GENIUS OF THE CHURCH.

Her Uncompromising Resistance t Rival Theories.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward.

The Church has from its beginning lived amid the world, and had to face the characteristic social and intellect. ual movements of each successive age. The first thing that strikes one from the days of the very first heretics--the Gnostics-to the days of the Church's last assailants - the Agnostics-is her attitude of uncompromising resistance to rival theories of life, which strove to dictate to her and bend her to their will. From the days of the Gnostics to se of Abelard, from Abelard to Luther, from Luther to Lamennais, the ety. same thing has been apparent. The Gnostics tried to force Christianity to identify itself with a fanciful philoso phical system, and banished the Old Testament and the historical groundwork of the Faith; Abelard-as St. Bernard bitbors. terly complained in his letters-tried to base faith purely on the dialectics of Aristotle and on human reason, omitting altogether from his account the humility of faith, the sense of mystery apparent in the theology of the Fathers; Luther practically banished the office of the Church in mediating between God and the soul, and advocated individual private judgment in interpreting the Scriptures; Lamennais commit the Church to a wish d to theory of unfettered liberalism. To accept any of these systems would have been to sacrifice her own authority and her own individuality. In each case the Church was confronted with a form of "rationalismus," or its twin sister "liberalismus." But there was only "ismus" which she could accept "Christianismus." She had to guard the revelation handed down. Any system which professed to be complete and yet ignored the mysterious truth committed to her, or gave a rival ac-count of life or of faith and presumed to dictate to her, was in the first in-stance met by her with the weapons of sheer resistance. The second pheno-menon is that all the systems she opposed contained elements which were good and true. And from not one did she fail ultimately to assimilate something, in most cases a great deal, once aggressive character had been

the

criticism.

broken by her resistance. "She broke them in pieces," writes Cardinal Newman, and then he signi-"she divided the spoils. ficantly adds, Readers of Cardinal Newman's " Essay on Development," and of Professor Harnack's "History of Dogma"which we value for its facts, however often we may reject its theories-know how much the Church adopted of the methods and ideas which, in aggressive combination, formed the Gnostic heretics. The very method of applying the intellect systematically to the truths of faith, according to both writers, originated with the Gnostics. And dogmatic theology not only adopt ed that method, but availed itself of much of the Greek philosophy which the Gnostics used against orthodoxy. hand and the assured or probable re The dialectical method of Abelard sults of science and criticism on the (again) and his devotion to the philosother. It is a very close parallel to ophy of Aristotle, so strenuously opwhat happened in the thirteenth cenosed by St. Bernard and the orthodox of the twelfth century, became in the ophy. hands of St. Thomas Aquinas the instruments of faith. Even Luther's un disciplined and exaggerated pleas contained a protest against real corformalism within the ruption and Church : and the counter reformation of the Jesuits and their allies included a revival of the inner life of the soul showed th Church ready to appropriate grains of truth and salutary warnings even from her and salutary warning. "Fas est most implacable enemies. "Fas est houte doceri." Lastly, while et ab hoste doceri." Lastly in the Encyclical "Mirari VOS Gregory XVI. condemned the liberalis ory of Lamennais, we have seen ever since its appearance among the most orthodox in Lamennais own coun try, from Lacordaire himself to the Comte de Mun and M. Harmel, active sympathy with the democracy. There has been a gradual development of popular organization and freedom of Lamennais association (which strongly urged) within the Church, although Lamennais' attempt to iden tify the Church with the liberalistic and democratic principle was crushed once and for all. When I ascribe this double phenomenon in Church history. of resistance and subsequent assimila tion, to the conservative principle of the Church, I may at first appear to maintain a paradox. It may be urged that the first attitude -of opposition to aggressive novel-ty-is an exhibition of the conserva tive principle ; but that the secondthe subsequent assimilation of portions of what was rejected-is not. To this I would reply that to identify conservatism simply with the rejection of wha is extraneous and new in form is to id entify it with a principle of decay. To preserve a building we must indeed reist those who would pull it down. Bu we must also repair it, replace what is worn out by what is new, and fit it to

