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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Subject of an Eloquent Lecture by Henry Austin Adams, M.A.

The Reformation Characterized as the Outcome of Religious Apathy and Moral Decreptitnde

The Great Revival Which Preceded the Dawn of the Spiritual Upheaval Vivldly Pictured.

A large and fashionable audience, assembled at the Gesu Hall on Bleury street, on Friday last, on the occasion of the fourth of the Winter Course of Montreal Free Library.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M. A., was lecturer, and he took for his subject, "The Oxford Movement."

For nearly one hour the eloquent lecturer dwelt upon the many scenes in which great men played important roles in connection with the movement. At frequent intervals during the course of his able effort Mr. Adams was enthusiastically applauded.

Prof. J. P. Costen opened the proceedings with a selection from Rossini's "Semiramide," which he performed in an artistic manner. Prof. Costen is a pianist of superior merit, and his splen. flid effort was highly appreciated by the imagine that at the close of the morning

and in introducing Mr. Adams, said that the lecturer of the evening was not merely an eloquent speaker, but he was the embodiment in his own person of culture and character in the best sense

Mr. Adams, in his opening remarks, sketched the quiet influences which had been at work ever since the consummation of the Reformation, subtly preparing the way for a great spiritual revival. Revolutions were not the work of a movement or accomplished by magic. a Pope, by which, in an instant, millions of Catholics become suddenly transformed into good Protestants. No, it was the outcome of generations of religious apathy, moral enervation and decrepitude, and the gradual dying out of Catholicity in England. But there had never been a moment since then when there was not in the bosom of the English Church a remnant who would not bow the knee to Baal and who declared for the old truths which had been torn by acts of Parliament from the devotions of the people. Almost as soon as the Reformation had accomplished its purpose, there sprang up in the English Church a group of bishops who set themselves against the gradual disintegrating influences of Protestantism. As soon as soon as the Stuart family ascended the throne, the prominent men among the English Bishops became High Church in their views or Catholics in intention in intention and spirit. Then there sprung up the Caroline Divines, a marvellous group of men, whose lives were sanctified, whose writings were voluminous, deep and pure. There was Jeremy Taylor, whose writings were to Protestants what the Imitation of Christ is to Catholics. There were also, Fell, Thorndyke, Usher and others, in whose writings, taken as a whole, you would find the entire Cafholic Faith, but the trouble was, you could not find the entire taith lodged in any one skull. They divided up the faith among them as the cannibals did the clothes of the missionary hom they had just devoured. It never occurred to the simple minds of these aborigines that any one man could require so many garments, to the king chose the shiny hat, his Mujer domo got the waistenat, another chief donned the coat, and that at the hextievee the whole court was attired in the one missionary suit. Then, when the Stuart dynasty went down and on its ains was built the House of Orange, Notwithstanding the Erastian spirit, were up, so strong was the leaven of drying up spiritual sources, notwithstanding England was submitting to the mand was made for redress, and Keble Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

new French and German philosophy and becoming theistic instead of Christian. new men sprang up to witness to the old spiritual life, and we had the great Wesleyan revival. A young Oxford man, John Wesley, preached on the cross roads and hill sides, sin as a reality, man's eternal destiny, and stirred up to new life the valley of dried spiritual bones. Because of his exact attention to rules and regulations, his fasts on Friday, his regular weekly communion, regular prayers and ascetic principles, in Oxford they pointed to him as he passed:"There goes the Methodist." and hence

