



RELIGION AND SCIENCE

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. Julia's university College, Sydney, Australia, His Eminence, Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese, delivered a most valuable discourse on the relations between the Catholic Church and Science.

LADIES 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 gloom into our universities and higher schools.

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 medieval Cathedral. Even Comte has confessed that "the ideas and feelings of man's moral nature have never found so perfect expression in form as they found in the noble architecture of Gothic cathedrals."

HAS THE CHURCH PROVED HERSELF THE ENEMY OF SCIENCE AND HOSTILE TO INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS?

Let us for a moment accompany the Apostle St. Paul while, bearing his divine commission to the nations, he enters the Areopagus in Athens. This is the great centre of Greek enlightenment, the home of the traditional wisdom 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 philosophers and scientists of the schools of those days.

for he was never weary in searching amid the pursuits of science for the honey of truth. Clement of Alexandria, born in paganism, travelled throughout Greece, Egypt and the East exploring the various schools, in his thirst for knowledge. In the Christian teaching of Plato he at length found the wisdom that satisfied his soul. The treasures of knowledge which he had gathered, and his rare intellectual gifts were thenceforward offered at the shrine of truth, and the world was soon filled with the fame of this great Christian philosopher.

centuries were the pillars of truth and adorned alike religion and science no less by their learning and eloquence than by their sanctity? When the Western Empire was overthrown and the spectre of barbarism spread its dark shadow over Europe, nothing stood erect except the Church, which was at the same time the sanctuary 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 uncultured sons of the German forests; but science was not forgotten. St. Virgilius in Salzburg, Alcuin in the very Court of Charlemagne, Clement at Pavia, Columbanus at Bobbio, Boniface at Fulda, laid deep and solid the foundations of schools and other institutions, which were destined to be for centuries the great centres of European enlightenment. It was when the Saracens in Spain, under the lead of Averroes, would mislead the minds of men by falsifying the writings of Aristotle, that the scholastic philosophy stood forth in all its strength, and setting the teaching of Aristotle in its true light, sad arming itself with that trophy which had come down from Ancient Greece, renewed the marvels of Socrates' victories, and discomfited the myriad assaults 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 Catacombs. Even there Christian piety and poetry began to find expression in painting and sculpture, 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 hidden sanctuaries into the light of day, her handmaid, Art, accompanied her and proclaimed her triumph in many a glorious monument. Thenceforth the Church was to be the nursery of artists, the patron of art, architecture, painting, sculpture, flourished under her patronage. The workers in metals and stained glass, the wood-carver, the enameller, the mosaicist were encouraged, music was cultivated, embroidery and tapestry attained their perfection. Gothic architecture, with its soaring arches, its spires, pinnacles and massive towers, gave expression to the exalted religious feelings of the Middle Ages. It has been well said:

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In the literature the name of Dante, the Christian poet of the thirteenth century, stands alone. He fashioned the Italian language in all its sweetness and led the way in what is called modern enlightenment, and so many were the creators and novelists and poets 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 Muse, driven from Greece, had chosen for her home and cherished abode. It was by the aid of benefices conferred by the Sovereign Pontiffs that Petrarch was enabled to devote himself to his favorite pursuit of poetry. When all Europe resounded 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-coveted prize of literature in those days. He does not hesitate as to which invitation he shall accept. He chooses Rome, and hastening to the banks of the Tiber, he, on the Capitol, at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

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 workmen have already put their names on the lists for the proposed French workmen's pilgrimage to Rome.

The general assembly of the Catholics of Germany is in progress at Bochum, in Westphalia, and will close on the 29th of this month. Several priests and sisters are engaged teaching the Yuma Indians. The country where these poor people live is intensely hot.

The Catholic churches of the United States numbered 7,331 as against 6,231 one year ago, and there are 7,993 clergy as against 7,365 in 1880.

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 Cross of the Order of St. Gregory on General de Charrette, in recognition of the service he rendered to the Church as commander of the Papal Zouaves.

The report, originally published by the Paris Evening Post, that Mgr. Fava, Bishop of Grenoble, had been appointed Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, in succession to Mgr. Bracco, is officially contradicted.

The Fathers of Reconstruction, 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 resume classes in September.

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

Mgr. Tozza, the new Bishop of Breslau was consecrated in the Cathedral of Passavia on the 28th ult. by the Archbishop of Mantua, assisted by the Bishops of Ratisbon and Augsburg. The new Bishop met with an enthusiastic reception from the people.

St. S. Master Johnson, Knight of the Roman Order of St. Gregory, died in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th ult., leaving an estate valued at about \$100,000. Among his many generous bequests to various institutions, he bequeathed \$10,000 to the Catholic University.

The Rev. Thomas J. McQuigley, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, has been appointed Archbishop of Newark, N. J., and this week entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Frederick, Md.

