

Bishops they certainly have none except such as were made by ministerial election. John Wesley, indeed, professed to make a bishop by laying hands on Mr. Cope, but no one pretends that he was himself a bishop.

It is therefore necessary for Methodists, equally with Presbyterians, for mere consistency's sake, to maintain that Apostolical episcopal succession is unnecessary, and they do so accordingly.

There are other substantial doctrinal differences between these denominations, and it is evident that to effect a union one of two courses must be adopted. They must either effect a compromise of doctrine, or they must agree to what they themselves call a Confederation which will tolerate diversity on the most essential doctrines of Christian Revelation. It is the latter alternative which meets with most favor. But, without ill-feeling against our Protestant fellow citizens, we feel ourselves under the obligation to tell them that such a patching up of irreconcilable Churches into one confederate Church can never constitute the Church of Christ. From the nature of Christ's Church, as an organized body, established by Him from the beginning to correct and suppress error, itself could never fall into error, and the error must always be where there is a refusal to submit to the authority of the always existing Church which has lasted since the days of the Apostles, the Catholic Church, which alone preserves succession from the Apostles. The Confederate Church proposed by the advocates of union can never make itself the Church of Christ, because its component parts differ so radically from each other that neither altogether nor separately can they themselves claim this title.

THE QUEEN AND THE JESUITS.

The official correspondence between His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla and Sir J. L. A. Simmons, ambassador and plenipotentiary at Rome, has been published by an order of Her Majesty and laid before both Houses of the British Parliament. By written instruction, dated at the Foreign Office, August 1st, 1889, Lord Salisbury makes known the object of the embassy with which Sir Lintorn Simmons is entrusted. The latter is informed that questions have arisen affecting the internal government of the Island of Malta in respect to which it is necessary to enter into communication with the highest ecclesiastical authorities at Rome, and Her Majesty has been pleased, the letter says, "in view of your complete familiarity with the circumstances of that dependency, to select you as her representative for that purpose." The chief heads of discussion with a view to a final settlement are mentioned as: 1st, those which affect the nomination to vacant bishoprics on the island; 2nd, the steps necessary to be taken to insure a better and more thorough education for ecclesiastical students; and, finally, a perfect understanding between the Holy See and the British Government in the matter of the full validity of marriages properly contracted in Malta, and also "the course that should be established in respect of mixed marriages, dispensations and other similar cases."

After some correspondence had taken place between Cardinal Rampolla and Sir L. Simmons, it was decided that "His Holiness, although he cannot consent that the right of nominating whom he chooses to vacant Sees be curtailed, yet feels disposed to treat Her Majesty's Government with all that regard and consideration which are compatible with that right and that liberty." Wherefore every time that the British Government may be pleased to announce to him officially that a vacancy in said Sees has taken place, or that a vacancy is probable, the Holy Father will receive these official announcements, provided he reserves to himself, notwithstanding any communication which may have been received, full liberty to take the initiative in those arrangements he may consider necessary and opportune to the occasion. As to the rest, before proceeding to the official nomination of the titulars of the said Sees, the Secretary of His Holiness will not omit in future to give previous notice of the same to the English Government according to established practice.

As to the declaration that the Government of Her Majesty will make that any communication regarding spiritual and ecclesiastical affairs between the Bishops, clergy and people on one hand, and the Holy See on the other, shall not depend in the least on the consent of the said Government but shall be entirely free—a declaration which is in complete harmony with the political system that does so much honor to Her Majesty's Government—the Holy Father will receive it with full satisfaction recognizing in such liberty one of the indispensable conditions of the life of the Church.

Thus we see that the Holy Father reserves to himself the right to nominate to vacant Sees, and appoint whom he selects as Bishops, without

consulting any civil Government. Yet he consents to make known his decision and the name of the appointee to the Queen's representative previous to the public announcement of the name of the person so appointed. To all this, both Cardinal Rampolla, on the part of His Holiness, and Sir L. Simmons, on the part of the Queen, have given their adhesion and entire consent.

