the effects were to bring forth new or improved undertakings for benefiting the proletariate, particularly where the need was most felt; such as the people's bureaux for affording help to those who required information, the rural banks, the mutual aid and accident societies, the workingmen's associations, and other organizations and helpful works of this kind. Thus arose amongst Catholics, under the auspices of the Church, united and beneficant action in the interest of the masses of the people, so often surrounded by snares and perils as well as oppressed by want and hardship. It was not customary at first to call this movement on behalf of the people by any specific name. The title of Christian Socialism and other such appellations introduced by some were rightly given up. Then many very properly were pleased to use the name of Christian People's Movement. Some called themselves Social Christians, and in other places the movement was termed Christian Democracy, and its supporters Christian Democracy, and its supporters Christian Democracy.

Now, many good people took ob-

Christians, and in other places the movement was termed Christian Democracy, and its supporters Christian Democrate, in contrast to Social Democracy.

Now, many good people took objection, if not to the title Social Christians, certainly to Social Democracy as a doubtful and dangerous designation. They feared leat by its adoption a popular form of government should be encouraged or preferred to other political forms; lest the should be concuraged or preferred to other classes being drope in the contrast to the classes being drope in the contrast to the classes of the Christian renging the more screen in the contrast to the classes of the Christian people, the other classes their greater advantable to the classes of t

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

Con Christian Democracy.

The Latin text of the Holy Father's Dacyclical on Christian Democracy as a superior of the Golden of Christian Democracy has just been published in the Eternal City, and official translations will be issued in due course, says the Liverpool "Catholic Times." Meanwhile our readers, it proceeds to say, will be glad to have a synopsis of the document, which occupies seven columns of the "Osservatore Romano." His Roliness opens by showing how requisite are information and light on the social differences on the sylect. He was a superior with the complete with great calcimities, for States, To the perils which thus threatened civil society he called attention in the carly days of his Pontificate, and he considered it necessary to utter a warning against the errors of Social laim.

To this end he issued the Encyclical "Quod Apostolici Muneris," of the 15th May, 1891, pointing out the duties of employers and employed, and showing that the safeguard of justice and the remore of the Gospel. The confidence he felt in imparting this advice was not mistaken. Even non-Catholics acknowledged that the Catholic Church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor Through the instructions which had been given Catholics acknowledged that the Catholic Church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor Through the instructions which had been given Catholics acknowledged that the Catholic church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor Through the instructions he had given were obtained the poor through the instructions he had given were obtained the poor through the process of the foreign the multiplication of men and means the were readed to the content of the children of the content of the work should be enlarged and extended. Social Democracy, which misled the poor the more easily because of their poverty, assailed both the State and religion, and to lend assistance to both should be a sacred duty for all well-meaning men. The Pontifi counsels moderation and mutual respect in discussions, and in cases of doubt religious deference to the voice of the Holy Sec. And this Catholic movement would be the more efficacious if all the associations, whilst preserving their own rights, obeyed and took the initiative from one and the same directing authority. In Italy he wishes that this office should be assumed under the approval and guidance of the bishops by the Opera dei Congressi, so often recommended by him and by his predecessor Pius IX. The same course was to be pursued in other nations where any such leading organization existed to which this duty could properly be entrusted. His Holiness warmly appeals to the clergy to devote themselves energetically to social works, imitating the poor and humble St. Francis and St. Vincent de Paul, the father of the unfortunate. In concluding he pressingly urges the faithful to be obedient to their bishops, to be earnest in the practice of the Christian virtues, and to seize every

to be earnest in the practice of the Christian virtues, and to seize every possible opportunity of doing good.

sion of that great Irisn Catholic's funeral.

In opening His Grace said:—"An occasion such as this is eloquent enough not only to counsel silence, but to command it." Even the pagans, "requently more philosophic and more virtuous than many Christians of our day, held fast to the dead." If there is nothing for us to say, let us be silent; if we are not inclined to say good of the departed, then we should consider the words of the venerable prelate who asserted, in presence of the dead, and in the solemn hour of the obsequies that the occasion commanded silence. And had no such words ever fallen from the lips of a prince of the Church; had the ancients never taught and practised such z. principle as that contained in their adage; still would Christian charity, in its broadest acceptation, and the true spirit of Catholicity in particular, forbid the slightest remark that might grate upon the feelings of those becauch, and upon the sentiments of a whole people whose leader and whose beaconlight the lamented Senator had been during the greater portion of his earthly career.

