## THE CATHOLAC RECORD.

CENE OF KINGSTON

Gauthier to Brockville from Williams-

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nsertion. rowed by the Bishop of London, and insenthe bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, tes, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-lergymen throughout the Dominion. oprospondence addressed to the Pub-Approx ing Caththere will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the percent of the state of the stat rean be stopped. reans writing for a change of address id invariably send us the name of their er post office.

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONSECRATED TO THE DOLORS OF MARY

1 St. Giles, Abb. Twelve Brothers, MM. 2 St. Stephen, King and Conf. 3 Werla, St. Sincen Styllits, Conf. 4 Off. of Im. Comp. St. Rossile, V. St. 1 Ida, Widow. 5 12th Suo, after Pen. St. Laurence Justin-ian. Bp, and Cf. 6 Forla. St. Oneciphorus. M Teria. Bp, and Cf. Feria. St. Oneciphorus, M. St. Regins, Virgin and Martyr. Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, M Of the Octave. B.essed Peter Claver

Conf. 0 St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Conf. 11 Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyscin-thus, M.M. 12 ISth Sun. after Pen. Feast of the Holy Name of Mars.

Name of Mary. 13 Ferla. St. Amatus, Abb. 14 Ezatation of the Holy Cross. 15 Uctave of the Nauvily. SS. Euphemit and Comp., MM. Ember Day. Fast. 16 88. Cornelius and Cyprian, MM. 17 Stigmata of st. Francis of Assisi. Ember Day. Fast. 18 85. Jone ab. of Consultation St.

Day. Fast. Emperimer Assist. Emper B8 B4, Joseph of Cuperlino, Conf. Ember Day. Fast. 19 14th Sun. siter Pen. Feast of the seven dolors of the B. V. M. 50 Vigil of St. Matthew. SS. Eustachius and Comp., MM.

Comp., MM. 21 St., Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. 22 Bt. Thomas of Villanova, Bp. and Cf. SS. Maurice and Comp., MM. 23 St. Linus, P. and M. St. Thecla, V. and

M. 24 Our Lady of Ransom. 25 Off. of Im. Con. St. Cleophas, Disciple, 26 Isin Sun. after Pen. SS. Cyprian and Jup-tins, MM. 27 SS, Cosmes and Damian, MM 28 St. Wencesiaus, King and Martyr.

27 BS. Wenceslaus, King and Marty. 28 St. Wichsel, Archangel. 29 St. Michael, Archangel. 30 St. Jerome, Couf. and Doc. of the Ch.

## REPLY TO A FRIEND.

A very respected friend writes us from Quebec as follows : ditor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—As a subscriber to your excellent paper, although a "separated brother," as delicately put by the secretary of your esteemed Cardinal, I desire to know what is your interpretation of that clause of the oath as taken by Archbishop Fabre which reads as follows: "I will so far a low secretary and

"I will so far as I can persecute and oppose heretics, etc., etc." Does it mean that when he can he must

so persecute, or that failing the power, the desire should be honestly there. I want to be enlightened on this point,

I want to be enlightened on this point, for it is well to know what we may expect under any and all circumstances, and also that we may appreciate the rea-son of being let alone. Is it only a matter of expediency or what is it ? Yours truly, ONE OF THE PROTESTANT MINORITY. Onebec 3:d Angent 1886

Quebec, 3rd August, 1886. Our correspondent encloses us a transla

tion of the oath he refers to, which we give in fu'l. It is a substantially correct penalties only. There is besides another seen through their purpose-in all its rendition of the original Latin, and we view of the matter to be taken that does perfidy. May the kings of the world see therefore, to a correct understanding of not, it is clear, strike our correspondent— it as he has done. Et nunc rages erudimini. the matter, reproduce it :

