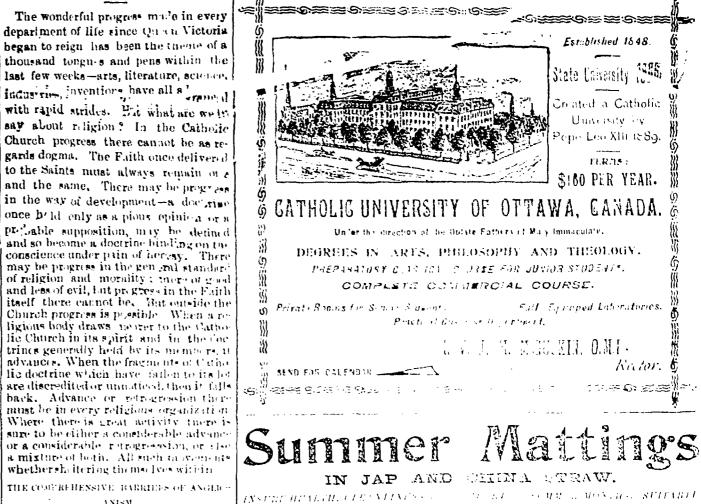
TEACHERS WANTED RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Over 4,00 vacancies-several times as many vacancies as members. Must have me Several plans : two plans give free registration ; one plan GUARANTKES positions. I edicinter b ok, containing plans and a \$0,00 tove st iy of College days. No charge to employeers or the pays for mending teachers. SOUTHERN TEACHERS' BUREAU, REV. DR. O. M. SUTTON, A.M., SJTTON TF

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69. "ACHERS' BUREAU. , J. Dearborn St., Chicago, III, S. W. Cor Main & 30 Sts., Louisville Kr. 1 S. W. Cor main a 30-503, Commune 19, 3 Northern papanetics Chicago office, Southern capanet & Louisville office, 1) A few registers in both offices Frenderst and Maisseury



TOR ROMES, AND AN ADDRESS ADDRESS THOMAS LICCET, AND NE CAMERANE SUPERIOR MADE And 175 to 179 SPARKS STREET OFTAWA.

raining. He himself describes in his backer as exercement, prousing both History of his Religious opinions a das the r legton and merality. What tinet crisis in ais early life when he are we to say as to the general turned himself to God as he had never bearing of these various movements on d-ne before. There were many others among the early Trictarians who had THE PRODUCTION STOLEN THE CHURCH IN been brought up a mid similar it flaences and it is scarcely too much to say that the great movement which shook Anglicanism to its foundations and the effects of which will never alto gether die away, was really the off-pring of Evangeticalism. This child very un and en the personal love of our Lord-on like its parent, was the second and by far the most important of the religious of the Courch, and was especially mismovements outside the Churches during chievons in its doctrine of justification the present century. It represented the intense earnest endeavor of a number of men of genius, learning, sincerity, and strong personal religion, to recast the gether good as long as it was in transitu Anglican system in accordance with what they bolieved to be the Church of what they believed to be the Caurch of from the quicksands of Anglicanism to the first centuries. Cardinals Newman the House founded on the Rock. But Keble, Pusey, and those who worked wonderful ability and energy into a work { ability and ability and energy into a work { ability a second ability and a second ability and a second ability and a second ability and a second ability a second ability and a second ability and a second ability a second ability and a second ability a second ability and a second ability a of reconstruction that only tailed because ablest supporters one by one described it, it soon lost its original character, and how as a contradiction in terms. It was how to entering an elder to entering the entering of th an attempt to reorganiz: revolt under tion to the externals of Divine worship the binner of discipline, to doss up for a devition to the central dogmas of the banner of discipline, to device the provident of the central dogman of error in the clothes of truth. Even when which the external observances were its great leader acknowledged the im-possibility of the task he had under taken possibility of the task he had under taken

KNGLAND?

In all of them there is an admixture of go al and evil, and it is sometimes hard to say whether the good or the evil predominates. Evang licalism did a good work in the stress it but for vital religion the other hand it was the bitter enemy by faith and in its disparagement of these good works without which faith avails nothing---Tractarianism was altoand was the stepping stones which led when its author and guiding spirit had began to substitute an elaborate attenand sorrowfully descried his old triends ism took its place. If Ritualism leads

UNIVERSITY

Hierarchy of Ireland.

