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RELIGION AND SCIENCE received the laureate wreath. We find at times centuries were the pillars of truth and adorned alike religion and science no less by their learn-ing and elequence than by their sanctity? When the Western Empire was overthrown and the literary patronage and protection of the Pontifis extended to men of literary merit, but

Cardinal Moran's Eloquent Vindication of the Character of the Church as the Mother and Protector of Learning and Culture.

The School the Vestibule of the Sanctuary.

Religion not the Enemy of Intellectual Progress But of that False Progress Which Would Lead us Back to Godless Barbarism.

At the commencement exercises in St. Julin's university College, Sydney, Australis, His Eminence, Most Rov. Dr. Moran, Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese, delivered a most valuable discourse on the relations between the Catholic church and Science. After a few opening words of well deserved compliment to the conductors of the College, His Eminence proceeded as follows :--

LADITS AND GENTLEMEN-In the old and decayed centres of civilization there are to be found scientific men who, in the delirium of their passions or their pride, would bring back paganism with its corruptions and its gleom into our universities and higher schools. Even some of those who are fisttered with the title of leaders of modern thought proclaim to the world that the Catholic Church is at enmity with science And hostile to intellectual pursuits, and they misuse their talent and knowledge to fan the flame of prejudice and to widen the breach between what is called rational progress and re-ligion. I do not propose now to discuss these vain theories, or to point out the manifold incon-sistencies which they involve

True science and revelation cannot fail to co-exist in perfect harmony. I'wo rays of light exist in perfect harmony. Iwo rays of light which proceed from the same source cannot in-tercept each other's splendor. When scientists speak of revelation as being in contradiction with astronomy or geology, they forget that it is the same Creator who dichated revealed truth, and who has written His own glory in the fir-mament, and that this earth of ours, with its teeming wealth, its varied frutfulnesss, the is is hard source of its land earned in the firbegining wealth, 198 varied fruituinesses, the brightness of its landscape, its rich fruits, its rfagrant flowers is but the mirror of His power and wisdom. But it is not on this line of argu-ment that I would wish to dwell. I will invite

the spectre of barbarism spread its dark shadow over Europe, nothing stood erect except the Church, which was at the same time the sanc-tuary of literature and science and the guardian of divine truth. In the missionary age countless apostolic men went forth bearing the torch of the Faith to the unsutored sons of the Ger-Spane, under the lead of Averroes, would mis-lead the minds of men by falsifying the writings of Aristotle, that the scholastic philosophy stood forth in all its strength, and setung the teaching of Aristotle in its true light, and arm-ing itself with that trophy which had come down from Ancient Greece, renewed the marvels of Samson's victories, and discomfited the myriad assailants of the Church. In those ages were the fine arts rejected or neglected beneath the shadows of the Church ! It may be said that Christian art had its beginnings in the Cata-combs. Even there Christian piety and poetry began to find expression in painting and sculp ture, and the symbolic representations of the teaching and the miracles of the Redeemer began to cluster around the altar of God. When Religion emerged from her bidden sanctuaries into the light of day, her handmaid, Art, ac-companied her, and proclaimed her triumph in mapy a glorious monument. Thenceforth the

Church was to be the nursery of artists, the natron of art, architecture, painting, sculpture, flourished under her patronage. The workers in metals and stained glass, the wood-carver, the enameller, the measicist were encouraged, music was cultivated, embroidery and tape-try attained their perfection. Gothic architecture, with its glorious arches, its spires, pinnacle-and massive towers, gave expression to the ex alted religiou, feelings of the Middle Ages. It has been well said.

THE CATHEDRAL WAS A TRANSLATION INTO STONE OF THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

The most poetic testimonial that the hand of man ever raised to the glory of the Creator is the mediæval Cathedral. Even Comte has contessed that "the ideas and feelings of mau's moral nature have never found so perfect ex-pression in form as they found in the noble Cathedrals of Catholicism." The art of ilium:nating was cultivated with particular care, and with unrivalled grace in the media ral cloisters. In was not new, for specimens of it are preserved even among the papyri of ancient Egypt. But under the shelter of religion, and in the peace and silence of the cloister, it attained a perfection far beyond anything that Greece or Egypt had aspired to, and we can recognize in it the first rays of that celestial beauty which was reflected on the canvas of Fra Angelico. This leads my thoughts to Italy, that favored land, which, in the words of a German writer of our day, "has always been in politics, civilization, and wisdom the centre of attraction for Europe." If it be true that religion is opposed to progress and

whose writings were hostile to religion.

