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The Catholic Merore Cublished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street, London, Ontario. REV. John F. Coffer, M.A., Editor. Thos. Coffer, Publisher & Proprietor.

General Agents
Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. Copfey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.
RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
hree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten
opies, \$12.50 Payable in every case in dvertising rates made known on appli-Approved by the Bishop of London, and secommended by the Bishops of Ottaws, fligston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergyme n throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address ould invariably send us the name of their mer post offer.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1884. THE BELGIAN CRISIS.

Defeated at the polls, the radical party in Belgium has had recourse to rioting, violence and murder to enforce its views on the state. Loud at all times in their protestations of devotion to treedom, they give, especially when popular majorities are not theirs, a very peculiar interpretation to that much abused term. Freedom in their eyes means liberty for them to enforce their views on all others, how. ever objectionable these views may be to the consciences of their fellow-citizens. We need not here repeat the story of Belgian radical intolerance. Raised in 1878 to office by one of those accidents peculiar to popular government, the Masonic faction in Belgium immediately set itself to work with might and main to uproot the religious institutions of their country by banishing God from the schools. The schools were by them not merely secularized, they were made positively anti-christian, perverted from their high and holy purpose of nurseries of virtue into overflowing sources of vice and corruption. The iniquitous school devised by the administraof M. Frere-Orban, manifested in their true colors the tendencies of radicalism. No sooner had that short lived administration committed itself to the policy and principles of anti-christian education, than the masses of the Belgian people were moved with the deepest indignation. The fate of the government was sealed but under the constitution no appeal could be till this year made to the electorate. The law as enacted by the radical majority has, therefore, till now remained in force. Its execution was enforced with a rigidity and determina tion unknown in Belgian annals. Every officer of state, every functionary of the municipal government of the country, lent his energy and forethought to the dechristianization of the schools of Catholic Belgium. The rights of parents were ignored or defied, and a veritable reign of terror inaugurated by the Masonic government. But the day of retribution came. In this year of grace, 1884, an appeal had to be made to the people, and radicalism, so long dominant, defiant and aggressive, was swept from the coastitutional arena by the voice of an united and indignant people.

The administration of M. Frere-Orban fell and M. Malou, on its ruins, constructed the present Catholic and conserva | content.' tive government that has just vindicated parental rights and put a term to the of the most earnest advocates of the annexanti-Christian educational savagery of the Radical minority. By large majorities in both chambers the representatives of the Belgian people have pronounced in favor of an educational system which, with all its defects, bears the impress of statesmanship. It restores parental authority to its legitimate position and guards the rights of minorities with a solicitude not free, in our eyes, from fault. The Catholic majority might have turned around and, retaliating upon their radical enemies, deprived them of the rights of conscience in the public schools. But they do not so. On the contrary, as pointed out by our respected contemporary, the N. Y. Review, the new law carefully provides for the just recognition of the rights of conscience by allowing those who prefer secular schools, when they are numerous enough in any district to support such a school, to have them, at the same time, of course, providing for the right of religious instruction on the part of the majority. This is far from what the

"They are not satisfied," says our contemporary, "with the privilege of instructing their own children in their own way; they insist upon the right to instruct the children of Catholics in their way. They don't believe in religion, and therefore it is wrong that religion should be taught in the public schools, and they appear to be terribly scandalized that the majority should presume to change their scandalous law. They are determined that that law shall not be abolished if they can help it, and, as is usual in such cases, the rough-scuff and off-scourings of society are appealed to to make a characteristic protest; a tremendous hue and cry is raised and riot and bloodshed are inflicted upon a peaceful community, are inflicted upon a peaceful community, their labors, their energies and their means all in the name of liberty, enlightenment upon the vast territory they already possess."

We concur in the view of our friend that it is very strange and sad, and that it is stranger and sadder still to find in free and enlightened America leading and influential journals, secular and religious journals, supporting the principle of government by minorities, sympathizing with the law-breaking radicals of Belgium and deprecating the passage of a law providing liberty of conscience for all.

