VOLUME XXIV.

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London, Saturday, March 8, 1902.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Emperor of Germany advocates the union of all the German sects into one Church. Just where the bond of union would come in is difficult to see. There used to be a notion that the Bible could serve the purpose, but that was before the days of the Higher Critics. Though the scheme shows a tendency to unity, it is not more feasible than that of Dr. Arnold, who proposed that all sects should be united with the Church of England on the principle of retaining all their distinctive errors and absurdities. This is one kind of unity, but not that which favors

THE EMPEROR'S VERDICT.

It must be distressing to the followers of Mrs. Eddy to learn that Emperor William has ordered that Spiritualists, Faith Healers, and Christian Scientists be rigidly excluded from the court. One suit. would imagine that the educated German, after having been closeted with more applicable to Presbyteria s Kant and Fichte, could stand anything. than to any other sectaries, not that He can understand that the Ego is the Ego: and the Ego is not until it has boast of a long line of distinguished affirmed itself, but the Emperor does not care to subject any intellect of his equipped colleges. In fact the care court to the shock of Christian Science | they have bestowed on education has

TIME AND ETERNITY.

so that we may see. How blind we out by their great divines. When, are—groping after this and that—the however, they begin to do some indebells of the fool-the applause of the pendent thinking, and the revision of crowd, a little dross as if it were the the Confession may accelerate the end of existence. To a great many of mental operation, they will turn their us the awful truths of human destiny, attention to Rome and see if it can give world akin.

Patriotism as understood by the anthat have purged men and women like their faltering feet a surer ground than ourselves of weakness and made them the dictum of fallible men. heroes in God's service, are not realized as they should be. We believe them, but we should take the telescope of faith and see them. And the moment that we do so, and understand that upon this fleeting moment called life depends an eternity we have made a good start in our spiritual education.

THE FAITH IN GERMANY.

ours, but God's, and that to us belongs | homes and conventicles are the proper the right to defend and protect it. It places for pious deliverances, we may is prompt to resent any calumny that be induced to meet our fellow-citizens may dishonor it, and, however the on platform-in short, in any place the Kingdom. Among the resolutions was a message of confidence in and encouragement to Austrian Catholics:

Empire assembled at Ulm appeal to their German brethren in Austria. Reject with scorn the attempt to tear you away from the faith of your fathers. Hold fast to the One, Holy, Roman Catholic Church, which has carried the gospel to all nations. In the struggle forced upon you let your banner be the Cross: your war cry, Faithful to Rome."

THE CORONATION OATH.

We are glad to notice that public protests against the Coronation Oath are being made throughout the Dominion. Catholics and Protestants agree that it is a folly and a crime. It is insulting to the king as well as to Catholics. We believe the sovereign loathes the offensive Declaration, but to oblige him to utter it is to put a gentleman in a very ungentlemanly position. We nope we may have occasion to refer to Edward VII. as being "kind as a king upon his coronation day," but we doubt Meantime, Rev. Dr. Fallon, to whom belongs the credit of having brought the question before the Canadian public, ought to feel gratified.

INFANT DAMNATION.

Commenting on Dr. Roberts, the Secretary of the Presbyterian creed Revision committee, who denied that American Presbyterians ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation, the Springfield Republican says that it is curiously in line with Wendell Phillip's observation. "The opponents of any

The Catholic Record. such good authority that the Presby- good. During the past century there terians in this country have never taught infant damnation, but it is not necessary to quarrel with wise theelogians who can execute such a masterly

But be that as it may, the revisors have, in trying to get rid of the gloom and darkness of Calvinism, shown a spirit which is all the more commendable when one remembers that Presbyterians are proverbially hard-headed and disinclined to change. We are not, however, gifted, as some of our brethren, with the far-seeing eye which sees the fabric of Presbyterianism toppling to ruin because of the creed revision. But it is the thin end of the wedge. Once let one stone of their creed foundation be rejected, and thinking men the speaking of the same thing and the may begin to question the soundness of the others. And this is to be desired. For the average man Catholicity is so hemmed in by the influences of environment, by traditional prejudice and oftimes by hatred that investigation in matters beyond the boundaries of his particular creed is either distasteful to him or regarded as a time-wasting pur-

And we believe that our words are they are unintellectual, for they can preachers and scholars and splendidly been one of their greatest supports. But they are averse to a consideration of Catholic claims, and nearly all their Now is the time to get our eyes cured work has been done on the lines traced

