

THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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PROTESTANT ILLUSIONS

As to the Relations of the Church

To the Bible—The Remarkable Uses Protestants Commentators Have Put the Sacred Writings to.

As soon as the Reformers took possession of the Bible after it had been preserved by the Church from Pagan, Infidel, Goth and Hun, for fifteen centuries, they immediately set it up as a fetish to be worshipped, and as a rival to the Church that had preserved it. They also established a rule that it should be privately interpreted. Catholics, however, were denied this privilege, as they could not interpret the right way. For instance, at the words—"Hear the Church," they understood it to mean "one Church" and not three hundred and seventy. Catholic preference for Genesis was not in consequence with the true reform accession principle. Private interpretation was to take the place of infallibility and included the power to prophesy. It is curious to study at this day the Reform prophecies regarding anti-Christ. Braunbom, the Papiist anti-Christ was born in the year 36, and that he grew to his full size in 376, that he began to prophesy in 1086, and he would die in 1741, and that the world would end in 1711. Sebastian Francis affirmed that anti-Christ appeared immediately after the Apostles. The Protestant Church of Transylvania published that anti-Christ first appeared A.D. 290. Melancthon held that Pope Zozimus in 420 was the first anti-Christ. (In locis postremis edit.) Beza maintained that the pope St. Leo, A.D. 440, was the anti-Christ. (In Confess. Generis.) Bishop Newton fixed on Constantine 727 for the appearance of the Pope anti-Christ. Rev. Henry Keil held that the anti-Christian power was fully established in 787. Fox held that

ANTI-CHRIST HAD APPEARED IN 1300. John Fox foretold that the death of the Papiist anti-Christ would happen in 1566, and Joseph Mede fixed the time at 1648. The Calvinist minister, Jurieu, fixed 1690 as the time, but found a pretext to lengthen the term to 1710. Whiston discovered that the freedom of the press was granted in 1714, and he found he would return and again fixed on the year 1725. Rev. Mr. Daubeny having seen Pope Pius VI, a prisoner and Rome in the hands of French atheists, wrote: "The Fall of Papi Rome," in which he exclaimed: "Anti-Christ is no more." History shows that the Reformers never wrought a miracle and the above testify many proofs that they had no true prophet. The Pope still lives. Macaulay wrote: "The Papiist remains not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit which she confronted the number of her children is greater than in any former age." Rev. Dr. Traimie, in a sermon delivered on an anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, admits that Popery still lives, "although in the attempt to destroy it, there had been expended enough ink, enough voice, enough treasure, enough money, enough ecclesiastical thunder to have turned the Vatican into a reformed Dutch church, but somehow there has been a great waste of effort." It is a little singular that these reform prophecies

to any extent like other reform falsehoods. Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, a Protestant clergyman, said in a sermon published in the Brooklyn Times—"The duty of considering the question required me to stand before shelves filled with volumes of anti-Papi literature. The characters of much of that literature is a shame and scandal to the cause in which it is uttered. It is full of evil and uncharitable talk against Romanists and their clergy, and deformed with bad temper and bad logic and reckless assertion." The reverend gentleman, in a few sentences further, designated a certain class of writers against the Catholic religion as the "murderous crew of anti-Popery mongers, who make a trade of prejudice and of the passions of the American public, feeding them with vituperation and invective." This describes the Protestant ministers' library, as that of the Young Men's Christian unions and associations. Thus we find Protestantism claiming and boasting of the freest liberty of examination, shutting out from its domain the literature of sixteen centuries and which alone furnishes the connecting history between itself and early Christianity. Protestantism, too, the rule of private interpretation, it denies to the whole Catholic people the right to interpret according to their belief, although that Catholic people had held this belief for seven centuries before the existence of Protestantism, and further had imported the Christian into these reformed lands one thousand years before reform was born. In the case of England the Church

