

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

VIEWS OF REV. LUKE RIVINGTON, CONVERT FROM ANGLICANISM.

FULL ACCEPTANCE OF PAPAL AUTHORITY IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF RE-UNION OF THE ENGLISH STATE CHURCH AND CATHOLICITY—ON NO OTHER TERMS IS SUCH A PROPOSITION FEASIBLE.

A famous English convert from Anglicanism, Rev. Luke Rivington, speaks as follows of the project and prospects of re-union of Christians:

"Nearly seventy years ago some members of the Church of England woke up to the fact that if we wished to be in that body to which our Lord committed the truth which He came to reveal, they must be under the rule of an Apostolical succession—that is to say, they must be able to trace themselves up to the Apostles' days by a continuous chain of Bishops. But they assumed that they themselves were part of that Apostolical succession. Their leader, however, a man of gigantic intellect, heroic devotion, and simplicity of purpose, after some years of retirement and prayer and mortification, saw another truth to be certain, viz., that our Lord had established a centre of unity. He submitted himself to that centre, and, as a great political leader had said, the Church of England is still reeling from the blow inflicted on her by this decision of John Henry Newman. Now, before Cardinal Newman saw this truth, he had come to another conclusion, which served as a stepping-stone towards his submission, namely, that the Church consists of a body of rulers compacted together, recognizing each other as part of the one Church. Hence a desire for re-union necessarily followed. After his submission and that of many others, those that remained, at least many of them, retained a certain desire for union and initiated an association for the Re-union of Christendom. This association was condemned at Rome so far as this, that Catholics were forbidden to join it. The main reason of this prohibition was the fact that the association in question maintained that the Church consists of three branches independent of each other and maintaining no intercommunion, but in conflict with one another as to vital truths. Such an idea contradicts the unity of the Church. The condemnation led to the subject being very much dropped. But it has been revived by an earnest man, who had persuaded a French priest to investigate the question of Anglican Orders. But he had declared against them, on sufficient grounds. Another French priest has given a certain sanction to the idea of their invalidity. There are, however, many French priests. Nevertheless, this conception of one of them has had a great effect on the Anglican mind. Nothing, however, that has transpired gives any countenance to the notion that the support, whatever it may be worth, thus given to the validity of the Orders, is in any way accepted by authority. But further, a great deal has been said about corporate re-union. Now, corporate re-union must be the re-union of two bodies. But in what sense can a religious system be called a body which does not know its mind and cannot act together? It can only be called a body in a very loose sense. We are referred for its teaching to a book. But a book of common prayer is only paper and ink. And mere paper and ink cannot be united with the Catholic Church. Union must be with the living interpreters of the Book of Common Prayer. But do they agree in their interpretation? Except in matters in which they contradict the Church. For instance, the book in question makes a man and woman who enter into the holy state of matrimony, promise to hold together "until death do us part." Yet we find from recent experience that the official guardians of that book do not teach the indissolubility of the marriage tie. How can there be union between such teachers and the Catholic Church? Re-union can only be re-union with the Catholic Church. And the Catholic Church has a centre, which our Holy Father has reminded them, in his great letter to the English people, is "divinely constituted in the Roman Bishop." His Holiness speaks of re-union as a "return to the Church" on the part of the English people. He leaves them in no doubt as to where that Church is to be found and as to the fact, sad as it is, that they are outside of it. His Holiness bids us pray that they may be reunited to the Supreme Shepherd, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This is the only idea of re-union which we are permitted to cherish. The situation, therefore, is left as it is. It is for us who by the grace of God are within the one fold to show our gratitude for this priceless boon by praying and working for the return of our fellow-Christians to the divinely established centre of unity.

JOHN BULL'S BIG ROCK.

Gibraltar Which Has Been Likened to a Crouching Lion.

The great Rock of Gibraltar, which some fanciful person has likened to a crouching lion facing all Europe, is called the Lock of the Mediterranean, a lock to which John Bull holds the key.

Almost everybody expects to find that Gibraltar is an island. It is always pictured with ships lying at its foot, and the little strip of land which connects it with the mainland of Spain is kept out of sight.

This little strip is called the "neutral ground," and day by day and night by night the sentries of two nations pace it at either end, with a "dead line" between them, and when a man passes that without giving an account of himself he is shot dead. At least they say he would be shot dead. But it is altogether likely that if the records were examined it would be found that nobody ever has been.