legitimate impediment, I will fulfill all the foregoing duties through some sure delegate especially commissioned for this purpose, taken from amongst my chapter, or some one else qualified by ecclesiatical of the diocete, and, if none such whatever be available, through any other secular priety and fully informed on all the above points. But in any such case of impedi-ment I aball inform, through the proper channels of the Holy Roman Church, the presiding Cardinal of the Congregation of the Holy Council, and transmitting the same through the above mentioned dele-gate. I chall not cell the possessions belong-ing to my diocese, neither shall I give without the consent of the Chapter of my Church, or without consulting the Roman purch and if I should consent to any such alienation, I am willing to incur the posalise therefor appointed." her to speak the truth and maintain her strength intact and unimpaired, leaving to her enemies the weapons of diabolical force and un Christian cruelty. If we have not satisfied our respected correspondent we will be glad to hear from him again. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DIO.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston made the following appointments at the conclusion of the annual retreat of his

MacDonell to St. Margaret's, Glennevis, from Gananoque; Rev. John Thomas We beg to assure our friend that neither Hogan to Gananoque from Erinsville he nor any of the Protestant minority in Rev. George A. Cicolari to Erinsville Quebec has anything to fear from the from Lochiel; Rev. John Twomey to oath in question. It does not mean Lochiel from Centreville. The new paseither that the Archbishop is bound actutor of Centreville has not yet been preally to persecute in the sense our friend gives the term, or have the desire of per-

conized. secuting in that sense, heretics, schismatic AN IMPORTANT LETTER. or rebels. Taken in the just acceptation of the terms of the oath, the meaning to Le Moniteur de Rome lately made referbe given the clause underlined by our ence to an important letter from the Arch-

friend is that the new Archbishop binds bishop of Valencia in Spain, addressed by himself solemnly to follow up, oppose him on his return from Rome to the and obliterate, by every just means managing editor of the Revista de Alcoy, to all heresy and schism-and rebellion against the Holy See. Our correspondent orgratulate him on the manifestations of devotion and fidelity his publication had well knows, we have no doubt, that the shown in regard of the Cardinal Arch-Catholic Church lavs claim to be the sole bishop. All the Catholic papers of Spain Infallible Teacher of mankind, and this hastened to reproduce the letter, which is by Divine Right, because by Divine Instieverywhere looked on as a document of tution. To her, therefore, every form of extraordinary import. After speaking of error and of rebellion must be odious-as the impressions of his visit ad limina, of the not only endangering but actually spirit of wisdom which he had cause to destroying the salvation of those falling admire in Leo XIII., and of the intolerable under its sway. Heresy, schism, or oppo-sition of any kind to the Holy See are situation created in the capital of the Christian world for the Sovereign Pontiff, forms or error-according to the Catholic he Cardinal deals with the question of view-deadly in their injurious effect to Catholic discipline and refutes the sophthe human soul. The Church, therefore, isms of those that assail it. "Here," he and its ministers are bound to resist most says, "is their false reasoning: 'The bishops strenuously any and every form of opinion are not infallible, therefore we are not calculated to lead men out of the one true bound to respect them, or, in other words. fold-under the headship and guidance of the ordinary and immediate power of the Infallible Teacher of Mankind. The bishops, in all that concerns the direction Church has never, as history shows, been of their flocks, may be discussed and persecutrix, in the common sense of denied in so much as their decisions are that term, using fire and sword to extirpate not infallible, the result being that the heretics. It has, indeed, at all times by argufaithful can resist their rulers, the bishops, ment, by suasion, by example and by spir. and constitute themselves an infallible itual penalties whenever necessary sought tribunal." The Cardinal Archbishop of to follow up and obliterate heresy, to win Valencia says with justice that it is sufback heretics to the true fold-but this is ficient to signalize such a line of reasoning surely, as our correspondent will admit, to expose its worthlessness, and to see that clearly within her right. Neither the new it leads to revolt and schism. "Some," he Archbishop of Montreal nor any other Catholic prelate has any desire or purpose to revive civil conflict in the combat of God's Caurch against who affect a tender regard for the mon continues, "go further again in reference to every form of error. If our corresarchy, if the monarchy be subject to them, pondent places himself immediately under and who manifest a profound attach His Grace's "persecutions," he will not, ment for the Pope on condition that we may assure him, suffer anything there. the Pope allows himself to be from. His Protestantism may indeed be governed by them. On this condition the loser, but his Christianity, in our nothing could more fully equal the subbelief, the great gainer. The very ety mission and obedience of these zealots. mology of the word persecute will show Thus, indeed, they would be prepared to our friend the sense in which it must be offer the pope and the king-the words of taken-and even in that sense must it be the tempter : Hace omnia tibi dabo, si looked on as the infliction of spiritual