MACHIAVELLI was not partial to the Church or to the authority of the Pontiffs. Neverthelees, when for his per-nicious principles he was condemined by some of the secular States of Italy, he was rescued by the Pope from imprisonment and exile, and the better to ensure his leisure for literary pursuits an honorary place was assigned to him among the household of Leo X. Pomponazio was reof the Faith to the unuttored sons of the Ger, man forests; but science was not forgotten. St. Virgilus in Salzburg, Alcuin in the very Curt of Charlemagne, Clement at Pavis, Co-lumbanus at Bobbio, Boniface at Fulds, laid deep and solid the foundations of achools and other institutions, which were destined to be for centuries the great centres of European en-lightenment. It was when the Saracens in Saracens manual data and bis pension. Venetian Republic. The Pops, however, as sected his locarty, and preserved to him his chair of hterature at Belogna and his pension. It was so, also, Picco della Miraudola, Boccaeto use so, also, Floco tell a biraddola, Boecac-cio, and many others who, though gifted with beillant genus, had strayed into devious paths. The writers of our day often descant on the demerits of those men. It is seldom they tell us that, thanks to the protection extended to them by the Sovereign Pontiffs, there was scarcely one of them but withdrew from their devious courses into which they had been betrayed, and that, under the benign influence of religion they ended their lays in honor and

In the revival of philosophical studies St Anselm, born in the lovely valley of Aosta, leads the way. Then we have Peter Lombard, S. Thomas of Aquia, St. Benaventure, Albertus Magnus, and a whole galaxy of gloriors name. Cousin has written that the grandest literary monuments of the triumph of the Lunan mind that have come down to us from the Middle Ages are the "Summa Theologics" and the "Centra Gentiles" of St. Thomas of Aquin. In the matter of scientific discoveries Italy took the lead. Mariners are in lebted for the compass to Plavio Giois. The names of Torricel i, Galvani and Volta are indelibly inscribed on other triumphs of modern science. Marco Polo and his Venetiau associates were the ex-Marco plorers of the East. It was the Genoese Colum bus that led the way in the discovery of the great continents beyond the Atlantic, and second only to him in the ranks of geographical explorers were Americo Veebucci and Magellan Buring those ages no people showed theu-selves such ardent lovers of liberty as the

Italians. There were republics at Venice, Piss, Genoa and Florence, and is was under the banner of religion that they asserted their freedom. When the giant power of the Germanic Empire put forth its strength to crush these republics, who forth its strength to crush these republics, who was it that banded them together, and, mar-shaling their united strength, 1 d them on to victory? It was the Sovereign Pontoff, Pont Alexander the Third. The victory of Legnal o under the Pontifical standard was the Mar-thon of the Lowing and in marking in the thon of the Lonibard League, and in gratitu le the victors founded a city and fortrees, to which they decreed the name of Alessatchin, o hand down to posterity the record of the triumph which they owed to the Father of the which they decreed the name of Alessatoria, a_1 is an the people. hand down to posterity the record of the Str Slowater Johnston, Knight of the Roman triamph which thay owed to the Father of the Urder of St. Gregory, died in Louisville, Ky, on Italian people. Nicolo Tomaseo, whom none the 16.5 ulto., leaving an estate valued at about will accuse of partiality to religiona influence, $\frac{24}{340,000}$. Among his many generous bequests commends the efforts of the great Pontiff Greater to the Catholic University. vory the Seventh to austain these republics : 1: : by Catholic University. They who condemn Pope Hildebrand (he thus writes) as extravagant in arrogance, forget the character of the men with whom the had to deal. They forget that were it not for him

Interesting Rems Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

The young Bishop of Ghent, Belgium, Mgr. Lambrecht, is dead. There are 110 colored women in the various

sisterhoods in the United States, Ten thousand workingmen have already put their names on the lists for the proposed French workmen's pilgrimage to Rome.