We must remember that the worth, the importance, the life, the influence, the merits of a true Catholic are not to be weighed and measured by dollars and cents. It is, indeed, strange for a Catholic journalist to criticize the manner in which such a man as the late Sir Frank Smith, saw fits to dispose of his property, or means, But, taking the most extreme view of the situation we can honestly say that had he left more millions, and had he not willed one cent of it outside his own family, not only would he be within his perfect rights, but the fact of having built up such a fortune, under the circumstances surrounding men of

await them in this land, would alone Anve been a boon to the Irish Catholic of Canada, and a sufficient life-work to save his name from the attacks of pens that will be rusted and the wielders of them in oblivion, long before Sir Frank Smith's real worth will have fully dawned upon the children-of the future.

But, such is not the ground that truth compels us to take. Once more do we quote the noble and appreciative words of the Archbishop: "The deceased," he said, "as you know, was a man of duty, always doing His (God's) will, doing it honorably, doing it because it was a duty; not because the world was looking on"—and we might add not because he expected the praise of certain Catholic writers, nor because he feared the censure of critics most eminently unfitted to appreciate either his motives or his deeds.

When Meagher stood in Clonmel dock, condemned to death under law against the iniquity of which he had rebelled, in reply to the question what he had to say in explanation of his "crime." made answer: "The history of Ireland will explain my crime and justify it." We do not pretend, nor have we the audacity to attempt either an explanation or a justification of the private and business affairs of the late Sir Frank Smith. As an Irishman, as an Irish Catholic, as a citizen of Canada, as an honor te his race, as a pillar of strength to Catholicity in Ontario, as a man of transcendent virtues and goodness—the history of Canada, and especially the history of the Irish Catholic inhabitants of that province will explain all,—but not justify, for there is no justification needed. That history will tell of the unnumbered donations, throughout a long life to the Catholic institutions and churches of Ontario; of the ever present name of Sir Frank Smith at the head of every list for national, charitable and religious purposes. Ask Hon. Edward Blake—he is alive to-day, thank God!—what Sir Frank Smith has given to the cause of Ireland. Go to are his surviving relatives and friends to be told before the grave last and most solemn act of busines

SOCIETY NOTES.

YOUNG IRISHMEN.—The old reliable Y. I. L. & B. A. will hold another of their popular winter entertainments on Monday evening in their own hall, Dupre street. It is sure to attract a large attendance.

DIVISION NO. 8. — The regular meeting of the above Division of the A.O.H., will be held in the Hibernia Hall, 2042 Notre Dame street, on the 20th inst., at 8 p.m. Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted, one of the features of which will be the selection of doctor.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.—On Shrove Tuesday evening in St. Ann's Hall an attractive programme will be prosented Mr. P. J. Shea, the Society's musical director, has the concert in hand, which is sufficient to guarantee an enjoyable entertainment. (The latest songs will be rendered, as well as many catchy choruses, which have been arranged by Mr. Shea. The second part comprises an "olio" of many new features concluding with an up-to-date farce entitled "The Massage Treatment" by the members of the Society's dramatic section.

THE ANCIENT ORDER of Hibernians have secured for their entertainment on St. Patrick's night in the Windsor Hall, the popular Coleman and Mack dramatic and vaude-ville company, who are at present filling highly successful engagements through the New England circuit. This company carry the necessary scenery and appointments for the successful production of their dramas and on this occasion will produce the rollicking Irish farce comedy entitled "The Irish Engagement" and "That Rascal Pat" as played by the celebrated Irish comedian Joe Murphy. Between acts high class specialties will be introduced by the vaudeville section of the company. THE ANCIENT ORDER of Hiber-

THE ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT on-THE ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association, in Her Majesty's Theatre, Monday, March 18th, bids lair to be one of unusual excellence. In addition to the romantic Irish drama "My Geraldine," to be put on by the dramatic section with a competent and well-drilled cast, there will be the very latest Irish music from the plays of Chauncey Olcott and Andrew Mack, including the latter's renowned and soul-stirring song "For Freedom and For Ireland." These will be renered by superior vocalists, and will be one of the features.