Then the lecturer proceeded to deal with the literary revival which was the dawn of the great Oxford movement. When, he asked, shall we pay the debt we owe Sir Walter Scott-the man who, at the threshold of a materialistic, commercial century, a century of steam and wood and iron, an age of greed and competition and scepticism, compelled the people to look again to their old ideals, recalled to their minds the altruistic splendor of the past. enkindled in them again the love of the romantic? The Lake School, founded by Wordsworth, took for its theme, for the first time since the Reformation, the beauty of nature, and God is very close at all times to His nuture. It gave us deeper and holicr views of life than could be obtained in the marts of commerce or the halls of a university. Wardsworth called his heroices Lucy or

the fourth of the Winter Course of Maggie instead of Ariadne and sounded lectures, held under the auspices of the the praises of the daisy instead of the lotus. Just at the dawn of the Oxford movement, came the Reform agitation which shook the whole social fabric from the top to the bottom. The squire who rolled down in his carriage every spring to represent at Westminster the rottenest of rotten boroughs, found his eldest son returning from Oxford a monk in piety, refusing his port wine, and with no relish for the baying of the hunting pack, and his other son a radical with all sorts of upsetting, new fangled views, and exclaimed in his bewilderment: "The jig is up; the British constitution is going to the dogs." A great series of changes was started and everywhere the bulworks of prejudice were giving way.

Little did the dons and deans and other dignitaries of Oxford University service in the University Church of St. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty presided, Mary's, on the 13th July, 1833, the first gun of the mightiest spiritual upheaval in a thousand years would be fired. A most induential congregation was assembled, comprising ministers of State, bishops, prelates and dignitaries of every rank, and John Keble was to be the preacher. He was a young man, spiritually minded, a poet, gentle and loveable as St. John, an utterlh unknown controversialist, apparently without a drop of combativeness in his blood, and with that caution which characterized the University authorities, they asked him to preach the Assize sermon. It The Reformation, was not, as people was usually a perfunctory matter, a good were accustomed to think, the outcome inutured comment on the wonderful order of a quarrel between a sensual king and and decency in which the Church was and decency in which the Church was kept by the Almighty, a congratulatory reference to the happy condition of the universe generally. He began, in his usual quiet way, that sermon on the apostacy of England, which had since become historical. But bending over the pulpit, he exclaimed: Right reverend and wrong reverend fathers, what have you done with the heritage that is yours? You stand on foundations, redeemed from swamps and wastes by holy men of whom you are accusus. tomed to speak with contempt. In those ancient colleges they sleep beneath your feet. You owe to them your churches and universities and have taken up their labours, and what have you done? The whole system, from top to bottom, is now absolutely rotten. In this strain spoke Keble and one could imagine the effect. At the foot of the pulpit stood John Henry Newman. In the fourth pew sat Pusey, scattered throughout the congregation were a dozen other earnest students. These young men met in Newman's room on the following Friday evening and there, on their knees before a crucifix, they vowed to devote all their efforts, learning and influence to purify the English Church and make it Catho-

lic once more. From every pulpit in England came a roar of derision, but you cannot stop men who believe in God- They issued a series of tracts called "tracts for the times," which would be considered very harmless to-day, on the necessity of appealing to the Fathers, the value of tradition, the use of the sacraments and many other things which to-day, whereever the English Church has spread, are the common belief of her people, but at that time were so strange that the writers became marked men with no chance whatever of preferment. Keble's great learning, particularly in certain branches of biblical research, to become perfect in which he had spent some years in the East, forced him to the front. there arose the sublime schism of the Right in the middle of one of his disnot firors, who refused allegiance to a quisitions a sermon on the divine nature usurpling monarch and a new doctrine, of the Church, he was stopped and suggested with the church of th and who, in the end, found light in the pended for three years by vote of the darkness by submitting to the Holy See. Convention, but before the three years

was restored and took up his sermon again at the very sentence where he had been stopped, and completed it.

The lecturer then gave a graphic description of Newman's character and work. It was impossible to do justice to the indescribably beautiful character of John Henry Newman. Convictions rally round ideas and enthusiasm rallies round personalities. Newman was a man who stood face to face with his God. He was a man who said: Show me the truth and said: Show me the truth and I will go to it even through death. He was the living incarnation of the prayer, "lead kindly light." When he was ab ut to take the fatal step, the bitterness of the struggle increased tenfold. Pusey said to him: For God's sake you will not leave us now? We now have five bishops on our side, the whole of England is listening, you told us yourself you had 20 000 penitents at your confessional last year, surely you will not now give reason to the sneed a and reproach that we are Jesuits in disguise.