Several priests and eisters are engaged teaching the Yuma Indiana. The country where these poor people live is intensely hot. The general assembly of the Catholics of Ger-

many is in progress at Bochum, in Westphalis, and will close on the 29th of this month.

The two Countesses Loriger, the nieces of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been received into the Church at Copenhagen. R-v. Sister Theresa and party have arrived

in New York. She will take advantage of this trip to visit the leading asylums in the States. The Oatholic churches of the United States number 7,424 as against 6,829 one year ago, and there are 7,996 clergy as against 7,596 in 1880.

Sister Mary Incze, Superiorees of the Loretto Convent, Cairo, Ill., celebrated the silver jubilee of ner profession into the order Thursday August 15th. The Indian papers announce that in the last

twelve months there have been thousands of conversions to Catholicity among the Kols of the Chota-Nagpore district, in Western Bengal.

Pope Leo XIII. has conferred the Grand Urows of the Order of St. Gregory on General de Charette, in recognition of the service ho perdaged the Church as commander of the Papal Zonavez.

The report, originally published by the Paris Figure that Mgr. Fava, Bishop of Grenoble hal been appointed Latin Patriarch of Jerusa lern, in succession to Mgr. Biacco, is efficially contradicted.

The Fathers of Resurrection, who have had charge of St. Mary's College, Marion county, Ky., since the summer of 1871 have received orders from their Superior General not to reume classes in September.

There is a movement under way to establish an Italian parish in Providence. With Bishop P. rkin's approval it will be shortly organized at the charge of three priests of the Italian Emigration Union of that city.

Mgr Thoma, the new Bishop of Brealau was considered in the Gath-Gral of Passavia on the 28th uit. by the Archbishop of Monsco, assisted by the Bishops of Ratisbon and Augsburg. The n-w Bishop met with an enthusiastic reception isom the people.

he could not earn a living in any other way, but that if St. Bernardine would suggest anything, the cards with the dangerous devices would be abandoned. Thereupon the saint recommended the letter I. H. S. saying that they stood for 'Jesus Hominum Salvator-Jesus, the Saviour of men.' They were at one adopted and their success was complete." Puccess was complete.

THE IRISH DUNGEONS

The Home Rule Party Show Up the Fiith of Balfour's Irish Prisons.

LONDON, August 23.—In the House of Com-mons this evening, in the debate on the Prisons vote, an attack was made upon the treatment of Irish political prisoners. The case of Mr. Conybeare having been referred to, Mr. Ballour announced that Mr. Conybeare was now cured, and the only question was as to the origin of his disease. McFadden, he said, was the pre-vious occupant of the cell. A thorough exami-nation revealed no trace of disease in the prison or smong the prisoners. After the examination be consented to the transfer of Mr. Conybeare to another jail.

Mr. Blane gave his experiences in London-derry jail. He declared that prisoners were never song to hospital until they were nearly dying. He had seen prisoners arrive suffer-ing from lice. The closets were fithy. He and other prisoners had been exhibited from the balcony to female friends of officials. He had never complained of his treatment, because

he knew it was useless to do so. Mr. Sexton violently attacked Mr. Balfour's allusion to McFadden. Mr. Balfour sold be intended no insinuation. Mr. Sexton, continuing, described the Londonderry jall as a pest-houre, where prisoners contracted fever and were thrust out to die. He detailed one case of fever, and groans from the Paraellites, who crying "An-other murder," "There's the assassin," incited Mr. Balfour to smile.

Mr. Bailour said long familiarity with such stacks induced contempt. He produced stati-stics to show that there was a lower rate of moriality in Irish than in English prisous. Mr. Sector, complaining of a personal attack drew an indirect tobuke from the chair on both bimself and Mr. Balfour.

T. W. Russell, Unionist member for Tyrone, urged that a sanilary engineer be appointed to inspect the prisons.

PARNELL TELLS SOME EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of his speech con bended that oakum picking was ill paid work and endeavor was made to compensate even for his outlay by reducing the food supply. The result was the permanent enfeeblement of the prisoners. For himself he was convinced the work and should be patter fed All the older priscus are in a bad sanitary condition. He had himself seen in the older part of Killmainham ish-16.n ulto., leaving an estate valued as about 34,0,000. Among bis many generous bequests to rel zious institutions, he bequeathes \$10,000
ish Catholic University.
The Rev. Thomas J. McCiusky, assistant rector of St. Patrick's Cathodral, New York, has been absolved by the Pope from his cath of allegiance to Archbishou Corrigan. of New York, assistant of allegiance to Archbishou Corrigan. of New York, assistant of allegiance to Archbishou Corrigan. of New York, assistant of allegiance to Archbishou Corrigan. of New York.