As to the education of students who aspire to clerical dignities, General Simmons represented that the Jesuit Fathers, who teach in English colleges, are the most competent and best suited to the circumstances of the Maltese, who are in constant communication with or in the employ of British ministers or of the British army. In his letter to Lord Salisbury, dated Rome, December 28, 1889, Sir J. L. Simmons says:

"I also gave a description to him (the Cardinal) of the College of St. Ignatius, which is maintained by the English fathers, and at which a good English education is given to pupils drawn from the best Maltese families, who show their appreciation of the value of the instruction given by paying £40 to £50 a year for each pupil, notwithstanding that they could get their sons educated in the Government University for a nominal fee of a few shillings a year. I also stated that every encouragement has been given by the Government to this latter college, as it has been considered a great advantage to have some of the best youths in the island educated in the English language and with English ideas."

"His Holiness, at the conclusion of the interview, said that he would give instructions to the Cardinal Secretary of State with a view to expediting the decisions of the questions as to which I am treating."

"Sir L. A. Simmons." Here we have a very striking instance of the profound respect and unlimited trust as to loyalty reposed in the Jesuit Order, not by a mere member of Her Majesty's Parliament, or even by a Prime Minister, but by her very Majesty, in the person of her deputed plenipotentiary, who acts in her name, and who acquires Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's legate, of the very important fact, viz:

"That every encouragement has been given by Her Majesty's Government to the College of St. Ignatius, as it has been considered a great advantage to have some of the best of the youths in Malta educated by the Jesuit Fathers in the English language and with English ideas."

When these papers, which were laid before both Houses of Parliament in England, find their way to the House of Commons at Ottawa, how will Dalton McCarthy feel? How will Principal Caven and the other Equal Righters feel? They slandered and calumniated the Jesuit Fathers; they laid their petitions against the Order at the "foot of the throne;" they went down to Quebec to protest against the order, and beg of Her Majesty's representative, Lord Stanley, to annul and veto the legislation of two Parliaments (Quebec and Ottawa) in favor of the Jesuits. No doubt they were utterly surprised and dismayed at the reception they received, and no doubt they were crestfallen and indignant when told to go home and mind their business, and set the example of toleration to their followers. But now they can understand it all. Now, when they see and read of the high eulogiums passed on the disciples and College of St. Ignatius, by His Majesty's representative, Sir Lintorn Simmons, they ought to hang their heads for very shame and grief that they, by ignorant bigotry, were ever led into so false and so humiliating a position. As a proof of the success of General Simmons' mission to Rome and the satisfaction it gave to the home government, the following letter was addressed to the former:

Foreign Office, April 22, 1890.

SIR—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 7th instant, reporting the farewell audience which was granted to you on that day by the Pope.

I have much pleasure in conveying to you the high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty's government of the services which you have rendered during the course of your special mission to the Vatican, as well as their sense of the judgment and skill displayed by you in conducting the negotiations with which you were intrusted. I am, etc., (Signed) SALISBURY.

PATROL WAGONS.

The system of putting into an open patrol wagon persons who have been arrested, in order to take them to the police station, whether they be innocent or guilty, has recently been the occasion of a scandalous scene in Toronto, which has aroused much public indignation, and has given rise to an agitation for the abolition of the open wagon. A young girl of respectable and gentle appearance and manners was arrested on suspicion merely, and was, as usual, placed in the patrol wagon and driven through King street, the wagon being followed by a crowd of curiosity-seekers, and especially of unruly boys, making a noisy demonstration and attracting public notice to the prisoner. The first impression of every one who beholds such a scene is that the persons who are thus borne through the streets under

a police guard is guilty of a heinous offense, and, however innocent they may be, they undoubtedly suffer in public estimation by such unnecessary exposure to the jeers of a rabble. It would be bad enough if those who have been found guilty were carried away to prison in such a manner, but there is no excuse which can justify taking in this way persons who have not yet been tried. Those who have been convicted and sentenced in the police court, however, are conveyed to prison in a covered van known as the Black Maria, and are not subjected to this public humiliation. Certainly it is preferable that the persons arrested should be driven to the police station rather than to be dragged through the streets by the police, but the wagon should by all means be a covered one.

