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A FALSE IDEA. A favorite opinion with some magazine writers who are either too young or too ignorant to know better is that doctrinal teaching leads only to sectarianism. A more illogical opinion can scarcely be imagined.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW. The University of Ottawa Review is the name of a new magazine which has just made its appearance. It takes the place of The Owl which had been for a number of years published by the students of the University.

FAREWELL TO BROCKVILLE. As will be seen by our columns the Catholic people of Brockville have bade adieu to the distinguished priest who had been for many years their pastor. The parting was in many regards a sad one.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA. Mr. Murat Halstead, the distinguished journalist of the United States, has done good service to truth by showing the sentiments attributed by a certain class of newspapers to the Archbishop of Manila, to be without foundation.

WORK OF THE SISTERS. A correspondent of one of the daily papers, writing from the sick soldiers' camp at Montauk, speaks admiringly of the work done by the sisters who are engaged in nursing the soldiers there.

CATHOLICS IN THE LATE WAR. It now appears that not only was the first shot in the Spanish American war fired by a Catholic, but the last battle fought was also won by a Catholic, namely, Major J. M. Lancaster, who commanded the United States troops at Asomanta, where he advanced in the teeth of a fearful fire, and gained the victory.

It is no wonder that we find so many Catholic names among those who distinguished themselves both in the army and in the navy, for over one third of the army and navy are Catholics. The proportion is far in excess of the percentage of Catholics in the whole population.

NEW SETTLERS IN THE N. W. T. It is stated that nearly four thousand Doukhobors from Russia will settle in the Canadian North-West within a couple of years. The Doukhobors are a religious sect having doctrines somewhat similar to those of the Mennonites who have already settled in portions of Manitoba and the North West Territory.

AN ANARCHIST PLOT AGAINST THE KAISER. A despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, announces that the police of that city have arrested fifteen anarchists who had arranged a plot for the assassination of the Emperor William at Jerusalem when he should arrive in that city to be present at the consecration of the German Church of the Saviour there.

As France has hitherto been regarded as protector of the Christians of Palestine, the French Government regards the present move of the German monarch as an infringement upon the hitherto recognized rights of France, and a movement to preserve this title to France has been inaugurated by Cardinal Lavigne, who takes particular interest in the Christian missions of the Turkish Empire.

archists had left that city for Port Said and this is said to have been the purpose for which he was recalled. There is another purpose in this trip to Palestine, which is to put the Emperor in the position of supreme head of Lutheranism throughout Europe.

THE PLEBISCITE. The result of the plebiscite still remains doubtful, as the official returns have been made as yet for only about one half of the constituencies of the Dominion, and it cannot even be positively asserted whether or not the majority of the votes cast were for or against the proposed prohibitory law.

THE LONDON CHAMPION OF PROTESTANTISM. In connection with the novel warfare which is being waged by the Low-Churchmen of London against the Ritualistic Churches, some curious facts have come to light regarding the antecedents of Mr. John Kensit, bookseller, of 13 Paternoster Row, who is at the head of the new anti-Ritualistic crusade.

There is no doubt that the journey is undertaken specially for the purpose of enabling the Emperor to assume the position of protector of the German Christians in the Sultan's dominions. As France has hitherto been regarded as protector of the Christians of Palestine, the French Government regards the present move of the German monarch as an infringement upon the hitherto recognized rights of France, and a movement to preserve this title to France has been inaugurated by Cardinal Lavigne, who takes particular interest in the Christian missions of the Turkish Empire.

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both kinds were used in the campaign in Quebec, but it is our belief that the people of that province are as capable as those of any other part of the Dominion to appreciate the arguments which may have been used at their true value, and if they voted against prohibition, it was because they honestly believed that general Prohibition is an extreme and unnecessary measure.

There are two opinions possible regarding the advisability of passing a prohibitory law, and as to its efficiency sincere Christians may hold either of these opinions. Hence, while we admire the energy and zeal displayed by those who have labored and are laboring for the passage of a prohibitory law, believing that it will put an end to the evil, we are not disposed to attribute to any wrongful motives the convictions of those who think differently on this subject, and who have opposed the passage of such a law believing that it would be ineffectual.

Mr. Kensit put himself forward as the most genuine Protestant in the Church of England, and his claim appears to have been recognized by the Low Church party generally, clerical as well as lay; for while the laity are backing him by putting themselves under his command for the carrying out of his physical force raid which is expected to take place on the first Sunday of November, the ultra-Protestant Low Church clergy are giving encouragement to his tactics from the pulpit, following the example set by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Archdeacon of Liverpool.

Mr. Kensit demanded an apology from Mr. Labouchere for this statement, threatening legal proceedings if the apology were not forthcoming. Mr. Labouchere would not apologize, but repeated in the columns of his journal that the book in question "contains page after page of the most loathsome indecency and obscenity. That is to say, not even a description of subjects of which conventional delicacy requires silence in the mouth, but vice and depravity in their foulest and most degraded phase."