Not a few of our puny Canadian contemporaries, filled with bitter hate of Catholicism, have indulged in gross misrepresentation of the situation in Bel. gium. According to these narrowminded scribes the Catholic majority is tyrannical and the radical minority immaculate in its very innocence. Unfortunately for these worthy men, the history of radical innovation, violence and treachery in Belgium is altogether too fresh in the public mind for the theory of meekness and innocence. The radical has shown himself a veritable wild beast against whom the precaution may yet have to be taken that the gravest exigencies of public welfare demand. It is well worthy observation that the English press, irrespective of party, applaud all excesses and outrages on the part of the Belgian minority and indulge in fierce condemnation of the free school law just enacted.

JAMAICA.

The project of bringing in Jamaica to the Canadian Confederation is not dead but sleepeth. The Canadian government has given Mr. Solomon no decisive answer one way or the other, but has referred him to the Colonial office. We have little doubt that the Colonial office will favor the scheme. Our Canadian High Commissioner is known to be eager for its consummation. His influence, as the accredited envoy of Canada to Britain, is not small, and if used, as we have no doub. it will, with the energy and determination characteristic of him, cannot but produce an impression in favor of the annex project in high official circles in Brain. Mr. Solomon, a leading Jamsican der and member of the Legislative Council of that Island, has recently visited Ottawa and ments made certain public statements in favor of the scheme that have received a large carriage work is shipped from Toronto, but via New York. What should be measure of attention. Our respected contemporary, the True Witness, disposes of temporary, the True Witness, disposes of other countries is in its infancy, vis.

Mr. Solomon's contention in a manner at tobacco. Its quality is equal to Cuban once effective and convincing. The True and its cigars, which are as good as any Witness very correctly interprets Canadian public feeling when it declares that we Jamaica trade will benefit Canada, no want no province composed of 14,432 aristocrats or white bosses, and 444,186 | federation an Island which Great Britain black semi-slaves and 12,240 coolies. We have, indeed, as our Montreal contemporary remarks, quite enough contending elements in our political fabric without introducing the slave question, for the negroes and coolies of Jamaica are practically slaves. Questioned on the negro difficulty Mr. Solomon replied :

"The negroes do not emigrate, and in this respect differ from the Chinese. Agitators have at times represented to the negroes of Jamaica that they are an oppressed and downtrodden race, and disturbances have been caused in this way. But the same thing has occurred in Ireland and other countries. Grievances have been manufactured for the populace who, if left to themselves, would be quite

To this significant statement from one ation scheme, the True Witness pertinently

"This confession ought to become an insurmountable barrier to annexation. From the lips of the very man most interested in painting the condition of Jamaica in the brightest and most taking colors, we without the troubles and complications fifths of the population are no better than Acitators are never wanted and are never successful among people that are prosperous, contented and happy, and that are not made to feel the sting of tyranny and oppression. So that 'disturbances' could not be caused in Jamaica by agitators unlion. Mr. Solomon's talk about 'manufacturing grievances' shows the spirit of abitants of the island. Grievances that are 'manufactured' do not lead to per-sistent insurrection and perpetual discontent. Mr. Solomon, by his confession, has thrown a flood of light upon the rea situation of affairs in Jamaica, which will necessarily deter any Canadian Government from giving its countenance to annexation with the island, and the Canadian people from ever giving their sanction to a union that would be monstrous.'

The discussion of the scheme by the Canadian press has served to open the eyes of the people to the enormous, if not insuperable obstacles in the way of the admission of Jamaica into our federal system. The Montreal Herald, several weeks ago, declared against the project in terms too plain to leave room for doubt as to its position in the matter. The Herald

"A few years ago an enormously powerful lobby and other interested machinery failed entirely to force San Domingo on the people of the United States; so whatever influences may be operating to force Jamaica and other West India Islands on Jamaica and other Canada, whether the arguments are reasonable or otherwise, we rest assured that the people of Canada will prefer to expend

Harry Lindley, writing from Niagara on the 23rd inst., discusses the project with an intelligence and acumen that give his letter unusual merit. Mr. Lindley, discussing the political aspect of the question, puts it very clearly in one brief paragraph. He states :