with the Pentecostal fires of old, enable IS FRENCH CANADIAN CATHOLIC. no prospect of his return to the Liberal ISM ON THE DECLINE.

The Globe some time ago had words of commendation for the progress of Pres-byterianism in Canada. The real merits of this energetic body of Christians we have no wish to deny or depreciate, but we propose to deal for one moment with a paragraph of the Globe's "boom" in

favor of Calvinism. Said that journal : favor of Calvinism. Said that journal: "Nor would it be correct to say that Presbyterianism has made no progress smong French Canadians. The latest official returns state that there are 20 mission schools among the French, in which there were in 1884 5 707 pupils. Of these 223 were the children of Roman Catholic parents, and fully four fifths of the remainder the children of recent converts. In one year the increase had been fully seventy-five per cent. In admission to the Central French-speak-ing Mission Schools there are always far more applications than can be acceded to. clergy last Saturday :- Rev. Charles Hugh own ; Rev. Isaac J. MacCarthy to Willamstown from Brockville ; Rev. William

"The same official report says that half "The same official report says that half a century ago there was scarcely a French Protestant in the whole country, but now there are thousands. Half a century ago there was not a single French Pro-testant congregation in the land, now there are nearly one hundred. Only eleven years ago it was difficult to get together a congregation of 20 or 25 French Protestants in Montreal. Now there are in that city eight French Pro-testant congregations, with which are testant congregations, with which are identified 400 families that were formerly Roman Catholics. In 1875 the Presby-terian Church had about 200 French families connected with the test families connected with it throughout the Dominion, mostly in Quebec. In 1885 that number had risen to 1,091, 1855 that humber had lists the French-Canadian work had risen from \$6,459 in 1875 to \$28,735 in 1885."

We have no desire to unduly call in question the accuracy of the figures cited. by our contemporary, but we do think that every one of our readers who knows aught of Montreal will agree with us that there is gross exaggeration in putting down 400 as the number in that city of

French Presbyterian families. There may be that number of French families there, including French Protestants of every class and kind, and those who do not consider themselves Catholics, and cannot, in the true sense of the term, be of the Liberals and encourage the hopes so called. Montreal is a city of vast of the Irish, but largely assist in removing population, where, in spite of every effort the acerbities which have so long made the put forth by the clergy, much irreligion will prevail. But if there be anything able to thousands of fair minded and like the number claimed by the Globe of French Presbyterian families in that city, it indicates the presence of an evil whose magnitude it were idle to depreciate. We of Ireland.

o not, however, place reliance on the accuracy of these figures, published as we believe they are to draw more funds from reluctant purses for "missionary" work. Most thinking Protestants fully admit the decay of Protestantism and the rapid growth of Catholicism in Quebec. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a moderate and judicious as well as a very able speaker, lately addressing a meeting at Hagersville, Ontario, declared that there was in Quebec a minority daily growing smaller and a majority daily growing stronger. Strong, owever, as is the church in Quebec. Catho lics there should see to it that no stone be left unturned to make that strength secure and enduring. This can be done only by submission to the lawful rulers of the Church on the part of the faithful, by unity and by charity among all the chilren of God. The time is at hard when the Church of Lower Canada must meet the crisis that has elsewhere tried the Church of Christ. Crucial, indeed, will be the test to which she will be put. But survive it we pray she will, by the selfsacr ficing heroism which characterized the nob e men who laid here the basis of Christianity.