It must always be the case, especially in large cities, that arrests which are made with so much publicity will have a bad effect, not only on account of the unnecessary injury done to the person accused, but also because it familiarizes the young with the idea of criminality, and makes them look upon it rather as a source of amusement, somewhat similar to a circus, rather than as a deterrent from the vices of criminals. Thus in New York an arrest is described as being a source of great fun to the children who follow the policemen and their prisoners shouting and yelling rabble. When the prisoner happens to be drunk the confusion is made still more intolerable because the prisoner is sure to add to it by his noisily taking part in the proceedings. The children follow the police to the very door of the prison, and when he is incarcerated they peep in at the windows to see what becomes of him. Means should be taken not only in Toronto, but in our own city also, to make such arrests in a manner which will not produce such results.

A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

An interesting letter from Mary Queen of Scots to the King and Queen of France has just been published in the eighth volume of Venetian archives relating to English matters. It gives a most graphic account of the murder of David Rizzio in the presence of the Queen. Rizzio was the Queen's private and confidential secretary, and the murder was perpetrated as the means of establishing Protestantism in Scotland and placing the Earl of Murray on the throne. The murder took place on the 9th of March, 1566. John Knox was a sharer in the brutal conspiracy. The Queen wrote:

"On the 9th of the month, we being at supper in private about the seventh hour in our cabinet, accompanied by our sister, the Countess of Argyle, our brother, the commander of St. Croix, and others of our domestic servants, because on account of our indisposition, and as the seventh month of our pregnancy was almost accomplished we had been advised to eat meat, the king our husband came to visit us, and seated himself by our side. Meanwhile the Earl of Morton and Lord Lindsay with their followers, to the number of one hundred and sixty persons, occupied and took possession of all the entrances and exits of our palace, so that they believed it was impossible for any one to escape thence alive. During this time of time, Lord Ruthven, fully armed, with others of his followers, dared to enter by force into our apartments and cabinet, and perceiving our secretary, David Rizzio, there, with other servants of ours, said that he desired to speak with him immediately. At the same moment we inquired of the king, our husband, if he knew anything concerning this proceeding, and when he answered us in the negative, we ordered Lord Ruthven to quit our presence under penalty of being declared a traitor, and said that we would deal with David Rizzio, and cause him to be punished if he had been guilty of any offense. Nevertheless, Lord Ruthven, by force, blundered, seized David, who for his safety and defence had retired behind our person, and a portion of Ruthven's followers, surrounding us witharquebuses in hand and muzzles levelled, dragged David with great cruelty forth from our cabinet, and at the entrance of our chamber dealt him fifty six dagger wounds, at which act we remained not only wonder-stricken and astounded, but had great cause to fear for our life."

The provost of Edinburgh hearing the tumult raised on our palace, caused the bells to be sounded with hammers, and came to our palace to our succor, accompanied by a large band of armed men, and asked to speak with us, and to know how we had fared. To this inquiry we were not permitted to give any reply, because we were violently threatened by the conspirators, who said to our very face that if we endeavored to speak they would throw us over the walls in pieces, in order to make steaks of us. The King, our husband, then ordered these people to retire. All night long we were kept prisoners in our chamber with scarcely even the opportunity of speaking with our maid servants."

Cardinal Moran, of Australia, knows well the value of the Catholic press, and often alludes to the necessity of its liberal support. Speaking not long since, of the benefits our press confers, the Cardinal said: "It is most important for the Catholic body to have an organ to defend its interests, explain its position, claim its rights, denounce injustice, expose folly, and enlighten the public, so that said public may no longer remain the victim of prejudices the most groundless, and the statements about Catholics and their aims and objects the most false."