PIONEER MISSIONARIES.

What Catholic Priests Did For the Faith Here in North America.

Rav. John M. Mackey, Ph D., of the Cin-cinnati Cathedral, gave the following interesting history in response to the toast, "The Ohurch in the United States," at the silver jublice ban-quet given in honor of Hev. A. H. Walburg on Tuesday werk: In 1855 a Franciscan father named Mark ar-rived in New Maxico. The next year he was reinforced by the arrival of five more tathers. The most successful among this band of mission-aries to the Americans was John de Padilla. Eighteen years later came Rodriguez Lonez and Eighteen years later came Rodriguez Lopez and Santa Maria, whose labors were so successful shat they planted the faith so firmly that it has never ceased to abide in that land until the present time. Indeed, so Catholic is New Mexico that ere long one State in the Union will be known as wholly Catholic. Texas ranks nixt to New Mexico. In 1544

Father Andrew de Almo evangelized many Americana in Texas.

Americans in Lexas. In the same year the Dominicans added a jewel to their crown in the parson of Lonis Chancel, who was martyred in Florida, as ha effected a lacding in Tampa Bay, bearing the meesage of redemption to the Creeks an i Chero-kees. Many other Dominicans suffered martyrthom in this field. In 1561 Pensacola was for-thing in this field. In 1561 Pensacola was for-thing of the good seed by the labors of Father Salazer and Bro. Matthew, of the Mother of God. And the faith abides in St. Augustine

to day. California is next in rank, and here the work of evangelization began in Monterey in 1601 under the Carmelites, guided by Fasher Andrew, of the Assumption, and the Church

Franciscan, Dominican and Carmelite in generous rivalry pierced the thick forests, cross-ed mountain ranges and swam the broad rivers of the South and the far West, toiled with the Infians, established missions in Carolina and Virginia and constants in Carolina and Virginia, and coasted as far north as the Chees-peake, which they called St. Mary's Bay. They suffered marsyrdom at the hands of the Indians, or dued of want and fatigue in the wild forests. They were followed by other devoted mission-ary bands, who tilled the soil and planted where the harvest is so abandant.

the harvest is so abundant. The J-sult Fathers and the disciples of St. Francis labored with success in Canada and in-the Noth; in Arcadia, which comprised Maine; in New York, Pennsylvania, Michi-gun, Wisconsin and Illinois, and by the waters of and great inland seas, the Salve Regina, and from the birchen cannow that plowed the source waters of the great labor that are Mark Park. waters of the great lakes, the Ave Maris Stells, were sung, the harmony of which has tarried by these waters from 1607 to the present day.

From Quebec, Sagennay and the St. Lawrence went forth missionaries who converted the entire nation of the Hurons as well as untold numbers of the Montagnais, the Alienakins, the Algonquins, the Mohawks and the Iroquois. Parkman and Bancroft tell of martyred

Jeanita in North America. Breasani and Joques told their beads in the intervals of Iroquois torture. Joques had his fingers taken off joint by joint and required a

you to rati niatory, to C action of the Church in the past and to ask-Has religion hitherto barred the paths of scientific progress.

HAS THE CHURCH PROVED HEBSELF THE ENEMY OF SCIENCE AND HOSTILE TO INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS ?

