

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—"Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto *Mail* editor bears feelings of a most intense bitterness towards French Canadians. His aversion, however, varies as regards the different classes of the Lower Canadian population. The average *habitant* he treats with contempt, mingled with a shade of Orange pity. The French politician he holds in abhorrence because of an alleged dishonesty of purpose, while the *curé* comes in for savage thrusts on general principles. But to witness the editor in all the trappings of tremendous hate point him out a French Jesuit. He fairly rears in his editorial chair and his cheeks assume a 12th of July hue. And yet, most extraordinary to relate, his English is beautiful and faultless in style. All his bitter, poisonous pills are sugar coated in the choicest terms.

Last Saturday's paper made reference to some elections which recently took place in Quebec Province, and here is a sentence which we find therein:

"How does it come that counties in which at the last Dominion general election and at the recent Provincial general election returned Liberals and Nationalists should at the Federal bye-elections go strongly Conservative? It is stated that money worked the oracle." The above extract shows very clearly the unfairness and inconsistency of the editor. It will be remembered that in the local elections of Ontario in 1888 the Province sustained Mr. Mowat by a large majority. A few months afterwards the general elections for the Dominion House were held and they returned a considerable majority of Conservative members. Will our contemporary claim that in that case "money worked the oracle"? Why does he propound his "How does it come?" as regards an occurrence in the Province of Quebec when he has had a "How did it come?" at his own door? Why, too, does he advance this serious charge in the usual cowardly fashion: "It is stated." Who stated it? When and where was it stated? Where are the proofs?

Those who wish to go back a few years in the history of our own times in the Province of Ontario will read that a certain newspaper manager formed one of a syndicate whose purpose was to buy up the Ontario legislature. The attempt was made with \$100 bills, and the actors were caught, but through some legal trick, escaped imprisonment. Can it be believed that this same newspaper manager is now preaching political purity to the people? Such is the fact. We can, however, place but little confidence in his sincerity. His daily utterances breathe the spirit of devilish hate and tend to create discord in a community where peace and good-will ought to prevail. The *Mail* is an Orange organ—simply that and nothing more—first, last and always. Those who believe the editor has become a Joe Hess are grievously mistaken.

PRESIDENT E. B. ANDREWS, in the Arena for December, discusses the question of "Patriotism and the Public Schools." He says: "There are Protestants who would deny Catholics their rights, because blind to the fact that this is not legally any more than it is religiously a Protestant land; and there are Catholics whose zeal for their Church would lead them to neglect the public and civic elements in the proper education of their youth." Further on the writer states: "There is not another thoroughly civilized country under the sun whose cities are so ill-ruled as ours." If we grant this contention—and we fear it is but too true—in what way can such a deplorable condition of civic administration be accounted for? The Public School system has been fairly tried in the United States—more than one generation have grown up educated after that fashion at an enormous expense. Money was and is lavished on those institutions, and they have become, as the editor says, a sort of fetish worshipped by the American people. In view of his statement in regard to the government of cities—and he even goes so far as to state that corruption permeates every nook and corner of the body politic—how can we be made to believe the Public School methods are those which will bring glory and honor and true prosperity and happiness to the nation? The tree is known by its fruit, and bitter, indeed, it would appear, is the fruit of the schools from which God has been banished.

The Methodist Churches of the United States voted during October and November on the question of admitting women

as delegates to the General Conference of that body. The majority in favor of their admission as far as heard of reaches seven thousand, and it is not considered likely that later returns will change the result. Pennsylvania was against the proposal, and New York was very evenly divided, but the New England States were strongly in favor of it, and so decisive was the majority in these States that Pennsylvania was outvoted. We shall probably soon hear of the election of some strong-minded lady as member of the United States Methodist Episcopacy. It is understood that there are already some candidates in the field for the office.

The celebration of Christmas day was so distasteful to the Puritans of New England that it was decreed, in the early days of its settlement, that those who would observe it as a holiday should not be allowed to eat on that day, and not until the reign of William the Third was any celebration of the day permitted. Even then the sour Puritans threatened divine vengeance against those Episcopalian who celebrated it.

