

recent issue of the London *Daily News* to the effect that since her death, the spirit of Madame Blavatsky has paid several visits to Lady Caitness, and has made revelations to her; and now Lady Caitness, who is an "adept in Theosophy" is about "to issue invitations to an angels' and devils' fancy ball."

"We might search in vain through the history of Christian families of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries for any event nearly equal to this in absurdity and impiety."

#### A DIABOLICAL SECT.

Some time ago a terrible sacrilege was committed in the church of Notre Dame, and after investigation it was traced to the Luciferians or Devil Worshipers. The object of this sacrilegious sect is to dishonor the Blessed Sacrament. Its members procure consecrated hosts, and subject them to every indignity which satanic fury can devise. It was imagined at first that the sect existed only in the imagination of sensational writers, but incontrovertible proofs convinced the world that it was a sad reality.

Hugsmann, a writer of considerable prominence, made it the subject of a romance entitled "La Bas." In an interview lately he disclosed some startling facts with regard to the workings of the Luciferian sect.

"In a part," he said "of the canton of Fribourg called the Grande Fontaine there exists in the rear of a house of ordinary appearance a sort of grotto cut in the rock. This house is occupied by the tiler of the Masonic Lodge, La Regenerere. Those who belong to the satanic sect meet on certain days in the grotto, which is decorated like a Catholic church. The ceremonies are worthy of the demon to whose service the members are devoted. Hosts that have been stolen from some church are desecrated and torn to pieces."

It must be said in justice to the French Government that it has undertaken the suppression of this diabolical organization.

#### A BITER BIT IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sterling Morton has administered a sharp rebuke to a certain Rev. Dr. Hershey, who undertook to tell him how to run his department. It appears that the Sisters of Charity are accustomed to visit the Department of Agriculture on pay day and to accept relief for the institution under their charge, from the generous employees. This so enraged the rev. doctor that he felt it his duty to warn the secretary of the iniquitous proceeding and to counsel him to have it done away with immediately. His zeal prompted him to tell Mr. Morton that he would hold him up to the scorn of an aroused American people. But the doctor's bluster and childishness have drawn down upon his devoted head the wrath of Mr. Morton, and, without claiming any prophetic gift, we may say that Dr. Hershey will hide himself away to some distant parish, and forget in solitude that he ever penned his threat to Mr. Morton.

The doctor told Mr. Morton that "the abuse must be corrected, and will be."

"I am very much surprised," says Mr. Morton, "to have a Presbyterian clergyman who vehemently protests against the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy with political affairs, instruct me as to when pay day will transpire in the Department of Agriculture. Your mandatory clause 'this must be corrected and will be' seems rather the imperial edict of a Czar than the expression of a meek and lowly follower of Christ, who taught the beauties of persuasion instead of the brutality of force. I have charity for all and malice toward no sects which mitigate human suffering and bestow blessed alms upon the sick and poor."

Manly and ringing words that will be printed in every paper in America! And Dr. Hershey will be remembered only by the castigation he received at the hands of Mr. Morton. Americans will resent this onslaught on defenseless women who have consecrated themselves to the care of the sick and poor. They are unwearied in their labors, and if they do solicit alms it is that they may be able to relieve the wretched and indigent. They represent the principles of purity and unselfishness—principles for which this throbbing, impure, grasping world has a reverential respect.

It is scarcely credible that a man with a spark of manhood's fire in him should have devoted himself to the inglorious task of wresting bread from the mouths of

the poor, and such is our confidence in human nature that we would not have believed it had not the letter of the rev. doctor been placed before us.

The Sisters of Charity are respected by even those who repudiate the tenets of their creed, and but recently have we heard a prominent Protestant denouncing their maligners. They have earned a right to the gratitude of Americans. In the bloody war of secession she was a familiar figure in the hospital and in the field of battle and many a boy in blue and many a boy in gray lived to bless the ministering hands that snatched him from death. These things will be remembered when any maligner of the Dr. Hershey stripe strives to bar the Sisters in their ceaseless rounds of charity.