Willing to Accept.

At a general meeting of the Arch-

bishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in

St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on June

with the exception of the Most Rev. Dr.

Nulty, Bishop of Meath, who was un-

Since our last meeting we have ob-

served with great satisfaction the pro-

grees which the question of Catholic

Catholic laity of Ireland, renewing a

similar declaration made in the year 1870, put forth their claim to educational

equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, has had a decided effect

upon public opinion, and has put beyond

question the fact that the Catholic laity

are absolutely at one with the Bishops

on this question and feel as keenly as we

do the disabilities to which, on account of their religious principles, Irish Cath-

One of the first indications of the im-

pression which that declaration made

on the public mind was the very im-

portant and hopeful debate which took

place in the House of Commons on the

band of January of this year, on an

amendment to the Address to the

Throne, moved by Mr. Engeldew, M.P

for Kildare. In that debate one of the

most remarkable features was the un-

animity with which, from every side of

the House of Commons, admissions were

made of the existence of a grievance on

the part of Irish Catholics, and the hope

was expressed that the Government

would proceed without delay to remove

Lecky. His own personal eminence, to-

gether with the special authority attach-

ing to his statements as the representa-

tive of Dublin University, lend import-ance to his speech, in which we very

gladly observe a tone that does credit to

Limself and to the distinguished con-

stituency which he represents. Natur-

ally enough, viewing the question from

a different standpoint from ours, he put

forward, on the minor aspects of the

question, some views from which we

should dissent. But we note with very

sincere pleasure the practical conclusion

at which he arrived, and the expression

of his hope "that the Government would

see their way to gratify the desire of the

Irish Catholics '

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olics are still obliged to submit

The striking declaration in which the

Catholic of Dublin, Ireland :---

University Education has made.

aportant Declaration by the dismissal? 4. Are we prepared to accept the application of "The University of Dublin forts Act" of 1873? 1. With regard to the constitution of the governing body we have to remark that the question of the relative numbers SUGGESTIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT. of laymen and ecclesiastics upon it is of very recent origin. For forty years, during which Irish Catholics were agitating for redress in University edu cation. Juis question was never once What Catholics Would be raised, nor was any opposition between these classes ever suggested; and now we would impress upon the Government

that nothing in our opinion, would be more fatal to the future of the University than to approach its constitution in an anti-clerical spirit, which is absolutely ali-n to the whole character and disposition of our people.

23rd, all the Irish Prelates being present, If, however, such a spirit is excluded, and there is simply a desire to give to the University the best and broadest conavoidably absent, the following statestitution, with a view to attaining the ment on the Irish University Question highest educational results, we have to was unanimously adopted, says the Irish say that, whatever may be the thought of the relative merits of ecclesiastics and laymen as the directors of a University in the abstract, we do not consider that in the particular circumstances in this case it would be reasonable to propose that there should be a preponderance of occlesiastics on the governing body.

The new University will be called upon principally to provide secular teachings. Our theological students are provided for at Maynooth and other ecclesiastic il colleges, and the need of a Catholic University is mainly to teach secular knowledge to lav students.

But, on the other hand, there are some considerations which it is well not to overlook. One of the advantages which we expect from the foundation of a Catholic University is the opportunity it will afford of giving a higher education to the candidates for the priesthood in Ireland; and these alone, it will be observed, will make, from the first, a large accession to the number of students in the University.

Then the whole system of secondary education, in which thousands of Catholic youths are now pursuing their studies has come by the spontaneous action of the Catholics of Ireland to be almost en tirely under ecclesiastical direction. For many of these students a university course is the natural completion of their studies, and we should hope that with our encouragement large numbers of We desire to mark in particular the fair and liberal attitude taken up by Mr. them would pass on to the new Universitv.