BISHOP ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, who has always been notorious for the readiness with which he retells lying stories about Catholics, has been brought to task by Mr. Price, a gentleman who is a native of Hayti, for stating before his congregation that the Catholics of Hayti are addicted to devil-worship and Voodooism. The letter of the Haytian correspondent appeared in the *New York Sun* of the 25th ultimo, and the writer, who, besides being a native of Hayti, was a resident of that country for fifty years, totally denies these and similar stories concerning the still surviving heathen practices of the blacks of that country. These stories have been invented by Protestant missionaries in order to draw money from the pockets of their dupes towards supporting their missions. Voodooism is rampant among the negroes of Georgia and Alabama, where they have only such religious instruction as was imparted by Protestant missionaries, but among the Catholic negroes of Hayti there is neither Voodooism nor cannibalism, as Bishop Coxie pretends.

A JEWISH RABBI, Leon Harrison, recently lectured before the Jewish congregation of Temple Israel, in Brooklyn, and he strongly insisted on the necessity of teaching morality in the public schools on the basis of religious belief. He ridiculed the idea of teaching morals in homesopathic doses; and to show the effect of education without religion he instanced the fact that some of the greatest scoundrels on record have been educated men. Some Lord High Chancellors, he said, have been most villainous thieves; and statesmen, poets and sages have foully wallowed in the worst mire of corruption. He instanced also the persecution of the Jews by people of Germany, who are an educated nation, and yet have not learned to treat the Israelites in accordance with the obligations imposed by civilization.

An incident which occurred recently at Rome is very likely to bring more prominently forward than ever the question of the independence of the Holy See. The incident is one which puts Signor Crispianti in a ludicrous position, but he could bear it if it were only ludicrous. What is worse is that it shows the reality of the Pope's imprisonment in so strong a light that the Catholic powers, and even Protestant powers, cannot much longer close their eyes to the fact. There is no great power which can really wish to see the spiritual ruler of millions of its own subjects a subject of an unscrupulous king. While the Emperor of Austria was in Italy recently, travelling as a private person, she proposed to pay a visit to the Holy Father, and as soon as her intention became known it became the subject of a diplomatic correspondence by telegraph between Rome and Vienna. The upshot of the matter was that the Austrian ambassador had to go to Civita Vecchia to induce the Emperor to desist from her intended visit. This she was with difficulty persuaded to do, after a stormy interview with the ambassador, who did not even succeed with the Emperor until telegrams were received from the Emperor himself stating that for political reasons it was expedient she should give up her intention. She therefore wrote to His Holiness expressing her regret that she was unable to make the intended visit, as political reasons put an obstacle in the way. Catholic kings and Emperors will sorely endure it long that they and their families are to be prevented from having free intercourse with the head of the Church, and the whole matter is very likely to come up again as a reason for restoring the temporal independence of the Pope.

It has been discovered that an Italian lady, lately deceased, is Signora Aldemira De Meis, made her will in favor of the Holy Father, by which a legacy of nearly \$1,000,000 was bequeathed to him. She died recently, but her will has been surreptitiously removed and it cannot be found. As she has no heirs, the property will be claimed by the State, and this gives rise to the very natural suspicion that the will has been carried away or destroyed under instructions from the Government. An effort is to be made to discover what has become of the will, but it is expected that the Government will throw every possible obstacle in the way of its discovery. It is just by such means as these that the Infidel Italian Government persists in despoiling the Church.

THE bogus Benedictine monk, who is known in Anglican circles as Father Ignatius, is now preaching an Advent Mission in Cooper Union and Chickering Hall, New York. Bishop Paddock, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Boston, refused to accord him permission to preach in that diocese, as the Bishop says he has not papers proving him to be a minister of the Church of England, but Bishop Potter, of New York, gives him the required liberty in the diocese of New York. Notwithstanding this, the clergy do not ask him to preach in their churches, and he is obliged to hold his missions in the public halls. It is a great anomaly to find a Church of England minister in the garb of a monk of St. Benedict, but the Church of England has many anomalies between the bickering of the Ritualistic and Evangelical sections of the Church, so that this incongruity is scarcely a matter for surprise. In the so-called Benedictine Convent which Father Ignatius has established at Llanthony in Wales, there are thirty-five monks and about fifty nuns, and a life-sized statue of the Blessed Virgin is placed at the entry to the chapel, and is respectfully saluted by the monks every night before they retire to rest.