Let us for a moment accompany the Apostle St. Paul while, bearing his divine commission to the nations, he enters the Arcopagus in Athens. This is the great centre of Grecian en and science and polite literature of the Greeks, the University, if I may so call it, in which were grouped the most learned of the philoasphere and scientists of the schools of those days. Does the Aportle raise his voice against the sciences which were cultivated there? Dees he summon the philosophera to renounce their reason, to quit the paths of knowledge, to forego their higher studies and learned pursuits Nothing of all this. Bat he sets heaven's seal upon their studies. He announces to them sub-lime truths, for which they had hitherto searched in vain. He brings to them a divine light to guide and ennoble their freedom of thought, to elevate each faculty of the mind, and to crown with purest radiance every intellectual pursuit in which they were engaged. During the three centuries that the paganism of imperial Rome raged in fiercest warfare against the Church, were the rights of reason trampled on in the Christian communion, or were the privileges and elevated pursuits of science flung aside? No; but too often during those ages the philosopher's pallium was besprinkled with the martyr's blood. The Christian spolo-giste-St. Justin, Tatian, Athenagoras-and a host of others, men whose minds were enriched with all the culture of the age, did not hesitable to cite the traducers of the Faith before the tribunal of reason. There they combated them with their own weapons, unmasked their fallacies, and transfixed their calumnies with arguments from their own philosophy and the tradibions of their schools. The Christian school of Alexandria presents the names of Pantaenas, Olement, and Origen. Did these men wage war against rational truth? On the contrery, while they set forth divine truth in all its splendor as the highest and most perfect that can enlighten the soul, they devoted their energies to cultivate their reason and develop its every faculty that thus, as Origen so well ex-pressed it, earth as well as Heaven might show pressed it, earth as well as neaven high. Pantaenas, forth the glory of the Most High. Pantaenas, the founder of the Alexandrian school, was styl-

THE SIGILIAN BER,

for he was never weary in searching amid the pursuits of science for the honey of truth. Olement of Alexandria, born in paganism, travelled broughout Greece, Egypt and the East ex-ploring the various schools, in his thirst for knowledge. In the Christian teaching of Pr nbaenas he at length found the wisdom that satiated his soul. The treasures of knowledge which he had gathered, and his rare intellec-tual gifts were thencefor ward offered at the shrine of truth, and the world was soon filled with the fame of this great Obritian philosopher. Origen succeeded him, and handed on the torch of science. Throughout his writings the school is presented to us as the vestibule of the Ohurch. Philosophy is not rebuked, but is purified and strengthened by revelation, and in return it enters the lists in defence of the Church, justifies her tenets, overwhelms the perscutors with confusion, and unmasks the emptiness of heresy, which it repels from every approach to the do-main of truth. What shall I say of Augustine

at deadly enimity with science it is here that in a special manner we would expect to find the mind enslaved and a bar rudely set against

the development of scientific pursuits. for more than a thousand years has been th home of niety, the seat of religious empire, the centre of spiritual authorities, and throughout her principalities, from the Alps to the Mediterranean, religion has held undisputed away. Amid those triumphs of religion was science proscribed ; were art and literature exied from that privileged land ? Quite the reverse, for among all the European nations, Italy is perhaps the one, where during the Middle Ages the greatest progress was made, and nowhere shall we find such munificent patrons of art and science, of philosophy and literature, as were the Sovereign Pontiffs. During the first centuries of persecution, the palace of the Pope was the Catacomba, and the love of the Christian flock his throne. To be the successor of Sa Peter was to be heir to the martyr's crown. But when those ages had passed away, and the tide of barbarism came to runder desolate the fair plains of Italy, the Popes were found to be the fathers and protectors of the Italian people. Then that temporal sovereignity had its origion, which, springing as it did from the gratitude and affection of devoted subjects, and confirmed as it was by the sanction and acolaim of all Christendom, was at the same time the most just and legibiunate, as it was the most enlightened and beneficent of European sovereignties. For more than 500 years, Rome may be said to have been a school of science, and an academy of art. In painting and architecture need I name Giotto, Fra Angelico, Palladio, Mantegna, Bramaete, Michael Angelo, Sassofersto, Leon-ardo de Vinci, Dimenichino, and Raffaelle, the marvellous works of whose genius are to the present day the admiration of the world ? And yet almost without exception, these great masters as well when perfecting themselves in their immortal masterpieces, were indebted to the munificence of the Pontiffs. I do not know that a nobler tribute of affection and admiration was ever paid to artistic genus, than was witnessed in Rome at the death of Raffaelle. That prince of painters was cut off in the zenith of his fame, and when, amid the triumphs of his unrivalled genius, he was laid out in death, the Sovereign Pontiff proceeded in state to offer a prayer at his bed-side and reverently kissed the hand that had just achieved the painting of the Transfiguration. The architecural works of that age also remain and speak for themselves-the Cathedrals of Florence, Stena, Pisa, Venice and Milan. So. Peter's in Rome should suffice for all; for

" Power, glory, strongth and beauty, all are assled In this ctarnal ark of worship undefiled."