Finally, the Catholic University Colleges, notably those of St. Stephen's Freen and Blackrock and the Catholic University School of Medicine, would with our consent he merged in the contemplated University, and hence it will be seen that we Bishops approach the settlement of this question, not emptyhanded, but that, altogether independently of the rights which our Catholic people recognize as attaching to us as their religious teachers, we have claims to consideration which it would be neither just nor reasonable to ignore.

On this head, then, we have to say that if, in other respects, the governing body is properly constituted, we do not ack for a preponderance, nor even an

sire any further statement from us, we shall at all times be quite ready to make

In conclusion, we may express the hope that in the best interests of our country, material as well as intellectual, the question will not be again allowed to drop back from the position which it has reached, and that Government will remove this great grievance under which we labor, and, with it, one of the few re-maining disabilities still attaching to the Catholic Church in Ireland

(Signed).

- † MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagb, Primate of all Ireland.
- WILLIAM, Archbishop of Dublin, incus rive, invention have all a 'rane, if Primate of Ireland.
 THOMAS WILLIAM, Archbishop of with rapid strides. But what are we to
- † THOMAS WILLIAM, Archbishop of Cashel.

† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam. † FRANCIS JOSEPH, Bishop of Galway and Kilmaeduagh

THOMAS ALPHONSUS, Bishop of Cork. JOHN, Bishop of Clonfert. JAMES, Bishop of Ferns. ABRAHAM, Bishop of Ossory. EDWARD THOMAS, Bishop of Limerick THOMAS, Bishop of Dromore. PATRICK, Bishop of Raphoe. JOHN, Bishop of Achoary. EDWARD, Bishop of Kilmere. John, Bishop of Kerry. THOMAS, Bishop of Killaloe, JOHN, Bishop of Derry, RICHARD ALPHONSUS, Eichop of Water

ford and Lismore. JOHN, Bishop of Killala. ROBERT, BILLIOP of Cloyne. RICHARD, Bishop of Clogher. JOSEPH, Bishop of Ardagh. JOHN, Bishop of Elphin. HENRY. Bishop of Down and Copnor. PATRICK, Bishop of Kildare and Leigh-

lin. DENIS Bishop of Ross. NICHOLAS, Bishop of Canea.

THE LATE MR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

Funoral and Requiem Mass H 1d at St Patrick's on Friday Last.

The last sad rites in connection with the death of the late Mr. J. B. Murphy, for so many years a prominent figure in the business world of Montreal, tock place on Friday morning, 9th instant. Although so long a resident of Kingston, Ont.. the demonstration at his funeral proved conclusively how well beloved he find their way into the Church of Christ was by all creeds and classes of his then we certainly say that they in some former fellow-citizens of the commercial way affect the Church itself, in that they metropolis of Canada metropolis of Canada.

lay in state in a private parlor of the St. Lawrence Hall, which had been draped as a funeral chamber by the friends of the dead man. In a beautiful black casket, enshrouded in flowers, the tributes of survivors who knew his sterling qualities, the mortal remains of the dead merchant looked natural as in life. His family surrounded his bier night and energy, high principle, honesty of pur day, and the scene, when life long friends | pose, and in many cases of great talent, bid a last farewell to the mortal remains of one whom they so well loved, was affecting in the extreme. Young men and old knelt silently by the coffin and whispered in broken accents the prayers for the happy reception of the soul be-

The pall bearers were eight in number

The body of the deceased gentleman

fore the Great Creator.

and a body of men who sometimes have a marked influence on her internal con dition and her after history. For these reasons no Catholic can look with indifference at the r ligious movements of the last 50 years. They have done much to sid. and yet at the same time much to mar the interests of truth. They have modified in no small degree the attitude of the non-Catholic world and the Church, and above all they have given to the Church a number of men of and even of genius, whose it fluence has been distinctly felt within it. The career of John Wesley in the last century was one that was not creditable to the rulers of the Anglican Church, and one

THE COMURENESSIVE BARREES OF ANGLE ANISM or detaching themselves from it, must have the greatest interat to Cathelies They mark the direction in which the

In England During the Reign of Queen

Victoria.