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

which it was originally intended. And present century, when many old controversies are practically spent, when now to apply these remarks to our present conditions in England. We are in we need the best and most open-eyed some respects in a period of transition. The days when Catholics were excluded and fairest treatment of all contemporfrom public life-from Parliament, from the Universities, from the liberal The martial law which professions-are, it is true, long past augurated. a state of siege necessitates would dwarf the normal development of the But the habits which those days had created long survived. Catholics uncommunity in time of peace. This, I think, is very fairly maintainable. And thus we find Catholics in many countries urging the ne-Surely the grain of mustard set til quite recently, passed all the critical years of education, apart from any non Catholic influences, in their own schools and colleges. In afterlife, to a very large extent, they held aloof from their fellow countrymen. cessity of intellectual habits and training adapted to a new state There was a Catholic club. There were in every class groups of friends, of things. Authority is (presum-ably) glad to know the experall Catholics, forming their own sociience of those who are trying to serve the Church and find themselves handi-The state of things is giving capped by conditions which are applic-able mainly to a different state of soplace to another. In the Universitie in London clubs, in the general world, ciety. In general, if the Church is losing touch with or the power to con-Catholics are more and more coming to associate freely with their neigh One noteworthy consequence of trol any deep movement in the hearts this, with which I am here concerned, of men, something is probably out of does not apply to all who attend this repair in the machinery she employs. conference or to all members of the Such great ordersas Dominicans, Fran-Catholic Truth Society. It applies ciscans, Jesuits, have owed their very especially to a comparatively small foundation to temporary defect of this number, yet an important section. kind within the Church. They were Those who in the Universities or else new mechanism to answer new needs. It is not (I need hardly say) a question of the faith, but of the effectiveness of some portion of the machinery used by the Church in dealwhere are keenly interested in the so cial, intellectual or scientific move ments of the time find themselves face to face with a number of problems which are freely discussed. And they ing with the world around her. The find it sometimes assumed as evident practical question in individual cases by their non Catholic friends that the which may concern us is how to deal Church is hopelessly reactionary and with particular parts of the machinery does not face or realize conclusions which have become ineffective. There which are, to those with whom they as are three programmes proposed which I will state in homely, popular lan-guage. The radical says in effect: "Cast it away as useless." The false conservative says: "Leave it alone. sociate, the assured conquests of modern society. To fix our ideas with obvious instances they see those outside Church busy adapting Christian It is implous to touch it, or to examine whether it is in or out of repair." The teaching to modern biblical criticism and to the broad results of the evolutrue conservative reformer says : tionary hypothesis. They see that so far as the Church herself has taken a Thoroughly overhaul the machinery public line in these questions it has been almost entirely hostile. The general drift of the Encyclical "Proviuntil you find out exactly what is wrong; mend it and fit it for existing conditions." There are constitutional methods of placing before the author dentissimus" is against the results and even the methods of the higher ities local and special difficulties and The most notorious at these are the normal means of obtaintempt of a Catholic theologian to adapt ing consideration for them. And in the Evolution theory to Catholic teach-ing-Father Zahm's work-has been what spirit should this be done? Gre gorovius, in his great work on Medieofficially checked. Now, if we realize val Rome, has traced-in pages which, in spite of the writer's position as external to the Church, often make the systematic action of the Church in the past, to which I have called atteneven the Catholic reader realize its tion, the difficulty presented by this attitude is far less than appears at first sight. It is a patgenius in a new way-the grandeur and power of that Medieval Christenat first sight. It is a pat-ent fact that both the higher criticism and the theory of evolution dom, with Rome at its head, which survives in the Catholic Church. The were first brought prominently before German historians describes the Christhe European mind in a form hostile tian Commonwealth as being the lineal heir to some of the greatest traditions to Christianity. The first instinctive action of self-protection, of conservaof the Roman Empire, while it replaced tism, on the part of the Church has the guiding spirit of old Rome by the Christian ideal. And the Empire would never have been what it was been necessarily to oppose them. But while the broad, official, authoritative action of the Church is still maintain. but for the loyalty of its citizens and ing an attitude of opposition many their pride in the City of the Cæsars. Catholics in England, Germany, France 'Civis Romanus sums," "I am a and elsewhere are, in the retirement Roman citizen," was the basis of their of their studies, working out a modus appeal when their liberty was invivendi between faith on the one fringed.

