FOUR

The Catholic Record

Frice of Subscription-\$1.50 per annum United States & Europe-\$2.00 " blisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey, LI Bditors { Rev. James T. Foley, B.A. Thomas Coffey, LL. D.

ciate Editors { Rev. D. A. Casey. H. F. Mackintosh. rtisements for teachers, situation cents each insertion. Remittance

Advertisement ac., so cents each insertion. Approved and recommended by Archbishops Approved and Sharetti, late Apostolic Delegates to Canada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Canada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface: the Bishops of London. Mamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

iamiton, Peterborouga, and Ogdansours, etc. ... and the clargy throughout the Dominion. The following agents are authorizont Record ubscriptions and canvas fp. 1. Neven, E.J. Border-General agents: Messa, Miss Sara Hanley. Resi-tent agents: D. Nurray, Montreal ; Coorge B fewetson, Fagina, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Halifaz files Bride Saunders, Sydney; Miss L. Heringer Winnipeg; Silas Johnson, Ottawa and J. A. Hanra-

bituary and marriage notices cannot be insept in the usual condensed form. Each inse

pers changing residence will please giv rell as new address. John, N. B., single copies may be purchased 's. M. A. McGuire, 249 Main Street, John J. and The O'Neill Co. Pharmacy, 109 Brussels

Montreal single copies may be purchased fro E. O'Grady, Newsdealer, 106 St. Viateur street, and J. Milloy, 241 St. Catherine street, west.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD

Catholic World ! The very The name of our magazine marks an era in my life, for its mention gave me my first knowledge of Father Hecker. One day in 1865 I met a friend of mine in the streets of Detroit, a young law student-destined to hold inent place in the Detroit bar a pron -named C. J. O'Flynn. He was but recently graduated from Georgetown College, a bright, cultivated mind, and an ardent Catholic. Instead of simply returning my passing greet-ing, he stopped me and said : "Have you read the Catholic World ?"

"The Catholic World," I answered, "I never heard of it." He said : "It is a Catholic maga-

zine just started in New York ; it is full of good reading."

whose magazine is it ? Who is the editor ?"

Father Isaac T. Hecker." 'And who, pray, is Father

Hecker ? O'Flynn's answer sank deep into my soul with a mysterious penetra-tion : "Father Hecker is a man who says that we can convert America."

I felt that instant a powerful and quite peculiar charm in the words: Convert America," as well as a resistless drawing towards Father Hecker; fhe very first stirrings of my vocation. The occurrence—to me it was a holy event—is ever placed high in my memory, beaming with divine light, the figure and voice of my zealous friend, his gentle in sistence, the curious novelty of my feelings, even the street corners and the sidewalk and the curbstones.

This happened fifty years ago. O'Flynn has gone to his reward after a life of singular virtue. His kindly zeal was God's first touch leading me and choosing me to be one of the disciples of Father Hecker, then known as the founder of the Paulist Community, and the originator and ditor of The Catholic World.

Thus Father Walter Elliott opens his article, Personal Reminiscences, for the Jubilee number of the great Catholic magazine whose very mention was the first stirring of the vocation which called the able young Detroit lawyer to a long life of fruitful apostolate in the conversion of America. To many of our readers who have heard the great disciple and biegrapher of

Father Hecker his words will have

The Catholic World brings to the "A loss of more than 400,000 infant lives every year from one disease work of realizing, with an ever inalone would lead to the most stupen. creasing measure of success, his high dous national efforts being made to ideal of a Catholic magazine. The check it. To compensate for this bare list of noted contributors would loss, the effects of infant clinics and fill columns of our space. We canchools for mothers are like saving a not refrain, however, from noting boat-load from a sinking liner." one or two in the number before us. More superficial writers on the It may serve our purpose to quote ubject take great comfort from the from an article by the distinguished act that if the birth-rate is declinessayist, Agnes Repplier, whose first ing so also is the death rate pari

