

JUNE 13, 1891. The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, June 13, 1891.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Mail's Ottawa correspondent, referring to the rumors as to who will take Sir John Macdonald's place, says he has heard objections raised as to the elevation to the post of Sir John Thompson, because that gentleman was once a Protestant, and is now a Catholic.

The Czar has adopted a new means of annoying Catholics and Protestants alike. He has issued a decree that the pastors of congregations must be of the nationality of the majorities in their respective congregations.

Dr. Windthorst has gained a new victory, notwithstanding the fact that he rests in the silence of the tomb. The new education bill, which was introduced by the German ministry, and which interferes with the freedom of religious education, has been withdrawn.

As we expected, the debate on the Dr. Briggs question was settled in the General Assembly at Detroit, on Friday, by the veto of his appointment as Professor of Biblical Theology.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia is followed by a proclamation of the Prussian Government in a like direction. The Jews are not to be allowed to perform the marriage rites in the newly acquired territory of Heligoland.

The Encyclical of the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., on the Social Question has been issued. His purpose is to harmonize the teaching of the Church with whatever is reasonable and just in the social movement of the age in which we live.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church Convention of North America, which met last week at Philadelphia, decided not to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the General Assembly in order to agree upon a compromise short creed as a basis of common work in mission fields.

A DESPATCH from Delagoa Bay, in Africa, states that there has been a serious conflict between British and Portuguese colonists in Mashonaland, South Africa. The report has been confirmed, and though only one encounter has been reported it would appear that there must have been two conflicts at different points, if the circumstances reported cannot otherwise be reconciled.

of Corizon Marquez and Beira to protect British interests there.

THE sad condition of Ireland is illustrated by the census recently taken, which places the population at about 4,600,000. Ten years ago the population was 5,174,836. The falling off has therefore been about 575,000. A change of regime is badly needed to bring prosperity to the country.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Ind., dated the 24th May, states that several faith-curers were forced to leave Losantiville last week. The people are angry and violent because a bright little boy had recently died there and his parents had depended upon the faith-curers to save him.

Branwell Booth, son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is one of the creditors of a bankrupt stock-broker in London, Eng., to the extent of \$10,000, and it is inferred that he must have used the wealth which he derived from the Salvation Army in stock exchange gambling.

THE Presbyterians of China have under consideration the question of a union similar to that which has taken place among the various Presbyterian bodies in Japan.

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BISHOP RACINE, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., is endeavoring by earnest remonstrance to check the emigration which has during the last few years been flowing from that Province into the New England States.

It is highly creditable to the French Academy that they have again refused to elect Emile Zola, the writer of impure novels, to the seat rendered vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet.

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GRADUALLY, but surely, the Mormon dominion in Utah is being shattered. The Salt Lake Herald, which has hitherto been the organ of Mormonism, has passed into the hands of the Gentiles, and it is confidently asserted that this breaks the back of the Mormon Church as a power in the territory.

THE need of Cardinal Lavigorie's crusade against the slave traffic is made manifest by a single fact which has been made known through a despatch from Zanzibar. A population of 10,000 souls on the North shore of Lake Tanganyika has been completely exterminated by Arab slave-dealers, who raided the villages, and have left nothing but the ruins of the houses, and thousands of dead bodies, which have since been half eaten by wild beasts.

a Democratic paper, and will advocate the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. When so admitted, it is expected that it will be Democratic.

Or the 179 accused members of the Mala Vita society who were tried recently at Bari, Italy, 14 have been acquitted and 165 have been sentenced terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years. These secret societies have been a curse to the country, and it is to be hoped that the result of the recent trial will be the breaking up of the Mala Vita, as the Mafia were broken up previously in Sicily.

It is asserted that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, planned the arrangement by which the Senaputtu or Commander-in-chief of the Manipuris should be invited by Commissioner Quinton to a conference, or durbur, and be taken prisoner by the latter after the meeting. The Manipuri principality was at peace with England, but the reigning family had internal quarrels, and the Rajah was deposed by the Senaputtu, his brother, in order that their third brother, the regent or jurbay, should be placed upon the throne.

A GOOD move has been made in Germany for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. If Governments elsewhere were to follow the same course there would be very little abject poverty. General Booth's revelations on Darkest England show a state of affairs which did not begin to exist until the confiscation of the property of the religious orders, inasmuch as that property was held in trust for the poor.

WE regret to learn from the Toronto papers that Mr. H. A. Gray, Inspector of Dominion Public Works for Ontario, met with a serious accident at Burlington last week. He was stepping off the morning train, when he slipped and fractured his leg.

AT the installation of a new minister in the Collegiate Church of New York, on Sunday, 24th ult., the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talbarn well expressed the importance of grounding education upon religion. He said: "Educate a man's head, and you make him an infidel; educate his heart and you make him a fanatic; educate both together and you have the noblest work of God."

