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He Calls a Halt on His Movement.

Luther's work had at first assumed a rapid development; he wanted now to slaken his pace and still more to huswould soon fall of itself. He went and better in the matter of language, even so far as to menace, if people ontinued to act as violently as they theology. had done until then, to retract all that he had hitherto said and taught, and according to Luther's system and with to abandon the rebels to their fate. the view of spreading his theory on He attributed all the intrigues of the justification, was often accommodated co." reformers" who resisted him to to his doctrine by arbitrary alterations the jealousy of the devil, who was and interpolations. What could not be triving to dishonor the new Gospel. The authority that he arrogated to himself he did not grant to any one which most readers confounded with else. And so Carlostadt, who had un-til then been his best helper in counsel tended to make the Bible agree with til then been his best helper in counsel tended to make the Bible agree with and in act, whom he himself bad bis system. After the New Testament, boasted of as a theologian of incomparable judgement, had to give way to his wrath; he was forbidden to preach, he was driven from Wittemberg (1522), and the printing of his berg, J. Eck) were unable to hold their works was prohibited. Luther treated own. The "reformer's" translations him as an infamous man, an unbeliever and commentaries gave powerful aid and sullied with all sorts of vice, and to his cause, at the same time that they

the Prince Elector's territory; he con- spired. tinued to visit his hate on his absent former friend, for the reason especially that Carlostadt disputed the real resence of Jesus Christ in the Eucharist, and pretended that in pronouncing these words, "This is My body," Jesus Christ had not meant the bread,

but His own body.

Munzel, who used his pulpit at Alstadt for the delivering of anarchising of his sovereign's power, and it kingdom of England. And as he had was with its aid that he vanquished the himself been formerly addicted to theoother "reformers." When Luther's former protector, Staupitz separated from him and entered the Benedictine ture death (1524) a punishment from

OTHER LITERARY LABORS OF THE "RE FORMERS.

The excesses that accompanied Luther's new Gospel no more injured Luther's cause than the disorders of the extreme Radicals in our own day injure the cause of the moder-ate Liberals. Luther's popular eloquence, his authority, his sovereign's power, his new literary works, kept up his party's cohesion. His friend Melanchthon had drawn up for the learning and the learned they were often afterwards reprinted, and modified by Melanchthon himself.
The "reformer's" thoughts on free will, on absolute predestination, etc., were collected, but not completely. Devoid of depth and solidity, they were drawn up in figure 1. These methods made Henry VIII. so indignant that he used his political influence against the Saxon monk. Luther showed himself a base hypocrite, when, Henry being on the point of breaking with Rome because of his divorce, he addressed to him an expectation of the divorce, he addressed to him an expectation of the divorce, he addressed to him an expectation of the divorce, he addressed to him an expectation of the divorce, he addressed to him an expectation of the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation from the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation from the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation. The prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of subject to fits of almost maniacal expectation for the prison department of the prison department o were drawn up in fine language. The dogmas of the Trinity and of the Incarnation figured only in the later editions, according to an abstract of the first six Councils. Luther said himself that this work was the best that had been written since the time of the Apostles. He displayed great literary activity; sometimes reserved and temporizing, sometimes carried away beyond all bounds, just as the humor took him.

Luther insulted all his adversaries in theology. To take a vow of poverty and perpetual chastity, he said, is to want to blaspheme his whole life he wanted all monastic vows to be sup vents destroyed. He surpassed himself in the shameful blasphemies that he poured forth against the venerable canon of the Mass, established substantially since the sixth century. He

Ere long the thought occurred to him to have the Mass suppressed, after having so plainly blamed Carlostadt for this course. To the Wittemberg Rome; he had need only of scriptural canons who opposed him, he said: You want to form 'factions' and 'sects'" He let his followers loose against the '' frockling sayers of and at last formally sup pressed the canon of the Mass, preserv ing the Elevation, however (1525). He completely rejected Christian an-tiquity, in which the theory of justification, as he himself acknowledged, was unknown, and with whose testi monies and instructions he was but imperfectly acquainted; he had a confused feeling that it was incompatible with his system. The New Testament little information on the first institutions of the Church, and that information being vague, Luther could easliy turn its meaning so as to suit his opin-

LUTHER'S TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE. man translation of the New Testament, of excuse and flattery Erasmus anpublished in 1522, with the "Postilla," swered by depicting Luther's proud silence, except when asked a question which is connected with it (1524). His

Bible was his favorite work. It was this work, if we are to listen to him, but he continued his correspondence with Melanchthon.