"Do you think if given Parliamentary "Do you think if given Parliamentary representation, it would benefit the race. They had it before and troubles brought on by bad men led to bloodshed, anarchy, rapine (witness Morant Bay), and no white man's life was safe. Even now there is a slumbering volcano of hate against the white man which some day will break forth. They want this peculiar Island admitted into the Confederation. Presuming it were (outside the political white and black question), does Canada know the cost it would entail to keep six hundred thousand ignorant, downtrodden coloured people from destroying fourteen thousand whites. I will tell them. Not moral suasion, not missionaries, not schools, but two or more regiments of soldiers and a small fleet in the harbours. As at present constituted, the climate being unhealthy, one regiment consists of bona fide Africans from Sierra Leone, who hate the West Indians, and who dwell near Kingston in barracks, and the other near Kingston in barracks, and the other a regiment of British soldiers, who have healthier quarters in the mountains. Does Canada want permanent employ-ment for the Queen's Own and other regiments? If so, annex Jamaica and the have their opportunity. It is in the air Hayti, next neighbour and the counterpart of Jamaica, minus its white popula-tion, one everlasting theatre of insurrec-tions, new presidents and political hub-

The Globe correspondent is, however strongly in favor of closer trade relations between Canada and the West Indies But this, he maintains, might be brought about without a political alliance.

"Now," he says, "its natural advantages are numerous, and from these Canada may benefit in trade. Fruit—bananas, oranges, mangoes, pine apples, cocoanuts &c, ad infinitum, sugar and rum likewise but unfortunately for Canada there is a nearer and better market for these is New York, and thither the commerce tends; but if Canadian merchants hav the enterprise there is no prohibitor tariff to prevent them sending codfish lumber, and manufactured goods, and bringing back its tropical products
That the Island might be made some source of benefit to Canada is undeniable, and it will by mutual intercourse, reci-procity, and knowledge of its requirements I noted one of its principal car riage builders, a Canadian, and most of hi Jamaica's principal trade with this and one will deny, but to annex to our with its soldiery and fleet can barely keep in order, which has an ever-impending conflict of race, which is subject to periodical earthquakes, tidal waves, and other phenomenal and physical eccentricities, would be, I imagine, like the kettle to the tail of the beaver. e, like tying a tin

To the expressions of condemnation from all sections of the Canadian press, pronounced on the projected union of Jamaica with Canada, we add with pleasure that of the Manitoba Free Press, the leading journal of our Canadian North-West. The Free Press insists that it matters not how beneficial the union would be to the Islands, it must be shown and proceeds:

"The only advantage so far pointed out is that of having our productions admitted to the Islands free of duty in return for our admisof duty in return for our admis-sion of their sugar without duty. These advantages could surely be obhave the avowal that more than four- that must surely arise from a political Chinese; that race disturbances can be difficulty being found in this direction created by reminding the negroes that they are oppressed and downtrodden. The discriminate in favor of Canadian goods as against English, and John Bull may object to this as forcibly as to a similar treaty with the States. Even if England should not so object, the Islands would find reciprocity with this country only a partial measure of relief, as we could not consume all their sugar products. If she should so object we see nothing in store for the Islanders but frying in their own grease. They will in that case very soon be unable to buy

least according to their own statements. In a former article on this subject we took the liberty of warning our French friends in Quebec against this annexation project as one dangerous to their influence and standing in the Canadian Confederacy. Jamaica, as a Canadian Province, should have a representation of about The North-West, with its rapidly increas- ing the radicals of Belgium in their vioof the Canadian West, including Manitoba. an equal number of members and possibly to thirty-five or forty. It is as safe to say that the French element in that great Tell us, after this, that English masonry has ulations be grouped, to return even one continent and we must, in all kindness

A correspondent of the Globe, Mr that Quebec as a Province would hold a position far different from that it enjoys to day. In a late issue of our esteemed French contemporary, Le Canadien, we noticed a very inconsequential and singularly incorrect article on the proposed annexation of Jamaica, from the pen of M. Faucher de St. Maurice, who is we believe, a member of the Quebec legislature. In regard of the present political position of the island, M. Faucher is evidently poorly informed. He does not oppose its annexation to Canada, but declares that Quebec should, if the scheme be pressed, profit by it to secure the abrogation of that portion of the B. N. A. Act limiting her representation to 65. The learned gentleman does not show how his province would be benefitted by such an amendment to the constitution. For our part we are decidedly under the conviction that no amendment to the constitution could compensate Quebec or Canada for the injuries and injustices which the proposed, annexation of Jamaica would necessarily

THE ANGLO-IRISH.