THE Rev. W. W. Carson, a well known Methodist minister of Kingston, has accepted a position as a Presbyterian minister in Detroit. His objection to the Methodists is that the three years' term to which the Methodist clergy are limited to remain in one place, obliges them to leave their congregations just when they have become acquainted with their flocks. But it does seem strange that for such a reason as this the anti-Calvinistic creed of Methodism should be laid aside in order that the Westminster Confession should be taken up with all its harsh doctrines of Predestination and Reprobation. But we presume the reverend gentleman intends to exercise the liberty of believing as much or as little of the Confession as he thinks proper. This is a liberty which many Presbyterian clergymen exercise even now when they are bound to subscribe to the doctrines of the Confession of Faith, and we presume that the newly-made Presbyterian minister expects to have all the privileges enjoyed by his seniors in the ministry.

DEATH OF MRS. T. J. O'MEARA.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. T. J. O'Meara, nee Miss Julia Burns, of Hamilton, wife of Mr. T. J. O'Meara, of the post office department, London, which was made on last Monday, brought grief to the hearts, not alone of her immediate relatives, but to hundreds of friends in this city and elsewhere. The spark of a beautiful life has taken flight to the bosom of our Redeemer. Another and very startling proof of the uncertainty of life is this sad occurrence. Truly the grim visor appears when least expected, and oftentimes, as in the present instance, makes choice of the fairest and purest. Fair and pure and lovely, indeed, was the one whose voice is now silent. She was richly endowed with all that contributed to make womanhood noble and beloved. She was a true type of the Catholic matron—one of those whose characters in all ages have served to ennoble human nature. Her life-work was modelled after the beautiful Mother of Him whose birthday we are about to celebrate. It was a life of sweet and sunshine and loveliness—made all the more lovely because veiled with a holy modesty. The angel of a happy home has taken its flight to celebrate Christmas in heaven—the soul of a wife, true and good and loving, has been borne away to the bright home above—the mother of innocent and dearly-loved children has been transferred to that mansion of eternal joy and rest, from whence she may, we would fain hope, be yet permitted to guide their footsteps as of old, in the path of truth and holiness of life. Human nature will grieve and lonely hearts will sigh break with sorrow; but it is wise, after all, to take consolation in the reflection that this world is to be our dwelling place but for a few short years, and that the bitterest partings will be followed by reunions and joys and glances that will endure forever.

THE PARNELL TROUBLE.

EXCITING TIMES IN IRELAND—THE LEADERS LOSING GROUND.

THE anti-Parnell members of the Irish Parliamentary party have issued a manifesto to the Irish people. In this they say: "Feeling bound to protect our country's cause at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr. Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him to his fate, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country. Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear for ever. It is our duty as Irishmen now, irrespective of all considerations of feelings either for Mr. Parnell or those differing from him, to adopt a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction."

After detailing various reasons for their action, the signers of the manifesto said that whatever judgment Ireland may pass on the manifesto, her cause stands on the issue, and the signers will abide by that judgment, they being the nation's servants. They enumerated the charges against Parnell as follows: (1) He speaks as if he were the injured party, whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation. (2) He pledged himself to resign the charges in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent. (3) He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of liberty as English wolves. (4) But the English wolves and the Irish Bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell, and he cannot evade matters by calling his nicknames. (5) The remnants of the League re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. (6) The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without paying Ireland false is a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication. The signers' petition before Ireland is well known to all. They set forth that Parnell's re-election was due to gratitude for past services, and his deposition to the fact that he is contumacious as leader the struggle might have been abandoned. The manifesto says: "He (Parnell) must be aware that his personality obstructs the efforts for freedom, and leaves Ireland with nothing for many years but the administrative system imposed by the present Government. If he is re-elected, the Government will resume coercion, re-voice a new lease, and the struggle for Home Rule be lost to the living generation. The final question which rests with the Irish nation is, 'Loss all for Parnell or win all without him?' Home Rule with Gladstone is safe."