What had first taken the Bible from bestored by the whole period of continued imprisonment would cause death.

White continued to associate with the closed and his physical health is so shattered that continued imprisonment would cause death.

Catholics are accustomed to associate with the closer.

White candidates for admission to the monastery at Rochestown are, as a rule, aspirants to the Capuchin order, its portals are not closed against those MARTIN LUTHER'S LITERARY Bible was his favorite work. It was works. He broke off all relations with under constant supervision, any slack- he has been released on the admitted Catholics are accustomed to associate [Adapted for the Cath lic Standard and regenerated from Cardinal Hergenroether's and by others besides. He accustomed the people to be accustomed

band external things. He was not unaware that it sufficed for him to save his theory of justification, so that everything which did not fit in with because Luther's version was clearer

This translation, conceived entirely when Carlostadt had assumed charge of the parish of Orlamunde, the "reformer" betook himself thither in the name of the Prince-Elector to combat "his bad administration," and combat "his bad administration," and followers the authority of a work that succeeded in having him driven from passed in some measure as being in-

LUTHER'S CONTROVERSY WITH HENRY Besides Duke George of Saxony, Luther had as his chief adversary among the Princes Henry VIII., King of England. Offended at the "re-former's" doings, Henry VIII. invited (May, 1521) the Emperor and the elector Palatine to exterminate him from the earth, him and his doctrine, and tic sermons, was also expelled. The he forbade, under the severest penalt-bold "reformer" was already disposite, the propagating of his ideas in the logical studies, he entered into a dis pute with Luther in the quality of a theologian; he pointed out (in a deorder at Salzburg, Luther treated him fense of the seven sacraments) as a madman, and saw in his prema- his contradictions, especially in the "Babylonian Captivity." He had has work presented to Leo X., from whom he expected and received an honorary title, like to that which had been obtained by the Kings of France and of Spain, the title of "Defender of the Faith," which his successors have con-tinued to bear. This work, which was very much overrated in its time, was

> cessively flattering letter, with the hope of winning him to his Gospel (1528) Not only did he excuse himself for his violence, but he further offered to retract. The King, deeply hurt, took advantage of these acknowledgments to nail him to the pillory, and Luther's

anger and rage were redoubled. LUTHER'S CONTROVERSY WITH ERAS

MUS. Still more important was Luther's dispute with Erasmus. That ardent Humanist, that ironical adversary of the monks, had long served Luther's interests, then he had begun to hesitate. At last, in 1524, he resolved to attack the "reformer's" doctrine on free will. As the Catholics regarded him as a Lutheran and the Lutherans as a coward who did not dare to declare himself openly in their favor, Erasmus chose from the new teaching the subject that was most distasteful to published a German translation of it, accompanied with satirical remarks. innovators, without appearing to be the servile echo of the old prejudices Rome; he had need only of scriptural and rational proofs. His polemics were exempt from personalities; his arguments in favor of free will were

excellent; his criticism of Luther's bibical proofs crushing. Luther, who had formerly exalted Erasmus so much, answered him in the most virulent terms in his treatise on "Slave Will." He found a way of turning into a contrary meaning the most precise and clearest texts of the Bible, allowed to reason no value in matters of faith, distinguished between the secret will and the manifest will of God, compared man after his fall to a was his great arsenal, for it gives but log of wood, to a pillar of salt, and treated his adversary as an unbeliever, a skeptic and an Epicurean. Erasmus, in a second work, also assumed a most bitter tone. Luther, whose scientific deficiencies he exposed, deemed it convenient to yield and to acknowledge And so his chief work was the Ger- that he had gone too far. To a letter