#### CHURCH MUSIC.

Musicians are awaiting with much eagerness the reported Encyclical of Pope Leo on Church music. They feel that some attempt should be made to exclude the airs that savor of the profane and theatrical and that the beautiful prayers of the Church should be rendered in a manner befitting their dignity and solemnity. We sincerely hope that the change may be effected very soon. One weariness of music that has no bearing on the words of the prayer and serves only to display the vocal culture of the singers. Why not have congregational singing? We believe that it could be done with little difficulty. It has been tried in other places with success.

The Paulist Fathers of New York inaugurated the movement and they were rewarded for their patience and earnestness with very gratifying results. It has been the means of inducing indifferent Catholics to attend the services. They came but perchance through curiosity, but they came again; and no one lingers long within the precincts of a house of God without feeling an impulse to nobler and higher things. The congregational singing educates our people; it gives them a knowledge of our prayers, which indeed they know, but whose meaning they but too often fail to understand. We have attended a service which was sung by the congregation, and we confess that its memory is with us still, so beautiful and inspiring was the scene.

One might carp at the lack of training noticeable in the majority of the voices, but the reverent earnestness and the enthusiastic and whole-souled outpouring of melody amply compensated for the technical defects. They seemed to understand what they were singing. There were no repetitions, no operatic flourishes, no high C's so dear to some hearts, but simple words that we could understand. They were singing of the love of God, and the rapt, transfigured faces made us think that it was doing them more good than the learned compositions so often heard in our churches.

We believe that they who are our spiritual guides fully appreciate the advantages of congregational singing and that they await but a favorable opportunity to introduce it.

#### FANATICAL INTERMEDIERS.

The Protestant Alliance of London, Eng., has a decided faculty for interfering in matters which are none of its business, and for being in consequence snubbed by the high authorities in the land. The deserved rebuff given to the Alliance by her Majesty the Queen, when they protested against the election of Sir Stuart Knill as Lord Mayor of London might have been a lesson to them to curb their bigotry, but it seems they are unteachable.

Last January the soldiers of the Munster Fusiliers, who are nearly all Irish Catholics, being stationed at Rathmines Barracks, Dublin, were permitted by their officers to attend the Forty Hours' Adoration, in the Rathmines Church of Our Lady of Refuge, and to assist as a guard of honor in the Corpus Christi procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The soldiers at the Curragh of Kildare, which is only a few miles distant from Rathmines church, were also allowed to assist at these devotions, a permission of which they gladly availed themselves, for soldiers are usually devout in spite of the evil influences which so often surround them.

This pure act of devotion, the high-minded members of the Protestant Alliance, the boasted vindicators of civil and religious liberty, could not endure; for just like the similar associations which masquerade in Canada under such names as "Equal Right-

ers," "Protestant Protectors," "Sons of England," etc., the only liberty they can endure is the liberty for themselves to trample on those who do not agree with them in religion.

The Alliance, therefore, complained to the War Office that the attendance of the Catholic soldiers at public Catholic worship is a threat against the stability of the British Empire, and should be prohibited under the Articles of War!

Protestant soldiers may attend Baptist dipping exhibitions, Salvation Army parades, travesties of the sacred rites of marriage, and Alliance processions, but if Catholic soldiers take part in an act of pure devotion, fanaticism is aroused to attempt to curtail their liberty.

The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, knew how to appreciate the zeal of these busybodies, which made them appoint themselves guardians of military discipline; but he considered that the officers at the barracks knew their duties quite as well as these fanatics, and so he gave them to understand by his reply, which was as follows, being signed by one of his assistants:

"Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and to acquaint you, with reference to previous correspondence, that Mr. Campbell Bannerman has, after full inquiry, given every consideration to the memorial addressed to him by the Committee of the Protestant Alliance, and finds nothing calling for any action on his part. He regrets that he is unable to furnish your Committee with a copy of the report submitted by the Commander of the Forces in Ireland on this subject."