work, by the way, appeared in The passu. Dr. Brend is under no such Catholic World : illusion. We cannot, of course, give Mr. Hilaire Belloc says truthfully his analysis of the vital statistics that Europe and its development are a Catholic thing. "The Cath-olic Faith was the formative soul even in a summary way. It may, however, be worth while to note that of European civilization. Where statisticians do not now take the ever it was preserved, there the European tradition in art, law, marriage, property, everything, was preserved also." Therefore "crude" birth-rate or the "crude' death-rate as sufficient evidence of fertility or mortality. "An interesting was preserved also." Therefore it is that the Catholic reads history unconfusedly. He does example of the way in which a crude death-rate may be misleading it not not regard it from without but from within. "He feels in his read in conjunction with the age within. own nature the nature of its proconstitution of the population is gress." . . . A clue to the past ! It is more than a clue—it is the key of the past which the Church holds in her sacred keep-ing, and only when afforded by Ireland. The death rate in that country, in 1912, was 16.5 per thousand, which is 3.2 per ing, and only when she unlocks the door do we see the stately procession of the centuries, linked indissolubly one with thousand above the English rate for the same period. At first sight this might suggest that Ireland is not so healthy a country as Eng. another, comprehensible to the clear eyes of faith, beautiful to the land, though the opposite is probably the case. . . . The Irish infant serene understanding which comes of Christian charity. mortality rate is the lowest in

Europe with the exception of those Here we have a great truth which is already openly acknowledged by in Norway and Sweden." He points some recent Protestant historians out that emigration is the cause of and beginning to be dimly felt by all. high death-rate and low birth rate in Ireland. The crude birth rate is Hilaire Belloc's appreciation of the War, its causes, the principles in low owing to the comparatively low issue, and its progress from week to proportion of married women in the week is read throughout the world. Irish population ; "for the steadiness But Hilaire Belloc with the same of the rate, which has scarcely masterly grasp of his subject, the changed at all during the last thirty years, gives good ground for believ. same forceful lucidity of expression and the same clarity of reasoning has ing that the practice of preventing conception has not reached Ireland." treated subjects more important than the War in the pages of The Catholic And as the high death rate and low World. The very words cited by birth-rate in Ireland are due to the Miss Repplier appeared there a few higher average age of the population, years ago in a series of articles of our writer shows conclusively that exceptional value just at this time the diminishing birth rate in England when history is being re-written. must inevitably raise the death rate That series of articles the present to an alarming degree. "Even if the practice responsible for the fall of writer has read and re read, and the birth-rate were at once arrested intends again to read and re-read.

There is heard at times the com we cannot escape yet to pay the full plaint that despite increased facilipenalty for the restriction of the earlier years." He predicts that on ties for Catholic higher education and greatly increased numbers of conservative estimate "twenty those taking advantage of those years will see a stationary population facilities, the result is somewhat disin this country." appointing. May it not be that after Dr. Brend does not discuss the

graduation the Catholic student is notives, and protests that "denuncialeft too often without the means to tions of 'selfishness' or the 'pursuit of continue the studies which, at best, pleasure' are futile, and to a large extent unjustified." He is right so can only be begun in college or convent? We venture the suggestion far as the futility of denunciation is that if The Catholic World were concerned. The divine authority of found in every home where there is the Church enunciating and enforcsufficient education to appreciate its ing the immutable laws of God and worth, the ground for the complaint nature is the only remedy for the

corroding evil that is eating its can would largely disappear. erous way to the very heart of non-Stimulating and suggestive to young and old, it is almost a neces-Catholic populations. The Protestant parts of Germany are likewise sity to young Catholic graduates as an inspiration and stimulus to conficted but to a somewhat less degree. tinue and complete the education Dr. Brend suggests : "The intense into which they have been initiated national consciousness of the Germans by our higher institutions of learning. may, if they are beaten, engender a desire for revenge in the future which might be more effective in resting the decline of the birth A widely quoted article in Hibbart's rate than anything we can hope to do in this country." This is horrible; it suggests that Hate may impel certain people to practice a Christian and natural virtue which the Commandments of God were powerless to enforce. But whether it is worse than the anticipated homicide so universally and callously practiced Under the significant title "The by those who are beyond the influence of the Church, it may not be so easy to determine. Dr. Brend points out that it is important to give "the profoundest "The hatred of England which has onsideration to the future growth of arisen in Germany may, if she is populations when terms of peace are discussed," and laconically remarks that " France in the matter of population is even in a worse position than we are." He concludes thus : astonishing powers of recuperation "The artificial restriction of the family is a new feature in the history of mankind which has not so far received the attention Germany, already much greater, will, from the detached, biological point in ensuing decades, tend more and of view that it deserves. Yet it may have effects ultimately more stupendous and far-reaching than any of those great movements view that it deserves. Yet more to outstrip ours at an increasingly rapid rate." And he holds that present efforts will have been largely in vain if the next generation of the past-migrations, conquests epidemics, religious changes, -which must succumb to an attack from their beginning in prehistoric times, have so profoundly influenced human demore virile and prolific enemies. Carefully tabulated vital statistics velopment. In this country, with bear out the writer's conclusions. one exception, the process earlier and has gone further than The birth-rate per thousand in Engamong any other people. Unless we can—and quickly too—reduce our infant mortality to an extent hitherto land and Wales has steadily fallen from 36.3 in 1876 to 28.9 in 1913. unhoped for, can improve conditions of life so that our young people no The Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1912 says : "If the fertility longer seek for happiness or oppor-tunity abroad, and can awaken the national conscience on the question of married women in proportion to their numbers had been as high in 1912 as in 1876-80, the legitimate births would have numbered 1,290,