tured Belgrade and was threatening Hungary when a new Diet was opened at Nuremberg (1522). Pope Adrian VI. sent to it the Nuncio Francesco Chieregati, as much to support the Hungarians as to urge the enforcement of the edict of Worms. After having, in his Brief (September 9, 1522), given to the princes of the Empire a narrative of the facts, of which hey were not ignorant, he represented to them that they were in vain sacri-ficing their wealth and their life to conquer their foreign enemies, if they would tolerate in the heart of their. This inquiry was granted because it own country the poison of such fatal doctrines, and if, contrary to the example of their valiant and pious an cestors, they would favor it, to the contempt of law and of honor. Besides that document, Chieregati frankly communicated to the States the special instructions with which he was charged. In these instructions the Pope declared that the present mis-fortunes seemed to him a chastisement for the crimes of Christendom, chiefly of its pastors and of its head; he acknowledged that there were abuses also ready to work with all his might to offense. correct the evil; he, moreover, gave assurance that the concordats would be observed, and that he would watch over the interests of Germany; he invited the princes to point out the means of appeasing the troubles and of suppress ing the abuses, and he charged the Nuncio to look for pious and learned men to whom he could give aid. Adrian manifested the firmest will to do every thing that was in his power to better the religious situation. He tried in two special letters, written in a grave but paternal tone, to open the eyes of the Prince Elector Frederick. He wrote also to several States.

HORRORS OF THE PRISON.

Innumerable Indignities Heaped on the Alleged Dynamiters.

Considerable discussion concerning the British convict system has been aroused by the release of the Irish pris

Delaney, the first released, is almost blind and suffering from spinal com-plaint, while his mental condition is such that his family at Glasgow is obliged to keep him under constant supervision to prevent his committing suicide. He is possessed, like Whitehead, of a morbid terror of the English authorities, believing they will find some charge against him to get him

very much overrated in its time, was conceived in a popular form, and skillfully brought out Luther's contradictions on confession, indulgences and the primacy.

Luther answered in 1522 with his customary malice and grossiness—with him coarseness had become classic.

These methods made Henry VIII. so indigrant that he used his political in the primacy.

CANNOT FIND WHITEHEAD. Whitehead's disappeared from his home at Skibbereen on the night of his arrival. An exhaustive search fails to disclose him, and the belief is that he is dead or dying in some cave along the Bantry coast, demented by a fear that he would be taken back to prison.

The present convict system, which has been followed by a great increase in insanity among criminals, went into operation in 1887. The World correspondent asked the Secretary of the Prisons Department of the Home Office for a copy of the rules governing convicts, but was informed that these rules are confidential - have never even been presented to Parlia-

ment. This official added: "But reference to the rules of con vict prisons would give no accurate idea of the treatment accorded to any particular convict. Such treatmen is regulated by his physical condition and behavior. The rules make voluminous book, and are applied in each individual case in the discretion of the Governor and physician of the

Authoritative information on the general system of treatment of convicts is given in a book published by Sir Edmund Du Cane, for many years Chairman of the English Prisons Board.

The sentence of penal servitude, such as was imposed on the dynamiters, is divided into three principal stages, which last nine months. The prisoner passes the whole time, except a brief period allotted to prayers and one hour a day to exercise, in a cell apart from all the other prisoners, working at some kind of labor.

In the second stage he sleeps and takes his meals in a separate cell, but conditionally released from prison on a ticket-of-leave. CONDEMNED TO SILENCE.

Throughout the whole period of con-finement male prisoners are not allowed to speak to each other under severe penalties. But the Irish dynamiters have incessantly complained that, while these punitive restrictions were only carried out in spirit against ordinary convicts, they were inflicted to the letter on the dynamiters alone. Their complaint, to a large extent,

was proved before a special inquiry instituted in 1890 by direction of the Tory Home Secretary, Matthews, into their allegations of unfair treatment This inquiry was granted because it leaked out that on two separate occasions Daly was all but fatally poisoned by drugs administered to him while ill. The poisoning was declared by the committee to be accidental, but Daly and other dynamiters always believed it was deliberate, because he had made The dynamiters gave evidence in great detail before the committee, furnishing numerous specific instances

of ill-treatment by the lower officials, who, they asserted, were prejudiced at Rome, that he himself had begun to reform the Papal court, and that he was It is a remarkable coincidence that

every warden against whom an allega-tion was made had been removed to some other prison prior to the inquiry. Some were even sent abroad. SYSTEM OF ILL TREATMENT.