SEPT. 4, 1886.

o what extent the demon of hatred rules no prospect of his return to the informal party. He will resist any motion, how-ever just, likely to bring Mr. Gladstone back to power. This combination of per-sonal animosity and perversion of party split could ecarcely go further." Mr. Chamberlain's clear desertion to his wearied, weakened and tormented spirit, He says : "Think of the Jesuit Society with its Nihilist adherents in Russia, its Socialist allies in Germany, its Fenians and Nationalists in Ireland, its accomplices and its slaves in its power : the enemy gives the Tory government an think of that society which has not scrupled to stir up the most bloody wars beolute majority in the Commons, not indeed a very reliable one, but quite large between nations to advance its purposes, enough to tide them over their first trouble Much, as far as Ireland is concerned, and yet can stoop to hunting down a single man because he knows their secret and will not be their slave, hunting him depends on the manner the new Premier uses this majority in his dealings with that down, discrediting him, and thwarting country. If he attempt coercion Ireland will assuredly resist him to the very bit. him at every turn, with the cool calcula ter end, and in the struggle the Irish race tion that they will drive him mad or make him put an end to himself, so that the secret The Belfast riot, by the lawless savagery may be buried with him." No one can of the Orange faction that had so long proclaimed itself the friend of peace, order read the book and come to any other conclusion than that Lord Robert's mind is and good government, have opened the not well balanced. Hate, jealousy and eyes of the world to the true state of revenge have upset him. hings in Ireland. It is not the patriot

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Ottawa Free Press gives just expression to That the Chicago convention, by the earnestness, enthusiasm and moderatio "The Irish people are displaying a pru-"The Irish people are displaying a pru-dence and moderation under defeat, which have challenged the admiration of the world. The only disturbances have been in the North of Ireland, where the triumphant Unionist minority did not disguise a disposition to jump upon those who belonged to the deteated Home Rule majority. It is a strange fact that all the orth dome to the decurate in a district which characterized its proceedings, produced a profound impression even in Bri-tain, there is no room for doubt. One of the best proofs, as it is the clearest evidence of this fact, is the abuse heaped on the convention and on the Irish party generally, because of the convention, by that religious riots have occurred in a district where the Catholics are in a minority, but section of the British press opposed to the concession of Irish rights. The accusathat in other districts where the Protestants form from one in ten to one in a hundred of the total population, perfect peace and harmony reign. Those who argue that Home Rule for Ireland means tions of the British journalistic enemies of the Irish cause, all summed up, mean naught else but that Mr. Parnell places too much trust in the greater Ireland of Protestant persecution by Catholics ought to explain this. This unquestioned state America, and that the English foe fears of affairs is doing powerful missionary work for the Irish Home Ru'e cause in Great Britain and Scotland; and will not be without influence in determining the nothing so much as America's public opinion openly and fearlessly expressed in favor of Ireland's right to self-government. Said the Morning Post the day after the convention met .

"The headquarters of the Irish political party have been transferred to Chicago. Throughout the campaign of the last six or seven years the real base of operations has always been the United States. The has always been the United States. The Chicago convention, which held its first meeting yesterday, is an event in the his-tory of the Irish problem of which it would be idle to underrate the significance. The demonstrate of the dynamite policy be idle to underrate the significance. The advocates of the dynamite policy are checked for the time, but they certainly? will be heard of again, and in the meantime it is for Englishmen to reflect that in the Chicago convention Mr. Parnell has, through his representa-tives\_Messrs O'Brien, Deasy and Red-mond—definitely and publicly associated himself with a number of men who have for years been carrying on in a foreign country an active conspiracy, not so much for the benefit of Ireland as for the ruin of England."