"THE PASSING OF THE CHILD" Journal recently indicated the inevitable predominance of Catholics even in England and Prussia should the practice of neo-Malthusianism continue amongst Protestants. That it will continue and progressively increase is the conclusion to which vital statistics points inexorably. Passing of the Child," William A. Brend, M. B., B. Sc., in the Nineteenth Century, now deals with the question from a point of view thus indicated : beaten, leave a bitter and sullen people filled with a desire some day to wipe out their humiliation. International animosities persist for long periods, and nations have displayed after defeat." He wishes to point out that "the population of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

anal conscience on the matter of births" will be a difficult matter. 'Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

" EMPIRE AND LIBERTY " Party politics and patriotism are not exactly synonymous terms. The British Government just now have some very critical problems to solve Labor troubles are serious and widespread ; the drink problem can not be solved as in autocratic Russia ; un less supplied with munitions of war and all necessary equipment Kitchener's army will fail of its purpose yet just when these and other ques tions urgently demand the combined wisdom and the most cordial co operation of both political parties, the Unionist press begins a campaign for to the removal of the Prime Minister Asquith on the ground of incapacity. We may hope, however, that there is more patriotism in the rank and file of the people than party leaders give them credit for.

At any rate it is pleasant reading that in Manchester, a couple of weeks ago, John Redmond was accorded such an enthusiastic reception that an overflow meeting had to be held. "Since the declaration of war my one theme has been to impress upon Ireland the duty of taking a part worthy of her history and her tradi-tions. The only one political hope I ventured to express—and I express it again here to day with all the fervour of my soul—is that when the war is over, with the common danger which all Irishmen of all creeds and all parties have faced together, the co-mingling of their blood upon the battlefield, and their death side by side like brothers in a foreign land, then the effect of that may be to utterly and completely and for ever obliterate the bitternesses and the divisions and the hatreds of the past, so that the new Constitution which we have won may be inaugurated in a country purified by sacrifice, and amongst a people united by the memory of a common suffering."

There is no true Irishman who will not say Amen to do so good a prayer. Since his great speech at the outbreak of the War the attitude of the great Irish leader has been consistently patriotic and statesmanlike. That speech thrilled Englishmen of all parties in and out of Parliament. His sustained and successful efforts ever since must go far to deepen the conviction that Home Rule for Ireland was a great act of Imperial statesmanship which has already justified itself, and demonstrated the unwisdom of purblind opposition to

the national aspirations of Ireland. "I do not think that any man will be found in this country to deny that Ireland is doing her duty. But, after all, we make no boast of it; it is nothing to be wondered at. It is in keeping with the history and traditions of our race. If Ireland had held back in this war, she would have belied her whole history. We Irishmen feel that to day

at last we have entered on terms of equality into the Empire, and we say we will defend the Empire with loyalty and devotion. For the first time in all the history of the British Empire we can feel in our very souls that in fighting for the Empire we are fighting for Ireland. My belief is that every Irish soldier who gives his life on the battlefields of Flanders dies for Ireland, for her liberty and her prosperity, as surely as any of the heroes and martyrs of our race in the past. Ah! it was a blessed day that the democracy of Britain trusted Ireland. That trust has done what force could never do. That trust has done what centuries of coercion failed to accomplish. It has bound the two nations together in unity of common interests and common rights and mon liberties, and it has given to us for a watchword for the future the old classic motto: Imperium of Libertas—Empire and Liberty." The prophets of evil in the future will find it hard to get a hearing, for instead of the spectre "D'smemberment of the Empire" materializing, the actualities of the war will have demonstrated that Home Rule has bound the two nations together in unity of common interests and common rights and common liberties ;" and will have