THE MALTESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the British Government, conducted on the part of the latter by Sir Lintorn Simmons, in regard to Malta, an account of which appeared recently in the Catholic Record, have given rise to considerable commotion in that island.

The Maltese were not aware that these negotiations were going on until they were made public through the Parliamentary papers which gave an account of them, but as soon as their nature was made known the dignitaries and canons of the church of St. Paul, the shipwrecked Apostle in the city of Valetta, united in sending a strong protest to the Holy Father against several of the proposals of Sir Lintorn Simmons, and also against his declaration that the clergy of Malta and Gozo are ignorant.

It is not pretended by the signers of the protest that the clergy of the island generally know English, but as the people have their own language, and cultivate Italian also, it is not necessary that all the priests should know English under penalty of being considered ignorant; yet it is on these grounds only that Sir Lintorn Simmons casts this imputation upon them. The signers of the protest declare that it is a gross misrepresentation, and they appeal to many facts to prove their position.

The people of Malta are well instructed in their religion, and both residents and visitors receive from the priests all spiritual comforts. The clergy number among them many distinguished members and very able priests who are skilled in the branches of divine and human science, and the people are instructed through the languages which they know, the Maltese and Italian, in both of which sermons are regularly preached.

The people generally have also manifested the greatest indignation against Sir Lintorn's representations, and they believe the object of the attempt to force English upon them is to destroy their religion. They have guaranteed to them by the treaty of cession of the island their language and customs which have come down to them through many generations, and they very properly declare their determination to preserve them.

Since the cession of Malta the people have shown themselves thoroughly loyal to the British throne, but if the attempt to impose the English language upon them be persevered in their loyalty will receive a great shock. Already there is a strong agitation for Home Rule, and a bitter resentment has manifested itself on account of the imprudent course taken by the British plenipotentiary.

The intensity of this feeling may be judged from some expressions of an influential journal of the island, the Malta. After declaring that the loyalty of the people has been unimpeachable for almost a century, since the British flag has floated on the bulwarks, that journal continues:

"Great Britain, as one of the contracting parties, had bound herself towards Europe in the treaty of Amiens, to maintain and protect that liberty which our forefathers had regained at the price of their blood, and at the cost of hardships and sacrifices endured during the wars against the French."

"Whence, therefore, did England derive the right of taking away from our liberty by her efforts to Anglify our mind, our heart, and our tongue, despite our will often expressed during the last ten years?"

"Maltese: Do not lose courage. Our cause is just and holy. Almighty God will protect us. He will not permit that we Catholics shall become slaves to Protestant England. You have already the proof that Divine Providence is watching over us. That haughty nation which caused torrents of Catholic blood of her own children to flow in order to overthrow in England the supreme authority of the Pope—that Protestant Albion which would never recognize the decrees of the Council of Trent—is now obliged to kneel before the Pontiff to recognize the decrees of that Council and to constitute His Holiness the supreme judge between her and the people of Malta. Such is, O Maltese, the meaning of General Simmons' mission to the Holy See."

"Let our cause, therefore, go before the judge whom Great Britain has chosen, and we shall obtain justice from the Holy Father. Great Britain has already completed her arraignment against us; let the Holy Father now hear our plea."

Besides the protest against Sir Lintorn's accusation of ignorance, the clergy protest against the proposed interference of the Government with the freedom of the Church in the selection of Bishops. This point has been already settled by the Pope's attitude. The Holy Father refuses to allow a veto power, though he agreed to inform the Government of intended appointments, provided the Government would supply the means of giving the information by special messenger. On the matter of the proposed expulsion of Italian Jesuits the clergy and people express themselves with equal determination not to submit to such a measure. The Italian Jesuits have been of great benefit in the Seminary of Gozo, and the people will resist any attempt to force them to leave it.