In the literature the name of Dante, the Chris tian poet of the thirteenth century, stands aloue. He fashioned the Italian language in all its sweetness and led the way in what is called modern enlightenment, and so many were the orators and novelists and posts who followed in his train, that in the language of those days Italy appeared to have become the Parnassus of the new age, which the Musse, drives from Greece, had chosen for their home and cherished abode. It was by the aid of benefices confeased by the Sovereign Pontifis that Petrarca was enabled to devote himself to his favorite pursounded with his praise he received about the same time two invitations, one from Paris, the other from Rome, to proceed to their respective Courts that he might receive the laurel crown, the much covered prize of literature in those days. He does not beside as to which inviteand Orysostom, of Ambrose and Basil, tou he shall accept. He chooses Rome, and and the whole host of doctors and Fathers of hastening to the banks of the Tiber, he, on the the Church, who, in the fourth and following Capitol, at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff, tion he shall accept. He chooses Rome, and hastening to the banks of the Tiber, he, on the

Isaly would, eight centuries ago, have become a German province. They forget that it is to his indomitable firmness Italy owes the existence of those republics that did so much to promote civilization throughout Europe." I have not spoken of the study of history, and yes, viewing things in a purely philosophical light, we may adopt what Scheling writes, that "among holy things there is nothing holier than history, for it is an everlasting poem of the Divina Wisdom."

The present illustrious Pontiff. Leo XIII. proclaimed not lorg ago, in one of his beautiful encyclicals, that "Ristory is the guide of life, and the light of truth," and he laid down the golden rule, which should never be lost sight of in historical pursuits: "The first law of his-tory," he says "is to dread uttring falsebood ; and the second is, not to fear telling the truth." In Italy the study of history has been at all times eagerly pursued under the guidance of religion, and to mention only a few names. Baron-nua, Ughelli, Muratori, Tiraboachi, Zuccaria, and Cesare Cantu have won unfading laurels in uhat domain by their accuracy and profound reago, search. Pope Nicholas the Fifth was smong the first to give an impulse to collect original docu-ments for illustrating European history, and the records which his collected were deposited for the use of the public in the Vatican Library. When Pertz, the restures of historical atudies in Germany in our own days, was in 1820 entering upon those researches in the various countries of Europe, which have won for him immortal fame, he was received with coldness or indif-ference in many of the European courts, but he relates hmself that he received a royal welcome t the Vatican, its archives were thrown open to him, and as a first encouragment to persevere in his researches, he was enabled to draw from its treasures no fewer than 1830 original unpublished documents. Now, what couclu-sion will I ask you to draw from these remorks? It is this, that religion is not the enemy of ingress which would betray our steps into ruin and lead us back to Godless barbarism. So far is the Church from being opposed to science, that she has in every age rejoiced in the en-lightenment of her children, and she has bailed each scientific discovery as a new record of God's glory, a new trophy to adorn the altare of the Most High. She has fostered and en-couraged research in the various departments of knowledge; but precisely because ale is the friend of true enlightenment she has never failed to tear the mask from the pretentious pride that would deceitfully assume the name of science. The fare of all the bussted schools of false science has been sketched in a few words by Jules Simon when he said of the anti-Christian philosophers of France, "We were believ-ers; we have become skeptics; tc-morrow we shall be Nihilists." The errors and false theories which the Ohurch has from time to time condemned have melted away in the bright rays of reason and revelation, but in repard to the trubbs which she has sanotioned the divine words have been fulfilled, "Veritas Domini manet in acternum" (the truth of the Lord will remain forever.)

At a meeting the Ministerial Gouncil at Paris, Minister of War De Freycinet stated that out of 26,000 officers of the active army 59 had been found guilty of participating in poli tical egitation, and had been dealt with according to the gravity of their offences. He said also that 21 non-commissioned officers had been cashiered.

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency.

allegiance to Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and this week entered the novitiate of he Society of Jesus at Frederick, Md.