The Morning Post had clearly made up its mind, irrespective of any course that the convention might pursue, or any policy it might adopt, to condemn it with all the vigor and heartlessness of senseless prejudice. Whenever and wherever an large a body of men as that assembled on the occasion of this celebrated gathering, is got together, there is ever cause for apprehension amongst its best friends and most sincere admirers that wisdom, prudence, and moderation may from time to faction who have, for many years, been time, at least momentarily, be forgotten working to destroy its greatness and by some of those constituting the assem humiliate our country. That faction is blage. The British House of Comencouraged, aided and directed by the mons has long been held up to the Papal Hierarchy and priesthood; but world as a model assemblage in

## SEPT. 4, 18:6

peace to Ireland. It marks a new era of 1840

peace to Ireland. It marks a new era when a convention of Irish Americans can declare in the language of the third resolution of the league platform : "That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great and generous efforts in the cause of Irish self govern-fight ; ment, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch, and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great Liberal leader in his Irish policy during the recent general election." "This resolution will strengthen the newed hope and confidence to Mr. Par-nell. It will only disappoint the enemies of Ireland. It is the expression of the honest sentiment of 99 per cent. of the

honest sentiment of 99 per cent. of the Irish in America." lands th over th

The Tribune concludes by the upqualified Eociety affirmation that "the people of Ireland and their leaders both in Ireland and pointed deeds h in America are to be congratulated on the good." happy outcome of this most representa. tice to tive and harmonious convention." This is "Th the very best answer that Irish Americans Mexico can give the enemies of the good cause. is the The Tribune, with its opportunities for observation, and its undoubted ability in ruled l d iscrimination and appreciation proclaims | has few to the world that the Convention was a for cu success, and by the Tribune's judgment, wealth the world readily and willingly abides.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

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here a The "Cut ing" difficulty, which for a try th multit time threatened to interrupt the friendly whom relations between the United over, and the superi-Mexico, has been tided over, and the superi-citizen commonwealth of Texas is again in its has th normal condition of armed neutrality. has the ence. How long will peace last under existing drunk conditions? The despatch from El Paso, Texas, informing the world of Cutting's partal release, throws some light on the state of Pub affairs in that troubled portion of the north

world : hostile "Cutting was taken before Judge Castenada's court, in Paso del Norte, and released after the minutes of the Supreme Court had been read to him. The decis-the Ar ion of the court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina had waived his right to hopes a civil suit for damages, the court holding withou that this ended the proceedings of the State. The court refused Cutting a copy Doses a

of the decree. "It is said on the Mexican side of the a force river that the clause of the Mexican con-stitution which prohibits the residence of agitators and other dangerous characters in the Republic will be enforced against the result of the residence of the second sec lar con

Cutting. "After Cutting was set at liberty he, Mexic "After Cutting was set at liberty he, with Consul Brigham, and a number of other Americans, repaired to a neighbor-ing casino to wait for a street-car in which to leave Mexico. Danlin, the official in-terpreter, the Mayor, and several Mexican officials entered the casino, and a few words were exchanged between the par-ties, the evident intent being to rearrest Casting. The latter, in realy to some ties, the evident intent being to rearrest Cutting. The latter, in reply to some remark from the interpreter, said to Dan-lin, with finger raised: 'I will meet the five principals in this matter later.' It was instantly interpreted, and the Mayor and Danlin cried out in Spanish: 'A new offense.' Several of the Mexicans stepped toward him, but, the car having opportunely arrived, Cutting's American friends closed in around him and he was hurried over the border."