A procession of the Blessed Sacrament in Turin was jeered and stoned the other day by the atheistic mob. For the first time the military did not send arms—a thing which even the Turkish soldiers do. It looks as though Italy were fast losing the last remnants of religious feeling.

Rev. Father McDermott, a priest of the Order of the Holy Ghost, from Pittsburg, Pa., is to establish the Good Shepherd of a manual training school for colored boys in Philadelphia. He was accompanied by 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 pagans, has just been discovered in the heart of Africa. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other emblems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 500 years ago.

What's parents have discovered that Miss Wadley's parents have discovered her because she had joined the Society 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.

Here is another result of Father Damien's self-sacrifice. The Vicary'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 religious 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 successor as possible.

THE IRISH DUNGEONS.

The Home Rule Party show up the Fifth of Balfour's Irish Prisoners.

LONDON, August 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, in the debate on the Prisons vote, an attack was made upon the treatment of Irish political prisoners. The case of Mr. Conynbare having been referred to, Mr. Balfour announced that Mr. Conynbare was now cured, and the only question was as to the origin of his disease. Mr. Padden, he said, was the previous occupant of the cell. A thorough examination revealed no trace of disease in the prison or among the prisoners. After the examination he consented to the transfer of Mr. Conynbare to another jail.

Mr. Blane gave his experience in London-derry jail. He declared that prisoners were never sent to hospital until they were nearly dying. He had seen prisoners arrive suffering from lice. The closets were filthy. 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 Mr. Padden. Mr. Sexton, continuing, described the London-derry jail as a pest-house where prisoners contracted fever and were thrust out to die. He detailed one case of fever, and another murder. "There the assassin," he said, "Mr. Balfour to smile."

Mr. Balfour said familiarly with such attacks induced contempt. He produced statistics to show that there was a lower rate of mortality in Irish than in English prisons. Mr. Sexton, complaining of a personal attack drew an indirect rebuke from the chair on both himself and Mr. Balfour.

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

PARNELL TELLS SOME EXPERIENCES. Mr. Parnell, in the course of his speech, contended that taking pickings was ill paid work and endeavor was made to compensate even for his own by reducing the food supply. The result was the permanent debilitation of the prisoners. For himself he was convinced the Irish prisoners were half starved. They ought to be provided with plenty of remunerative work and should be better fed. All the older prisoners are in a bad sanitary condition. He had himself seen in the older part of Millinshinn jail the liquid sewage leaking through the foundation of the building, and being in the very yard. He was convinced that every prisoner required to be entirely rebuilt. Otherwise his objectionable condition is irremediable. The medical officers tried to hide the fact of the existence of fever under the medical name of tuberculosis.

Mr. Balfour had been guilty of culpable neglect. He was glad that Mr. Conynbare had been removed, but he urged that he not be forgotten that the humble victims of Balfour were liable to be stricken at any moment, while Mr. Balfour departed himself 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 procedure would only strengthen Irishmen in their determination not to yield. Mr. Balfour did not compel his not himself forget to clean it in prison cesspools as he did Fitzgibbon. The Parnellites would force this question until justice was obtained. The Prisons vote was adopted, 113 to 69, and all the other votes were agreed to.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY To the Value of Catholic Missionary Work. Mr. McDonald, Principal of the Devoon College, Calcutta, India, in a recent address at a meeting of teachers, spoke as follows on the labors of Catholic missionaries in India.

Mr. McDonald, in a recent address at a meeting of teachers, spoke as follows on the labors of Catholic missionaries in India. "Much as I value Protestantism, and revere the forefathers who fought and died for the cause, I cannot withhold 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 balance, their well-aimed, and their Romanic efforts used their famous phalanx, ever showing a fresh and constantly renewed front. For earnestness and adaptability they are deservedly praised, and though I have been reared in one of the strictest sects of the Protestant religion, I would rather see the European civilization of India, a rigid tyranny of Protestant sectarianism should drive it out of all semblance of organization."

THE GREAT FASTING MAN DEAD. INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—Robt. Marvel, after fasting 107 days, died this morning, aged 58. He ate his last square meal for thirty-six days. He took absolutely nothing into his stomach; on the thirty-eighth he bit off a piece of pie, but it did not eat it. On the 39th day he drank a little milk, and at irregular intervals continued to drink milk in the drink not exceeding one gallon, reduced to a living 97 days of his fast. He was a month before he was able to get up, and a month before he was able to get out of bed, and, being a pan of water, drank some of it. After that he was able to get up and drink a little. During his last week he was bedfast, except at times when he would spring up and wander about a season or so. Sores came upon him by the long confinement. His face in the last week was as known his trouble began with poplexy and paralysis.