Newman did the most righteous and courageous thing a man can do. He admitted publicly he was wrong. Either the Church of England had been wrong for 1500 years and right for 300 yerrs, or the reverse. There could be no via media, and Newman made his choice Unlike Cardinal Manning who was active in public life, Newman became a recluse but in his great retreat he exercised a greater influence on English thought and sentiment than the most acitve public man in the country. This reminded the lecturer of a painting in which a young woman was depicted, ficeing across the Campagna, ther face expressive of doubt, disquiet and dismay, suddenly arrested in her flight by the sound of a violin played by an old monk in the shadow of the monastery wall, unobserving and deeming himself unob-As the soft strains of the Audante Consolante caught her ear, they seemed to bring a message of peace to the doubting soul and compel it to

Mr. Adams resumed his seat amidst great applanse, after which the Chairman, in a neat speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Adams for his magnificent

### Religious News Items.

Cardinal Vaughan estimates the number of conversions to the faith in England at 15,000 during a period of hiteen

The patronal feast of Rev. Father Lefebvre was celebrated by the pupils of the juniorate in connection with Ottawa College, with becoming honors.

An English Jesuit, Rev. Edward Purbrick has been appointed by the General of the Order, Provincial of the New York-Maryland Province. He succeeds the Very Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, who has held the office since 1893.

Sister Mary St. Charles of the "Sours de la Miséricorde," of Hotel Dieu Hospital at Montbrison, has a wonderful record of devotion to the poor and afflicted covering six decades. She was recently deservedly recognized by the French Republic, who bestowed on her the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The venerable nun, who during the war of 1870 gained distinction for her indefatigable labor to the sick and wounded, is now considerably over eighty years of age, and is held in much reverence by the French People.

The biggest Catholic priest in this country-and there are many tall men who wear the Roman collar in the United States-is probably Rev. Frank Lowenze, who arrived the other day at New York from Germany and proceeded westward to Minnesota, where he is to do duty. He measures no less than 6 feet 91 inches and has jet black hair that falls on his shoulders. It will not pay, says an exchange, for any A.P.A. pigmy to tackle Rev. Father Lowenze for a physical contest.

On the Feast of the Epiphany, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost in Zanzibar, laid the foundations of a new Cathedral Church which will be dedicated to St. Joseph. On Christmas Day 1860 the mission was established, and the first Mass said, the present Bishop of Grenoble, then Abbe Fava being the founder In 1862 Zanzibar was erected into an Apostolical Prefecture, and the Fathers of the Holy Ghost placed in charge, and in 1884 it was still further elevated to the dignity of an Apostolical Vicariate, and Monsignor de Courmont appointed First Bishop of Zanzibar.

The Solomon Islands are about to be invaded by a little band of Marist Missionaries, who have obtained permission from the Holy See to attempt the conversion of these cannibals. In 1845 Marist Fathers under the direction of Mgr. Epalle entered the Islands, and received in brief time the crown of martyrdom from the hostile savages, who not only killed the devoted priests, but roasted and ated their flesh. It is to be honed that the zeal of these new volunteers in Christ's service, who are not deterred by the possible horros that await them, may succeed in planting the precious seed that they carry over the ocean in the hearts of these brutal pagans.

The Fair Artist-Oh, Mr. Bluntly, some one told me that you were looking at my miniature work just now and said it was rare. Is that so? Mr. Bluntly-No; I said it was raw.-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF '98.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held in the City Hall, Oublin-The Practises of Prosilytizers Severely Condemned - Monaghan's Splendid Record-St. Patrick's Bell-The Awards ot Prizes by the Musical Festival Committee-Duliness of Emigration at Queenstown, and Other Matters.