By the Rev. R. F. CLARKE, S. J., in the "London

Monitor '

stream is flowing and though sometime they are hard to analyse and there are many back currents mingling with the general drift of the river, yet in all o them there is a preponderance either of good or of evil, and a corresponding influence for or against the teaching of the Catholic Church. And when any of them sets in the direction of truth and helps on those who are men of good faith to

that inflicted a heavy blow on its power and hold over the nation. He had no wish himself to leave it, but he was edged out of it by the narrowness and bigotry of its prelates and clergy, and he carried with him a great deal of the sincerity and ability which might have been of service to the E-tablishment. But the desire for a religion of more life and reality than was generally prevalent in Anglican circles reappeared a short reign within the Anglican fold itself. What is known as the Evangelical movement began early in the present century among a small knot of mon who were shocked and revolted by the formatism and worldliness of their time. At first they were known as

or a considerable retrogression, or else a mixture of both. All such to scene at whethersheitering themselves within

In some respects, the speech in which the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Morley, went even farther in the same direction, is still more noteworthy and deserving of recognition at our hands.

With Mr. Morley's well known views, we regard his hearty support of our claim to a Catholic University as an evidence of true liberality of mind, and we are particularly grateful for the public spirit with which, refusing to make any party capital out of the question, he has raised it out of the arena of contentious politics, and has offered his support to the Government in their effort to deal with it.

There is then the remarkable speech of the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Arthur Balfour. From one occupying his position we would hardly expect a more favorable statement, and we will add that his speech, in its fairness, its friendliness of tone, and appreciation of the views and wishes of Irish Catholics, is in keeping with the utterances of the right hon, gentleman on this question for many years; and if it is now ripe, as we think and trust that it is ripe, for settlement, that favorable condition of things is largely due to the statesmanfundamental issues that are involved.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Balfour observed that upon this perplexing problem the Government have not had so much guidance from the leaders of Irish public opinion as they should like to have.

Perhaps he may have some reason for this complaint, but, for our part, we must say that we have always been ready to place any information which we possessed on the subject at the disposal of the Government, but we have never yet received an intimation that anyone in authority had any desire to receive it from us. Even now we should be glad if anyone on behalf of the Government were to formulate a series of questions on any points on which our views might be deemed of importance, so that we should know precisely the topics to which we might most usefully address ourselves. In this way we should effectually prevent the contin gency which, as affecting the Govern-ment, Mr. Lecky and Mr. Balfour seemed to apprehend, "of proposing a scheme without being tolerably sure that it will be accepted.

However, as we have not these definite points authoritatively before us, we can only gather as best we may, from the debate to which we have referred, the issues of the case which seem to be regarded as fundamental, and state our views upon them as clearly and briefly as possible. They seem to be :-- .

1. What should be the proportion of laymen to ecclesisstics on the governing hody of the projected Gatholic Univer aity?

equality in number, of ecclesiastics upon it, but are prepared to accept a majority of laymen.

2. As to theological teaching, we accept unreservedly the solution suggested by Mr. Morley-a solution which was accepted in principle by all parties in Parliament in the year 1893-namely, that the theological faculty should not be excluded from the Catholic University, provided that the chairs of the faculty are not endowed out of public funds. We are prepared to assent to such a provision and to any guarantees that may be necessary, that the moneys voted by Parliament shall be applied exclusively to the teaching of secular knowledge.

3. Ast the appointment and removal of professors, Mr. Lecky raised an important point, and at the same time Rev. Father Murphy, assisted by deacon incidentally indicated the principle at | and sub-deacon, sang the Requiem Mass least of its solution.

As reported in "Hansard"-he said referring to the appointment of protessors :--- ' Of course they would be chosen not merely on the ground of competence but also to a great extent on the ground of creed. This was inevitable, and present him at the obsequies of one who ship with which he has educated public | therefore he did not wish to object to it; | had been an almost life long friend and opinion in the three kingdoms upon the | but he trusted that, having been chosen, | member of his flock. something would be done to give them security of position."

Now it is perfectly obvious that reasons of religion which would prevent 1 man's appointment as professor might in given circumstances tell against his continuance in office. But we think that both conditions-namely, absolute security for the interest of faith and morals in the University, and at the same time all reasonable protection for the position of the professor, may be met by submitting such questions to the decision of a strong and well chosen Board of Visitors, in whose independence and judicial c aracter all parties would have confidence.

