



FATHER BURKE IN LIVERPOOL. SERMON, AT ST. ANTHONY'S.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION. The Mystery of the Kingdom of God. THE GREAT AIM OF CHRISTIANITY. BISHOPS AND PRIESTS

The Liverpool Catholic Times of February 27 gives a full report of the sermon preached on the previous Sunday by Father Burke on behalf of the schools of St. Anthony's Church.

OF THE DISCOURSE. The following text, taken from the Gospel of the day, formed the groundwork of the sermon: "To whom He said, 'To you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God.' The parable is this: The seed is the word of God." The preacher said he did not remind them that the collection to be made amongst them was intended for the Catholic schools, in other words for the work of education.

THE MYSTERY OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD. This mystery, as he told them immediately, "The seed is the word of God." The whole mystery was there—the mystery hid from ages with Christ in God, and revealed unto man when He, the great Son of God, came down from heaven and was incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and was made man amongst his fellowmen.

THE APOSTLES' COMMISSION. Go, therefore, he said, "and preach to all nations: lo! I, the Word, am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world, that you may sow the seed and bring forth fruit, and that the fruit may remain." He warned them that the seed of the word of God, which they went forth to scatter, would fall upon various kinds of soil.

WHY DID CHRIST BEGIN WITH KNOWLEDGE, why did the Saviour, when he was preaching to the apostles to be the preachers of his kingdom, begin with light? Why did he begin with knowledge? Why did he say to them: "You it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God, to know it clearly and fully, that you may spread it and that it may flourish throughout the world?"

He said to them: "Amen, I say unto you, the kingdom of God is in you, and you, Peter, you are the rock upon which I will lay the foundation" because that religion, that only foundation of Christianity which preserved the truth unimixed with the slightest error, was essentially, necessarily, emphatically an intellectual religion.

THE FALSEST ASSERTION HE EVER HEARD. He (the preacher) had, in the course of his life, read and studied many things; had read statements that surprised him, things that he knew to be false or exaggerated; but he never read anything so false as the strange assertion that the Catholic Church was not an intellectual religion, that the Catholic Church had not to keep her people in ignorance, that the Catholic Church knew that it was only whilst her children were in ignorance that she would be faithful to her, and that therefore she hated knowledge, which would promote inconstancy and rebellion in their hearts.

CATHOLICISM AN INTELLECTUAL RELIGION. There never was an assertion so essentially or necessarily false as that, for the Catholic religion was essentially an intellectual religion. First, it was essentially intellectual in the subject-matter of its doctrines; secondly, it was essentially intellectual, while spiritual, in the duties and obligations and practices which it imposed upon its children. Let them reflect briefly upon these two considerations. Let them take only two or three of her fundamental doctrines and consider them, and they would see how eminently intellectual they were—what an effort the mind must make to realize them, what an effort the intelligence must make even faintly to understand them.

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES. First of all there was the existence of God. Now, in order to master this simple truth the mind must abstract from all idea of time, because God was eternity; must put away all notion of beginning or end, for God never had a beginning and he would never have an end; must put away all idea of space or limit, for God was infinite; must abstract entirely from every idea of anything material or substantial, because God was a pure spirit.

CATHOLIC PRACTICES AND OBLIGATIONS. And if, said the preacher, they passed from the doctrines to the practices and obligations of the Catholic Church, they found here again emphatically the necessity of intellectual cultivation. He would take three of the ordinary duties that belonged to Catholics all the world over, and marked clearly the distinction between them and all other sects calling themselves religious—the duty of daily prayer, the duty of hearing Mass on Sunday, and the duty of periodical confession and communion.