KINZA RINGE HIRAI AND THE TRUTH.

tury in reference to Aristotle's philos-The Christian Register for June 28 Frederick Schlegel has decontains an address, prepared for the scribed how in that century "the inseventy-fifth anniversary of the American Unitarian Association, by Kinza Ringe Hirai, who, at the "parliament clination of the age to absolute modes of thinking," and other causes, created of religions" held in Chicago, a few an "irresistible rage for Aristotle, reputed as he was to contain the very years ago, spoke upon "the religion essence of all liberal science and phil-osophy." And Aristotle was imported of Buddhism as viewed in the light of the thinkers of Japan." The present from the East with the comments of address, however, was delivered for a distinctly Unitarian audience. tr

mary schools, seventeen orphanages, twenty two industrial schools, fourteen dispensaries, two leper hospitals one hospital for the aged and two for the ary thought, is at variance with the poor ; and the total number of Catho-polemical and repressive habits which lics is 53 924 as compared to the aver-the "Reformation" of necessity inage hundred of each Protestant sect.

Nor is this all. Ramember that the Catholic Church is no new factor there. The soil has been red with its martyrs' blood for centuries, and its martyrs were magnificent for their abso-

Surely the grain of mustard seed planted long since in Japan has grown into no small or unsightly tree. We think it might bear comparison, even in a Unitarian's eye, with the status of Protestant communities in Maine or New Hampshire or Vermont, for instance; or possibly with the Unitari-ans of the Oid Bay State.

Would the Christian Register care to compare the historical, arithmetical and spiritual facts of the case? We ask it in the name of a Catholic people who have willingly and with superb gladness laid down their lives for the truth !- Sacred Heart Review.

DR. DE COSTA ON THE CUSTOM OF CHAINING BIBLES.

Dr. De Costa, in the Catholic World Magazine for August, tells the story of the chained Bible at Erfurt in 1507 :

"No doubt that there was a chained ble at Erfurt in 1507. Chained Bible at Erfurt in 1507. Bibles were found two hundred years later, as chained directories are seen to day in hotels. The Preface of the pre Luther German Bibles stated the book was 'for the use of unlettered simple folk, lay and spiritual.' They were quoted freely in sermons; and when Luther's edition appeared, Zwingle, a fellow reformer, charged Luther with changing and mutilating the Word of God, which was deliberately done in the King James translation, as the revised edition now shows. Much of Luther's translation was plagian ized

"The Bible was published in Rome before Luther was born, as well as in cities like Naples and Florence. The Popes contributed to get the Bible into circulation. In France and Spain many editions appeared, and it is estimated that three hundred thousand Bibles were in circulation when Luther 'discovered' the Bible in 1507. In 1311 Pope Clement had ordered the establishment of professorships for the study of the Sacred Word; and Plus VI., in 1778, congratulated the Arch-bishop of Florence on his success in placing the Scriptures in the hands of the people of their own tongue, as the Scriptures 'ought to be left open to every one.' The history of the Popes is a history of Bible advancement. Adam Clarke, the celebrated Methodist commentator, declared that the Benedictine Calmet's was, 'without exception, the best commentary on the Sacred Writings ever published, either by Catholics or Protestants.' "Something like the facts of the

case was recognized by an Anglican clergyman at a recent missionary conference in New York. It was admit-ted that the giving of the Scriptures to the people in their own language was the policy of the Church down to the sixteenth century, but that the Council of Trent. in 1546, took 'a fatal posiion 'in opposition to the Scriptures. Here is another of these falsehoods en dowed with perennial youth. It is a case calling for a companion picture to that by Ward. We should have We should have now 'the Chaining of the Bible of Crent.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The situation in China remains practically unchanged since last week's reports. The fate of the legations in Pekin is still wrapped in mystery, and the allies consisting of the chief powers of Europe together with the Japanese, still occupy Then Tsin. The Chinese efficials still persistently assert The chinese efficials still persistently assert