CONVERTED THREE SUCCESSIVE RACES the Saxons, the Danes and the Normans. Cobbe, the English Protestant historian, tells us: "The history of the Church in England down to the time of the Reformation (and since), a mere look at it, a bare sketch of the principal facts, will show how false, how unjust, how ungrateful those who have been who have vilified the Catholic Church, its Popes its monks and its priests." The massacre of St. Bartholomew was used with malicious intent to blacken the Church, although innocent. This incident has formed the chosen topic in reform histories, religious essays, sermons, editorial invectives and canting novels for three centuries. Dr. Dolinger made the remark that history has been systematically falsified in order to prove the necessity of a separation from the Church Catholic. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day took place on that festival, August 25, 1572, in Paris and other cities of France, by which French Protestants of the Huguenot sect were destroyed on orders of King Charles IX. In this bloody tragedy a great crime was committed, which is frankly admitted by all Catholic historians. This crime has been continuously charged to the Catholic Church, whereas it is well known that it was a royal act, instigated by the Queen mother, Catherine de Medici, who had no zeal for religion. After the closest investigation it was found that not a single priest or bishop was implicated in it. The admission of Pope Gregory XIII in causing a Te Deum to be sung on the occasion has been made the pretext for the most cruel slander of the Church. The Pope had known of the distracted condition of France, and on receiving a hurried message that

A MURDEROUS ATTEMPT on the lives of the royal family had been frustrated, he sang a Te Deum with the best inten-

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A Great Prince of the Church

Passes Away—A Sketch of the Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Man.

The death of Cardinal Newman removes from the Sacred College and the Church in England one of the greatest and most remarkable ecclesiastics of modern times. He was remarkable both on account of his great intellectual gifts and on account of the vicissitudes of his long and eventful career. During the best part of three score years he has been at all times a notable factor in the history of the religious movement of the age. As theologian, dialectician, philosopher, historian, critic, poet and preacher, he has made a great and enduring mark. Skilful in controversy, earnest in all matters of belief, pure and high-minded in every action of his life, sincere when the world, with all the capriciousness of the *divina theologia*, deemed him insincere, he has filled with a noble record the long chapter of his fourscore years.

HIS EARLY DAYS. John Henry Newman was born in London in the year 1801. His younger brother, Francis, and his sister, Catherine, were also born in London and Toulouse became also places of asylum. Three powerful governors refused to obey the orders of the King. (See Lippincott's Encyclopedia.) The city of Nismes, where Catholics had been twice

IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To St. Anne de Beaupre.

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church have completed their arrangements for the annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, which will take place by the steamer Three Rivers, Saturday, August 23rd, leaving the Richelieu wharf at 4 p.m. sharp. The pilgrims are requested to procure their tickets before the day of the pilgrimage in order to avoid possible disappointment, as the number is positively limited, and they are also reminded that no confessions will be heard on the boat.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Man Pushes his Wife over the Cliffs at Niagara Falls.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A despatch to the Herald from Niagara Falls, Ont., says one of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated in this locality came to light here yesterday. J. C. Hanson, chief of the day of the pilgrimage in order to avoid possible disappointment, as the number is positively limited, and they are also reminded that no confessions will be heard on the boat.

At recent mass meeting at St. John's Nfld., an enthusiastic reception was given to the people's delegates Messrs. Bowers, Green, Morrison, Scott, Morins and Sir James Winter, who spoke in the above order. A resolution was presented by Hon. Moses Monroe, and seconded by John O'Reilly, declaring that nothing will satisfy Newfoundland, except that total extinguishment of the French claims. It was unanimously adopted. An important letter from Bishop Power was read indicating the movement and it elicited great enthusiasm.

PREPARING FOR A WATERLOO.

An Unlucky Comparison Made Between Napoleon and Mercier.