An Anglo-Irishman is by no means rarity in Ireland. He constitutes a class in himself, and one unfortunately too numerous. In Canada the same un natural being is to be found and with a frequency really deplorable. We did not, however, think that the neighboring republic was afflicted with the presence of a class so wretched and soulless. Our good friend of the Union and Times assures us that the contrary is the fact, that the American republic has its quota of Anglo-Irish and we are sorrowfully compelled to stand corrected. We heartily endorse the view of our contemporary that contemptible as the Anglo-American is anywhere, the Anglo-Irish man, in America, is infinitely worse. In England or Ireland there might indeed be discovered, as our contemporary points out, some practical though mercenary motive, the actual possession, for instance, of place or bribe or the immediate prospect thereof, to explain his miserable being. But, as is well said by the Union, "his figurative fawning at the feet of England here, in this free land, whither the tyranny of his country's hereditary foe has driven him, is inexplicable, a sight to move the scorn of

men and angels." These wretches are as our respected friend describes them "A few such creatures one is apt to encounter in any of our large cities young men who affect the English cut of coat and whiskers; loudly assert the im-pregnability of the House of Lords; the omnipotence of the British fleet; poohpooh as the veriest childishness the idea Irish national independence; lamen our American "crudeness," the lack of "society" here, &c.; and all this in attempted cockney speech, through which the brogue ludicrously struggles

which the brigge landerously struggles for the mastery.

Starveling "professional gentlemen" these are wont to be, who talk loftily about the "lower classes;" and whose law or medicine will never bring them any thing like the income of a good brick

The American Anglo-Irish animal is, we can vouch for it, very much of a piece with his Canadian brother. The latter we have had many sad occasions to afford us a prospect of benefit for to know. Servile but self-opinionated, ourselves before we undertake the risk, glib but empty, vain, unprincipled and man. Reader, you know him too well to trust him. The Irishman or the son of an Irishman who loves not Ireland, its history, its people and their traditions, will never love Canada, nor help make it the great nation that God and nature have intended it should be.

ANTI-CLERICALISM.

The radicals of Continental Europe love to style themselves anti-clericals, The European anti-clerical, whether Freuch, or Belgian, or Italian, is in every case, either a member of a secret society or under the control of some such body. All are moved and directed by Masonic influence. There is observable throughout Europe, at the present juncture of affairs more particularly, that close alliance between the Masonic sects which certain of them would fain deny. Have we not, respect of its accomplishment, be for instance, again and again, with all manner of emphasis, been assured that the English Masons have little or no connection with their continental brethren, that their purposes are different and their sympathies antagonistic? But what do we now see? We see the British press, largely twenty-five members in the Commons. under Jewish and Masonic control, applauding population, must in justice be at once | lence and lawlessness. We see that press, granted representation in that body, which at home is the most Little doubt have we that the population intolerant of the freedom of expression of public opinion, especially will, by the census of 1891, be entitled to | in so far as Ireland is concerned, we see it taking sides with an aggressive, turbulent and anti-monarchical minority in Belgium. country will not be able, unless their pop- no affinity with the masonry of the member from the North-West to the advise that the tale should be told to the Canalian Parliament. Where then will marines. Le Journal de Rome assures us French influence in Canada be if Jamaica that the anti-clerical or masonic associaby that time form part of our Confeder- tions of Italy look with deep interest on acy ? With the Commons composed of the struggle now proceeding in Belgium from, say 250 to 275 members, of whom between the lovers of order on the one fifty were French, it is easy to perceive hand, and those social and political dis- manner, can never create a prescriptive Canadian nationality