A descendant of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, has recently become a Catholic in England.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Pittsburg Catholic.

Lutherans, though separated from us, are found, occasionally, to have very sound views on points in which the Catholic Church is concerned. In Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, for instance, they stand shoulder to shoulder with Catholics, for the principle that the State has no right to interfere with the manner in which parochial schools shall be conducted. Witness also, the liberal sentiments expressed some time back, by the Lutheran Journal, when it was so candid as to admit: "If we look at the Catholic Church of the present day, it appears to us as a much more uniform, systematic, and majestic fabric than the Protestant Church with its hundreds of sects, which, in order to keep itself together, has to struggle to Rationalism and hold a candle to Freethinkers and Atheists. These are ugly facts which are well calculated to take all the conceit out of us Protestants."

New York Freeman's Journal.

Here is a good piece of practical temperance work: On one block in Center street, Orange, N. J., are several saloons, in which piano playing and singing are attractions. They do not close at midnight, in accordance with the law. The other night after this hour the customers of one of these resorts were very much startled at seeing the Rev. Fr. Fleming of St. John's Church enter. He had been out late on a sick call, and in passing the saloon he saw it wide open. The crowd in the room escaped through back doors and windows, and after all was quiet Father Fleming proceeded to give the owner of the saloon a lecture. Then he ordered the shutters up and doors locked, and not until his orders were carried out did he leave the place. This reminds us of Father Langlan, of Texas, near Baltimore, who used to make a practice of visiting the saloons every Saturday night and ordering the men to go home and take their wages to their families.

Minneapolis Citizen.

Preacher Bascom's attack on the Supreme Court for its Bible decision does not seem to have worked a very large conversion of the spirit among those who witnessed the spectacle. The young men of the law class came near passing a resolution of censure on the factious preacher. They finally appointed a committee to explain matters to Justice Caswell. Rev. J. H. Crocker, of the Madison Unitarian Church, preached a very able reply to Bascom last Sunday: "Dr. Bascom, he said, seemed to think Wisconsin had a State religion and to fail to take any account of the profound distinction between the corporate life of the State and the sphere and functions of civil government." That is the error of all the preachers. They imagine the State is an appendage to the Church. Dr. Crocker further said: "With all my respect for the piety and patriotism of the Catholic people, I do fear the policy and spirit sometimes shown toward our institutions by the Catholic hierarchy, but I fear more than this, Protestant bigotry. When the Catholics attempt to put their catechism in the public schools at the expense of Protestant taxpayers, we will join with Dr. Crocker in all the strenuous opposition possible. But just at present the assailants are the Bible fanatics."

A PHASE OF PROTESTANTISM'S SUMMER VARIATIONS.

Our friends the Episcopalians do not allow the thermometer's freaks to check their work of doctrinal variation. One of their number, at Canton, O., has just published a book in which he refuses to believe the generally accepted history of Our Lord's birth of a Virgin Mother, as being improbable if not poetic. He rejects the Resurrection of Our Lord and of the dead in general as inconsistent with scientific fact. The hopeless Episcopalians cannot set him aside so easily since he has been chosen, prior to this venture in authorship, as one of their representative speakers at their next Church Congress at Philadelphia in November.

Bishop Potter, the fearless adviser and preacher to politicians, has arisen to the importance of the occasion. In the "Churchmen" he protests against Brother Mac Quary as a preacher of false doctrine who dishonors the Church by his teachings and himself by remaining in its orders. Another disciple of the rights of private judgment from the Episcopal ranks palliates a harmless escape of Mac Quary's now and then. That the Mr. Mac Quary keeps the Episcopal brethren and their bishops busy investigating them is no surprise to us who are familiar with the history of Protestantism's variations. But then what does the organ of the Episcopal Church, the *Churchman*, mean when it asks: "How many unknown Mac Quary's are there in the ranks of the clergy of the Church?" We must infer that doubts and denials of Our Lord's birth from a Virgin Mother as well as other fundamental doctrines are frequent among the Episcopal clergy.