It is a custom with bigots on both sides of the Atlantic to endeavor to curtail the liberties of Catholics, and they always express great surprise when Catholics resent their interference. They appear to be of the opinion that Catholics should bow down meekly under the yoke they would impose upon our shoulders and around our necks. Thus there are a few journalists, and several prominent politicians in our midst, who are constantly expressing their indignation because they are accused of fanaticism and bigotry for endeavoring to curtail the liberties of Catholics. These are the same parties, for the most part, who were snubbed as effectually by Lord Stanley when they desired to prevent the settlement of the Quebec Jesuits' claims, as Mr. Campbell Bannerman has done with the Protestant Alliance. They were snubbed also by the electorate of Ontario when they desired to interfere with the Separate school system, and to impose harsh treatment on the French school districts of Ontario. In spite of the lesson thus taught them, there are strong indications that a similar policy is to be tried at the forthcoming provincial campaign. Notwithstanding the claims which our adversaries have made that we should sit by in silence and apathy while they should be permitted full liberty to encroach upon our rights, we shall be on the alert to sound the alarm whenever these encroachments are attempted. Perpetual vigilance is the price at which liberty is to be purchased and preserved.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Baum, who, as our readers know, undertook to prove that St. Patrick was a Presbyterian, has met with disasters worse in the Maritime Provinces. The learned doctor developed the dangerous habit of forgetting to pay for the hire of his lecture halls. When the discourse was over, the doctor, like the Arabs, folded his tents and silently stole away. Unfortunately, however, the minions of the law pursued him, and he was treated as any common evader of just debts. "Verily the children of this generation are wiser than the children of light."

At the funeral of the late George W. Abell, president of the A. S. Abell Co., publishers of the Baltimore *Sun*, Cardinal Gibbons paid a most eloquent tribute to the worth of the deceased. Referring to the press, he said "The press is the great vehicle of public thought in our day. It is a colossal engine of truth and of error. It is like the field mentioned in the Gospel, in which good seed and cockles are sown. It penetrates every walk of life and its influence and circulation are daily increasing."

The celebration of thanksgiving in honor of the introduction of the cause of beatification of Joan of Arc took place at Notre Dame of Paris amid circumstances that will go far to render it an epoch-making event in the history of France. Those who imagine that most Parisians pass their

leisure moments in fashioning schemes to thwart and nullify the actions of the Catholic Church will be surprised to learn that fifteen thousand people thronged the cathedral and that fifty thousand were massed in the great square outside. The solemn Mass was celebrated by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris. The most distinguished men of France were present. Chavette, with a contingent of Pontifical Zouaves, graced the occasion with his presence. It was indeed a scene that will be long remembered, and it was an object lesson to the French Government.

It is pitiful to see some around us "appearing saints when most they play the devil." Such is the scandal-monger, the civilized buzzard.

RECENT reaches us of a very touching incident in connection with the Spanish pilgrimage to Rome. A number of Spanish masons, seeing that some new buildings were in course of erection on the grounds of the Vatican, asked the authorities to give three days holidays to the workmen. They volunteered to fill their places. This manifestation of enthusiastic loyalty to the Holy See so impressed Pope Leo that he ordered a gold medal with his effigy to be given to the masons.

The betrothal of the Princess Alix of Hesse to the Czaritch of Russia, which has recently taken place, is regarded as a triumph of German diplomacy, as it is supposed that there will now be so close a tie between Germany and Russia that the French alliance with the latter power will be broken up, making void all the feasting of the Russian naval officers with French magistrates and officials on the occasion of the visit of the Russian fleet to the various French ports. A curious feature of the contract is the fact that the Princess has agreed to become a member of the Russian Church. This is not the first agreement of the same kind, as it appears that there is a crop of German Princesses who are willing to embrace any new faith for the sake of a husband of high rank. It would seem that a temporal crown is valued by them as of greater worth than an eternal one, as they are so ready to profess faith in what they do not believe for the sake of an earthly crown or a title of nobility.