powers of Europe together with the Japp still occupy Tien Tsin. The Chinese officials still persistently r that the foreign ambassdors in Pekk safe, with the exception of Baron von K er, who, it is admitted, was murdered i the circumstances already known, but a known that the legations have been subj to a continuous slege in their precincts, m fidence is placed in the Chinese state has chronissicales arceady known, but he it is known that the legations have been subjected to a continuous siege in their precincts, no con-fidence is placed in the Chinese statement, further than that they give a forlorm hope that some of the arbassadors are still alive, and some of the foreigners who took refuge in the legations. Even Li Hung Chang asserts that he has positive intelligence that the Ministers are living, and he offered to have them brought to Then Tsin under a strong escort of Imperial throops, if the allies will only guarantee that they will not again assume the off-nsive - It is significant of the fatte of the foreigners gen-erally that he does not say a word of their safety. So far from this, he says with truly Chinese sang froid, that they are of no ac count.

Ap offer has been made by the Chinese gov

Connece sand roots, that they are of no ac count. An offer has been made by the Chinese gov-erament to several of the powers to make prace if any of them will mediate with the others so that favorable terms can be arranged. The powers generally have answered that they cannot consider any terms until they are put into communication with their ambassadors. This is the answer given by Eugland, France and Italy and the United States answers al-most similarly, except that if gives a more pos-ing a seurance of mediation if it be true that the conger is also. The set onger is also. The set onger is also. The set onger is also and the the true that the conger to the government at Washington is now very generally believed when set. by Mr. Conger to the government at Washington is now very generally believed by Miniser Cy-ger. Assuming that the suspicion of forgory is correct, it may be asked what the Chinese expect to gain by pretending that the Mini-ters are still alive. The suposition is that they hope to conceal their murder in Pekin by the troops acting under orders from the Gov-ernment. It would be pretended that the Mini-isters set out for Tien Tien tunder a strong es-cort which was attacked by an overwhelming the escort and killing all the Ministers and their attaches. By this pretence the Govern-ment would hope to escape the responsibility, and secure better terms by the negotiations which would follow. All this, of course, mere speculation, as it is not known for certain whether any or all of the Ministers are dead or alive. So far the foreign troops have acted together with more cordiality than was expected, though it is still a great drawback that they whom all mign act with one purpose in view. The most recent reliable news from Pekin is

suppl ber of wounded are reported to the foreign-sized to which they were subjected. As there o mention of any help given to the foreign-by the Government or by Prince Ching, inst the Boxers, the statements of the Chin-that such help was given, are regarded as been

alsehoods. Another report states that on July 9 only hree hundred foreigners were alive then in the ity. Sheng, the Chinese director of telegraphs, sserts that an under secretary, deputed by the chinese foreign office found the foreign minis-ers alisafe on July 18th. Yet there was an dict issued by Imperial authority on July 7th, which expressed regret that the Japanese s well as the German Ministers and the for-ign missionaries had been murdered. It is out wonderful, therefore, that all the Chinese tories should be doubted. The Ruesians are engaged in fighting the bainese invaders of Siberia. Several battles have been reported in which the Ruesians were successful against superior numbers, but it is aid that they met with a check at Kabaroosk, wing to the falling short of ammunition. The Banese have, bravely defeated the banese though they are not reported to have been actually beaten in fight. The Japanese have, bravely defeated the chinese reconnoitering parties which were here actually ben to them for their courage and kill. The Diright at Wel-Hai-Wei have clao twice report states that on July 9 only

The British at Wei-Hai-Wei have also twice

ated Chinese assailants in the same n of determined battles. Two bundreds rms were captured from the Chines

ms were captured from the contact in engagements. stated that another Chinese secret so-, called the Triads has determined to join toxers. These were a political society op-d to the present Marichu dynasty, and number a million members. If they enter ntest, it is probable that on to overthrow the ruling dynasty, a er the country from the aggressive for