DUBLIN, March 13.

Ever since the news was flashed across the Atlantic from the United States, that it was the intention of Irish Americans to organize a monster pilgrimage to this country in commemoration of the centenary of '98, there has been great enthusiasm manifested in many c ntra and meetings have been held to consider the ways and meane of fittingly calebrating such an important event.

Here in Dublin the Nationalists held an enthusiastic meeting in the City Hall on Thursday, March 11, the anniversary of Robert Emmett's birth, and Dublin's most prominent citizens attended to assist in the arrangements proposed for a fitting celebration of the centenary. Mr. John Lary was chosen chairman, and forcibly expressed the opinion that the project should shove all things be free from anything savoring of exclusiveness or intoler-ance, and the aid of any and all Iri hmen, who by practical adhesion proclaimed their faith in the honor and truth of the brave and noble men who fought and fell in '98 for what they believed to be the cause of their native land, should be willingly and eagerly re

The Mryor of Cork, was also present and was the proposer of the first resolu-tion. That this meeting of Irishmen re-cognises in Theobald Wolfe Tone, the United Irishmen, and the men of '98, patriots of the purest and noblest type that Ireland has ever produced; that their memory should be revered and cherished by their countrymen as apostles of Irish union and champions of the noble cause of liberty, 'in which Wasnington succeeded and Kosciusko failed,' and we appeal to all true Irishmen to join in celebrating the coming centenary of their gallant stand for freedom." Hie said 1 was peculiarily appropriate that Dublin should take the lead on that occasion, because Dublin was naturally the pulse and the heart o Irirh national feeling, and it was peculiarly associated with the leading men of the "98 movement. It should be their duty to exclude no frishman from this movement on personal or sectional grounds. The men of '98 sought to obliterate class and sectarian prejudices, and they at the present day could not do better than follow their example (applause.) He thought he could answer for Cork that it would loyally co-operate with the rest of Ireland."

Alderman John O'Reilly seconded the resolution, and agreed with all the Mayor

of Cork had expressed.
On motion of Mr. P. N. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. Joseph Hatch, T. C., it was resolved that they form themselves into a '98 Centenary Committee," irrespective of sectional politics or divers religious views as the best means of setting on foot the preliminaries of a celebration that must be in keeping with the spirit that animated the men of '98.

Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., writes to the Dublin Nation to say that there is no foundation whatever for the suggestion on the first page of the issue of that journal in which it is stated that he was in receipt of payment for his Parliamentary services. Speaking of the attitude of the Nation he proceeds to say: As one who regretted the merging of the seperate identity of the Nation for a time in the Irish Cotholic, and who rejoiced at the announcement of its revival, I am exceedingly sorry to notice the bitter personalities and the gross misrepresentations of which it is now made the vehicle. Surely, as we are all agreed upon the main principles of National policy, we ought to be able to discuss our differences upon minor points in a gentlemanly and mutually tolerant spirit. There is no newspaper in the world with such a high and honourable record and such noble and aspiring traditions as the Nation of Thomas Davis, Gavan Duffy, and A. M. Sullivan; and, if I may say so without offence, I earnestly hope that it present conductors will have a greater tegard for the glorious memories of the past than the fleeting animosities of the present. The Nation will then re sume the unique position it once had in the esteem and affections of Irishmen, not only at home, but all over the Globe.

Rev. T. Wheeler, S.J., recently delivered an eloquent sermon in the Church of St. Saviour, Lower Dominick street, on behalf of the funds of the Sacred Heart Home in Drumcondra. There was a very large congregation present. The zeverend preacher spoke earnestly in support of the claims of the charity, which is devoted to the rescue of young children from the hands of the prose-

lytisers. He said he did not wish to use words of exaggeration, or to do anything that would arouse angry feelings, but is was a fact that the same spirit as of old was abroad amongst those who desired to win the children of the poor from the priceless treasure of their holy Faith. though in the present day the methods used were most subtle and insidious, but not the less dangerous on that account. Surely it was the duty of the Catholics of the city to assist the noble band of women who were endeavoring to snatch the little children from the hands of the proselytisers?