A TREMENDOUS DEMAND ON THE INTELLECT. Where in all the requirements of philosophy, where in all the teachings of any pretended religion, where in all the calls that every society makes upon man was there a demand for so tremendous an intellectual act as the realizing of one substance under the appearance and species of another? And this you must realize when you assist at Mass. You must join not only with the priest sacrificing, but the greater Priest who was there, the two High Priests and Sacrifices. Let them pass from this to the next ordinary duty of Catholics, a duty with which they were all most familiar—namely, preparation for confession and communion. To this they had all been trained, and they regarded it as one of the great consolations of their lives.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE HIGHEST KIND. Again, in order to go to confession, a man must know himself, and this the philosophers of old declared to be the greatest end of knowledge. He must sound himself; he must know his own weakness and depravity; must know his misery; must bring himself face to face with a soiled conscience; must drag his faults and vices from their dark recesses into the light, and, with lips no matter

how unwilling, confess them repentantly to the priest, the representative of God. Were not all these grand intellectual acts? Surely the religion that told a man that amongst the ordinary duties of his life there was one that involved such a knowledge of God's law that he must lay his hands upon his own transgressions of it; that he must, as it were, turn himself inside out, behold himself as God saw him, tear from his eyes the veil of self-love, and go, penetrated with a sorrow that in its highest forms must come from God, and, with tears, pour forth his self-accusation at the foot of the priest—surely such a religion as that was intellectual. Therefore it was that when our Lord selected the twelve apostles to go forth and propagate his religion, the very first thing that he did was to flood their souls with light. "I am the light of the world," he said, "and you are the light of the world."—cos estis lux mundi.

MEETING MAN'S NATURAL REQUISITES. And in this Almighty God condescended to meet the wants of our nature, as of man. If Christianity was to reform society, if it was to take man from under the dominion of sin and make him, as a child of light, avoid the works of darkness, then it must begin by knowledge and education, for the source of all moral power, the source of all action for good or evil in man, lay in his free will. He was freely a sinner, freely rejecting the grace of God; he was freely a just man and a saint, freely accepting the grace of God and allowing it to operate in his life and action. "Before man," says the Holy Ghost, "is life or death; whichever he chooses he may take."

HOW CRIMINALS ARE CREATED. Now, to get at that will, to lay hold of that moral power, to strengthen it so that it may choose life and not death, to purify it, to make it love and choose that which was right and good, and holy—this was the great fundamental principle of Christianity. Now, unless the will of man was influenced, guided and directed by divine grace, it fell under the control of the passions, and, therefore, it was necessary not only that the mind should receive knowledge by education, that it might have its legitimate influence over the will, but also that that very knowledge that was infused into the mind and intelligence by education, should in itself be sanctified by the grace of God, in order that the heart as well as the intelligence might be wrought upon, and the whole power of man's nature brought to bear upon the soul, so as to make it act purely for that which is good.

REMOVAL OF THE GRADE OF GOD OR DENY THE INTELLIGENCE, the benefit of education—and they are created a criminal. The preacher went on to draw a picture of the utterly uneducated man, overcome by his passions, recognizing no law—for what knowledge has he of law?—turning upon the society that neglected him and repaying it by his criminal acts, for his culpable negligence. What wonder, then, he continued, that our Divine Lord commanded his apostles to go and teach the world, to give men knowledge, and also to take care that in every element of knowledge which they imparted there should be the superior light of divine faith?

NECESSITY OF KNOWLEDGE. Therefore it was that in the schools of the nuns and Christian Brothers, wherein every branch of knowledge was taught as efficiently as in purely secular schools, the great truth was recognized that no amount of knowledge that ever came into the mind of man could save him, or exalt him, or purify his heart, unless that knowledge was permeated by the agency of God's love and his holy grace; and therefore it was to Catholic priests and pastors were constantly raising up their voices in the cause of Christian education. In conclusion, Father Burke made a vigorous appeal to his hearers for the contribution to the school fund. He appealed to them with greater confidence because he believed they were the children of a race that had been persecuted, and had gone throughout the world scattering the seed of God's word.

LABOUCHERE AND LAWSON. THE JURY DISAGREE—THE CASE TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, the Lawson-Labouchere libel case was continued. Sir Hardinge Stany Gifford, Q. C., Solicitor-General under Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, and counsel for the prosecution in the case, in his speech referred to the incident of Mr. Gladstone's alleged correspondence with Negropont, and maintained that it would not allow the construction which the defendants attempted to put upon it. He further said he was willing to admit that one of the articles complained of and published in the Telegraph was somewhat coarse, but the tone of it probably grew out of the exciting character of the times when it was written.

CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, in summing up the case, said the circumstances of the assault were singular, but he was not able to say that they were not in harmony with the notions prevailing in the Beefsteak Club on such matters. The question was whether Mr. Lawson, who gave provocation, was entitled to complain severely of libel. The summing up of the Lord Chief Justice occupied nearly four hours. The case then went to the jury, who retired, and remained closeted nearly an hour and a half, and then sent word out that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict. The jury was consequently discharged. The foreman subsequently said that they were nearly equally divided, and that neither side was disposed to yield. It is understood that the case will probably be tried again.

IRELAND! THE NEW LAND BILL

"AS RUMOR HATH IT" The Mansion House "Plot."

THE PRISONERS IN KILMAINHAM

DUBLIN, March 22.—A meeting of the Land League was held to-night. All who addressed the meeting explained or apologized for Dillon's speech about Judge Fitzgerald, in which the Judge was warned he had better take care the League did not do away with him.

Dillon, who, as a result from the Land League meeting to-night, some suspicion, addressed a large number of tenant farmers at Parsonstown.

LONDON, March 22.—A Leitrim despatch says the Fenian Council of Ballinamore resolved to shoot a landlord who last year shot a man in self-defence during a riot at a farm from which the tenant had been evicted. It is stated that two men have been selected by ballot to execute the assassination. The police are in possession of the facts.

DUBLIN, March 22.—Police are going the rounds of the merchants of Keshikill, trying to get the names of men who purchased arms lately. Some thousands are estimated to have been sold.

There are about ten thousand stand of arms in Ireland, it is reported, which have been bought with Fenian money. Most of these arms are old-fashioned, and more likely to wound their owners than anyone else.

LONDON, March 22.—It is reported that the British Government will make a compulsory purchase of 1,000,000 acres of the most reclaimable portion of the waste lands of Ireland. This will be reclaimed, and it is proposed to expend in doing it £1,500,000. The lands will be afterwards apportioned among tenants in thirty-acre farms. The project is an important one, and meets with general approval as a step in the right direction for relieving the distress among the Irish peasantry, adding to the permanent value of real estate in Ireland and increasing its productivity.

It is understood that measures for practically carrying out the plan will be taken as early a date as possible. This proposition, which is understood to be one of the features of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, will doubtless be opposed by the Conservatives on the ground that the Government will not be likely to evict its tenants whether they pay rents or not, and the Opposition point out that the weak spot in the arrangement, and predict from it the defeat of the measure.

LONDON, March 25.—Parnell has convened a meeting to be held in this city, of Home Rulers in England, to organize for the conversion of the confederation into an English Land League.

The Times asserts that Parnell will not visit Ireland for some time, but will address meetings at Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns in England, after the introduction of the Land Bill.

Accompanying the offer of reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the Mansion House outrage is the intimation that three Irishmen are suspected, and giving a description of them.

LONDON, March 25.—At a meeting here, to-night, Parnell said it was greatly desirable to form an organization in England and Scotland for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the Land League. It was not intended, he said, to compete with the Home Rule Confederation, which would still remain in existence. The English Land question, he thought, was at present not ripe for settlement, but anything achieved in Ireland would favorably affect the labors of England and Scotland. It was impossible for the Government to finally settle the Irish land question, but any proposals tending to ameliorate the condition of Irishmen would be accepted. By the means proposed—organization—they could, as in America, educate public opinion in England and Scotland. Money, he said, is flowing from America to Ireland at the rate of £4,000 weekly. A resolution was adopted to constitute a National Land League of Great Britain, with Justin McCarthy as President. A committee was nominated for the purpose of framing a plan for organization. A resolution was also adopted that the objects of the organization be to assist the Irish Land League, reduce rack-rents and enable Irish tenant farmers to become owners of their holdings on reasonable terms; that the best way to attain these objects is by taking practical steps to cultivate English public opinion.

The steamer "Australia," which sailed on Thursday for New York, is supposed to carry on Coleman, suspected of being concerned in the Mansion House outrage. The Inspector of Police and a Constable left Falmouth to-night, in a tug to await the "Australia" off theizard, where she was expected at midnight.