Cutting is by no means an estimable will, great character, but a citizen of whom Cousin Jonathan would gladly at any time rid himself without compunction; he is, however, a true denizen cf a troubled borderland, just the man, in a word, to involve Ty communities in broils, and nations in con- in th flicts. The Mexican Government has not, popu as we before pointed out, acted in a State friendly manner towards the United He States. Controlled by foreign Masonic tions agencies, its whole course has, since the repu fall of Maximilian, been hostile to Ameriresu can republican institutions, to civil and deliv religious liberty in the true sense of the days term. Mexico has been and is a tool in re.p the hands of the Masonic chiefs ; its socand called republicanism is a fraud, a sham and him a delusion. In this "Cutting" affair its land course was far from laudable, and that of a du its officials cowardly and insolent. post But in speaking of Mexico it must be remembered that the Mexican Govern- futu ment is one thing, and the Mexican people here quite another. The people who, under the diffi peculiar circumstances of the country, are how little responsible for the action of the ings government, would, however, it is certain, resist to the utmost any foreign invasion. The Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald pays a tribute to their fighting qualities : "A war with Mexico would, I am quite sure, be an enormously costly one for the United States. Mexico, let it be borne in United States. Mexico, let it be borne in mind, is a very huge country—as big as all the United States east of the Missla-sippi River. Its coasts are hot and deadly for Northerners, and its vast stretches of tableland are guarded by ragged moun-tains, in whose fastnesses bands of hardy guerrillas could maintain for years a devastating warfare. If we find it hard to subdue a handful of Apache Indians, how much more as a nation of 10 000 000 how much more so a nation of 10,000,000 people fighting for their native land and urged on by the inspiring motive of the purest patriotism. The Mexican army is a fine organization. It consists of 50,000 officers and men on a peace footing, but could soon be extended to 150,000 men, used to hardships, with officers of veteran experience, and every man of them all familiar with the country and able to sub-sist on rations which would starve an American soldier. With a handful of tortillas and a little stewed nopal leaf the hardy Mexican common soldier could march and fight. The Mexican cavalry is a splendid corps. It would be hard to find better horsemen; their rurales compose an unexcelled body of cavalry. In the war how much more so a nation of 10,000,00

result of another appeal to the constituencies. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Irish question is the most lucid and powerful contribution for many years made to the literature of Irish political controversy. It will not only largely influence British public opinion, consolidate the strength discussion of the Irish question disagreewell-disposed men. Like all Mr. Gladstone's productions, it will, we cannot

throughout the world will be involved.

majority, but the "loyal" minority which

is incapable of self-government. The

this view :

doubt, be widely read and eagerly discussed, with much real profit to the cause

LORD ROBERT MONTAGUS BOOK.

Lord Robert Montagu has written ook entitled : "Recent events and a clue to their solution." The noble lord in his preface declares that the lines of demarcation between the old Parties in the state have been done away with-that there is scarcely any difference between Liberals and Conservatives, and that party animosities should therefore be laid aside with the watchwords and prejudices of Party. He warns his readers that"there is a

arraved

"I., E. C. Fabre, elect of the church, from this hour will be faithful and obedient to the blessed Peter the Apostle, to the Holy Roman Church, and to our Lord the Pope and his successors canoni-cally installed. I shall not by counsel or Lord the Pope and his successors canoni-cally installed. I shall not by counsel or consent or deed be a party to their losing their lives or limbs, or to their being spoken of in evil report, or to their being spoken of in evil report, or to their being in any way violently used, or to their re-ceiving any damage whatever, on any pretext. I will not knowingly disclose to their disadvantage any knowledge I may have obtained either from them personally, their nuncies, or by letters. I will be an assistant to them in retaining and defend-ing against all men the Rome Person ing against all men the Roman Papacy, and the regalia of St. Peter. I will treat with honor the Legate of the Apostolic and the regains of the Apostolic with honor the Legate of the Apostolic See. In his comings and goings I will p assist him in his necessities. I shall to endeavor to defend, preserve, increase and promote the jurisdiction, honors, privil-eges and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and of his above mentioned successors. Nor shall I above mentioned successors. Nor shall I be concerned, either by counsel or deed, or manœuvre in anything whatever in jurious to our same Lord the Pope, or the same Roman Church, or anything that may be machinated prejudicial to their per-sons, their rights, honors, position, s, their rights, honors, position, power. And if I should know of power. And if I should know of any such things done or designed by any one whateoever, I shall hinder it if I can, and as quickly as I possibly can. I shall inform the said Lord Pope, or some other person, who may transmit the same to him. I will observe the rules of the Holy Fathers, their decree, orlinances or dispositions, their dec-ree, orlinances or dispositions, their reser-vations, provisions and apostolic com-mands to all men, sud will cause them to be observed by others. I will, so far as I can, perscente and oppose hereius, schismatics and rebels to our Lord the Pope or his above mentioned successor. On being were mentioned successors. On being sum-moned to a synod I will attend it unless I should be prevented by canonical obstacles I will in person visit the limits of my dio cese every three months, and I will report to our Lord the Pope or to his before mentioned successors on my whole pas toral office, and on all things pertaining to my church, on the discipline of my clergy and flock, and on anything in any way relating to the salvation of the souls confided to my care, and on the other confided to my care, and on the other hand, I will receive with humility the apos-tolicorders, and will follow them diligently. And if I shou'd be delayed by some life and energy and activity given her is dvances.—Father Tracey Clarke, S. J.,