unto itself, the awakening of the deposition of a king. We have seen wanting signs to guide their feet in part how he exercised his power aright were they but prepared to -always, on the side of justice and profit by them. This era of petty right-to promote peace, in support persecution of the Papacy affords the of the weak and oppressed. Had the most signal proof of its absolute fit-Church been given the opportunity ness to be the final court of appeal to continue and perfect her work between the nations. In 1885 Ger. what might she not have accommany and Spain were about to go to plished ? But the Reformers, in one war over their respective jurisdicfatal hour, destroyed the harvest of tion in the Caroline Islands. Had they drawn the sword half Eprope centuries. Christian principles were nce more challenged, and Force would have been involved. To the again enthroned as the deciding surprise of everyone Bismarck, at the eleventh hour, proposed the Pope as factor. Quickly the seed sown by the Reformers ripened into the harvest. arbitrator. Spain accepted the proposal. The Pope was not appointed When the civil powers rejected the to be a mere mediator in the case. over lordship of the Pope they It was agreed that he should have thought their authority was secure as well as supreme, and that they authority, and that his decision should be final. Both sides sent on could rule for ever at will. But the people were not slow their documents and their pleas. learn from their masters. The Pope gave his decision on and they in turn rebelled against the October 22nd, 1885, one month after Bismarck's proposal had been first civil rulers. They did but put in practice against kings the principles monted. And his decision gave which the kings had supported in reentire satisfaction to both Spain and Germany. The Riforms, an Italian ligious life against the Popes. Authority was defied. The people anti-Catholic paper, said of the Papal verdict : "He reconciled the took the reins of government into their own hands, and a new era of historical rights on which Spain reliberty and prosperity was promised lied to affirm its sovereignty with to the world. How has the promise

the conventional right claimed by Germany to explain its occupation. been kept ? For more than three centuries the world, having thrown He saved the pride of the one, whilst he took account of the interests off the controlling power of Rome, of the other. He respected the has been having its own way. The past, and provided for the future." nations have paid the price of their rebellion, and we are paying it to-day. The Fanfulla, another Italian paper of the same kind, wrote : " It is a The nineteenth century, that boasted document sober, but rich in thoughts. era of enlightenment and advancement, has witnessed every nation of Few words, and many reasons deduced with convincing logic by a Europe deluged with the blood of its children. War succeeded war, and diplomacy not at all verbose or all were waged to secure a permacavilling. Ordinary diplomatists nent peace. But the treaty with would have lost themselves in a Blue which each war closed contained the book. Two pages were enough for the Pope." This is the last great seeds of the next, for which the powers used the time of peace to preinstance of Papal intervention for the sake of international peace. There pare. It could not be otherwise, for where the sword is the arbiter there have been lesser instances since then. In 1895 Leo XIII, settled a can rarely be a just decision. The dispute between the Republics of weaker side must inevitably submit ; Hayti and St. Domingo. In 1896 but right is not always on the side of the big battalions. The victor im-2,000 Italian prisoners were captured coses his own terms, in the by King Menelick. The Italian framing of which the dimengovernment spent millions to release them, and failed. The Pope intersions of the victory is the sole consideration. The vanquished fered and they were set free at once. accept the terms-uptil such time as As once before the pagan Attila she is ready to settle the score. The listened to the prayer of a Leo so now another Leo pleaded with the peace made at the Congress of Paris pagan Abyssinian monarch and did was used by France and Italy to pre-

pare for war against Austria. The not plead in vain. peace of Villafranca was used to prepare for the war of 1866. The peace

of Prague was but a prelude to the Franco Prussian war of 1870. The close of that war saw Germany start on the preparations for the world war of which we of to day are witnized as characteristic of Cardinal nesses. It could not be otherwise. It is as natural for nations as it is than in his attitude towards the for individuals to differ, and to dis-Turkish power in Europe during the pute about rights. But it is absurd to think that a question of right can Britain and France were banded to be settled by rifles and siege guns. Only a question of might can be settled in that way. The only way to decide a question of right is by arbitration. This is where the "Dark Ages" showed their superiority. They submitted their disputes to the highest court of arbitration, the car of the Prince of Peace, and