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CONSIDERABLE alarm has arisen in England, especially on the part of workmen, at the great influx of poor foreigners who have recently come into London, England, most of them being Jewish refugees from Russia or Russian Poland. Mr. Octavius Morgan, the Gladstonian member for Battersea, has given notice that he will enquire from the Government whether it be not advisable to adopt measures to check foreign immigration.

The Herald will now be conducted as

are generally serfs of masters who receive all their earnings and pay them starvation wages. It is asserted that no fewer than five hundred poor Jews now come into London every day; and some of the London papers declare that there is danger of an anti-Semitic movement in England, which will be even more decisive than the lynchings of New Orleans. This, if intended as a threat, is even more unjustifiable than the New Orleans lynchings; for it is not pretended that the Jewish immigrants, as a rule, are guilty of any crime but poverty.

THE anti-Catholic Commissioner Morgan, who made use of his power by attempting to destroy Catholic education among the Indians in the West, has been rudely checked in his efforts by the administration of President Harrison. Two ladies who are sisters, Angela and Vincentia Coughlin, having been dismissed from the Government school on Menominee Reservation, have been restored on the recommendation of Inspector Cisney, who made a thorough investigation of their case.

THE absurdities of Schweinfurth, the Illinois impostor who claims to be the Christ, and who has grown rich by duping his thousands of followers, are making great havoc among the Methodists, a whole congregation of Methodists having recently gone over to the new creed. Catholics cannot be found to follow the standard of this pseudo-Messias for any consideration.

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SOME WONDERS OF EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Among the discoveries which have been brought to light by recent explorations those which lead the mind back to the period which is so familiar to the lovers of sacred history as the time when the Israelites were in the house of bondage in Egypt must be of very great interest.

Egypt is certainly one of the oldest, and probably the oldest, civilized monarchies which was established on earth; and from the sojourn of the people of God within its limits from the time of Joseph till they were delivered by Moses from their slavery its history has a peculiar interest.

The magnificence of the relics which have been brought to light as a testimony to the civilization of this ancient monarchy have long been a matter of surprise, and the skill with which the old inscriptions of these monumental remains were deciphered, after being for centuries a sealed book, has made the name of Mr. Champollion famous for all time. Not until this wonderful discovery was made could there be any great progress in connecting the monuments unearthed with the history of the Israelites during their stay in Egypt.

In the early part of this century Belzoni discovered the tombs of the kings of Egypt near the ancient capital, Thebes. These tombs were sculptured rooms, sometimes penetrating nearly eight hundred feet into the solid rock. But they were empty of human remains, and the debris made it

evident that the bodies had been removed for some reason.

Recently, however, thirty-six mummies were discovered in a gallery cut in the rock near the Lybian Mountains, on the cases of which the names and titles of the inmates were legibly written, and these mummies prove to be the Pharaohs who ruled during seven hundred years, including the period which elapsed between Joseph and Moses.

The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, have long been a favorite field in which modern unbelievers in Christianity seek for data on which to ground their attacks upon the Christian religion. Yet the greater the researches made by archaeologists the more complete is the triumph of religion, inasmuch as they serve to prove to us that the statements made by the inspired writer are in perfect accord with the true history of the day, as we arrive at certain knowledge concerning it.

One remarkable fact in connection with the recent discovery is that while the mummy of Rameses II., the king spoken of by Diodorus, the Greek historian, under the name, Sesostris, who was the king who "knew not Joseph," and who began the oppression of the Israelites, as recorded in Exodus I., was discovered, the mummy of his successor, Sethos II., who pursued Moses and was drowned in the Red Sea, is missing from the collection.

It was in the reign of Rameses II. that the Delta was taken, the Shepherd kings have been driven out from their last resort in Lower Egypt. In the Delta was the land of Goshen, which was the principal abode of the Israelites, and Rameses, finding this strange race occupying this choice spot in his newly acquired possessions, thought it necessary to oppress them lest they should become too powerful for him. This accounts for his resolution to set aside the decrees of the Shepherd kings which gave the Israelites all the rights of native Egyptians. It was not the best way to deal with a race which had a firm foothold in the land, yet such is the power of race antipathy that in all ages tyrannical monarchs have sought to oppress foreigners who sojourned in their country; and it was the boast of Egyptian priests to Diodorus that the great works which were erected by Sesostris-Rameses were built altogether by foreign labor, and that no native Egyptian had put his hand to them.

