

THE PRIMACY PERPETUAL.

Christ Wished The Primacy to Continue in His Church.

No one denies that Christ wished His Church to remain always the same as He established it but in its primacy constitution, and by divine institution, the primacy was established in it; therefore it is always to remain in it, according to the will of Christ Himself.

Moreover, the end for which the primacy was instituted always remains: that end is the preservation of unity in faith and discipline; and that it is necessary to this end, that the primacy of authority and jurisdiction should exist in the Church, no one can reasonably deny.

The same proposition may be proved from the fact of Peter's See at Rome, and his dying as Bishop of Rome, and the right of succession. That Peter has the primacy, which was granted to Peter, who is the one and lawful successor of St. Peter.

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It would be useless to dwell on the arguments in proof of a fact which is not doubted by anyone of a sound and unprejudiced mind, for it may be said in all ecclesiastical history, there is no fact more known, none more certain or better attested, than this.

The only objection to the supremacy of the Popes is that uttered by some Protestant writers, who say that the supremacy of the Popes owes its origin to the astuteness, to the fraud, to the barbarity of the middle ages, and to the celebrity of the City of Rome.

To this sweeping and unfounded objection we answer: Astuteness and fraud cannot easily be reconciled with the sanctity and eminent virtue of a great number of the Popes, especially those of the first ages, all of whom suffered martyrdom for their faith.

Far, therefore, from being able to explain the Papacy by natural causes, and much less by political convenience and design, it is necessary to acknowledge the establishment and conservation of the Papacy as a supernatural and a divine fact.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dawson, of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto.

She could not, without divine help and supernatural strength, have shown such invincible patience under persecutions; such persevering courage in pursuing her work and its end, namely, the salvation of souls; and such in-

defatigable zeal in promoting the principles of true civilization. Without the intervention of God, the Papacy would have followed the fate of all other institutions in the past; they have all disappeared or perished like the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which, sustained by the power of the Emperors of the East, had never more than the shadow of authority.

The Pope to-day, as in the first ages, is the Primate, and first of all. No other is known by all; no other is recognized by all; no other influences all; and has power to influence the whole body; because he is the head and foundation of Christianity.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF THE ABBE DE MUSY.

Remarkable Circumstances in the Life of a Priest Who Has Just Died at the Age of Seventy.

Two types of the Gospel miracles were exemplified in the person of the late Abbe De Musy. The death of this holy priest has just revived certain circumstances of his life. When his personal influence on the lives of some of his contemporaries has had time to be forgotten he will descend to posterity, carried thither by Henri Lasserre's book on "Notre Dame de Lourdes."

He made this secret known to his parents, the Comte and Comtesse de Musy, at their chateau of Digoine in the following manner: "God calls me; I wish to be a priest." He commenced his studies for the priesthood at the Seminary of Ancey, when again a complete break down in his health sent him home to his parents.

He was then thirty-one. General paralysis gaining upon him, he was soon obliged to relinquish the privilege of offering the Holy Sacrifice, and during the years that followed he remained a helpless invalid on a couch.

Three years later we find him at Lourdes, paralyzed and almost blind, but confidently expecting his cure. His mother, at home in her chateau of Digoine, was expecting it also, and with a confidence that amounted to a certainty.

It was the feast of the Assumption, 1874. The Abbe de Musy, having received absolution from the Abbe Peyremate, had been wheeled into the crypt of the basilica, and was assisting at the Holy Sacrifice lying down. At the moment of the elevation he felt within him a movement of renewed life and strength, and his eyes were suddenly opened.

He saw in another instant he had left his pallet and was on his knees with the other worshippers. All that day his mother was hourly expecting a telegram telling her of the happy news. The Abbe De Musy's cure was completed, and is one of the most distinct and remarkable recorded by Henri Lasserre in his "Episodes of Lourdes."

A month later, appointed by Mgr. Perard to the important cure of Chagny, the Abbe De Musy was for the first time enabled to exercise the active ministry of a priest. He died the other day at the age of 70. His death is the departure of a living page of the religious history of our time.

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"CHILD MORTARA."

Famous Priest who has been Assigned to Work Among Italian Catholics in New York.

In the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, South Second street and Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, of which Father Sylvester Malone is rector, Mass was celebrated on December 13, by a well known priest, who was the subject of much talk while a child, forty years ago, in the city of Rome.