ago by an indignant and outraged people. ous mark of violence and iniquity. Le Journal very pointedly assures us that the anti-clerical bodies en-The exact words of our contemporary are these: "The anti-clerical circles are tolerated by the Italian government, they are even favored and have a quasi-official existence. They figured with eclat in the grand administration procession which in the month of January of this year invaded the Pantheon. From time to time with banners flying they parade the streets." Our Roman contemporary then proceeds to the very just statement of opinion that the Belgian government had just right to demand explanations from the government of Italy concerning the encouragement given to societies whose purpose it is to favor and promote insurrection in Belgium. These societies are so constituted that their existence and action can nowis escape the observation of the Italian government. But unified Italy is not in a position to observe, in regard of other governments, those laws of courtesy and those precepts of loyalty that should prevail between nation and nation. Italy is controlled by the very same masonic influence which has given vigor and vitality to the anti-clerical associations that vow vengeance on the Belgian government and the mass of the Belgian people. Italy is herself, in so far as she enjoys national existence, freemasonry-laureled and crewned. Rome is at eat of conspiracy against Belgium,

oppressed, persecuted and despised in every land under the sun. To carry out this desire and this purose, Italian masonry and radicalism are ever ready to aid the anti-clerical conspirators everywhere against law, order and good government. The Masonic conspiracy is truly one and the same throughout the world.

THE RIGHTS OF THE HOLY SKE.

Some short time ago the venerable Archbishop of St. James, of Cuba, delivered before the Spanish Senate a magnificent discourse in defence of the honor and the sacred rights of the supreme head of the church. This discourse has produced a profound sensation throughout the Iberian peninsula. Spanish loyalty to the Holy See, always generous, intense and enthusiastic, has since the delivery of the Cuban prelate's stirring and unanswerable appeal, become even more than ever earnest and outspoken. The bishops of the Province of Saragossa, with and his suffragans have, we are pleased their illustrious metropolitan, Cardinal beyond expression to learn, met with the Benavides at their head, have issued a hearty endorsation of Catholic Spain. joint document incorporating the speech of the Archbishop of St. James, of Cuba, and making his words their own. These bishops, whose zeal and sanctity are olics unhappily indifferent to the worthy the grand old church that has sad position of the father of the faithful given so many apostles and doctors to in his own eternal city. Let there be vig-Christendom, declare that the solemn orous, outspoken protestations against declarations of their West Indian the further continuance of injustice and brother, in assertion of the rights robbery and violence. Too long has the of the Holy Father, could not fail to capital of the Christian world been disfind a ready echo in their hearts, graced by the brutal excesses of and that though the sentiments of the radicalism unchained and unrestrained. entire episcopate on this subject are un- Too long have nations and governanimous, nothing could be more oppor- ments stood by with arms folded, tune than for them to manifest solemnly while all law and right were invaded and publicly their adhesion to the prin- with the authorization and consent of a ciples of truth and justice enunciated by government whose very existence is inithe Cuban archbishop. The Spanish mical to the interests of order, truth and bishops point out that the enemies of the Holy See are tireless in their repe- tion is laid upon the violation of every tition of the statement that in virtue of principle upon which the security of the theory of accomplished facts, the monarchs and the freedom of peoples de-Holy Father has lost his right to that pend. If European monarchy is in any

civil power of which he has been by the Italian government most iniquitously despoiled. Nothing, they emphatically declare, could be more directly contrary to truth and justice, which are the base of all social order. A fact, because it is accomplished, does not and cannot change the nature of things. That it is an accomplished fact is all that can, in said for it. To say that a fact is accomplished, that a deed is done, does not in any way set forth the justice or injustice of the deed, and its mere accomplishment does not effect its essential justice or injustice. In no manner, and under no circumstance, can a wicked deed assume the strength of right, for that which is evil cannot be changed into that which is good, just as good cannot become evil. He who steals acquires no right to hold the stolen goods, unless theft and violence are substituted for justice. Nor can it be maintained that accomplished facts are one thing in the life of an individual, and quite another in the domain of politics. All are aware that the late Holy Father, Pius IX, of immortal memory, condemns very pointedly in his Encyclical, Quanta cura, this very theory of accomplished facts in the political order as an | not, that we are aware, have lost anything infringement upon and an open violation in the estimation of honest Canadians. of the first principles of morality. The spoliation of the states of the Church, annexation, and will not be induced to consummated after the most iniquitous look on it with any favor till a great

turbers, ejected from office a few weeks right and must always bear the ignomini-