A procession of the Blessed Sacrament Turiu was jeered and stoned the other day b he atheistic mob. For the first time the mill tary did not present arms-a thing which ever the Turkish soldiers do. It looks as though Italy were fast losing the last remnants of re ligious feeling.

Rev. Father McDermott, a pricet of the Order of the Holy Ghost, from Pitteburg, Pa is to establish and take charge of a manua training school for colored boys, in Philadelphia He was accompanied by Very Rev. Father Strub, Superior of the Order of the Holy Ghost in the United States, and by a lay brother. A Christian tribe, surrounded by pagane, has inst beer discovered in the beart of Africa. They had never before seen a white man. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other em-blems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 800 years

We are pleased to say the report that Miss Willett's parents have discovned her because she had joined the Sisters of Divine Compassion is now discredited. Being Protestants, they were perhaps naturally opposed to her entering a convent, but they have not gone so far as the report mentioned stated. They have frequently visited her at the convent,

Hora is another result of Father Damien's self-sacrifice. The Viceroy's Government of India is about to enact a new law for the better regulation of lepers in the Indian peninsula. The new law provides for the isolation of the dangerous cases of leprosy in retreats to be erected and supported out of the public funds, and also makes special, provision for the religi ous needs of the poor sufferers.

The Rev. Mr. Marchand, for twenty-four years parish priest of Drummondville, P.Q. has been removed to the parish of Nicoles. His parishioners were unwilling to let him go and petitioned Bishop Gravel asking him to let him remain there. The reverend father had taught them to love temperance, and they thought that his going away would be detrimental to the cause. The bishop, however, could not see his way clear to grant their request, but promised them as worthy a uncessed at provide them as worthy a successor as possible.

WHAT IT MEANS.

D)Gerent Interpretations of the Familiar Monogram I. H. S.

We clip the following from one of our Ausralian exchanges :--

"The meaning of the letters I. H. S. ? That uestion has often been answered ; but to retreah the memory of our readers it may be said hat the precise meaning of the letters I. H. S. has been a matter of much dispute. Some con-tend that the monogram means (at least that its letters are the initals of) 'Jesus Hominum Sal vator -Jeaus, the Saviour of men-others that they are the initals of 'I have suffered.' The truth, however, is that they are the first three trub, however, is that they are use inst three lettens of Our Saviour's sacred name in Greek "HSOUS,' and that as such they were com-monly employed as a sacred device on the Obristian tombs during the days of persecution. They are yet to be seen inscribed in many places in the Roman catacombs. The interpret tation Jesus, the Saviour of men. orginated with Bernardine of Vienna, in 1443, and happened in this way : The saint had occasion to reprove a certain man for seiling cards with dangerons the British Government is expected devices stamped on them. The man said that handsomely toward the enterprise.

tuberculosis.

Mr. Baifour had been guilty of callable neglect. He was glad that Mr. Conybears had been removed, but he urged the House not to forget that the humble victims of Balfour wee liable to be stricten at any moment, while Mr. Balfour disported humself with characteristic nonchalance. He hoped Mr. Balfour would give some assurance that an engineer would be appointed to lay the truth before the country. Mr. Balfour would find that his proceduce would only strengthen Irishmon in their determination not to yield. Mr. Balfour did not comput his pat Bulfast forgers to cigan it.e prison cesspoole as he did Fizzgibbon. The Parnellites would force this question until justice was obtained. The Prisons' vote was adopted 113 to 69, and all the other votes were agree

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY

To the Value of Catholic Missionary Work

Mr. McDopald, Principal of the Doveton College, Calcutta, India, in a recent address at a meeting of teachers, spoke as follows on the labars of Catholic missionaries :

Much as I value Protestantism, and revere the forefathers who fought and died for the cause, I cannot withold my tribute of praise from the Roman Catholic missionaries, who have made their success as educationists a household word. I cannot but admire the steady march of their disciplined battalions, of their halanxes, either bristling with the weapons of A liciency and preparedness, or, as their Roman and estors used their famous phalanx, ever show ing a fresh and constantly renewed front. For earne, uness and adaptability they are deservedly praisec ', and though I have been reared in one of the a, rictest ascts of the Protestant religion. would rather see the European Collegiate education of this colony raled systematically by the righ 1 tyranny of the Roman Catholu than that the rigid tyranny of Protestant Sectu-rianism should drive it out of all semblance of organism.