4. There only remains the condition which Mr. Morley suggests, of the application of "the University of Dublin Tests Act" of 1873. With reference to this we have to say that with some modifications in the Act, in the sense of the English Acts of 1871 and the Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877, we have no objection to the opening up of the degrees. honors and emoluments of the University to all comers.

We have to add that in putting forward these views we assume that, if Government deals with the question it will be by the foundation, not of a College, but of a University; and we venture to express our belief that by so doing they will best provide for all interests concerned, especially for those of higher education.

These are our views-and we trust they will be considered clear and frank enough-upon the fundamental principles which, as far as we can gather, the under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler. 2. Do we ask an endowment for theo leading statemen on all sides regard as logical teaching? 3. What security should be given to 1. Should her Majesty's Government de manner. leading statesmen on all sides regard as At the Offertory Mr. John J. Rowan

and were composed of the best known citizens of Montreal and Kingston. They were Senator Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. Henry Hogan, Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve (Manager of the R. & O. N. Co.), Mr. J. H. Semple, Mr. J. A. Rufter, Mr. Max Goldstein and Mr. A. Brunet. Hon. William Harty, of, Kingston, had | time before the beginning of the present arrived in the city the night previous for the express purpose of efficiating as pall-bearer at the funeral of one of his most intimate friends, but ill-health compelled him to surrender the office and he had to content himself by follow ing the hearse in the great concourse of monrners.

The chief mourners were the two sons of the deceased. T. A. and Reswell Murphy, and his brothers, Rev. John M. Murphy. J.J., S. P., and W. J. Murphy. for the repose of the soul of his dead brother and also chanted the Libera.

in the ranks of the funeral cortége was Vicar-General Kelly of the dioceae of Kingston, who had been sent specially by His Grace Archbishop Cleary to re-

Mr. M. W. Fogarty, brother in law of the late Mr. Murphy, was also among the mourners.

In the long cortége of friends of the deceased who followed the remains to the grave were the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Hon. James McShane, Mr. J. Mc-Conniff, Baron Von Hugel, ex Chief Detective Cullen, Bernard Tansey, F. B. McNamee, Ald. Stevenson, C. A McDonnell, Dr. Hackett, B. J. Coghlin, William Stewart, D. Murphy, Ald. Kinsella, Ald. Connaughton, Jonathan Hodgson, D. McManamy (Sherbrooke), J. J. Costigan, John Hoolahan. J. Burt Sutherland James Kelly, J. W. Grier, R. J. Eilbeck, Frank Gormley, Michael Burke, C. F. McIntyre, R. K. Thomas, J. P. Roche, Joseph Tassé, C. Sibley, W. J. Hum-phries, J. J. Milloy, J. E. Kennedy.

The funeral procession left the Craig street front of the hotel at half-past eight, and at once proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where the High Requiem Mass and the Libera was sung, after which the funeral cortége resumed its way to the Cote des Neiges cemetery where the remains were placed in the family vault. The pall bearers, several of whom were in bad health, took car riages on St. Catherine street and proceeded thus to the cemetery.

The Church itself was draped in black, and during the singing of the Mass It was crowded to the doors by those who, not being able to attend the funeral to the end, had gone to the church to assist in the final solemn obsequies.

The choral portion of the service at St. Patrick's was rendered by a full choir rendered a solo in a most impressive

THE "CLAPHAM SECT,"

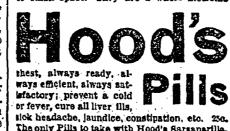
slavery movement, lived at Clapham, and there gathered round him a number of those who were of the same mind with himself. Simeon, who was the leader of Evangelicanism at Cumbridge. John Venn, who had a church in London. and Bishop Wilson, who for a long time was Vicar of Islington, were among its most prominent men. It was a move ment which laid hold especially of the middle and upper middle class, and flourished above all in Islington, which was then a suburb of the metropolis surrounded by fields. The doctrines on which this new movement laid stress were the necessity of a true conversion of heart, of a personal love for our Lord, and of separation from the world and worldliness. Many of its adherents were men and women of an intens and heartfelt piety, and had to undergo a storm of petty persecution from those around them. Indeed, they often brought it upon themselves by their exaggerated and morbid opposition to innocent amusements. Theatres, card playing, racing, novel reading were all denounced as inconsistent with true Christian profession. Such a creed could not possibly last: and the children of Evangelical parents began to display a spirit of revolt against the new doctrines of Evangelic-