The signers say they refuse to abandon Gladstone for Parnell or to insist upon the Liberal leader revealing his plans, which, they say, would be foolishly to give advantageous opportunities to Ireland's foes. The signers refuse to believe that Gladstone desired to dictate. He was bound to publish his conviction that the retention of Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party would wreck Home Rule. Why should a man of worthy one waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle foredoomed to failure? The signers offered Parnell an opportunity of temporary retirement with a view to his eventual reinstatement, but he never gave the faintest chance of a reticence. His fatal manifesto was issued to the hatred between the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and makes it impossible for him hereafter to co-operate with the Liberal party. The manifesto concludes—"Fellow-countrymen, this issue we submit to you is one upon which the fortunes of our country must depend. May God defend the right."

There are forty-seven signatures attached to the manifesto, headed by Justin McCarty.

THE IRISH OPPOSITION IN THE UNITED STATES have issued another manifesto defining their position and accentuating their opposition to Parnell. It is signed by all the envoys except Harrington.

A WAGONLOAD OF NEWSPAPERS DESTROYED. Dublin, Dec. 12.—A wagon loaded with copies of the anti-Parnell edition of *United Ireland* was driven to the Kingsbridge railway station to be sent to Southern Ireland. As the wagon drew up at the station two men, one masked and the other disguised as a revolver, sprang upon the vehicle and compelled the driver to proceed to the island bridge, where the men flung all the papers into the river.

'PARNELL OR HOME RULE.' Dublin, Dec. 12.—The Parnellites today secured an injunction restraining the publishers of the *Nation* from issuing the anti-Parnell edition of *United Ireland*. The forbidden edition, however, has appeared. It contains an article addressed in Wm. O'Brien's name to every true lover of Ireland the world over, declaring that the sole alternative now is Parnell or Home Rule, and that Home Rule is impossible under Parnell's leadership. A Parnell edition of the paper was also issued from the regular office.

OPINIONS FOR THE PARNELL CANDIDATE. Dublin, Dec. 12.—A meeting of the Municipal Council of Kilkenny was held yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted rescinding the vote of confidence in Parnell recently adopted. An amendment was submitted to the meeting that an adjournment be taken until next week to allow of discussion on a resolution signifying their adherence to the McCarty faction. This amendment was not seconded.

An anti-Parnell edition of *United Ireland* is being printed in the office of D. Sullivan's paper, the *Nation*.

A FLASH IN THE PAN. A special to the *New York Herald*

from Cork says: Parnell's start on a wave of antipathetic emotion may carry the day at the beginning, but it cannot last. Parnell's apparent success is a flash in the pan. His reception in Dublin was to be expected. The publicans are for Parnell, the priests for the Healyites. The publicans, with the unthinking and parrot-like young, may make a loud noise and much show; still they are only a small portion of the population of Dublin, although headed by the Lord Mayor. McCarthy's supporters are quiet. They are yet without headquarters and an organ, but will soon have both. For a couple of weeks or more, perhaps more, Parnell will have his own way.