There is a mention in the book of £14 in connection with an annual Mass in perpetuity. It requires particular attention to establish a Mass to be said forever on a fixed day, and it is but reasonable that the church which undertakes such a burden should be remunerated for it. But there is nothing in all this to justify the assertion that souls were to be delivered from Purgatory at the rate of £14 each, or that £323 were realized by such degraded lives.

The champion of the great Reformation should be more scrupulous about adhering to the truth. THE POPE AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS. The Montreal Daily Witness of the 10th inst. has an editorial of an alarming character entitled "A Papal Combination Threatened."

Another paper urged Mr. Kensit to bring an action for libel against the proprietor of Truth for making known these circumstances, but he appears to consider discretion the better part of valor, for he shows no inclination to have recourse to the law for redress. He merely remarked on this advice being given, "I shall use my own discretion in regard to the matter." Mr. Labouchere in fact says that it is by the sale of pornographic literature that Mr. Kensit makes his living.

There was another transaction of Mr. Kensit not long ago which equally shows up the character of this doughty champion of pure Protestantism. The London Chronicle reported Mr. Kensit as having stated in a public speech that a certain "Romish" priest at Canterbury had a few days before realized £323 by announcing that he would take souls out of Purgatory at the reasonable charge of £14 each.

Mr. Kensit answered this letter with his eye open to business. In his reply he told the editor that he (Mr. Kensit) would allow the latter to see the book which was issued by the priest to whom he referred. Mr. Kensit added that the book cannot now be obtained since his exposure of it, but he would sell his copy for £10. He declares that though he has not made this offer to the Daily News, he believes the News would accept it.

It turns out that the book for which Mr. Kensit wanted £10 was a copy of the annual report of the mission of St. Thomas' Church, Canterbury, for A. D. 1895 and 1896, which was supplied gratis to any one who applied for it, but the issue was exhausted, as only a limited number had been printed for the families of the parish. The sum of £323 mentioned therein has nothing to do with Masses, but was the amount of contributions to the Church given during the year. The report was two years old, which fact accounts sufficiently for its being not easily procurable, though a copy was sent gratis to the editor of the Chronicle to enable him to see the falsehood of Mr. Kensit's allegations. Such is the man who has taken upon himself the office of chief protector and champion of Low Church Anglicanism.

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necessarily accompany a war campaign even upon a small scale. An evidence of the horrors of war before us in the hostilities recorded between Spain and the United States. Though the war lasted three months, that time was sufficient to entail upon both victors and vanquished an immense amount of suffering, and the number of those who died of diseases contracted upon the scene of conflict and in consequence of the war was ended, exceeded that which was endured while hostilities were actually engaged in.

This being the case, it was surely a happy thought of the Czar to propose that henceforward all difficulties between the powers should be settled by some peaceable means to be arranged through a conference of powers to be called at a not distant date, provided, of course, that he is happy in his proposal.

There may be a doubt, however, as to the Czar's sincerity, nevertheless the proposition is in its nature a good one which commends itself to the sentiment which all Christians should entertain and we may reasonably hope that there should be a meeting of the representatives of the various powers, their views are interchanged, things at least may be done to diminishing the frequency of war, not of completely abolishing it, thus, beside the other horrors, the terrible burden of taxation may be removed to the same extent from the shoulders of the people. It is at but fair that an opportunity be given to the Czar in the proposed Conference to show whether he is really sincere and it will be time enough to him absolutely of insincerity.

In regard to Pope Leo XIII. there is very different. While there is no good reason to doubt the sincerity, from the fact that Russian policy has been tortuous in the past, such tortuousness has been characteristic of the Pope certainly not of the illustrious pontiff who now sits on St. Peter's chair, therefore, unfair and dishonest to assume that in reference to Pope XIII's adherence to the peace policy of the Czar, the Holy Pontiff has an evil design irreconcilable with his desire for peace, yet this is what the Witness assumes in the editorial which we have made reference to. The Witness says: "It comes out, as proved by the numerous expressions of the Papal press that the Papacy is not in favor of disarmament. This fact is no more startling than the reason given for it, namely, that Pope still hopes to be able to secure some combination of Roman powers against Italy for the retention of the Papacy in the State Church."

We say, on the other hand, that there is no doubt that the Holy Father sincerely anxious for general peace and disarmament. He was the first to gratulate the Czar on his proposals, assuming the sincerity of motives. We are not justifying *a priori* that an honest and laudable proposition is put forward from unworthy motives, and an hypothesis to scout it as absurd and impracticable. The Pope was, therefore, justified in accepting the proposition as an honest one, and on this ground gave it all the encouragement of his approval.

It must be borne in mind also that some English politicians have received the proposition with distrust and statesmen equally discreet are said to have considered that it was sincerely made, until evidence offered to prove insincerity. Lord Roberts of Kandahar will be most satisfactory if such a proposal can be carried out, and eminent men have expressed their sentiment to the proposed conference in the expectation that so practical will be arrived at in the question will be seriously discussed. The most practical suggestion has been offered in regard to the proposed conference to a statement, has come from the Pope, expressed his opinion that the best assurance would be by the establishment of a tribunal of international arbitration, and the Russian at the Vatican is said to have this suggestion very favorably of course, nothing definite reached on this point till the end itself will take into consideration the various suggestions which are offered.