The *Courier World* having compared Premier Mercier to the first Napoleon, the similarity is further developed in *La Minerve*. In the first place, the image of the great Bonaparte was seen in every cottage in France, while that of Mr. Mercier is imposed even upon the poor settlers whom the Premier delivered over to the mercy of the lumbermen. Secondly, Napoleon laughed at all his political enemies. He was to save the republic and destroyed it; instead, Mr. Mercier is likewise all things to all men. He began by declaring that he would die with the folds of the Conservative flag around him, yet he soon attempted to tear it in pieces. He has been in turn Conservative, Rouge, Nationalist, Independent, Opportunist, Coalitionist and Nationalist again. He was, and will be in fact, anything that you like, providing he can hold on to power. Napoleon knew himself how to pay court to the clergy in order to gain his end, having learned that the altar was the best support of the throne. He wished to be crowned by the Pope, but when his Holiness went against him he will be crowned by the Emperor. He was during two years in his palace at Fontainebleau Mr. Mercier flattered the Jesuits, a powerful corporation who do not deny him their gratitude, yet at the same time he insults his eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, who would not lend himself to the premier's schemes. His oratorical, the Bishop of Three Rivers, comments upon Liberalism, and in order to punish this unrelenting organ of the little potentate announces that no minister will be accused before the Papi authorities at Rome—a reign of terror, as it were, all along the line. Napoleon said that in order to make war three things were necessary: first, money; second, money; third, money; and Mr. Mercier is absolutely of the same mind. Napoleon practised the art of concentration upon his enemies on a large scale, and so does Mr. Mercier. At one stroke he bought Starnes and Champagnes, making the first President of the Legislative Council, and the second a judge. To Senator Thibeau-deau, who said that Mercier's government was the den of the forty thieves, he gave the place of sheriff of Montreal. Gouffion was softened by cases won in advance, Robidoux and Doper by politics, and Beaudry by public writing. Lastly, Napoleon made his brothers kings and although Mr. Mercier has no crowns as his disposal, he has appointed his brother king of the court house. From the sublime to the ridiculous, concludes *La Minerve*, such is the most faithful resemblance between Napoleon Bonaparte and Honore Mercier.

DEATH OF JUDGE O'REILLY.

HAMILTON, Ont., August 12.—Judge Miles O'Reilly died at his residence, Catherine street south, at an early hour Saturday morning. He was the oldest Queen's counsel, with the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald, and was the oldest judge in the Dominion. He was elevated to the Bench in 1832 as judge of the Gore district. He had a commission of Colonel of Militia, and has been Master of Chancery for 19 years. Of Mr. O'Reilly's grandeur were E. L. T. and H. W. born in Stamford in 1806, and was Hamilton's oldest inhabitant having lived her for the past 60 years. He was confined to his bed three weeks ago, and succumbed to old age as he had no specific disease. He married the daughter of the late James Racey, Major or ex-Mayor O'Reilly, master of the Supreme court, of Hamilton, is his son, and Mrs. S. E. Gregory, of this city, is his daughter.

A PRISON REVOLT.

BOSTON, August 7.—For some time trouble has been brewing at the Charleston state prison owing to the objection of the inmates to the Bertillon system of measurement. This afternoon the convicts in the harness shop, numbering over 100, refused to obey orders and all at once set up a terrific yell and missiles of every description were sent flying in all directions, the windows on the north and west side being demolished. Then they dashed forth into the yard and rushed for the walls. The warden began firing and other prison officials were quickly at hand and with drawn revolvers soon massed the gang in groups. After a hard fight, in which clubs were freely used and many convicts' heads were badly crushed, about fifty city police arrived and the convicts were finally locked up in their cells. It is feared several convicts escaped. The sting is said to have been instigated by "Chicken" Walsh, one of the most desperate members of the old Albany street gang.

THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.



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pure Theism in fact, the mind of the other was gradually schooled to the opposite pole of Faith. How the result came about in the case of the more celebrated of the two may be read in that remarkable work "The Apologia" an autobiography in which the Cardinal unveils his life, his opinions, the influences which had operated upon him, and the changes he had undergone, with a candour that has caused it to be compared to the "Confessions" of St. Augustine. During the early part of his childhood Newman lived with his father in Bloomsbury Square. It is not a little remarkable that one of his early playmates should have been Benjamin Disraeli. According to one writer "on most Saturday afternoons in the last year of the first decade of the present century, two boys, aged respectively nine and five, might have been seen playing in the gardens of Bloomsbury Square, London. The boys, both natives of the Square, offered the most complete contrast to each other in appearance. The younger, whose head was profuse with long, black, glossy ringlets, was of a fine Jewish type of beauty and full of life and activity. The other was grave in demeanor, and wore his hair close cut, and walked 'old fashioned.' He was of pure English race and Puritan family. The names of these children denoted these differences as much as their appearance. The one was Benjamin Disraeli, the other John Newman." Both of these lads had a great future before them; one becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the other a Roman Cardinal. The deceased first went to a private school and thence to Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1820, and was soon after elected to a fellowship of Oriel. The influences under which he was thus brought were of the most intellectual kind. Newman's academical career assumed at once, both on account of his splendid gifts, as well as through the associations of Oriel, the promise of conspicuous brilliancy. University tradition tells of his wide scholarship, his retentive memory and his clear methodical intellect. In 1824 he took orders and was appointed to a curacy in Oxford. His first sermon was preached from the text "Man goeth forth unto his work and his labour until the evening" and it was not perhaps an altogether undesigned coincidence that the last sermon he preached at St. Mary's before resigning from the Anglican ministry, should have been from the same text. His style was wonderfully lucid, his language coloured with the rich glows of a picturesque imagination. Of action and dramatic effect he had