A MOMENTOUS question was decided at the Methodist deaconess conference held a few days ago at Chicago. The costume committee recommended that the young ladies engaged in the office should wear black gowns with gathered or plaited skirts, bishop sleeves and round waists. Turn down collars and white cuffs were also suggested, and apparently the costume recommended was accepted by the ladies without much objection; but when the recommendation was made that the hair should be worn plain, with no jewelry solely for ornament, there was quite a breeze. The report states that the girls with "frizzes, montagues, and other pretty fixings" declared that it was "too horrid for anything" that they should be obliged to plaster their hair down flat. Doctor North, of New York, came at once to their defence and said it was "his great delight to look at a crowd of deaconesses with fuzzy hair," and when the vote was taken, the fuzzy hair carried the day by a considerable majority.

JUDGING by the apathy of some of our people one might say that they are afraid of doing right so fearful are they of doing wrong.

The cable reports that King Humbert is suffering from cancer. Poor king! The emptiness of earthly honor has been oft shown him since he took his seat on the throne. And he has no friend. Against him are arrayed the myriads who regard him as an aggressor, and they who stand around him and applaud his actions as very marvels of statecraft are mere parasites that will drop off when the tempest of adversity blows. Well does he know the truth of the poet's words:

Within the hollow crown  
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,  
Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits  
Scolding his state, and grinning at his pomp.

MONS. CASIMIR-PERRIER and other members of the French Cabinet have already met with a sudden and unexpected check whereby they have been given to understand that they will scarcely retain what popularity they have if they persist in an attitude of hostility to the Episcopate and clergy. They went to Lyons for the purpose of inaugurating the exhibition in that city, but were received with unusual coolness by the people and with unmistakable marks of disapprobation, even notwithstanding the fact that the

Archbishop of Lyons had exhorted them to receive the ministers with respect and to attend the opening of the exhibition. It is certain that had it not been for this advice and the dignified forbearance of the Archbishop the popular manifestations against the Cabinet would have been more emphatic, to show that the people will not endure such tyranny as the Government has shown in its recent treatment of the Archbishop and other members of the hierarchy.

It is estimated that the charitable and reformatory institutions conducted by Catholics, Protestants and Jews in the State of New York, save the State annually \$2,500,000 which would have to be spent for similar objects if these institutions were closed. The State aids them to the extent of about \$2,500,000, but the work could not be done by State officials for less than \$5,000,000, and then it would be done very imperfectly; yet there are always persons to raise an outcry against giving any State aid to these institutions, the real reason being that a larger share of the work is done by Catholic institutions than by those of any other denomination according to population.

There is being held at New York, under the auspices of the Catholic School Board, an exhibition of the educational work being done by the Catholic parochial schools, colleges, academies and children's asylums of the Archdiocese. Mgr. Farley, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, has principal charge of the exhibition, several prominent priests being associated with him in the work. Sixty-one parochial schools take part in the exhibition, representing forty thousand pupils, besides St. John's, Manhattan, and St. Francis Xavier's Colleges, De La Salle Institute, sixteen academies, the Catholic Protectorate, and a large number of Asylums and special educational institutions. Entertainments will be given every night for a fortnight by the bands and orchestras of the schools, varied by drills and calisthenic exercises. As the New York Catholic schools have for many years in succession proved themselves to stand in the front rank of the educational institutions of the city and the surrounding country the exhibit cannot fail to be the most interesting educational display ever made in New York.

The *Canadian Magazine* for May comes to us with some charming illustrations. Thomas Champaign writes under the caption of "Popular Superstitions." He alludes to the belief of the Athenians in an unknown God, as an evidence of how the minds of men may adhere to the figments of imagination. We confess our inability to agree with the writer. The belief in an unknown God was the yearning for a life better than the one they possessed, the striving of the human mind to find one who might solve the mysterious problems of their origin and of their destiny. It was no vain superstition that induced the men of Athens to uprear an altar to the unknown God. The versatile Eugene Davis has an entertaining article on French journals and journalists. The other articles are well written.

#### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

##### Dioceban Notes.

The Feast of Pentecost was celebrated with great solemnity at the cathedral. The choir rendered excellent music both morning and evening. At solemn Mass the Bishop officiated, preached and gave the Apostolic Benediction. Mgr. McEvay acted as assistant priest. Father Hiney, Father Murphy, sub-deacon and Father Coty master of ceremonies. Before dismissing the congregation His Lordship requested the people to remain a few minutes whilst the Holy Sacrament was taken from the tabernacle for exposition and an act of reparation made in atonement for the sacrilegious conduct of the unfortunate wretch who disturbed the service the previous Sunday. The Bishop concluded by giving the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the afternoon the Bishop visited eight classes of St. Mary's school. During the week the Bishop, accompanied by Rev. Father Coty, visited all the classes taught in St. Vincent's school by the Ladies of Loreto, and the several classes of the Sacred Heart, St. Thomas, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick's assembled in the parish hall to receive their premium cards and certificates of progress, attendance and good conduct.

ORDINATION, RECEPTION OF NOVICES AND PROFESSION.  
On Tuesday morning His Lordship ordained Mr. Anthony Wachter, of Berlin, sub-deacon, and on the following Saturday deacon in his private chapel. On the same morning he officiated at St. Joseph's convent chapel at a reception of postulants and profession of novices. We copy from the *Spectator*:

The solemn ceremony of receiving postulants into the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph took place this morning at St. Joseph's convent in the presence of a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the postulants. Four young ladies turned their backs upon the vanities of the world and embraced the religious life, taking the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The names they have borne in the world, and those which they have assumed, are: Miss A. Carty, of Bradford, Sister Celeste; Miss Lynch, of Pembroke, Sister Anastasia; Miss Donaghy, of Hamilton, Sister Frances Clare; Miss Enright, of Arthur, Sister Madeline.

Three Sisters took the final vows—Sisters Euphemia, Delphine and Rita.  
Rev. Mgr. McEvay celebrated Mass, and

was assisted by Fathers Hiney and Coty, as sub-deacon, and Fathers Brady, Coty and Schneider.

On Tuesday the Bishop visited His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who is expected to honor with his presence the dedication of the new church of St. Joseph, at the west end, which takes place on Sunday, the 26th of June.

#### CONFIRMATION AT DUNDAS.

On Sunday last (Trinity Sunday) His Lordship visited Dundas. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Monsignor Heenan for the first time in full canonicals in his own parish. The Monsignor was assisted by Father Madigan as deacon and Father Coty as sub-deacon. The Bishop presided at the throne and was assisted by Monsignor McEvay, who also wore his purple. It was a red letter day for Dundas, and the people showed their appreciation, as the large church was packed, notwithstanding the inclement weather. After Mass the Bishop examined the children, preached, and complimented pastor and people, confirmed one hundred and ten candidates, including several adults and converts and concluded by imparting the Apostolic Benediction and Plenary Indulgence in the name of the Holy Father.

In the evening the Bishop returned to the city and visited St. Lawrence church, where he assisted at Vespers, preached a sermon on the Blessed Eucharist, confirmed and pastor and people on the piety of the parish as proved by the fact that between five and six hundred had received Holy Communion during the last three days, and concluded the exercise of the devotion of the Forty Hours by carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession through the church under a splendid silk canopy borne by six gentlemen of the congregation. The exercise closed with a grand Te Deum by the choir. Father of the Cathedral parish who heard confessions during the week. The Bishop afterwards presided at a meeting of the men of the parish in the St. Lawrence hall. St. Lawrence parish continues to increase and prosper under its indefatigable pastor.