Few were aware of the priest's arrival, and when Father Malone announced to his congregation at the 10:30 o'clock service that the priest was celebrating the Mass was the famous "Child Mortara," the gathering was greatly interested.

The Reverend Father who celebrated Mass for us to-day is one of the most noted in the Christian world, and his case is a most remarkable one. Few of the present generation remember the celebrated case of the "Child Mortara," which was the talk of the Christian people in two hemispheres forty years ago.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Ward), whose "Gates Ajar" gave her such fame, has written a new work, a daring work, "The Story of Jesus Christ." It is not, she says in the preface, theology, criticism, or biography; it is not history, or sermon—just a plain simple narrative.

The lulling of the storm on the sea is told in this strong paragraph: "The moon swept out from the cloud. In the reviving light the crew saw one another's terror-stricken faces, and His who showed no fear. He stood serene, smiling, with one upraised hand and arm, a statue of strength and assurance.

A large crowd of people gathered in front of the church at the end of Mass, expecting to catch a glimpse of the missionary, but they were disappointed. The priest went to the rectory of the church, 69 South Third street.

Through the kindness of Father Malone a reporter was introduced to Father Mortara. When asked for a history of his life he said:

"When but a small child, as Father Malone has said, I became suddenly ill, and after being attended for a considerable time by the leading physicians of Bologna, I was finally given up by them, and my parents were told that my death was only the question of a few days.

"For six years she kept her secret, and it was not until the birth of a brother of mine six years later that she divulged it. My little brother became ill in a manner similar to my own case. He also was given up as lost by the doctors. A number of the maid's friends called at the house upon the afternoon of the day upon which the consultation was held.

"She could not be persuaded to baptize my little brother, and in a few days he died. The news of my baptism and recovery soon spread and in a very short time reached the Eternal City. At that time Pope Pius IX. was head of the Roman States as well as Pontiff of the Catholic Church.

"At that time I was only seven years old, and according to the strict laws of the Roman States I was compelled to obey the mandate of my parents. The news of my unique case reached the Pope. He asked my parents to give up their strong opposition and urged that as I was baptized in the Catholic faith, he had to look after my Catholic education.

"My parents followed me a short time afterward and endeavored to bring me back. A friend of the family who was present at our meeting, said to me: 'According to the Fourth Commandment, you must obey your father and mother.' I said to him: 'There are three others which have reference to God.'

"My parents found that persuasion was useless and went home to Bologna, and I was brought up in the Catholic college in Rome under the protection and especial care of the Supreme Pontiff Pius IX. I always loved my parents and prayed for their conversion. I communicated with them at regular intervals, but I did not see them until 1870, when my father died. My mother died in 1878.

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"In 1870, when the Pope's temporal power was overthrown, the Italian Government obliged me to go back to my parents, and had I not applied for protection to the Governor General, whom I had personally known, I would have been subjected to persecution.

When asked by the reporter about the object of his visit to this country, Father Mortara said that he was sent here from Rome to establish missions for the Italians in the Greater New York. When he arrived he called on Archbishop Corrigan. He will see Bishop McDonnell to-day in reference to his work.

A STRONG NARRATIVE.

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Advertisement for Vapo-Resolene, featuring an illustration of a person in bed and text describing its use for coughs, croup, and colds.

A Family Converted. Scranton, Dec. 7.—The members of St. Paul's parish, Green Ridge, are deeply interested in the reception of Dr. Edward Grever and wife and their seven children into the Catholic communion.

Advertisement for Coleman's Salt, featuring the text 'DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD AND FARM' and 'CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION'.

Advertisement for Windsor Salt, featuring the text 'Windsor Salt' and 'For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best'.

Advertisement for Drosy Treated Free, featuring the text 'DROPSY TREATED FREE' and 'DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS'.

Advertisement for O. Labelle, Merchant Tailor, featuring the text 'O. LABELLE, MERCHANT TAILOR' and '372 Richmond Street'.

Advertisement for Catholic Almanac of Ontario for 1898, featuring the text 'CATHOLIC - ALMANAC OF ONTARIO FOR 1898' and 'Profusely Illustrated. Published with the Approbation of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ontario.'