We always, for some unknown reason, think of Africa and Tangier as being nearer to Gibraltar than is Spain. But in reality it is part of the Spanish mainland, and Africa, the silent grim sphinx's country, lies fourteen miles away to the south.

No rock in the world has had so many histories as Gibraltar. It was the first landing place in Europe of the Moors and their last foothold before they fled back into the wastes of Africa.

Between those times they made Spain beautiful with buildings like the Alhambra, and left their mark so deep that as long as our present civilization exists their wonders of architecture will be famous.

The rock is about three miles long and almost a mile wide and fourteen hundred feet above the sea at its highest point. It is composed of grey marble, and seen from the sea it is barren, grassless and treeless. But down in the crevices of the cliffs are little ravines where there are wooded nooks full of partridges and pigeons and Barbary apes.

Nobody is allowed to shoot on the rocks, so that the upper regions of Gibraltar are overrun with these half tame creatures.

All through the rock are caves, which run from the great Halls of St. Michael, whose opening is one thousand feet above the sea level, down to the place where bad air has cut off further exploration and where the boom of the sea can be heard far below.

Thirteen times the rock has been besieged. Moors held it for seven hundred and fifty years, and then Moors and Spaniards took it from each other again and again until at last the Moors, six hundred thousand of them, were driven away in 1610.

Spain held it until 1704, and then the English took a hand in the fight, and true to John Bull's principle of keeping the ground upon which he sets his lordly foot, he owns it yet.

But it has not been without some trouble to himself.

There is a whole long story in the siege of 1779, when General George Elliot held the rock for over three years with six thousand half starved men against the combined French and Spanish forces.

England was fighting our own little colonies at that time and had an African war or two on her hands besides; so she looked across the seas, bade General Elliot good luck, and left him alone with his garrison to fight it out as best he could.

He was plucky and brave, and he had the best bone of England beside him, and the rock is still theirs. They had the thanks of Parliament—such of them as came home again.

General Elliot used in his defense the novel expedient of heating his cannon balls red hot, so that when they struck a ship they would set it on fire.

Since then Gibraltar's history has not been very eventful, but it retains its interesting—we might almost say its fascinating—qualities.

It is Gibraltar the fortress which is most interesting after all. Somebody has said that the rock is a huge joke, like the wooden horse which the enemy ran into Troy filled with soldiers. It looks so bland and innocent, with all its ugliness, that no one would imagine the depth of its cunning arrangements for fighting.

Nobody except the commandant and the engineers who planned the present fortifications know the rock's real strength. There are ramparts all about the foot on the western side and they are commanded by guns and gunners who know exactly what to do in case of attack, although generations of them will probably come and go before there is a real attempt to scale the rock.

On that side which looks toward Spain are long galleries, something like the casemates in our own little old-fashioned forts, only these galleries are cut in the solid rock and are high up on the hill.

Below is a bridge over a moat. Hidden under it is a great powder magazine, and at the touch of a little electric button away off in the middle of offices somewhere the whole solid piece of masonry could be blown into dust and Gibraltar be an island at last.

Electricity is used in all sorts of curious ways. Up on the head of the rock are monster guns. There is a signal station here, but about half the time the

clouds so cover the summit that it is impossible to aim and fire the guns. At last a clever man named Watkins invented a very clever device. It is an object finder. I believe it is constructed something on the same principle as the object finder in the kodak. It is all arranged with such a mathematical nicety that a man sitting at a little table in an office clear down below the guns can train them in position so that their shot will strike ships lying miles out in the harbor, ships that could not be seen from the points where the guns are. All this is done by electricity.

Then, too, the water all about is full of torpedoes and there are telegraphs, telephones, search lights and all sorts of contrivances to annihilate distance and darkness ready for instant use.

The whole rock is one honeycomb of tunnelling, in which are guns and provisions. There is food stored away in that grim cliff sufficient to keep the garrison of six thousand soldiers for seven years should an enemy knock so long at their impregnable gates.—Argosy.

CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of Division No. 2, A. O. H., held on the 11th September, the following letter of condolence was unanimously passed:

REV. WM. O'MEARA, P.P., St. Gabriel.

Reverend Sir,—It was with extreme regret that we learned of the great trouble the Lord had been pleased to send you. The officers and members of Division No. 2, A. O. H., desire us to convey to you, on their behalf, their heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement.

All we can do is to earnestly pray that God, who has been pleased to summon your dear beloved father, may, in His infinite mercy, have graciously received his soul into His heavenly kingdom, and there to abide with Him forevermore.