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, laid the corner-stone of a new church at Aghrim on July 23. A great stimulus was given to the erection of the church by the very large contributions of Archbishop Walsh and the venerable pastor, the Rev. John O'Brien. A silver trowel suitably inscribed was presented to the Archbishop by Father O'Brien. An address was read to Archbishop Walsh, to which he suitably responded. Before the meeting adjourned over £200 were subscribed.

THE TENANTS ON THE BRABAZON ESTATE, ROSSCOMMON.

Another great Dublin firm is being converted into a limited liability company, that of Messrs. Edward and John Bark, of Dublin, Liverpool, New York, Melbourne, and Sydney, who are the greatest shippers of Guinness stout in the world, and whose books are certified to show an average profit for the past five years exceeding £30,000 per annum. The capital is to be £500,000, of which only the 6 per cent. preference shares, amounting to £500,000, are offered to the public at par, the ordinary shares, amounting to £500,000, going to the vendors in part payment.

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EVERY JUDGE O'BRIEN, WHO HATES THE PEOPLE WITH THE HATED OF A RANGING, HAS BEEN COMPELLED BY IRRESISTIBLE ARGUMENTS OF SERGEANT HEMPHILL AND MR. REDMOND TO UPHOLD THE MONSTRIOUS DECISION OF COUNTY COURT JUDGE DARLEY.

Under which an infant in arms were arrested for conspiring to shelter the evicted on the Cloonagore estate, and the sheriff was commanded to pull down the huts in which the exterminator's victims were housed when their village had been burned by the emergency men and police.—United Ireland.

A RAGGED BURT UNDER WATERFORD HARBOUR.

A small burt under Waterford harbor July 23 when the fishing smacks had made for Dunmore East two boats were missing—a yawl belonging to a man named Fleming and another belonging to William Power. Power's boat arrived some time after, and the owner stated that Fleming's vessel went down after the equal. Mr. Power then asserted for the spot, and succeeded in saving James Fitzgerald and Martin Farrell. The other member of the crew—Fleming—had disappeared. The men had scarcely reached the shore when Farrell fell dead. Mr. Power was commended for his conduct on the occasion in rescuing the men.

LORD MASSERENS HAS DISPENSED WITH THE SERVICES OF DUDGEON AND EMERSON, EMERGENCY SOLICITORS.

When Lord Masserens got rid of Mr. Wynne as his agent, preparatory to his declaration of war against his tenants, he handed over the management of his estates to the above named emergency solicitors, giving them full leave and liberty to clear out such tenants as should refuse to pay the exorbitant rent demanded by him. How well they succeeded in the devil's work of extermination is a matter of notoriety. But the process paid the Solicitors better than it did the landlord, and they have accordingly been "bounced," as expensive and, indeed, useless luxuries.

THE DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR HAS SUFFERED WITHIN THE LAST FEW MONTHS A SERIOUS LOSS IN THE DEATH OF THREE OF ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED PRIESTS.

In May, at Glenavy, the last tribute of respect were paid to the Rev. George Pyle. Last month, Father McConvey, pastor of Newtownards, was called to his reward. The death is now announced of the Rev. Edward Kelly, P.F., Lisburn, who died on July 15 at the parochial residence. Father Kelly was a native of Dublin, and was born in October, 1820. He obtained his B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1844, and was shortly after made Professor of Classics and Mathematics in St. Malachy's College. Here he continued to teach for nearly fifteen years, winning the admiration of his brother priests and the loving confidence of the students. Father Kelly held the office of Diocesan Examiner in St. Malachy's College till his death. Many men who subsequently gained distinction in Church and State were pupils under Father Kelly, among others Bishop McAlister and the ex-Archbishop-General of England, Sir Charles Russell. On January 6, 1859, Father Kelly was promoted to the parish of Lisburn, where he did great service. His death is generally lamented.

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