PARNELL MOBBED AT MALLOW. Dublin, Dec. 12.—Before the Parnell train departed the crowd at Mallow yesterday became very violent and made repeated attempts to enter Parnell's carriage. The mob flourished sticks in a menacing manner and shouted "Down with the blackguard," "Down with the Parnellite," and similar cries. A banner bearing a portrait of William O'Brien was carried by the crowd. At one time it seemed they would accomplish their purpose of forcing their way into the carriage occupied by Parnell, who took a hat rack from the side of the carriage and prepared to defend himself. Mallow is the birthplace of Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Parnell's arrival at Mallow, an address was presented by the Town Commission, and people to the effect: "They begged him to listen 'a few outspoken words,' and some of these were, 'Your audacious claim to be the leader of the Irish race we spurn with infinite disgust.' The address referred to his seizure of *United Ireland* as outrageous tyranny, and wound up with a notice that the people of Mallow would fight him to the death. The address having been read, the people cheered O'Brien and Dillon with terrific energy. A man called out, 'Ah, you ruffian, you did what Balfour would not do.' This was followed by awful groans for Parnell, and a rush was made for the carriage in which he sat. Attempts were made to pull him out of the carriage, and they would have succeeded but for the interference of those with him, assisted by some outsiders. The train left Mallow amidst a storm of groans.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SITUATION. London, Dec. 12.—An immense crowd gathered at Bedford, when the train conveying Mr. Gladstone to Haverden halted. The ex-Premier appeared in the best of form, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. Mr. Gladstone, in his address, declared in emphatic terms that further continuance of Parnell in the leadership of the Irish Nationalist party would have been a blunder fatal to the cause of home rule, not in Ireland alone, but in England, Scotland and Wales as well. Parnell was no longer leader of the Irish Nationalist party. Mr. Gladstone admitted the right and justice of the Irish party enjoy absolute and unhampered independence of political action. That party, he said, ought to exercise a potential influence in the consideration and settlement of the question of home rule, but there was something above and beyond any and all considerations of purely Irish politics. There was the great cause of Liberalism in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Mr. Gladstone, in referring to the relations of the Liberal party of England and the Irish Nationalist party, said that the confidential communications which had passed between the two parties, as well as the conversation had between himself and Parnell in Haverden in November, 1889, were equally satisfactory to both parties. Speaking of the divorce proceedings, Mr. Gladstone expressed his belief that they were of a nature calculated to destroy that moral force needed in Ireland by any one who aspired to be the leader of the Nationalist cause. The Liberals felt that in granting their adherence to the cause of home rule they would constitute an Irish leader the constitutional ruler of Ireland. They were unwilling, in view of what has been developed in the Divorce Court proceedings, and what now appeared in the private and public life of Mr. Parnell, to make him the constitutional governor of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently addressed an audience of five thousand persons at Wexford. He counseled his hearers not to abandon Ireland on account of anything that had happened to an individual. The determination of the Liberals was irrevocable; they could not undertake effectually to support the cause of home rule at the next election in connection with one particular name. He pointed out the importance of continuing the struggle for Ireland, declaring that legislation for England could not be obtained until the country had got rid of the home rule question.

MR. SEXTON ILL. London, December 14.—Mr. Sexton is ill, and has cancelled his engagements to speak in Tipperary. Mr. Davitt will replace him.

BISHOP BROWNRIE'S ADDRESS. Kilkenny, Dec. 14.—The Bishop of Ossory, whose diocese includes Kilkenny, has issued a strong address against Parnell. He reminds the electors that, even a small authority in favor of Parnell will encourage him to pursue his "fell work of dividing the Irish nation."

DENOUNCED FROM THE ALTAR. Dublin, Dec. 14.—At Westport, County Mayo, to-day, Mr. Parnell and his followers were denounced from the altar. In many other Catholic churches similar denunciations were uttered.

The Nationalist League branches in South and East Down have voted against the Parnellites. At Middleton, Cork, the local League branch voted forty-four to twenty-six to support Parnell.

A circular by the Bishop of Cloyne, read in the churches to-day, says, "In consequence of the deplorable state of things produced by Mr. Parnell's un-

principled and unpartisan action it is of the utmost importance to reorganize the League branches of this diocese. The leaders ought to assemble the members and explain the necessity of withdrawing from the control of the central League at Dublin."

IRISH FASCINATION. London, Dec. 13.—The *Star* (Article Rate) this afternoon publishes an article denying that Ireland has declared for Parnell. The Irish people, it says, may be for the moment to the edge of the fascination to which all yield to their admiration of strength, whether bad or good. The feeling which even his opponents cherish for the rude massiveness of Parnell is akin to the admiration entertained for Milton's Satan. Ireland in time will exorcise Parnell and vindicate her right of self-government without confiding her destiny to great personalities.