And again, we pray that the Lord may bless you with that grace so requisite under the circumstances, to bow in submission to His holy will, that you may bear, with Christian fortitude, the trying affliction He has seen fit to send you.

May our little offering of condolence serve in some measure to afford you consolation in your sad trial. This humble expression of our sorrow is to be published in THE TRUE WITNESS, a copy sent to you, our beloved Chaplain, and also a copy spread on the minutes of this Division.

Signed on behalf of Division, W. N. SMITH, M. MCCARTHY, J. W. WALSH.

C. M. B. A.

The regular meeting of Branch No. 252 C.M.B.A. was held last evening in the Federation hall, St. Catherine street. Mr. J. J. Ryan, president, occupying the chair. It was finally decided to hold fortnightly entertainments during the winter season.

The first grand musical entertainment will be held on Friday evening, September 27th, in the Federation hall. The following committee were named to have charge of the first entertainment—Chancellor P. Kelly, G. A. Carpenter, W. E. Durack, R. J. Cooke, A. C. Coleman, L. E. Choquette, Thos. Ireland, W. J. McCaffrey, T. C. O'Brien, A. Brunet and T. R. Cowan. A limited number of tickets were placed in the hands of the members for distribution.

THE NEW LAVAL BUILDING.

The formal inauguration of the new building of Laval University has been definitely fixed for October 8. The Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, all the members of the Local Cabinet, and the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal will be present. Addresses will be delivered by Lord Aberdeen, Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, Archbishop Fabre, Vice-Rector Proulx, the deans of the law and medical faculties, and Sir William Hingston.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The Young Ireland Party.

Several of the leading and surviving members of the Young Ireland Society are as follows: Gavan Duffy, the president of the Irish Literary Society in London; Lady Wilde, whose pen name was "Speranza," and who in that period wrote the most ringing and passionate national lyrics; Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who was a medical student in 1843; Miss Mary Kelly ("Eva"), who contributed poems to the "Nation," and who subsequently married Kevin, after his imprisonment in the Bermuda Islands was over, and James Stephens, the aide-camp of Smith O'Brien in the "rising" of 1848. Lady Wilde resides in London. Mr. and Mrs. O'Doherty's home is in distant Australia. Some years ago, when James Stephens returned to his native land, he was presented by the Nationalists of Dublin with a cottage situated in Sutton, a seaside hamlet a few miles distant from the Irish capital. On the occasion of James Stephens' expulsion from France on March 10, 1885, a fund was started by the late Dwyer Gray, editor of the Freeman's Journal. Stephens was in dire poverty in Brussels at that period. Two thousands pounds sterling (\$10,000) were subscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, but by reasons which I cannot state, for they are confidential, the sum of £1,500 was invested by the Stephens committee in a life annuity paid monthly to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens. Gavan Duffy's residence in Nice, which is a chateau, and the winter home of the Irish patriot and litterateur. Born in the County Monaghan in 1816, he was apprenticed in the typesetting trade when a boy to Mr. Stanton of the Morning Register, published in Dublin. He was soon appointed a compositor, and won the popularity of the members of the Register "chapel." He subsequently became a proof-reader, and a very successful one in the course of a few weeks. In his leisure moments he used to study Carlyle, Sheridan's plays, Edmund Burke's speeches, and other volumes. In 1839 the repeal movement was organized. Gavan Duffy proceeded to Belfast and became editor of the "Northern Star." He was afterwards the editor of a repeal paper, the Belfast "Vindicator," and returned to Dublin, where he made the acquaintance of Thomas O'Connell, Davis and John Blake-Dillon. One summer day, in 1842, Duffy, Davis and Dillon sat

on a bench in the Phoenix Park, and there conceived the idea of starting a weekly National and literary newspaper, entitled "The Nation." In the fall of that year The Nation's first number was published. Davis was appointed editor and Duffy became its manager. Mr. Dillon contributed a large share of money to its expenses. Thomas Davis had possessed a magnetism of attracting around him young men, such as Denis Florence McCarthy, Barry O'Hagan, Dalton Williams and many other young singers, all of whom were inspired by Davis' ballads to write very good ballads themselves. The Nation kept growing in strength and influence, when, after three years editorship, Davis died suddenly. Ireland mourned sincerely for his loss. Duffy was his successor. He wrote a dozen or so of thrilling Irish ballads for The Nation.