is, that all Catholic bishops are bound in How many evils did not the Jansenists of a special manner to preserve the unity of old cause the Church of God-and how the faith in the flocks actually under their many causes of complaint do not the care, and acknowledging their jurisdiction. Jansenists of to day cause pope and Distinate and perverse spirits will, as sad bishops ? Under the guise of devoted experience shows, from time to time, children of the Church, and under pretext arise among clergy and laity, exposing the of rendering service to the cause of truth. faithful to heresy, schism or rebellion by they complain that the popes of modern teaching or by example. These the times are not like those of the primitive bishop is bound to punish-to persecute church, and that the pope now happily by the severest spiritual penalties at his reigning is not like his predecessor. The command. To those understanding the same language they hold in regard of the evil done by these men, there is nothing bishops and clergy, of public worship and unjust in the discharge of this duty, painreligious practices, and in general of all ful as it must ever be.

that concerns the evangelical spirit. The Church at no time in its history Thereupon they raise their eyes to heaven and in an attitude of desolation they cry put men to death for heresy. Ecclesiastical judges tried men for that crime, but out : We must ourselves take the pastoral the punishment, wherever guilt was estabstaff in hand, for it has become a mere lished, was always meted out by the civil emblem in the hands of the bishops. Are authority. Speaking of heretics, St. we not children of the Church, and is not Thomas of Aquinas says : "The church, the Church offended, because it finds itfaithful to the intention of Christ in its self in peril? Nothing, as may at once be institution, extends its charity to all, not seen, could be, more truly than speech of alone to its friends, but to its enemies and this kind, an attack on the bishops and a persecutors, according to the evangelical derision of their authority. When theremaxim, "Love your enemies, do good to fore the bishops wished to re affirm their them that hate you," (Matt. ii, 4.) rights and the dignity of their office, "Ecclesia secundum Domini institutionem, against lay aggression, the spirit of charitatem svam extendit ad omnes, non solum popular sovereignty raised its head, and amicos, verum etiam inimicos et persequentes the claim was advanced of the right of secundum illud. Matth, v. Diligite inimicos private judgment over that of the bishops, vestros, benefacite his qui oderunt vos." This because forscoth the latter are not infalis the rule laid down by the greatest of lible.' Catholic theologians as the practice of

The Cardinal Archbishop then points Holy Church, this the rule she constantly out that in thus acting the new Jansenists follows in dealing with heresy, which, we admit that the Church is not idle. What need not tell our friend, is of necessity they regret is its divine energy and life. exclusive of, and essentially aggressive to They complain not that it does harm, but divine truth. Persecution in the ordinary that it does good in putting its hand on sense of the term has been the only sure the wound. He concludes by thanking weapon in the hands of heretics to force God that after a long period of confusion their tenets upon the acceptance of peoples. the public mind is being enlightened. All history clearly sustains this conten- Catholics now understand their duty, that tion. The Church of God, of which the of following their pastors-and proving worthy Archbishop of Montreal is a disthemselves humble and submissive chiltinguished prelate, has never had-and dren of the Church.

POINTS WORTHY OBSERVATION.