The temporal sovereignty of the Popes, exercised without interruption of any joy the encouragement and favour of kind till the very day of the consumma-Masonic government of Italy. tion of the Sardinian spoliation, a sovereignty used by the Pope as model kings. without regard for individual aggrandizement or personal profit, was a power in all respects the most ancient, the most beneficent for the world and most salutary for its subjects that ever existed on earth. Its origin, its development and its stability throughout the ages, attested by impartial history, were unquestionably the result of a providential interposition through the instrumentality of a variety of marvellous and mysterious circumstances. The law of nations, the dictates of natural justice, the right of treaties, and the right of more than eight centuries of possession, the solemn acknowledgment of all the princes of Europe, the avowal of the most illustrious Protestant writers and statesmen, all combine to affirm and strengthen the Papal claim to civil sovereignty, which the entire church, bishops and faithful, with an absolute unanimity has ever considered not only proper and useful but even necessary for its spiritual independence. In 1862 the bishops of the Catholic world, to the number of more than 300, assembled in Rome addressed to the Holy Father a solemn declaration, in which we read these words of gravest import : "We declare that the temporal power of the Holy See is something necessary and manifestly established very moment the centre and by Divine Providence, and hesitate not to affirm that in the present condition of human affairs this temporal sovereignty is against Spain and against Austria. It is not enough for the Italian radical that the altogether necessary for the well-being and the independent government of the Church should be oppressed in Rome and in Italy. It must, to satisfy him, be Church and of souls."

The Spanish bishops then proceed to show that the Holy Father does not now enjoy that liberty and independence which he requires and that gradually but surely he is being despoiled of all the means left him to direct and govern the church of which he is the Head. Late occurrences of the most unfortunate character in the Capital of the Christian world prove beyond question the truth of this contention. With reason, then, do the Spanish prelates unite and agree upon the fearless affirmance of the truth, that the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff to temporal independence are indisputable, inalienable, imprescriptible, superior and anterior to all modern right.

It gives us in this New World, we must confess it, special pleasure and satisfaction to chronicle this spirited attitude of the Spanish episcopate. If the Catholics of continental Europe were-so it seems to us, at all events, to act with earnestness and enthusiasm, the Sardinian usurpation would soon be effaced. The noble sentiments of the Archbishop of Saragossa May the echo of that endorsation spread throughout Europe to awaken and animate the millions of Cathjustice, a government whose very foundaform to subsist, if the legitimate freedom of peoples is to be secured, promoted and enlarged, the Savoyard must go.

SIMPLY DISGUSTING.

The Mail's recent assaults on the Minister of Education, on the ground of the latter's supposed disloyal utterances, are simply disgusting. That any Canadian should prate of loyalty to the British crown is to us a certain symptom of a weakened intellect or an arrant insincerity. But when that Canadian is an Irishman, or the son of an Irishman, we can find no words strong enough to express our indignation at a course so truly revolting. The Mail finds Mr. Ross guilty of making the following statement:

"He was not going to say because his neighbor preferred independence to the colonial relationship that he was disloyal. the did not so understand loyalty under a free government. Nor would he accuse of disloyalty any man who chose to express his opinion that annexation to the United States would be best for us."

Well, what is there after all in this declaration. Mr. Ross did not pronounce himself in favor of independence or annexation. Had he done so, he would We are by no means ourselves in favor of

failure. We a loval to Canada, a here all the elemen time may be cons But while we do a annexation, we ce who, having the co declares it the be from which Canad ency suffers. H to believe in anne perial federation tined to remain position we should of late concerning statesmen of Brit vinced that a char lations between Country. The d will not prevent from discussing e that their circui first of these chan mercial independe may follow this pared to say. Bu have now learned and will do that, assertion, best cal own interests. THE H

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