James Egan, who was liberated in 1892 and is now in the United States, testified: "There has been a wellorganized system of ill treatment from the very moment of my reception to the present moment, but organized in such a manner that it would not be perceived by anybody but the person so ill-treated."

the prison in cells, and were called special prisoners. The governor of the jail admitted that this was done to keep them under a more rigorous supervision than the other criminals. This supervision is the most dreaded

aspect of convict life, as it enables a harsh or ill-disposed warden to keep a prisoner in a perpetual ferment of fear and agitation and to visit upon him numberless petty punishments and degradations. In the penal cells, the dynamiters suffered all the horrors of extra detachment, the wardens being told to watch them and keep them unflaggingly at a monotonous work—mat or sack making.

The prison chaplain asserted from his observation that unquestionably a large part of the prison officials were prejudiced against the dynamiters because of their nationality, and it was proved that in many cases where the dynamiters had made complaint in

he dynamiters had to sleep on plank beds, covered with mattresses as hard of the fact that we breathed a Francis as boards; that instead of the ordinary moveable stools they had only rough logs fastened to the floor by iron stanchions; that their cells were colder than those of the other pains that had been taken to adorn its eloquence of the sublime power by which all within these hallowed precincts are impelled. prisoners, and that in the evening the gas light was thrown into their cells by means of a reflector, which injuriously affected their sight; that they were prevented systematically from sleeping the full allowance period by the practice adopted by the wardens of slamming the trap doors through which they were inspected every half hour throughout the night and presence. It was only when the lanterns upon the prisoners' eyes until they were thoroughly awake; that meals were not served to them as to other prisoners; that they got refuse instead of bread, and that in a thoumentionable and incredible if proof were not forthcoming, the rigors and the terrors of a convict prison were greatly intensified for them by their

According to the report of the committee mentioned, Dr. Gallagher first showed symptoms of insanity as far back as 1887, and as the doctor insisted that he was only feigning madness, Gallagher incurred sixteen different punishments.

He became worse, was afflicted with constant vomiting, which lasted for months and which the prison doctor declared to be voluntary

SHATTERED HIS HEALTH. The symptoms of insanity became works in association, under strict ished, until, from vomiting, which supervision. In the third stage he is continued without intermittance, and training of its brothers, novices and accredited to the Vatican. The cere-The prisoner's mind is thrown upon steadily became more and more accent-uated, and at the end of thirteen years physical, such as perhaps few non-September.

death.

The ratio of insanity in the population of Great Britian is 8 in 10,000, but the ratio in the ordinary convicts, who have undergone less punishment who have undergone less punishment of the Capuchin order, its portals are not closed against those who have not yet decided upon embracing the religious life. The Seraphic school is open to students at than the dynamiters, is 226 in 10,000, the early age of fourteen years, and while of the twenty one dynamiters the course of studies is such that,

CAPUCHINS IN CORK.

birds hidden in adjacent groves and the musical murmurs of the brook. It is one of the peculiar charms of the situation of the monastery that it reveals itself to the wayfarer with a pleasant suddenness, seated with a simple dignity upon a gentle eminence, overlooking the umbrageons valley and the silvery meadows, which here come into view. We note with pleas ure how completely the wild hillside upon which the monastery was raised, as we first knew it, has been transformed into a veritable paradise of grassy slopes, begemmed with flower beds, terrace walks of perfect neatness, a corona of luxuriant trees, trim laurel hedges, and in the midst a tiny lake, with fountain flinging its cool spray with fountain flinging its cool spray into the warm atmosphere, to fall again marked success for for the examinations the present moment, but organized in such a manner that it would not be perceived by anybody but the person so ill treated."

It was admitted that dynamiters were segregated from the other prisoners, were located in a separate part of the prison in cells, and were called the prison in cells, and were called the prison in cells, and were called the prisoners. The accompletely separated from the classes. For those who aspire to the prison in cells, and were called the prison in cells, and were called the prisoners. The accompletely separated from the classes. For those who aspire to the prisoners who conduct the university are as completely separated from the classes. For those who aspire to the prisoners who can be a price of the examinations are as completely separated from the classes. For those who aspire to the prisoners where the prisoners were segregated from the complete the prisoners where the prisoners wh rush and tumult of city life as if the ideal life of the true Franciscan it is railway which brought us hither were the most congenial place that can well of the Irish Capuchin province. We the monastery while we stroll through had been contemplating it as the the shady paths and sunlit terrace of

as it ought, with the monastery chapel, and here we had our first realization can atmosphere. The simple style of its architecture, the plain, almost rude down upon the graves speaks in mute modest sanctuary with the sweet spoils of the woodland and the garden, and The Loyalty of the Catholic Church. the delicious odors of the hillside that were wafted through its open portals. all contributed to that he had stumbled upon some time honored shrine of the order in its native | ically it rears its head above faction -Italy, so redolent of sweet simplicity ies of the situation. Again, during the celebration of the "Missa Cantata" the solemn suggestiveness of the plain that which has preserved it amid civil chant, and the sweet tolling of the contentions and bloody wars as a monuchapel bells at the sanctus and the elevation, revived the sense of conven- sagacity of man, that distinguishes it tual observance with which the whole as the wisest and noblest, as it is the place was instinct.