rs. re are now 28,000 allies at Tien-Tsin. There are now 25:00 allies at Tien. Tain. The latest despatches report horrible atroci-tics committed on native Chrisvians as well as foreigners in several parts of the Chinese Em-pire In Cheking, nine missionaries were alrin. On July 30th the Boxers killed 2:00 native Chris-tians at Pao-Ting-Fa. The Chinese General Li Ho-Ken, killed on the way to Pekin, a French priest, and between 2000 and 3000 native Christians. Li Ping-Heng, the Imperial com-missioner, has destroyed the Catholic mission, and murdered two French priests and over 1000 native Christians. missioner, has destroyed the Catholic mission, and murdred two French priests and over 1000 native Christians. The state of aflairs in China continues to be as deplorable as heretofore; for thougn it has been ascertained positively that the legations in Pekin have not all been destroyed by their Chinese assilants, their safety is due to the stubborn resistance shown by the small band of brave soldiers of various nationalities shut up in the Bruish legation, who with heroic courage have defended themeelves and the foreigners who had taken refuge with them. A desgratch was received by the Japanese Government from Col. Shiba, the Japanese Government from Col. Shiba, the Japanese Government from Col. Shiba, the Japanese assa, "we await relief with keen anxiety, When and in what direction will you come? We been continually attacked night and day by more than ten regiments of Imperial troops, Hy apprence efforts we still hold the Russian, American and British Legations, and Sazang-fur-Palace. . . . also the British Legation, our last stronghold, contains the women and child er. . . . Eight (Japanese soldiers number 11 marines and 14 volunteers Sixty Europeans have been killed. Hostillish were suspended en July 17, bu we are in constant apprehen-lion that they will be renewed. All the dity gates are guarded. Only the two cast gates are open. We will probably succumb in a week, unless relieved. The Emperor and Dowager Empress appear to be living in Pekin." This gives a very clear account of the presare open. We will probably succumb in a week, unless relieved. The Emperor and Dowager Empress appear to be living in Pekin." This gives a very clear account of the pres-ent position, and the account sent by Sir Claude Macdonald, the British, and the Rus-sian and German ambassadors are very much to the same effect. For a month the Legations were stormed and shelled without cessation, until hostilites ceased on July 17 or 18. In the meantime over 2,000 Chinese were killed, and it is by reason of this fearful loss which the assailants suffered that the Chinese were induced to relax their efforts to destroy the entire foreign population. In the mean-time it is stated, that a great part of the Chinese were induced to relax their efforts to destroy the entire foreign population. In the mean-time it is stated, that a great part of the Chinese were induced to relax their efforts to destroy the entire foreign population. In the mean-time it is stated, the cly has been massacred, and there is good reason to believe that this intelligence is correct. From what is said above it will be noticed that the Chinese Government has allowed at least some of the Legations to communicate with their Governments. They were induced to allow this by the replies given by the ver-ous Governments to the offer made by the Chinese to negotiatio the dull do entered on till they have full and indirects. What little communication has be monitied shows that though some or all the Minese of the German Minister excepted, are still living, their safety is not due to Ty good officers. What little computed for the Empire has been used in the Government has made no effort on are them from destruction. In fact, there have been even issued several edicts of the and the geopie to give their aid toward the same end. It appears to be now beyond doubt that Frince? Tuan was set up no sheld the autherit. ame end. It appears to be now beyond doubt that Prince Tuan was set up as the leader of the Boxer movemens, merely to shield the authori-ties, and to make it possible for them to pre-tend that the Boxers are an irresponsible band of robels whom the Government endeavored to have been destroyed are the Austrian, Italian. Dutch and Spanish, and the French partially. The allies deeply regret that it has not yet been possible to send a relief force to the as-sistance of the Legations and the foreigners who have taken refuge in them. However, it

w stated that in all probability 30,000, or set 23,000 allies have set forward for their f, as this is the full extent of the force h can be spared from Ten Tsin and the forts at present. These will probably be orced if eve troops arrive in good time to a them. It is even stated that the Russian ingent of the relieving force carse inte

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OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES MURRAY, PORT LAMBTON.

MR. JAMES MURRAY, POET LAMPTON. Death is always very sad, but it is particular' ly so when one is called away unexpectedly in all the vigor of health and strength. This cir-cumstance attended the death of Mr. James Murray, of Port Lambton. He died at Duluth, Minn., of appendicins. After a short but terriby severe likes at the early age of thirty-two. His remains were brought home and laid to rest in Sombra cometery. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Murray, and the hearts of all go out to the sillicted mother in her extremely sad bereavement. R. 1, P. MRS. C. FARRELL, POET HURON,

MRS, C. FARRELL, PORT HURON.