The Great Fasting Man Dead.

INDIANAFOLIS, A ugust 20.-Robt, Marvel, after fasting 67 days, died this morning, aged 85. June 13th. Marv. I ate his last square meal. For thirly-six days he took absolutely nothing to thirly-six days he took absolutely nothing into his stomach; on the chirty eighth he bit off a piece of pie, but a id not eat it. On the off a piece of pie, but a id housable. On the 39th day he drank a lith te milk, and at irre-gular periods continued to do so. All told he drank not exceeding one ga llon of milk in the 67 days of his fast. He was, educed to a living shadow. After fasting a full a tonth he one day arose from bed and, seizing a pan of water, drank some of it. Aiter that in, ik and water drank some of it. After that in, it and water were left near him, and occasiona lly he would rise and drink a little. During th 3 last week Marvel was bedfast, except at time, 5 when he would spring up and wander about, the house and porch. Sores came upon him by a cason of his long confinement. His fast is the lon, 2000 of his long confinement. His fast is the lon, 2000 of necord. So far as known his trouble bega. 1 with spoplexy and paralysis.

Sir Edwin Watkin is engaged in organizing company to build in England a duplicate o. Eiffel's famous tower at the Paris Expositiou. Meteorologists point out that two such towers so close together as Paris and London, with permanent Government weather stations at their summits, would be of incalculable benefit in aiding weather forecasts, and with this view the British Government is expected to subject ba

tion from the Holy Father to say blass with the stumps that remained. The blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the Church in North America.

Father Andrew White, a Jesuit, offered the sacritice of the Mass in 1634 in St, Mary's wig-wan on St. Mary's River, in Maryland. With his companions he labored with great success sugg the Piscataways in that State, and baptized their King Chilomaeon with great cere-mony. Soon after this event he was captured by the Canadian Commissioners and taken to where he suffered martyrdom. While awaiting the welcome day, as was his custom, he fasted two days in the week. The gaoler said to him : "If you treat your poor old body so badly, you will not have strength to be hanged at Tyburn." He replied: "It is the very fusting that gives me strength to suffer all for the cause of Christ." Of such souff were the men who planted the seeds of faith in North America.

The Catholic embrace encircled the whole continent. The Jesuits going North met the Jesuits going West on the plains of Oregon or at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Sacrifice, tained by the motto of St. Paul : "The suffer-ings of the present life are not to be compared. This is the spirit that has have carried forward the work of the Church in the nineteenth century, until it has become the great moral support of the national life.-Catholic Columbian.

Conversions to the Ohurch.

We are happy to be able to say that the tide of conversions to Catholicism continues to flow to a steadily. The reception into the Church of Lord St. Cyres, son and heir of the present Lord Iddesleigh, and an undergradnate of Magdalen College, has caused a considerable sensation among our Anglican friends. Lord St. Cyres belongs to a family the men bers of which have been conspicuously fair-minded towards the Cusholic Church. It will be remembered that his grandfather, then Sir Stafford Northcote, nd created to the Irish Orangenian estrorg letter of remonstratic when, on the occasion of his visit to the North, a dastardly attack was made on a Catholic corvent. Two other notable conversions which have just taken place are chronicled by the the Osservatore Romana One is that of an English Protes ant Lady, named Harnett, who lise raised for many years at S. Romano, on the Arno, and who has been received into the Church by Father Mori, the priest of that parish. The other convert is Miss Anna Seeman, who was borne at Tubingen in Wursembarg, and belonged to the Evangelical sect. She abjured her errors at Saracena, in Calabria, and received conditional Baptirm at the bards of Dr. Leone Ferrari, who, under Divine Providence, has been mainly instrumental in her conversion.

There are sorrows where of necessity the soul muss be its own support. A strong heart rely on its own strength alone.

There are prating coxcombs in the world, and too many of them, who would rather talk than listen, even though Shakespeare himself were the orator.

It was Flavel who remarked that if men should rise from the dead and read their epitaphs, some would think they had got into the TODE GRAVES.

« One thing greatly needed in these times. ' said , ' slergyman recently in our hearing, ast anough to be small. 1 man an

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