This is in perfect accord with the Scriptural account of the oppression of the Hebrews, and when so many hundreds of thousands of forced laborers were put to work we should naturally expect that the result would be seen in more extensive building than any which had hitherto taken place. It is a remarkable confirmation of Scripture that it is just at this period that the monuments of Egypt which modern explorers have discovered become almost incredibly extensive. On almost every mound of ruins in Egypt and Nubia the name of Rameses is found recorded as either the builder or the maker of extensive additions, to such an extent that the works of his reign exceed those of all the previous Egyptian Pharaohs together. Seven out of eight temples at Thebes bear the name of Rameses. Six of the nine Egyptian obelisks, which were brought from Egypt by the Roman Emperors, also bear his name as the builder or finisher of the work, and the number of other memorials erected by him bears a similar proportion to the works of the other Egyptian monarchs.

There is much which is imaginary in the accounts given by the Greek historians of the deeds of Sesostris, for much was taken on credit from the boastful accounts given of their hero by the Egyptian priests, but these facts which corroborate Scripture are confirmed by the irrefragable testimony of monuments which are extant now. The two cities mentioned in Exodus i. ii. Pitom and Rameses, which were built for Pharaoh by the Israelites, have also been identified, and their

situation fixed. The temple of Petum has been recently unearthed at the Eastern extremity of the Delta, near Damietta, and a sculptured image of Rameses has been found there, representing him seated between two deities, while the names Rameses still exist among the Arabs in the situation of the twin "treasure city" in the West. The image of Rameses cannot be mistaken, as the features are quite distinguishable on the mummy which bears his name.

It is consolatory to the Christian in this age of rampant agnosticism to find such evidences of the truth of Revelation emerging from the tombs in which they have been buried for about thirty-three centuries.

By direction of the Postmaster-General the Chief Post Office Inspector, Mr. Sweetman, has lately been making special enquiry into certain cases in which letters and packages of more than ordinary size had been broken or torn in course of post. The chief inspector's investigations lead to the conclusion that, in the majority of cases, the damage has been the consequence of the inferior covering envelopes, paper boxes, etc. used for the articles in question. He thinks that if the public would enclose their large letters in envelopes of sufficiently good quality and of a size adapted to that of the contents, and if in making up packages they would use good wrapping paper and tie up the whole securely very few breakages would occur in course of post. It should be remembered that most careful manner in the bag or box into which it has to be sorted. Post office clerks would never get through their work if they had to adopt this mode of treatment for the vast quantities of matter passing through their hands. At the same time the chief inspector, Mr. Haggart's directions, in renewing the instructions to post office clerks to tie up all their letters and parcels in mail matter, and this doubtless will have a good effect. If the public would work with the post office to the extent of seeing that the articles they post are in good shape and well secured, the number of complaints would be very materially reduced.

IN A Short Time. Mr. Andrew Broves, Alma House, Dronfield, Derbyshire, Eng., writes: "For many years I had been sorely afflicted with rheumatic gout some of the time so badly I had to get up stairs on my hands and knees. I could not walk or do any work. I had tried many remedies without obtaining any lasting benefit. I employed medical men, but they did not seem to do me any good. My feet were at times swollen to twice their natural size, and I suffered the greatest agony. I had about given up all hope of ever being well again, when my attention was directed to your infallible remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied with most marvellous effects. I was in a very short time free from pain, and I have, in a large measure, regained the use of my feet and limbs."

How to use the Mails.

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NASAL BALM NEVER FAILS CURES GOLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH. It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible. Many scalded diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as head-ache, neuralgic, headache, hoarseness, etc. If you are troubled with any of these ailments, and should have no time to spare, get a bottle of Nasal Balm. It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

The undersigned will receive tenders to be addressed to them at their office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of Wednesday, 17th day of June, 1891, for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions below named on or before the 15th day of July next, except as regards the coal for the Central Prison. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 75 tons stove size, 75 tons nut size, 45 tons soft coal. MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM. Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 50 tons stove size. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal, 2,200 tons large egg size, 300 tons egg size; soft coal, 100 tons for grate. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON. Hard coal, 1,900 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size, 20 tons stove size, 20 tons chest-nut. ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Main Building—Hard coal, 1,800 tons egg size, 100 tons stove size; pumping house in Queen street, 200 tons egg size. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 125 tons stove size. CENTRAL PRISON. Soft coal, 1,000 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 100 tons during September, October, November, December and January next; 60 tons Streetsville screenings. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB. Hard coal, 650 tons large egg size, 95 tons small egg size, 24 tons chestnut size, 15 tons stove size. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. Hard coal, 400 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size, 10 tons nut size; soft coal, 5 tons for grate. MERCER REFORMATORY. Hard coal, 550 tons egg size, 110 tons stove size. The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lackawanna or Loyal Fork. Tenders are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities respectively in each institution. An accepted check for \$50, payable to the order of the Provincial Secretary, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides. And two sufficient copies will be required for the fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. CHRISTIE, T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st June, 1891.