DUBLIN, March 27.—Irish prisoners in Kilmalmagh Jail have resolved to accept prison diet, owing to its liberal nature, instead of the meals furnished by the Land League.

LONDON, March 28.—The Arms Act is expected to come into operation on Tuesday. In the division in the House of Commons last night, on the question of the evacuation of Candahar, Parnell and some of his followers abstained from voting, but the bulk of the Irish party supported the Government.

(Liberal), and four Home Rulers voted with the Conservatives.

It is said that the Government has come to an understanding with the Parnellite party, who have given up all further intention of assisting the Conservatives in contested elections. It is stated that the overtures of peace were made from the Treasury benches. During the Easter recess Parnell and other Irish members will address a series of meetings in the English towns and in Ireland on the necessity of modifying the existing Parliamentary relations between England and Ireland. It is rumored on good authority that the Government Land Bill will not offer Irish tenants fixity of tenure, though it will afford increased stability of tenure and contain clauses increasing the fine payable by landlords adjudged guilty of arbitrary eviction. Courts of Arbitration will be established with power to decide on a fair rent when disputes arise. The right of free sale will be given to the tenants, subject to reasonable objection by landlords to incoming tenants. Landlords, however, will be obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the Court their objections to an incoming tenant. Reasonable facilities will be given to tenants to become purchasers of their holdings, and provisions made for the compulsory sale of large tracts of waste land, which will be divided into small farms and sold on favourable terms to tenants.

The Standard says there is every reason to believe the Mansion House outrage is the outcome of a Fenian plot to injure the public buildings across the Channel, and detectives have gone to fetch them.

LONDON, March 28.—The information in the hands of the police strongly tends to confirm the complicity of the three American Irishmen, Mooney, O'Donnell, and Sullivan, in the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. Although extradition treaties do not cover the matter the detectives who have been sent to the continent to seek Mooney and O'Donnell will rely upon the good offices of the authorities there not to place any legal difficulties in the way of their arrest.

DUBLIN, March 28.—A land meeting was held in Tipperary to-day. The parish priest boasted that the Coercion Act had left boycotting untouched. Mr. Dillon in his speech affirmed his attack on the Judges, and advised tenants not to pay unjust rent, except at the boycott's point.

ROSS, March 28.—Dr. McCube, Bignat of all Ireland, will be created Papal legate of Ireland, an office that has been vacant since Cardinal Cullen's death.

LONDON, March 28.—Tugs sent to the Lizard to board the Anchor Line steamer Austria to arrest John, otherwise known as Patrick, Coleman, for complicity in the effort to blow up the Mansion House with a compressed powder, failed to sight the steamer on account of the darkness of the night. The Globe says another effort will be made to board the steamer before her arrival in American waters.

LONDON, March 29.—A Dublin correspondent says it is remarkable that despite the advances of the Land League to tenant farmers not to leave the country, emigration returns show that 90,857 persons emigrated last year, being an increase of 18,433 over the previous year.

The Catholic Bishop of Raphoe claims the Government could easily provide for the reclamation of waste lands of Ireland and thus scatter people abroad from overcrowded districts and obviate the necessity of emigration for less than the extensive scheme of the Government for emigration would cost.

LONDON, March 29.—A Roma despatch says a lady has warned the Pope that the day and hour have been fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci.

ROSS, March 28.—A woman with a peculiar manner managed to see the Pope to-day. She said she had a matter of great importance to lay immediately before him. She told Pope Leo he had knowledge that a plot to murder both himself and Cardinal Pecci was on the very verge of being put into execution. The Pope believing her to be of unsound mind sent her away.