JUST AS THE Turk in our time has fattened upon the jealousies of rival European Powers, so, in the six teenth century it was the internal dissensions following upon the Lutheran upheaval that gave to him his opportunity. And it was the Catholic Church, in the person of hergreat Pontiff, St.Pius V., that stood in the breach almost alone, and saved Europe in spite of herself from complete subjugation. About the year 1565, the Ottoman armies were continving their course of victory : they had taken Cyprus, massacred as was and is their wont the nobility and clergy, were scourging the Gulf of Venice, and threaten ing the cities along its shore. The Saint upon the Papal Throne had found it impossible to move Europe. to its own defence. England and Germany, given over to Protestantism, seemed almost to regard the Turk as their friend and ally as against the Holy See, and France under the Bourbons was scarcely more favorably disposed. It was the Catholic Powers, Spain and Venice, that harkened to the Roman Pontiff, and their fleets, united with his, that at length and forever shattered the Turkish naval power in the great battle of Lepanto, and by that victory freed Europe as a whole from fear of

the Moslem voke.

IN THESE days of relaxing faith and, outside the Church, of countless novelties in doctrine, we cannot have too many expositions of the True Faith, whether as enlightening the world at large or as invigorating the faith of Catholics themselves. It is impossible to estimate the good that in the past has been accomplished by such books as Hay's "Sincere Christian," Wiseman's " Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church." or Cardinal Gibbons" "Faith of Our Fathers." These are but a few out of several score of manuels of instruction which might be named as having in their day and generation won many souls to God and made knowledge of the Faith the intimate possession of a great host who without them might still have believed but have had no capacity for imparting the pearl bevond price to others.

AMONG RECENT expositions of the Faith there is not one that we have seen which is better adapted to the exigencies of the age than the Jesuit Father Phelan's " The Straight Path." pub-THE CLARITY and prescience which lished by Longmans Greeen & Co., New York and London. Taking the n his spiritual and mental outlook is coming more and more to be recog-Four Marks of the Church as the basis of his thesis he expounds it in a manner which enlightens the reason, Newman was never better illustrated warms the emotions, and leaves no unpleasant impression to even the hostile reader. Controversy as such Crimean War. At that time Great has no part in it, for "controversy begether and took sides with Turkey gets bad temper more often than conn resisting Russia's attempt to viction." Comparisons between the Church and the other Christian bodobtain a footing on the Bosphorous. ies are made because the exigencies In other words, two Christian Powers, of the argument demand it. and. out of jealousy one of the other and more especially of a third in the where omitted, the reasoning in the person of the Muscovite, entered into author's judgment would be incom. an unholy compact to prolong the plete, and not lead to a definite conclusion. The manner of Father

APRIL 10. 1016

something of the charm of a persona reminiscence, and may help all to realize the large part The Catholic World has played in Catholic intellectual life for the past fifty years. But it is not alone, nor even chiefly in. tellectual activity as such that its spiritual-minded founder and first editor designed The Catholic World to promote amongst Catholics. His intention and his spirit are well interpreted by the present able editor when he savs :

" The measure of our true growth is not primarily numbers, or influence or external works. It is the spirit-ual life, the life within of every individual Catholic. It is the endeavor of every individual to live in perfect ith the teachings of our Holy Church, for she alone is the Guardia of the teachings of Christ. And that life must necessarily receive, both for the souls within, and those without the Church, its intelligent expression the Church, its intelligent expression. It was so from the beginning; it is so to day. The spiritual man is un-willing to have his highest faculty of reason remain idle in the service and love of God. Where there is no intelligent expression of the Faith that is in us, and of the works which that Faith produces—the Faith is marked by indifference and decline. The abiding burden and duty of every generation is to proclaim the glory and the merit of the truth of glory and the merit of the man en-Christ in every field of human en-deavor. That truth alone sounds deavor. That truth alone sounds life to its fullest depth, and explains the final worth of all human experience. Intellectualism is not spirit-uality : it may be its enemy and de Nevertheless, spirituality stroyer. Nevertheless, spirituality, unless directed by a thoroughly inunless directed by a thoroughly in-telligent understanding of the teach-ing of the Church, will rapidly be-come weak and emaciated, and de generate into emotionalism."