From the From the Port Hurson Daily Times of Tues-day, July 31st, we learn that the funeral of the late Miss. C. Farrell, who died July 29, 1990, aged forty-four years, was largely attended from St. Stephen's church this morning (July 30). The deccased leaves a husband, one daughter, Bessie, flvo brothers, M. C. Carey, of Port Huron, M. E. and W. J. of Denison, Texas, T. J. of Battle Creek, and C. D. Carey, of Detroit, and four sisters, Mrs. Panton, of London, Mrs. J. Lamphier, Mrs. J. Gaffney, Miss Nora Carey, of Loherville, Lowa. Inter-ment took place at Palms, Mich., Rev. J. P. McManus of Port Huron officiating. R. I. P. Joski'H DovLe, YARMOUTH, ONT. Mr. Joseph Doyle, of Yarmouth, died at his

McManus of Port Huron officiating, R. I. P. JOSEPH DOYLE, YARMOUTH, ONT.
McJASSEPH DOYLE, YARMOUTH, CARL, After residence on Saturday morning, 28th ult., after residence on Saturday morning, 28th ult., after residence on Saturday morning, 28th ult., after resonewhat hingering liness of several months.
Mr. Doyle was married to Miss Nancy Coughlin, of Glanworth. She, with one son, Cornelius, survive her late husband. Besides these, two sisters, Eliza and Maggie, and three brothers, Matthew, John and James survive the deceased. The funeral took place on Tues-day, the 31st ult. from the church of the Holy Angeis, St. Thomas, High Mass being sung by the Rev. Father Bayard, V. G., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Bayard, St. Homas, High Mass being sung by the Rev. Father Bayard, St. Chomas, and sterling qualities, and probably no man in the county of Eligin was more universally re-spected than he. Mrs. Doyle has the sympa-thy of the entire community. Her bereave-ment has been exceptionally sad. Her brother, John C. Coughlin of Glanworth, was buried the day her husband died. The pall-bearers were all members of the C. M. B. A., namely, C. D. Regan, S. B. Pocock, W. P. Regan, John Batter, James Overend and P. L. M. Eggan.

R. I. P. JOHN C. COUGHLIN, GLANWORTH. JOHN C. COUGHLIN, GLANWGRTH. The death of John C. Coughlin, late of the township of Westminster in the county of Middlesex, took place on Wednesday night, the 25th ult at his residence, Glanworth. Mr. Coughlin was in his fifty-fifth year, and had re-sided in the township of Westminster all his hfe. Mr. Coughlin, in connection with his brothers, T. and D. Coughlin, was extensively engaged for many years in the shipment of cattle to the English markets. He was the firsh in Western Canada to engage in the exportaoallie to the sounds to engage in the experien-tion of cattle to England, and he has been very successful in that business. He has been the rublic of Western in Western Canda to engage in the experta-tion of cattle to England, and he has been very successful in that business. He has been frominently before the rubilic of Western Canada for many years, and no man stood higher in the estimation of the people than he did, for business rectitude and honor. He was highly respected by all who knew him best Mr. Coughlin was married to Miss Bridget O'Neil of Montreal, daughter of the late P. O'Neil. She and even sons survive her husband. Ho also left, surviving, two sisters Mrs. Joseph Doyle and Miss Hanna Coughlin and two brothers Timothy and Daniel. The funeral took plaze on Saturday, the 28th ult, to the church of the Holy Angels, St. Thomas. High Mass was sung by the pastor, the Rev. Father Bayard, V. G. assisted by the Very Rev. Wm. Flannery, D. D. of Windsor, and the Rev. T. Quinlan of West Lorne. The pall bearers, were T. Coughlin and the bereaved family We extend our sympathy in their affliction. ELIE HOULE, MASSEY, ONT. We extend our sympathy in their amiction. ELE HOULE, MASSEY, ONT. On the arrival of the West bound express on Saturday, the 21st, the sorrowful tolling of the Catholic Church bell proclaimed to sorrowing friends and sympathetic acquaintances that the mortal remains of Elie Houle were being conveyed from the hospital at Sudbury to his home and final res'ing-place on earth, here. How fully it was realized "that in the midse file, we are in death." On the 13th of June he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Elimire Cadotte, of Massey, and after their wedding tour followed by the prayers and well wishes of their numerous friends no cloud could be discerned to dim their expecta-tion of a happy and prosperous fature. But, alast how often, how solemnly does death pro-claim that we shall have no abiding city here. On Monday, the 16th current, he was kicked by a horse and although attended immediate-by by Dr. Flaherty and subsequently by doctors at the Sudbury hospital, he gradually sank, passing peacefully and resignedly away at the such the such a such a such as the such as the such a the such a such as the such as the such a terestion of the such as the ELIE HOULE, MASSEY, ONT. passing peacing and resulted way at the age of thirty nine years, on the evening of the 20th. He might correctly be compared with the young man described in the xix. chapter, 16 and 17 verses of St. Matthew, and with the faithful steward in the xxv. and xxiii, verses. Testimony is not wanting of his stering worth and Christian character. A dutiful and loving son, a faithful husband is missed, but what is our loss is his eternal gain. The families of Houle and Cadotteand thencarbroken widow have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole com-munity in their sad bereavenet. On Monday, the 23rd High Mass was cele-brated by Rev. Father Lafevre with an in-structive discourse eulogizing the departed for his Christian life and the comfort that should rest with his sorrowing relatives there-from. His remains were then followed to the Catholic cemetery by the largest number of respect for the deserving dead. Requiescat in pace!