C. M. B. A.

Branch No. 232, Grand Council of Canada, held the third of the series of progressive euchre parties and so-ials under its auspices, on last Friday evening in the Drummond Hall, and it was a great success, artistically and socially. It can safely be counted as the greatest success that as so far been achieved by this loopular branch, and one that will live in the memories of the large oneourse of friends who were formate enough to be present. The large turnous of the members and

into the spirit of the evening's entertainment with a zest that it was a pleasure to see.

Everything possible was done by the Committee of Management to entertain their many friends and they succeeded admirably, and in such a right royal manner that they elicited many expressions of praise from those present for their courteous attention.

As in previous entertainments of this branch, the arrangements made for the carrying out of the euchre playing, the refreshments and dancing were perfect, and not a hitch occurred during the entire evening.

President Cowan, in a few well chosen recently as the second of the contraction of the contraction of the course of the contraction of the entire evening.

occurred during the entire evening.

President Cowan, in a few well chosen remarks, extended to all present a hearty welcome, and the euchre playing was then started, and kept up until 11.30 p.m., when 14 games had been played. The playing for the handsome prizes was very keën, and the following is the result:

1st, lady's prize.—Mrs. C. Houghton, Limoges China chocolate sett.

2nd, lady's prize.—Mrs. M. F. Casey. Royal Bonn. vase.

3rd, lady's prize.—Mrs. A. Jones, large figure (lady), terra cotta.

1st, gent's prize.—Mr. J. J. Shortall, game sett, fine china.

2nd, gent's prize.—Mr. W. J. Cherry, large lemonade jug, (embossed china).

3rd, gent's prize.—Mr. W. Grant, figure, terra cotta (urchin).

3rd, gent's prize.—Mr. W. Grant, figure, terra cotta (urchin).

The prizes were presented immediately after the euchre, and the following gentlemen were called to the platform to make the presentations to the respective winners who received great applause upon their success:

ceived great appliance apost cess:
Grand Deputy J. J. Costigan, President F. J. Curran, Trustee F. Scars, Bro. B. Tansey, sr., all of Branch 26; Chan. P. Doyle, Branch 50; President T. R. Cowan, Branch

After the presentation of the prizes, refreshments were served, and all were seated at the tables heavily laden with good things provided by Bro. W. J. Shea, and the manner in which he attended to the wants of such a large number was a revelation.

After refreshments, an adjournment was made to the hall, where dancing was indulged in by all to their hearts' content. The scene in the hall during the playing of progressive euchre was one of beauty. The handsome costumes of the ladies, with the proverbial "full dress" of many gentlemen present made it one that could not be surpassed. That this Branch has caught the popular this Branch has caught the popular fancy was very evident on last Friday evening. Many friends, for one reason or another who had not avail themselves of the opportunity of getting their tickets early, had to be refused admission; upwards of thirty couple had to be turned away, as the full compliment of tickets, 125, had been disposed of. The committee regretted very much to adopt such a course, but the rule is to issue only 125 tickets for an entertainment, as they desire to give comfort and pleasure to all who obtain their tickets early. No tickets are sold at the door on the evening of the entertainment. The energetic committee are deserving of a great deal of praise for the efficient manner they carried out their duties, and their next progressive euchre party and seeil which will be held on fancy was very evident on last Fri-day evening. Many friends, for one ner they carried out their duties, and their next progressive euchre party and social which will be held on Easter Monday night is bound to be as great success as the last. The friends should get their tickets early for the next event, which may be had from any member of the com-mittee mittee

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR AND LUD-

Prof. J. A. Fowler, the able and popular organist of St. Patrick's Church, with his splendid choral organization which achieved such a magnificent success on the occasion its concert last year, will hold another similar event on the 28th of February, the last day of the present month. The genial and enthusi-

ABOUT CIRCULATING RUMORS.