neatness and cheerfulness of the es- passed the Rhine; when Grecian elotablishment.

Here we learned that the community, which a few years ago could be numbered on the fingers of both hands, had steadily grown, till now it ounts up to fifty members, exclusive of the fathers who preside over its work. Originally one of the wings of Martinelli, who was recently appointed more pronounced, and a government specialist was called in. He reported of retreat for laymen, but the requirethat Gallagher was simulating madness. Gallagher was repeatedly punnecessary to devote every room in the a special Archbishop yesterday necessary to devote every room in the a special Archbishop yesterday in the low diet during his punishments, he became reduced to such a debilitated condition that he had to be put in the hospital. The indications, which the specialists declared were simulated, gradulty became more and more according to the world there is here, apart from Secretary of State. To day Archbishop Martinelli was received by the Pope. Capuchin life, an amount of genuine the light became more and more according to the value of the characteristic austerities of the Martinelli was received by the Pope. Capuchin life, an amount of genuine the light according to the value of the consecration was sperification.

subjected to penal servitude, four are known to be mentally enfeebled by their treatment, a higher percentage than among ordinary criminals. be serviceable to him, being as thorough as it is varied. The oldtime calumny which conjured up enmity between religion and science A Visit to Their Picturesque Monastery at Rochestown. finds here no encouragement. The curriculum has, of course, its essential A correspondent, describing a recent visit to the Capuchin Monastery, Rochestown, county (Cork, says: The delightful valley through which the monastery is approached was clad in a wreath of verdure, and at every step the senses were regaled with the perfume of wild flowers, the meledy of birds hidden in adjacent groves and the musical murmurs of the brook. It where the young scholar has leaned to the sacerdotal and conventual life, but it embraces also the whole circle of the liberal arts and sciences. Thus we find here students gathered from every corner of the island, from the valids of remote country districts, where perchance the Franciscan habit has not been seen for many years, as well as from the towns and cities

not two, but twenty miles away. This be conceived. We have been gatheristhe novitiate, the cradle, the nursery ing this general outline of the work of scene of a sacred pageant, full of the convent grounds, from which a motion, melody and beauty, but it was when the pious multitude had departed, fully the operations of husbandry are and the holy place had relapsed into something of its wonted calm, that we something of its wonted calm, that we and study, and a peep into the model dairy gives us a delicious acquaintance was this school of the Seraphic Patriarch, and how real was the work of practical preparation and cultivation which enabled it not only to attract the piety of the faithful people to its retreat, but to send forth as it does a hot faithful and various of the fait of faithful and zealous disciples of the Saint of Assisi, to spread his spirit and chapel—we have only to say that a renew his salutary mission in many brighter, happier or more promising places. The father provincial being away in Rome at the general chapter of the order, we were received by his vicar and conducted through the monastery and its delightful environment, and enabled to learn something of the daily life of the novitiate. We should not omit to mention that our visit began, as it anoth, with the monastery chapter of the modest cemetery in which two or three modest cemetery in which two or three humble headstones tell of lives here happily closed in blest seclusion;

One of the most beautiful and admirable qualities of the Church of Rome is its loyalty. How proudly and majesthow calmly and consistently it sustains and presence. It was only when the mellifluous Irish accents of the commidst of treason it is ever loyal. It is ment to the goodness of God and the most ancient, institution in the world. From the chapel we passed to the and that makes it as great and remonastery, to be once more impressed spected, as, in the words of Macaulay, by the all-pervading wholesomeness it was before "the Saxon had set foot (if the phrase be allowable) order, in Britain: before the Frank had quence flourished at Antioch; when cameleopards bounded in the Flavian

Consecrated.

Rome, August 31. - Rev. Sebastian