last in the varying conditions of life. True conservatism involves constructive activity as well as resistance to destructive activity. Periodical reform and reconstruction belong to its called principle of caution and resistance to very essence. The fundamental dif ference between false conservation and dangerous movements is not abrogated because its action, to be effect-ual, must be modified. No doubt since the "Reformation" the forces true conservation is that the former is blind and passive, the latter open-Both recogand active. eyed nize that the Church's business i of resistance have been much more developed in the Church's theto preserve the theological structure ology than the forces of assimilation. whereby the original revelation is protected, but the former tends blindly to The tremendous revolt of half of Chris cling to the status quo, the latter in-sists on surveying the building, retendom called for a strenuous movement within the Church, of militarism newing what is decayed, replacing and self-defense, and rendered very difficult the more liberal policy re-quired for assimilation. The new worn out, examining intelligently whether a particular part of the construction now does the work for

he Arabians Averroes and Avicenna who gave a pantheistic character to his teaching. The danger to the faith whom this Japanese thinker politely declares that Unitarianism is, as he comprehends it, simply a doorway to of his Christian readers was great.

The public, official action of the Church was largely hostile to the whole oned superstition and is satisfied to movement. The Council of Paris in take a reasonable view of religion and 1210 ordered Aristotle's metaphysical philosophy. works to be burnt. Five years later, by order of Innocent III., Robert de We do not know how his hearers Courcon, a Papal Legate, forbade the faithful to read them. A superficial observer, or an upholder of the prin-ciples of modern liberalism, might well have said that the Church was hopelers ly reactionary in opposing the characteristic intellectual movement of the time. But in those very years there was also preceeding a movement of assimilation. Albertus Magnus was already at work sifting Aristotle and the adapting him to Christian theology. And before the century was finished all official opposition was withdrawn and St. Thomas completed what his master began. The official opposi-tion, which protected the Church from being overrun by a rationalistic and pantheistic movement, did not that in the event the Church prove could not come to terms with all that was good or even tolerable in the metaphysics which had been at first. from circumstances, dangerous to the faith. And it is equally true now that while the official attitude of the Church proud, self conscious and imperious is suspicious or hostile, the very best

Catholic thought is effecting the desired reconciliation. Both functions of the conservative principle in the Church are being carried on. Reform, adaptation to new circumstances, may be needed now, as it has been so often in the past, but it must be what I have "conservative reform.