A RETREAT.

For ladies will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, commencing Monday evening on September 1st, at seven o'clock, and closing Saturday, September 6th.

For cards of invitation and further particulars apply to LADY SUPERIOR, Convent Sacred Heart, Dundas Street, 615-4 w

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

398 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

A few doors south of Dundas St.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL OF ANAPRIST, a teacher, as Principal, possessed of a second-class certificate. State salary, experience, and send references. REV. A. CHAIRE, Sec. 614 3w

WANTED A TEACHER FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, male or female, holding a second or third class certificate of qualification. Duties to commence after vacation. Apply stating salary and testimonials, in Wm. Toomey, Secretary-Treasurer School Section No. 5, Bidulph, Lucan P. O. 614 2w

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF A MAN NAMED PIERRE STRIN, aged about 40 years, red complexion, who got married in Mattawa on the 17th of September, 1877, and left his wife in August, 1878. When last heard from he was at Hall's Bridge, Peterborough, Ont. He is the lucky heir of a nice little fortune. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please inform Rev. J. M. POTRAN, O. M. L., Mattawa. 613 3w

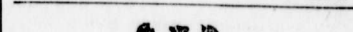
WANTED.

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A priest's house, by one who has occupied that position for years. Best of references. Address K. M. P., care CATHOLIC RECORD office. 613 4w

For the best Photos made in the city go to Eddy Bros., 250 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and passepartouts. The latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

LARGE PIPE ORGAN.

(Second-hand) for sale very cheap. Good order: two manuals and pedals: sixteen speaking stops.—H. A. BARNARD, 132 McGill street, Montreal. 615 1f



AUCTION SALE.

—OF—

TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, (WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH), Toronto, 2nd July, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council certain Timber Berths in the Remy River and Thunder Bay Districts, and a Berth composed of part of the Township of the Acores in the District of Algoma, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the First Day of October Next,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

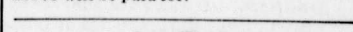
ARTHUR S. HARDY, Commissioner.

NOTE.—Particulars as to localities and descriptions of Berths, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, or to Wm. Macrae, Crown Timber Agent, Remy Portage, for Remy River Berths; or Hugh Macrae, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, for Thunder Bay Berths.

No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.

By order,

A. GOBEILL, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 14th, 1890. 615 2w



TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received until noon on Friday, 12th of August Next, for the following works: At the ASYLUM FOR INSANE, London, additional pipes and hydrants for the protection of the building.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Ottawa, construction of water closets, partitions, etc., in front building.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, Toronto, steam-heating for addition and main building, and erection of additional stores to wings of main building.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Asylum for Insane, London; at the Normal School, Ottawa, and at this Department. Where forms of tender can also be procured.

The tender for the steam heating at the School of Practical Science to be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for two thousand dollars, and for the additional stores to the wings for the sum of five hundred dollars, both cheques to be payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario, on condition of being forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender when called upon to do so.

Where tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The bona fide signatures of two sureties for the performance of the contract to be attached to each tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. FRASER, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Ont., 615 1w

THE TRIP OF THE SEASON.

Under the auspices of the

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASS'N

GRAND EXCURSION

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.

\$2-GOOD FOR TWO DAYS-\$2

G. T. R. elegant coaches, Fast time. Picnic in park. Games sports, hand organs, etc., to which excursionists will be admitted free of charge on showing excursion tickets. Superintendent, Smith, of the London Street Railway, has kindly promised to have street cars running Wednesday morning at 5.30.

Trains leave G. T. R. station at 6 a.m. Fare \$2; children under 12 half price. Ticket on name or next day. Now at De La Hocke's office, Masonic Temple, or at station. Public cordially invited.

P. McGLADE, Chairman Com. Sec'y Com.