Emigration from Queenstown to America, which usually opens it this season of the year, when hundle s of muccular young men and healthy young women start out on their jeurney across the ocean to the New Ireland is not as brisk as in previous years. In conse querce the steamship companies have made considerable reduction in the steerage rates of passage.

A peculiar accident and one which might have resulted in the sad loss of many lives, occurred on the South Clare Railway recently. The ordinary passen ger train, which leaves Kilrush in the morning when approaching Quilty Staion during a storm which was raging furiously, four of the carriages with the gurd's van were blown clean off the track. The carriages toppled over and slipped a distance of ten or fifteen teet down the embankment. There were between twenty and thirty passengers in the train at the time, who were considerably alarmed, but no one wasseriously injured. The engine retained its hold One man who was the rails. slightly bruised and some of the other passengers, as well as the mai a for limerick, were blaced on the engine and proceeded to Miltown Malbay.

Through the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, the Countess Plunkett has off red a prize for the best rendering of a song in the Irish language at our coming Irish Feis.

Athlone held a public meeting lately to make arrangements for soliciting sid for the Parnell Family Fund. The lack of means in the Parnell lamily is due entirely to the generosity and complete absorption of Charles Stuart Parnell in the cause for which he so bravely struggled, as well as to the operation of the laws he himself framed for the tenantry of Ireland, and it should not be considered anything but a just tribute for the men of our land to replenish the coffers depleted in their behalf.

Justice Gibson, addressing the Grand Jury in Monahan on Tuesday, March 9th., said he was glad to announce that lies shall pay for its support might wellnot a single case for investigation. In his nine years service on the Bench he had never before had a similar experience. This was the first occasion of an their consciences will not allow them to Irish County presenting him with the white gloves

Another of Father Mathew's staunch adherents has passed away by the death of Edward Walsn, of Kiblin, Thomastown, in the County Kilkenny. For 60 years he had preserved unbraken the pledge and treasured the famous medal he had received from the hands of Irelands apostle of temperance.

A cowardly outrage has been perpetrated near Inniskeen County Monaghan. The Roman Catholic school at Magoney was wrecked in a most wanton fashion by some unknown raffians. All the respectable inhabitants of the district are roused into inaignation, and ex press their sympathy with the pastor of the district, Rev. Father Magnire.

Among the treasures of antiquity still possessed by our little Green lale is the Finn Fuideach or "sweet sounding" bell, which St. Patrick is believed to have carried about with him to call his people to prayer. It is curiously shaped—of a quadrangular form with a loop handle, and its material is sheet iron. It is at present preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. For seven hundred years it was carefully guarded by a tamily named Mulholland, who were the hereditary custodians of the relic, until 90 years ago when the last of their number died. After passing t rough several hands it became the property of the Academy, having been purchased from its last possessorior the sum of £500.

The prizes for the best cantata and orchestral overture have already been awarded by the Committee of the Irish Musical Festival. Signor Esposito, a pianist of the highest order was the winner of the musical lausels in the cantata contest. His ambitious efforts puts him forward as a composer of admirable work. "Deirdre" is the title of his 8 1 constill composition and the libretto er see the able pen of Mr. T. W. Rollen-

or, enlwick's orchestral overture watch received the award in that class Him a delightful feast for frish ears an performed at the coming festival, several of our Dublin ladies were nominutes recently as candidates for the position of Poor Lew Guardians. In the South Dock Ward, in the South Dublin Union, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown is the can-

The New Minister-Six hours' sleep is enough for any man.