"The Library of Ireland" was started by the editorial staff of The Nation. O'Connell, Duffy and others were prosecuted in 1844 on the charge of treason, and were convicted by a jury. After an imprisonment of some months in Richmond the House of Peers rescinded the verdict. Shortly afterwards, when O'Connell exclaimed in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, that "Freedom was not worth one drop of blood," the Young Irelanders seceded from the Repealers' Society and started an Irish Confederation. Gavan Duffy was arrested in 1848. The Nation was suppressed. In spite of four successive indictments, the government failed to convict him, and he was released. He restarted The Nation. The famine had crushed the spirit of the Irish people. Then the infamous "Brass Bands" of the early fifties, Keogh and Sadlier were leaders, betrayed the Irish people in the House of Commons. Duffy emigrated to Australia. In that colony he became Minister of Land, Speaker of the Legislature, and, eventually, Premier of the Cabinet of Victoria. Ten years ago he returned to Europe and married the niece of his first wife and installed her in his chateau. Having borne three children, Lady Duffy died in childbirth. She was the third spouse of Sir Charles G. Duffy. He is the author of "Young Ireland" and "Four Years of Irish History," which are very interesting in matter and graphic in style.—Eugene Davis in Western Watchman.

NEW BOOKS.

The Catholic News, of Memphis, Tenn., has the following generous criticisms in its last issue:

STORIES OF THE PROMISES, by Mrs. M. A. Sadlier and her daughters. (D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.)

The above volume is a collection of very suitable Catholic stories, many of which are based upon facts. They convey excellent lessons and are written in a plain literary style that will be welcome to the ordinary reader. Mrs. Sadlier and her talented daughters have given Catholic literature many excellent works and any work coming from them

is bound to be interesting and above all else Catholic. We recommend our readers to secure the book.

POEMS AND LYRICS, by J. K. Foran, Lit. D., LL.D., editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. (D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Canada.)

We have received the above volume of poems which has lately been issued by the old and well-known publishing house—the Sadliers. Dr. Foran is one of the most brilliant men in Canadian literature. He ably edits the Montreal True Witness, the leading Catholic weekly of Canada. His volume of Poems and Lyrics entitle him to a high rank in the literary world. Many of his lyrics are full of fire and passion and display the beauty of the author's thought. Poems and Lyrics will certainly be a valuable acquisition to all Catholic libraries. The volume is most beautifully printed and bound.

PETER BROWN, Surgeon Dentist.

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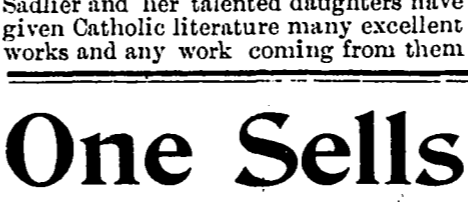
MONTREAL—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Marie Louise Talbot, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Gaspard Brullet, manufacturer of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation of property against her husband. Montreal, 13th September, 1895. BEIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 9-5

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New Lace Collars. SPECIAL EXHIBITION. Will be held all this week of Ladies' New Lace Collars and other novelties in Neckwear just received.

Paris Novelties in Neckwear. London Novelties in Neckwear. New York Novelties in Neckwear. Stylish Lace Collars, from 22c. Lawn and Butter Color Lace Collars, latest style, 72c. Irish Point Lace Collars, with Muslin Yokes, 72c. Ladies' New Lace Neck Ruffs, 80c. Ladies' Black Lace Collars, with yokes, \$1.10. S. CARSLY.

New Laces. We are now fully prepared to meet the great demand that is anticipated for laces this season, having just put the contents of several cases into stock, which comprise all the most fashionable makes in the very newest and best designs.

Butter Color Valenciennes Laces, from 2c yard. Imitation Torchon Laces, from 2c yd. Real Torchon Laces, from 3c yd. New Oriental Laces, from 5c yd. Black Irish Crochet Laces, from 17c yd. Black Silk Chantilly Laces, from 8c yd. Oriental Guipure Laces, from \$1.15 yd. Real Duchesse Laces, from \$1.15 yd. Real Irish Point Laces, from 40c yd. At S. CARSLY'S.

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INCREASING POPULARITY OF Rigby Waterproofs. Every week there is a large increase in the sale of Rigby Waterproofs. This only goes to show that the correct WATERPROOF to wear is the fashionable RIGBY WATERPROOF, for both Ladies and Gentlemen. The store in Montreal, for them is S. CARSLY'S, Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, MONTREAL.

WATERPROOF, Sept. 17.—Because of the large number of inquiries received, General Chandler, located at Hayn, has