"There are rumors abroad;" we hear this statement very frequently. So there are; likewise is there an epidemic abroad. The one is not any more injurious, in its own sphere, than the other. Nothing easier in the world than to create a rumor; nothing more difficult than to repair the injuries done by false rumors. No matter in what sphere we take it, the danger is the same. "There is a rumor that Mr. A. is going to fail." as a matter of fact, there is no truth whatsoever at the bottom of the matter, but Mr. A. has to defend his reputation against a phanitom. It is only a rumor; he can find no direct fault with any person; every one is at liberty-to repeat and to circulate a rumor; the source of it is hidden, and is never likely to be discovered; no matter, Mr. A. finds that his credit has been inpaired, that business men look at him with anxiety and distrust. He is perfectly solvent, perfectly sound, perfectly reliable; yet there was a rumor and he must bear the consecs.

A press correspondent is short of interesting news, he creates a rumor about the Pope, the new King, the Premier, judges that are going to resign, men that are to he here and to circulate a rumor the matter, Mr. A. in last of the mission at rumor and he must bear the consectances.

A press correspondent is short of interesting news, he creates a rumor about the Pope, the new King, the Premier, judges that are going to the part of non-Catholics has com-

quences. A press correspondent is short of interesting news, he creates a rumor about the Pope, the new King, the Premier, judges that are going to resign, men that are to be appointed to situations, citizens that have got into difficulties with the authorities—anything, everything, anybody, everybody, it matters not—it is only a rumor, unfounded if you will, that can be contradicted to-morrow, and no harm can come of it. If there be anything more dishonest, more worthy of censure and of punishment, it is open crime and slander.

Coming down from the general to the particular, we Catholics are too frequently given to circulate rumors—if not to invent them—especially when they concern the Church, the clergy, religion. It is rumored that such a priest is to be changed; which, by the way is a bare false-hood. What can be the cause? Ah! we set to work speculating on the probable or possible reason for that which is not to take place. As a rule we go hunting for some fault, or short-coming in the priest. If we we go hunting for some fault, or short-coming in the priest. If we

we go hunting for some fault, or short-coming in the priest. If we can detect one so much the better—it will prop up the rumor, if we cannot find one, then we must imagine, or invent one, because the rumor must not be let die nor must it be allowed to fail in its purpose.

And thus it is, all along the line; private life, fkmily affairs, business concerns, professional secrets, ecclesiastical movements, nothing is too sacred for rumor; it will intrude, like an evil spirit, into the sanctuary, the death room, the most intimate meetings of associated persons; it will pause neither on the threshold of enjoyment or at the door of misery; it will spare none in its unchristian mission; it will blast happiness where it seems endowed with immortality; it will bring tears where the smile should be perpetual; it will break hearts and damn souls—for it cannot be seized upon, and it is endowed with impunity.

The moment we hear or read that. ounity.

unity.
The moment we hear or read that "it is rumored," we at once turn aside, with pity for the object of that rumor and contempt for the originator of it.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHO-LICS.

The Catholic Missionary Union makes the statement that there are thirty priests in this country who are actively engaged in giving missions to non-Catholics.

In view of the facts that there are 60,000,000 non-Catholies in this country, and that a very considerable percentage of this people is eager to know the truth this number seems ridiculously small. five years ago there was not priest who looked on this as h

another similar event on the 28th of February, the last day of the present month. The genial and enthusiastic organist of St. Patrick's has secured the services of the renowned Irish baritone, William Ludwig, to sing several of his well known Irish songs and ballads.

Circat as has been the success of this widely known artist upon the operatic stoge and in the more pride in the fact that he has been the humble means of creating what one may justily term a n w school of Irish music. Prior to his advent upon the concert stage, it can be asserted with truth that while the Irish people possessed the richest store of music in Europe, very little of it was harmonized to suit the most prevalent voices among men—the baritone and bass. Ludwig, as thousands who have heard him can testify, was the first to introduce in a manner worthy of their themes "The Boys of Wexford," "The Croppy Boy," "Carroll Malone," "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" "The Rapparees," "The Liment for the Milesians," "My Mary Dear," "Fineen the Rover," "Out Own Little Isle," "Builly Byrne of Ballymanus," "The Priests of '98," "Orange and Green," "Up with the Green Plac," "Twenty Men of the Singan and Green," "Up with the Green Plac," "Twenty Men of the Singan and Green," "Up with the Green Plac," "Twenty Men of the Singan and Green," "Up with the Green an

makes the mission a triumphant success.