SACRELGIOUS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, March 28.—A Roma despatch says that the Pope recently ordered Cardinal Vicar to institute a strict enquiry into the sacreligious traffic of apurious relics. Cardinal Vicar has addressed a circular to the Catholic Administrators throughout the world intimating that no relics had been taken from the catacombs for thirty years, and warning them against impostures. The entire osteological specimens purport to be the remains of early Christian martyrs freshly dug from the catacombs of Rome, and have been shipped to America.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

EXCITEMENT IN BROCKVILLE—A DEFICIT IN THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS. Brockville, March 28.—Considerable excitement prevails in town over the resignation of the County Treasurer, F. Schofield, Esq. It appears a special audit was made by George Taylor, ex-Rieve, of Ganansque, and W. Staflord, Warden of the County, of a deficiency in the Treasurer's books of about \$7,000. The Warden at once took charge of the office, and has called a special meeting of the County Council for Wednesday, Mr. Schofield in the meantime having resigned. His sureties are W. H. Frederberg, Westport, \$3,000; John McMillen, Brockville, \$1,000; James Henderson, Brockville, \$2,000. Mr. Schofield, it is asserted, will make good his deficiency. He had endorsed a number of notes for some of his friends, and was compelled to pay said notes.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Gladstone stated that the conditions of peace with the Boers are the Sovereignty of the Queen, British control of foreign relations and the establishment of a British residence in future at the capital. The Boers, however, are promised complete self-government. A Royal Commission, consisting of Governor-General Robinson, General Wood and Sir John De Villiers, will be appointed to consider the position of the natives, the regulation of frontier affairs, and the question whether any and what portion of the territory eastward within a certain limit shall be severed from the Transvaal. The conditions also provide for the dispersal of the Boer forces with and a temporary maintenance of British garrisons, which are, however, never, not to interfere with local affairs. General Wood promises not to advance and send warlike stores into the Transvaal. The House received the announcement of the terms with prolonged cheers.

Mr. Forster stated that he had refused to furnish the prisoners in Kilmalmagh Jail with a statement of the words and acts constituting the grounds of suspicion under which they are detained, or to receive a written statement from each in reply. He pointed out that the House had deemed such disclosures to be inexpedient.

Mr. Chaplin moved that the House is of opinion, that the recent outbreak of foot and mouth in the importation of cattle is entirely owing abroad, and the landing of animals from foreign live animals is prohibited.

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the House of Trade, said the Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative. The motion would destroy the principle of the Act of 1878, which makes the slaughter of cattle at the point of landing compulsory. Mundella quoted statistics showing the large quantity of cattle imported, especially from America, and pointed out that the diminution of the supply would enormously increase the price of meat.

After some debate the motion was rejected by 205 to 147.

In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Forster said that Mr. Dillon's late speech had received the serious attention of the Government, but it was not in the public interest to state whether any steps would be taken.

Mr. E. Stanhope (Conservative) will move in the Commons to-night, that the evacuation of Candahar will not be conducive to the permanent interest of India.

Mr. Arnold (Liberal) will move an amendment approving the evacuation.

Mr. Folleton (Conservative) has placed a question on the Notice-Paper of the Commons relative to Mr. Dillon's speech, in which he threatened Judge Fitzgerald.

Mr. Forster said the recent statement of Mr. Dillon, that 5,000 families in Ireland are liable to be hurried out on the roads, was exaggerated. At the last session, in the district referred to, he said there were only 73 ejectments issued, compared with 78 in the same time last year.

Mr. Stanhope moved the resolution in relation to the evacuation of Candahar. He protested in the name of the internal peace and external security of India against the surrender of Candahar.

Sir Charles Dilke stated that the bulk of native opinion in India favored the evacuation. Sir Donald Stewart and General Wolseley, he said, thought there would be a strategical advantage in the retention of Candahar. The cost of its permanent occupation would be £1,500,000 a year, which, in the present state of India's finances, it would be most unwise to add to the burdens of the people. In addition to this sum the expenditure would produce enormous discontent in India, and that meant the creation of a field for foreign intrigues. The Government intended to meet the motion with a direct negative.

Sir Charles Dilke stated that the first act of the new Czar was to recall Skobelev and stop the advance upon Merv. LONDON, March 25.—The Candahar debate was resumed. Lord Hamilton, (Conservative,) stated that no intimation had been received that Skobelev's policy was disapproved. He regarded the announcement of Skobelev's recall as a mere Parliamentary bluff.