liked this definition. This is not the point with which we are concerned to Neither are we now concerned day. with his definition of the Japanese sect called the Zan, or, as he save i be justly interpreted, the Budd hist Unitarian .- those who think in

truth, open to anyone who has aband

the tremendous acceptation of the word ; consulting no light save that which burns within the individual soul, and having for motto : "Burn Scripture and kill Buddha What we now have to de with, Kirzo Hira's declaration that it is and ever will be impossible to establish or thodox Christianity in Japan "No " Not until our people lose their God given powers of thought, and their independ ent and consistent spirit, will they grovel before the superstitions of ortho doxy or the revelation of so called in spired priests." Well, it is not the first time, nor will it be the last, that the Church of God has had to make its way, in the meekest patience, through the sneers and calumnies of a very

What are the facts as concern the Catholic Church to-day in Japan Whatever may be the success or the non-success of the numerous Protestant sects, said to be thirty-seven in num ber, with 40,981 converts, averaging about one hundred to each, let us ex amine into the status of the Catholic Church in Japan as announced re cently in one of our first-class periodi cals

There is one archbishop at the head Under him are three bishops, 108 for-eign missionaries, thirty Japanese priests, 280 catechists, thirty eight Marianite teachers, twenty-three Cis-tercian monks, 126 teaching Sisters, of whom twelve are Japanese, and five Sisters who are leper nurses. There are two seminaries, 116 churches and chapels with ninety temporary chapels quired for assimilation. The new two colleges for boys and three board-state of things inaugurated in the ing-schools for girls, thirty-seven pri-

GREAT MISSIONARY BODY.

The greatest missionary body in the world is the Paris Society of Foreign Missions, founded in 1663. Within the last sixty years it has sent out 1.925 missionary priests, of whom eventeen have been beatified as mar tyrs, while the cases of nine others are being examined in Rome. These figures, however, do not include all the martyrs of the society ; at least fifty other of its missionaries have witnessed to the faith with their blood. The number of adults baptized by the Fathers last year was 72,700, the most abundant harvest in their history ; but the missionaries are freely permitted to baptize foreign children, of whom about 175 000 are baptized each year. The society now has the spiritual care of 1 200 000 Chrisin missionary countries. tian It numbers among its members thirtyone Bishops.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON

Cathedral Improvements. Cathedral Improvements. During the last few wocks workmen have been engaged improving the interior of the cathedral. The pews have been grained, the and gold, and incandescent lights, shaped into design, placed on the the main altar. The woodwork of the sanctuary and its fixtures have also come in for a share of the painting. The effect produced by these tasty improve-ments is beautiful and certainly makes a marked change in appearance. Holy Sepulcher Cemetery.

Holy Sepulcher Cemetery

Holy Sepulcher Cemetery. At its last meeting held July 30th, the Hamilton City Council unde a grant of 830,00 to the Holy Sepulcher Cemetery. This was done on the application of the committee pointing out that the Catholies of Hamilton in maintaining a cemetery of their own have saved the city a large amount of money an-nually, and this money the city would be obliged to expend on its cemetery if it were used by Catholies. The stated that a new wharf has been built on the shore just below the cemetery and the steard that a new wharf has been built on the shore just below the cemetery and the steard my Vednesday, Saburday and Suaday afternoon. The round trip is 10 cents. Teachers Convention at Hamilton.

Teachers Convention at Hamilton.

Teachers: Convention at Hamilton. The Sisters of St. Joseph, teaching in the diocese, held a convention in St. Mary sechool, Hamilton, July 30, 31 and August 1. The con-vention was opened by Father Holden, Ham-ilton, superintendent of schools. Four lectures a day were delivered on school management and school curriculum. The lecturers were Mr. Scott, principal Tor-onto Normal school, and Mr. Dearness. Nor-mal school, London, and the able manner in which these gentlemen treated the matter in hand showed clearly their high excellence as educationists. Their efforts were a source of profit and pleasure to the Sisters.

Our sins are like a little grain of sand by the great mountain of God's mercy.-Ven. Cure d' Ars.

IS THERE ONE BRIGHT, ENTERPRISING CATHOLIC BOY

in each town in Ontario who would like to inske from Twenty to One Hundred Dol-lars this fall by canvassing for acd tellver ing after school hours a well known Ca holic publication Only one Boy in each town may have this privilege. Write quick for particulars to W. E. BLAKE, dealer in Catholic Publications, etc., 622 Queen street. west, Toronto, Ontario. 1138 3

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