The Absent-minded Deacon-Good gracious! You don't preach as long as that, do you?-Yonkers Statesman.

The Methods of Board Schools in Regard to Religious Exercises.

Old-time Dispensations—Orangeism in Scotland-The Papal: Delegate for Canada-The Trend of Protestantism—An Amusing Incident at a Recent Meeting of Irish Church Missions

The Catholic Times, in a revent issue, refers to the manner in which the Board schools in England observe the nonsectarian luture.

When there is so much talk about the unsectarian character of Board schools, and it is so persistently asserted thatthey are perfectly adapted for the cuildren of all who have to pay for their support, whatever their religious convictions, it would be most instructive to the public could the religion, or the different shades of religion, taught under the Board, be made generally known, From the programme of a Board school recently opened in Moss Side, Manchester, one might be justified in thinking that a collection of such programmes would prove both instructive and amusing, its mixture of the secular and the religious is so remarkable. The opening of this unsectarian school commenced with the singing of a Protestant hymn. This was followed by a reading from Scripture by the Rev. W. J. Cantor. Unfortunately the programme does not state whether the reading was from the Donay or the Revised version, but were any explanation of the text necessary, we are afraid the rev. gentleman's exposition would hardly commend itself to the Catholic priest of the mission. According to the programme, prayer by the Rev. D. Neilson, M.A., B.D., followed, which, no doubt, also had a Protestant flavour, as nothing has yet been said about it, and then, after an address; a distribution of prizes, and a few songs by the children, there was "Benediction." When a Board school is thus opened with Protestant religious exercises, how the School Bourd party care have the boldness to demand that Cathohe Crown book was blank, there being pass comprehension, especially where the same party refuse to return to the Catholic ratepayer the smallest pittance out of what he pays, on the ground that contribute to the support of religion, though in point of fact the money is wanted not for a religious but purely for an educational purpose.

## RAMPANT ORANGEISM.

Johnstone of Ballykilbeg has been evidently striving to secure more notoriety as the leader of Orangeism by interroga ing the Lord Advocate of Scotland and asking him whether playing 3 Protestant tunes in the street was contrary to the law in that country. That functionary saw no reason to call inquestion the decision of magistrates who convicted and sentenced the men who, in a disorderly manner, paraded the streets for the premeditated puspose of annoying the Roman Catholics. The offenders were the Bellshill flute band, consisting of a baker's dozen of young men, the tunes they played being, "Kick the Pope," "The Protestant Boy," the "Boyne Water," and other such artistic Orange ditties.

## THE DELEGATE TO CANADA.

The Pope has decided to appoint an Apostolic Delegate to Canada to bring about peace in the matter of the Manitoba School question, now bitterly contested between a section of the Catholic episcopate and the Liberal Government, of which the Premier, Mr. Laurier, is a Catholic. Mgr. Merry Del Val, who has been chosen as Apostolic Delegate to Canada, it is said. will leave for the scene of his mission without delay, and that he will on his return be deputed to convey the Pope's jubilee congratulations to the Queen, as he did in 1887. An Engil lish Catholic journal says he is a young diplomatist of whom high hopes are formed, and is a special favorite with His Holiness, and has his residence in the Vatican. His perfect knowledge of English and Freuch implies his special fitness for the mission to Canada. His father is Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, and resides in the palatial Embassy, after which the Piazza di Spagna is named.

# OLD TIME DISPENSATIONS.

In his Lenten Pastoral the Bishop of Clifton says:—In our last Lenten Indult we mentioned that there were documented to show that Queen Elizabeth dispensed. the Archbisho of Canterbury from fast-ing. We wrote from memory, and omitted to verify our references, and we take the present opportunity of correct ing the mistake. It was not Queen Elizabeth but King Edward VI. who dis peused the Archbishop. The document is a curious illustration of the process by which the Papal authority was usurped by the King of England in the first in stance; and as that fiction was too ridiculous to be long maintained, it ceased

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