We should like to express our 480 instead of 835,209 actually re appreciation of the earnestness and ability which the present editor of corded." Dr. Brend comments

of births, the future of our nation is grave. While private judgment makes

each individual conscience a law

furnished a watchword for the future whose patriotic significance will appeal to all races and classes and creeds-Empire and Liberty.

> SOCIETY, THE PAPACY AND PEACE VI

All through the Middle Ages it was part and parcel of the public law of began Europe to look to the Papal authority with reverence, and that not from expediency or choice, but from a sense of duty. Religion governed all the relations of life, social, civil, and domestic ; and as the Pope was universally acknowledged as the true interpreter of the natural and the divine law, his teaching was accepted by the State, render their dreams a reality.

and was applied in everything, from the punishment of a criminal to the eyes to the light, there were not joice in his downfall.

ojourn in either war was altogether averted, or the treaty of peace was founded on the principles of justice, and not on the mere accident of victory. But there always was, as there is to day, men who ambitioned power and empire, and to such as these the thought of the curbing power of the Papacy was galling. The Lutheran Bosphorus. revolt gave them a chance to over-

throw it, and right gladly they took advantage of the opportunity. And so

it happened that although the Pope celebrated "Lectures on the History of was still the ambassador of the the Turks," placed in its true light Prince of Peace his hands were tied. the moral effect which the defeat of

All this time whilst the nations of Europe were striving with might and main to annihilate each other whilst the people were groaning under the burden of taxes ; whils! the wealth of unborn generations was being mortgaged for the maintenance of enormous armaments. the talk has always been of peace. It is proverbial that men have least of what they talk most, and so the

In this Newman predicted truly. nations prated of peace when their "Young Turkey" has in our day made every thought was of war. Societies were organized, and conferences the pretence of conforming to civilized held, but nothing was effected, for certain distinctive barriers has they attempted to build without the sought to put off his evil day. But foundation. There was one voice

the world has not been deceived as that could have been heard above to his real intentions and the "subject the babel of contending interests populations" have at length freed one power that could have made itself felt, and exacted obedience, but themselves from his hated rule. that voice and that power they Little by little Turkish power in Europe has declined, and at last studiously ignored. In fact the Russia, in alliance with her quondam while they pretended to work for foes is preparing to deal the death peace they circumscribed more and more the one agency that could stroke. Unless all signs fail, the

hour of the Turk's doom has come. And yet, the while they shut their and Europe and the world will re-

urope of what Newman Phelan's treatment of the subject termed "an infamous power, the enemy of God and man." This was may be inferred from his chapter the real though not the ostensible issue of the war and the victory of the allies in the event had but the effect of extending for another half century at least the term of Turkish domination on the European side of the

NEWMAN took what was at that time the unpopular side, and in his

COLUMBA

NOTES AND COMMENTS

headings, as, for example : "The True Church Must be One ;" " The Catholic Church is One :" " No Other Church is One;" and so on with the other attributes of Holiness, Catholicity, and Apostolicity. We unhesitatingly recommend this book as being peculiarly adapted to presentday requirements.

ANOTHER JESUIT writer, Rev. Robert Kane, is responsible for a volume of discourses from the same publishers (Longmans) under the Russia would have in perpetuating title "From Fetters to Freedom," the Moslem scourge. "Many things are possible," he said, "one is inconwhich deals with the trials and triumphs of the Faith in Ireland. ceivable-that the Turks should, as Father Kane, who, though blind, is an existing nation, accept of modern among the most indefatigable of civilization; and in default of it, that Ireland's missionaries, enjoys also they should be able to stand their the reputation of being among the ground amid the encroachments of first of her orators and is much in Russia, the interested and contemptdemand as a preacher upon special nous patronage of Europe, and the and noted occasions. The twentyhatred of their subject populations," two addresses making up this volume were all so delivered, and are now. as he tells us, assembled and pubusages, and by the demolition of lished in fulfilment of a wish expressed by a former Superior, now deceased, and endorsed and emphasized by the present Provincial. They are broadly illustrative of the emerging of Catholic Ireland from the serfdom of the Penal Laws into civil and religious liberty and their perusal cannot fail to inspire the heart of the reader whether of Irish or other extraction."

> ONE OF the most noted of these addresses is that delivered at the dedication of a new church at Old-