#### THE FORTY HOURS DEVOTION IN BRANTFORD.

On Sunday, May 14, the forty hours devotion in honor of the Blessed Sacrament was begun in St. Basil's church. Although all were looking forward to the exercises for the first time held in this parish, none were prepared for the general enthusiasm the devotion called forth. From High Mass on Sunday until after the High Mass on Wednesday morning there was no time when the church was upon that there were not many worshippers on their knees before the sanctuary. On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings there was Mass at 5:30 o'clock, at which hundreds received Holy Communion, and at High Mass at 9 o'clock. On the three days of the exercises there were large congregations present. The priests who were here to assist in the work of the devotion nearly all preached sermons at some of the services. On Sunday at High Mass, Rev. Father Heeney, of Berlin, preached; and in the evening Father Murphy, of Ingersoll—on Monday morning Father Lynch, of Caledonia; Tuesday evening, Father Halter, of Berlin; Tuesday morning, Father Burke, of Oakville; Tuesday evening, Father Corcoran, of La Salette; On Wednesday morning Father Cosgrove, of Elora closed the services. All the sermons were most appropriate, and the church was crowded at every service. The visiting priests were occupied in the confessional from 5 o'clock in the morning until midnight; upwards of one thousand people received Holy Communion. While at first seeming to be designed as a means of encouragement to those who had been dilatory to comply with the duty of paschal Communion, the devotion developed into a mission, which, though of short duration, was fuller of ardor and enthusiasm than any ever held in the parish. It proved more needed than the altar upon the Catholic religion in Brantford has not injured those at whom they were aimed here we have it in abundance. After a year of the bitterest agitation we have experienced, in a town where the most questionable characters could get an audience, our people are firmer in the faith and more ardent in its practice than ever they were before. The priests who were here to help us, all from neighboring towns less in size than our own, impressed us strongly by their ability and devotedness, and left with us the conviction that the Catholic religion in this portion of Canada is in charge of men of the greatest prudence, piety and ability. Every detail of the forty hours devotion was carried out with the most perfect order and efficiency. The opening and closing services included the chanting of the Litany of the Saints, and there was High Mass each day. The sanctuary was beautifully decorated with rare natural flowers tastefully arranged. Our people will long remember the occasion, and will welcome the announcement of its repetition whenever it occurs.

#### WHIT SUNDAY SERVICES AT ST. MARY'S, BERLIN.

Whit Sunday of 1894 will be a memorable day in the lives of many members of St. Mary's church, for yesterday forty or more children received their first Communion. The Catholic Church recognizes Whit Sunday as one of the most solemn occasions in the Church year, and it is one on which its always impressive services are conducted with unusual religious pomp and ceremony.

Sunday was a typical May day; sunshine and sweet scented blossoms everywhere—symbolical of the youth and innocence of the young hearts about to make their first Communion. The interior of the church was beautifully bedecked with flowers and fine linen, making a cheerful festoonal scene. At 10 o'clock the church doors were opened, and the celebrant, Rev. Father Klepper, entered the church and began the opening ceremonies of celebrating a solemn High Mass, assisted by Rev. John Kosinski, as deacon, and A. Wachter as sub-deacon. At a certain stage in the proceedings the college band, stationed near the school building, struck up a sacred selection, and the forty children who for weeks had been receiving instruction from the Sisters for this great day of their lives, marched by twos towards the church, the boys neatly dressed in dark suits and the young girls in pure white with white cloth head-dresses, and carrying a large wax taper, adorned with roses. Arrived at the church door they were met by the celebrant and his attendants, when all marched up to the fore-part of the church and the ceremony was resumed.

Rev. Father Kosinski delivered an appropriate sermon in English, after reading a portion of the gospel and in which he pointed out in very forcible terms the reasonableness of man's service to God, Christ's work for man. His welcome to those who worship Him, the solemnity of an occasion of this kind when forty children are about to offer their young hearts to the Saviour and their services to the church, and what thoughts this scene must recall to their parents and friends of the time when they themselves made their first Communion.

After the conclusion of the sermon the celebrant administered Holy Communion to the children; sweet, appropriate music being given during this, as well as other parts of the ceremony, and the whole forming a scene that will never be forgotten by those young hearts torn by their friends.

The Rev. Father Klepper then spoke to them in German, very kindly and so simply that the youngest could understand him, impressing on their minds the nature of the act just performed, and exhorting them to be faithful, loving followers of Christ their Lord.

In the afternoon a concluding ceremony was conducted in the church, but none in the evening so that the children who have been studying for many days might enjoy the unbroken round of home life, after so impressive a season.