alism. Among those who were educated THE EVANGELICAL SCHOOL

was Cardinal Newman, and his strong personal piety was fostered by his early

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is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medisine ever contained so great curative power in



in order to abey the voice in which he recognized the Divine authority, Dr back partly by profeering to provide all Purey, who had been his chief tellowlaborer, and the great mass of those who partly by exercising an arbitrary power had followed him and backed to him as in virtue of which it forbids all intertheir prophet and their guide, still con-tinued their weary efforts to reconcile vi-us to Catholic churches. the opposing systems which he had recognized as irreconcitable. Some of the ablest amongst them taking part BRANCH 10, C. M. B. V., with a sch of of religious thought which had been growing up sile by side with the Tractarian movement drifted into a position very much at variance with Fractariusism and lersek their former beliefs for an advanced Liberalts u. The rise of the school of

LIB TRALISM IN THEOLOGY.

of which Jowett and Dean Studies were the most distinguished representatives can scarcely be eithed a religious move ment. It representes the region tends ency of Protestantism to eliminate of Curistianity as it that were possible without the degnatic. There has been a reaction from it will in the last 10 or 12 years, but at one time it threatened to reign supreme, especially at Oxford-It still reckons among it's allo rents a number of able men all over the British Empire. But it had no attractiveness for Anglicans generally, and a margiven place to a sort of compromise which does not discard dogma, but even while upholding it manifests a tolerance to wards opponents which marks its attitude towards dogniatic Christianity as being one of triendly approval rather than the unquestioning submission of faith. One other religious movement has obtained a notoriety which makes a notice of it imperative.

THE SALVATION ARMY,

though it seems to be in its decline and to have lost its early viger, is still an institution of some importance. It is the outcome of the principles of the Evan gelicals drifting down to the lower class, with certain additions well calculated to make it popular with the working people. It gives a great opening to any one who is fluent of speech to display his oratory, the uniform appeals to the love of military show, that is deep rooted in the English mind, and the hymns set to well known popular melodics, and music hall tunes, give those who are fond of shouting a good opportunity of hear ing their own voices. But it does not seem likely to be a permanent institution, and probably will not long cutlive its energetic and cap tble founder. Unless General Booth has a succes or who possesses his oan talent for organizing, the Salvation Army will gradually dwindle and disappear. Whether the Salvation Army makes for righteonsness or the reverse is no easy question to answer. probably the latter, as it fosters a false

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many towards the Church, it holds other that the Caurch provides for her children,

GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

After the regulation et my held Wed needsy evening, 7th inst., a very pleas int event took piece. Brother M. J. Walso, the fite financial secretary, was presented with a valuable present, as a token of the esteen in which he is hele by the members. Bro Walsh, who was completely taken by surprise, very feel maiy replied. A smeking correct followed, with a capital program Brothers Morgan, M mine, Brown and Cardinal taking part. The following conflement dogma, and insist on the moral touching from sister societies, were present :---Messas Gree Clerk, Denis Barry, Michael Bury, P. A. Milley, Wm. Ryan, T. Cogcits, John Burns, J. hn Ffanagan and D. Breen, and ably assisted at the entertainment. The president, Bro. Lanch, and first vice-president, Bro. T. Maco. acted as dispensers of refreshments, and largely contributed to the success of a most enjoyable evening.

DIED.

HATCHETT - At Konouraska, on the 6th instant, John Carroll, aged 10 months and 6 days, only child of F. J. Hatchett, advocate, of this city. Interment at Kamouraska.



ESTABLISHED 1864 .. C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND, DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. probably the latter, as it fosters a false Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of Blevry, peace in some and in others produces a Office 647 Montreal.

Much in Little to small space. They are a whole medicine

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wilberforce, the leader of the anti