The Irish problem has, since the elections, entered into a new sphere of existence. The enemies of justice to the old land are for the moment invested with has Popery and Jesuitism on the brain. power, and have given some indications He sees the connection, and the world as to the manner in which they are premust, of course, be satisfied. He conpared to use this temporary ascendency. tinues : "We are to be crushed under One fact that is specially worthy of notice the Pope's feet, and to be used as the is that Mr. Chamberlain, radical as he leverage against all the liberties of the may profess himself, has gone for good world, and all that is pure in the religion into the camp of the enemy. Lord Ranof Christendom. Hushed must be the dolph Churchill's appointment to the watchwords of Party, if that infinite evil leadership of the Commons may have is to be repelled, and if the reimposition been made for the very purpose of of the most grinding despotism over the smoothing the way for Mr. Chamberlain's bodies and souls of men is to be averted." acceptance of office under a Conservative Lord Robert furnishes the key to his Premier. Lord Randolph is not, it is position when he says : known, averse to sweeping social and "When I became convinced in my own mind of the real aims of the faction before referred to, I left the Roman Catholic Church, and wrote to Cardinal Manning political reforms. In fact, his hope of strengthening British Toryism lies in his belief that by going far to meet the wishes of the democracy he can best defeat the

purposes and efforts of Liberalism. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, bound himself hand and foot to Lord Randolph. He said :

"I am not going to vote for any amend. ment which would be equivalent to a vote of censure on the government. I am not going to do anything to turn this govern-ment out as long as the government which is to take its place is committed to a separatist policy." Lord This declaration drew from the Daily

readers are told that he makes of Messrs. News a bitter reproach.

1] enlightened Roman Catholics and all loyal subjects of in which deliberative bodies are supposed the Queen." He further declares that the to excel. But has not the House of Com-Pope is using the Roman Church in Iremons of Great Britain, at least within reland to compass his aim-viz : "to subjucent years, given frequent exhibitions of gate, subdue, to bend and break the will," violence, brutality, and indecency re-of the English race. He adds that the gretted by all lovers of constitutional ignorant Irish peasants-Lord Robert government? Compare the proceedings did not call them ignorant when seeking of any modern political assemblage with their suffrages-are the basis of those of Chicago, and the latter profits his operations, not only against the British immensely by the comparison. Empire, but also against America, against

Chicago Tribune, an eye witness of the con-Germany, against Scandinavia. How vention, declares, without any attempt at the Irish peasants are to be used against the three latter states is not quite clear, empty adulation, which no longer takes with any section of the Irish American but Lord Robert, true apostate that he is, people :

The

people : "As was anticipated in these columns yes-terday, the proceedings of the Irish National Convention have been harmoni-ous throughout. There was a spirited but by no means bitter contest over the choice of officers. The physical force party abandoned the field early in the convention, if, indeed, there ever was such a party seriously in the field. The majority of the delegates are devoted adherents of the Irish leader. They appre-ciate his services, his asgacity, and the progress which he has made. They will sustain him to the fullest extent of his reasonable demands—and he will make no demands that are not reasonable." The Tribune then goes on to approve

The Tribune then goes on to approve the convention's judicious selections of officers and heartily commends the action of the delegates in extending the right hand of good fellowship to the friendly British democracy :

on June 11, 1882. 'The conduct I allude to,—or the policy which you and the leaders of both parties in the state have adopted—has been justified on the ground that benefit will accrue to the "More important even than the selec. "More important even than the selec-tion of good men for officers of the con-vention were the wise and proper resolu-tions adopted by a unanimous vote of the assembled delegates. They declare un-qualified approval of Mr. Farnell and his counch by disposessing the landlords, and so creating an independent (Roman) Catho-lic state of Ireland; a policy which, as you know, is identical with the policy of the Jesuits and Triconnell in the reign of James II." qualities approval of Mr. Parnell and his associates, express confidence in the wis-dom of his policy, and gratification at the perseverance of the Irish people in the methods of peace and moderation which Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have advised. There are no veiled threats. There is not a word that can be inter-preted into an indorsement of the policy of violence or the vicious doctrine of re-venge. There is such a thing as the insanity hate. Of that insanity is Robert's soul possessed

towards the Catholic Church. When our