WHAT IT MEANS. We clip the following from one of our Australian exchanges:—"The meaning of the letters I. H. S.?" That question has often been answered; but to refresh the memory of our readers it may be said that the precise meaning of the letters I. H. S. has been a matter of much dispute. Some contend that the monogram means (at least that is the legend as the initials of) Jesus (I) hominum (H) salus (S)—Jesus, the Saviour of men, others that they are the initials of "I have suffered." The truth, however, is that they are the first three letters of Our Saviour's sacred name in Greek ("IHSOUS"), and that as such they were commonly employed as a sacred device on the Christian symbols during the days of persecution. They are yet to be seen inscribed in many places in the Roman catacombs. The interpretation Jesus, the Saviour of men, originated with Bernardinus of Vienna, in 1443, and happened in this way: The saint had occasion to reprove a certain man for selling cards with dangerous devices stamped on them. The man said that

PIONEER MISSIONARIES.

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

Rev. John M. Mackey, Ph. D., of the Cincinnati Cathedral, gave the following interesting history in response to the song, "The Church in the United States," at the silver jubilee banquet given in honor of Rev. A. H. Walburg on Tuesday week.

In 1585 a Franciscan father named Mark arrived in New Mexico. The next year he was reinforced by the arrival of five more fathers. The most successful among this band of missionaries to the Americans was John de Padilla. Eighteen years later came Rodriguez Lopez and Santa Maria, whose labors were so successful that they planned the faith so firmly that it has never ceased to abide in that land until the present time. Indeed, no Catholic in New Mexico has ever long one State in the Union will be known as wholly Catholic.

The first priest to come to New Mexico. In 1544 Father Andrew de Almo evangelized many Americans in Texas. In the same year the Dominicans added a jewel to their crown in the person of Louis Chancel, who was martyred in Florida, as he effected a landing in Tampa Bay, bearing the message of redemption to the Greeks and a Cherokee. Many other Dominicans suffered martyrdom in this field. In 1571 Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of the good seed by the labors of Father Salazar and Bro. Matthew, of the Mother of God. And the faith abides in St. Augustine today.

California is next in rank, and here the work of evangelization began in Monterey in 1601 under the banner of the Jesuits, by Father Andrew, of the Assumption, and the Church is in a flourishing condition today. Franciscan, Dominican and Carmelite in generous rivalry pierced the thick forests, crossed mountain ranges and swam the broad rivers of the South and the far West, toiled with the Indians, established missions in Carolina and Virginia, and coasted as far north as the Chesapeake, which they called St. Mary's Bay. They suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Indians, of want and fatigue in the wild forests. They were followed by other devoted missionary hands, who tilled the soil and planted where the harvest is so abundant.

The Jesuit Fathers and the disciples of St. Francis labored with success in Canada and in the North in Acadia, which comprised Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, and by the waters of the great inland seas, the Salve Regina, and from the birchen canoes that plowed the waters of the great lakes, the Arts Magd Stells, were sung, the harmony of which has carried by those waters from 1607 to the present day. From Quebec, Saguenay and the St. Lawrence north missionaries who converted the entire nation of the Hurons as well as untold numbers of the Montagnais, the Algonquias, the Algonquias, the Muhawks and the Iroquois. Parkman and Bancroft tell of martyred Jesuits in North America.

Bressani and Joques told their beads in the intervals of Iroquois torture. Jacques had his fingers taken off joint by joint and required a disputation from the Holy Father to say Mass 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 sacrifice of the Mass in 1634 in St. Mary's wigwam on St. Mary's River, in Maryland. With his companions he labored with great success among the Indians in that State, and baptizing their King Chalomoon with great solemnity. 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 only fasting that gives me strength to suffer all for the cause of Christ." Of such stuff 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. Sacrifices, persecutions and persecutions were inspired and sustained by the motto of St. Paul: "The sufferings of the present life are not to be compared to the glory that shall be revealed in you." This is the spirit that has 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 CHURCH. We are happy to be able to say that the tide of conversions to Catholicism continues to flow on steadily. The reception into the Church of Lord St. Cyres, son and heir of the present Lord Idelshire, and an undergraduate of Magdalen College, has caused a considerable sensation among our Anglican friends. Lord St. Cyres belongs to a family the members of which have been conspicuously fair-minded towards the Catholic Church. It will be remembered that his grandfather, when Sir Stafford Northcote, addressed to the Irish Orangemen a strong letter of remonstrance when, on the occasion of his visit to the North, a dastardly attack was made on a Catholic convent. Two other notable conversions which have just taken place are chronicled by the Observer for London. One is that of an English Protestant lady, named Harriet, who has raised for many years at St. 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 Seamus, who was born at Thibingen in Wurtemberg, and belonged to the Evangelical sect. She abjured her errors at Saravens, in Calabria, and received conditional Baptism at the hands of Dr. Leone Ferrari, who, under Divine Providence, has been mainly instrumental in her conversion.

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