The fact of this eager demand on the part of non-Catholics has compelled to organization of the non. Catholic mission work. It is difficult to explain our inactivity in view of this eager desire to know the truth. St. Paul once said "Woe to me if I do not preach the Gospel."

O. R DEVLIN AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

From our contemporary "United Canada", we clip the following report of an eloquent speech delivered by Mr. C. R. Devlin, our immigration Commissioner in Ireland, on the occasion of his recent visit to Sault Ste. Marie. While there he was the guest of Doctor Ennis, a prominent Irishman, whose people still reside in Dublin. The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Lcdies' Auxiliary of the same order took occasion of Mr. Devlin's visit to tender him a banquet. Addresses were presented with the request that Mr. Devlin should tell them how matters stood in Ireland. In reply, the Irish Commissioner dealt with the political situation in Ireland.

He expressed his pride and astonishment at the marvellous growth and expansion on the Canadian side of the Sault. In his opinion the status of the Irishman in Canada and the States was a very high one. While they were doing so much on this side to preserve the principles of Irish faith and nationality, they must not forget that the chief work was being done on the other side of the Atlantie where—thank God—there was a United Ireland with one leader, one party, one policy. Mr. Devlin fully explained the great Irish programme and policy, but he dwelt more particularly on three points: 1st, the right of legislative action and freedom; 2nd the land for the people; 3rd the necessity of a Catholic University. Every one present agreed with him that to-day as ever it was an absurdity that the domestic laws of Ireland should be enceted. He expressed his pride and aston agreed with him that to-day as ever it was an absurdity that the domes-tic laws of Ireland should be enacted at Westminster as well as an insult to the Irish race. The truth was this that a small minority ruled a great majority, and that the old spirit of deminating and ascendency was

majority, and that the old spirit of domination and ascendency was as strong as ever. With respect to the land question, the situation was an unjust one, and did it exist in Canada or the States public opinion would quickly crush it.

On the subject of a Catholic University, the demand of the bishops and the people was clear. The advantages of university training were refused Catholics. During the last year the justice of this demand was admitted by Mr. Balfour and by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but the government took no action but the government took no action out of deference to the insolence of the North. There was work to be North. National party. "My done by the National party. "My hope, concludes the speaker, is that hope, concludes the speaker you will promptly help t party. Without funds little you will promptly help the Irish party. Without funds little can be done, and it is only fair that our Irish leaders should receive the support of the Irish people throughout the world. I have a suggestion to make, and it is this, that when you celebrate on St. Patrick's night next the great festival of your nationality, the great triumphs of the old land, that you ladies and gentlemen, that indeed Irish societies throughthat the world will devote a portion of the proceeds to the fund which has been established to maintain the fight, and the treasurers of which are such men as the Bishop of Raphoe and Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Devlin was repeatedly cheered. Short and telling speeches were also delivered by Rev. O. B. Devlin, S. J., Mr. O'Neil, Doctor Ennis and others.

others.

During his stay Mr. Pevlin met many prominent Irishmen and visited some of the great works in progress at the Sault.

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

There died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital on fan. 30th Miss Kutherine Casey, a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary A.O.H., No. 1, and who was for a number of years in the employ of Mr. M. Lynch, McGill St. She had been suffering for several months from heart disease and one week previous to her demise she returned to the above institution to which she had been se long confined, with a severe attack of pneumonin, which terminated in her death. She endured her sufferings with Christian resignation and departed this life fortified by the rights of our holy religion. As the deceased had no relatives in the city, her foneral was arranged and attended by the members of the Division to which she belonged. The organization has lost an exemplary member and faithful works.