THE LEAGUE FUNDS. Dublin, Dec. 13.—The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Francis Xavier O'Brien, treasurer of the National League, proposes to pay the salaries of the league officials on the ground that they are not neutral. The dispute in regard to the right of drawing upon the funds of the National League has caused the bank in which the league's money was deposited to order its branches not to honor cheques sent to evicted tenants by that organization. In consequence of this action many families are deprived of the sustenance that they have received week from the league, and they must either suffer greatly or go to the poor-house.

DAVITT IS CONFIDENT. Dublin, Dec. 13.—In an interview at Kilkenny to-day Mr. Davitt expressed the belief that Sir John Pope Hannan, the anti-Parnell candidate for Parliament from Kilkenny, would receive a majority of at least 1,500, and it might possibly reach 2,000. Mr. Davitt said he had addressed three meetings during the day, at each of which much enthusiasm was shown. The miners, he declared, would vote for Parnell almost to a man. Mr. Davitt said he would not have taken any part in the fight against Mr. Parnell had the latter not seized *United Ireland*, which was as much his property as it was Mr. Parnell's.

TELEGRAM FROM DAVITT. The anti-Parnell faction held a meeting to-day at Tipperary at which about two thousand persons were present. Telegrams were read from Messrs. Hooley and Sexton, both of whom apologized for not attending the meeting on the ground that their presence was required elsewhere. Mr. Davitt telegraphed: "Impossible to leave Kilkenny. The fate of Home Rule depends upon the struggle here." Canon Cahill's taking the chair was the signal for a band of fifty Parnellites to start cheering for their leader. This was responded to by the anti-Parnell men, and the cheering was kept up by the two factions for fully an hour, making it impossible for the speakers to be heard. Father Humphreys and others tried hard to pacify the opposing crowds, but in spite of their efforts stones were thrown and sticks were used freely, and a serious conflict was averted only by the withdrawal of the Parnellites. Speeches were made by Father Humphreys and Messrs. Condon and Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist members of Parliament, and a resolution was carried in support of Mr. McCarthy and his followers.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Catholic young men and women who are out of employment would do well to communicate with Mr. Wm. H. Hughes, proprietor of the Michigan Catholic, 11 Rowland street, Detroit. That beautiful work, giving a full account of the great Centennial celebration at Baltimore, which he has published, sells readily. It is a book which should be in every Catholic home. On reading it over our people will be more than ever impressed with the conviction that it is a proud and glorious privilege to belong to the true fold of Christ. The second edition of the work has just been issued and contains nearly one thousand beautiful half-tone portraits and engravings, including the portraits of the thirteen Canadian Priests who attended the Centennial exercises, and two handsome groups of the delegates of the Catholic Congress.

A Favorite Annual.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1891 has been issued. It has a beautiful frontispiece of the Sacred Heart, in colors. The illustrations are of a very fine order, while the best writers in the country were employed to supply matter that will render the volume a treasure in every Catholic home. The price is twenty-five cents. Orders sent to this office will be promptly filled.

The Rev. Father Nicholas Ballies, pastor of St. Francis' Catholic Church of Brooklyn, is one of the oldest priests on this continent. On Sunday, 30th of November, he celebrated his eighty-second birthday, and on Thursday, the 27th ult., he celebrated the 59th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, which took place at Salzburg, Austria, in 1831. Father Ballies was pastor of St. Francis Church since 1866, and he is still actively engaged in the work of the holy ministry.

Miss Kate Drexel, who has already spent over \$500,000 for the religious instruction of the Indians of the West, is now at Washington informing herself regarding the education of the Indians and colored people, while her institution for training missionaries to labor among these people is in progress at a station at Annapolis, near Philadelphia. She will also build a school for colored children near Washington. She has been for some years a member of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, in which she bears the name of Sister Katrina.