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN. If there is one thing more than another that pleases us it is to see our young men taking part in movements which concern the welfare of the community. Various circumstances have contrived to keep us very quiet, but these are fast disappearing. And if we can convince our ministerial friends German devotion to the Church is that a public gathering is not necessarvirile. It recognizes that faith is not lily a prayer meeting, and that their to stand by it. Some time ago there are under discussion. We do not say was a Catholic Congress at Ulm for the we are going to do very much; but our purpose of protesting against the school- presence will indicate that we are teachers who sought to deprive the aware of our responsibilities, both as clergy of the right to inspect and super- citizens and Catholics-as citizens, to vise Catholic schools. The Congress contribute our quota to the comwas a magnificent success, being at- mon good; and as Catholics to see as

Catholics - not the careless nor the "Catholic citizens of the German ones who juggle with the truths of the ultimate unity in which a man could their religion for the commendation find and feel himself; hence their aims which they rarely if ever receive from those without the fold. They think they regard for "strong haters," but none for the man who aspires to be liberal and Catholic at the same time. The young man, however, who is proud of his faith and shows this pride by obeying its teachings is always respected. He stands for something. His views will be accorded a hearing, and he will be ever an example and rebuke to his craven brethren and mayhap a messenger of good tidings to

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Last week Pope Leo XIII. began the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. The years of his reign have certainly been years filled with honor, and even from star and the grain of sand at our feet, a worldly point of view, filled with suc-cess. Shortly after his accession to the Papal throne he began the battle fell. Later on Leo gave forth his great decision on the Knights of Labor, and followed up that decision with his epochmaking letter on the condition of Labor. Then came his wise for larger sympathy and love. No pression of Africa, the Caroline Islands dispute, and, finally, his efforts toward the establish-

selves a position in the temple of fame, from which they will never be dislodged. And among those men there is none who occupies a higher position, none whose name will be more deeply impressed on the hearts of those coming after than will be the name of Pope Leo XIII.—New World.

A HIGHER PATRICTISM

E (quent Appeal for Humanity, Justice nd Right by a Distinguished Pre-

DING, BISHOP OF PEORIA. There is a higher love than love of conntry—the love of truth, the love of justice, the love of righteousness, and he alone is a patriot who is willing to suffer obloquy and the loss of money and to find a remedy for what and friends than betray the cause of haps or evils may befall them. truth, justice and righteousness, for only by being faithful to this can be

rightly serve his country.

Moral causes govern the standing and falling of States as of individuals and conquering armies move forward in vain; in vain the fleeting fabric of trade is spread if a moral taint within slowly molder all. The national life is slowly moider all. The national life is at fault if it be not in harmony with the eternal principles on which all right human life rests. The greatest and the noblest men when they meet rise into regions where all merely national disctions are forgotten and transcended. In studying the works of a philosopher, poet or a man of science, we give even and lived in, so eager are we to learn the truth and beauty he reveals-truth and beauty which are of no country, which are wide and all-embracing as the universe. In the presense of heroic virtue, also, the national limitations disappear, that the Godlike man who belongs to all countries and ages may stand forth in his proper light.

A man supremely endowed narrows his mind when he is less than universal-ly human. What he says and does should make laws for all—those diviner laws which have their sanction in the common sense which makes the whole

cients is but a partial virtue. When it is most intense, it is most narrow and intolerant. In Jerusalem, in Athens, n Rome, the city was the fatherland. to was the thought of Zion and of "Silva's brook that flowed fast by the oracle of God," of Acropolis with its marvelous setting in the midst of the Attic plain, of the world-mother looking from her Seven Hills on the Tiber's tawny wave that made the exiles waste away with repinings for home and their passionate devotion devotion to their country was rarely separable from a hatred of the foreign nature. Whoever was not a citizen was an enemy and a slave. The captive foe was treated with pitiless cruelty and the slave had no rights. We are separated from these ancient patriots less by the long lapse of time which has intervened than by the difference of spirit in which we look political atmosphere may lower, ready where schemes for the common good upon and love our country. For us humanity more sacred than nationality. To lead a man's life one must live for someone or for something other than himself. As we can see ourselves only in what is in others, so we can find and love ourselves only in what is other

than ourselves.

To escape from the stained condition

Now for the ancients, the State wa and sympathies were partial and narrow. Their patriotism was more in tense, but it was less rational, less do, but the smile is from the teeth out- moral, and, therefore less enduring word. Most of us have some kind of and less beneficent than ours. It was not possible for them to identify themselves with the race, to recognize that all men are made of one blood, and that whenever one suffers injustice wrong is done to all. But for us nationality ceased to be the limit of individual sympathy, and the oppression of peoples, h) wever remote, often affects us as though we ourselves had been injured, while noble words and heroic deeds wherever spoken or done, fill us with enthusiasm and gratitude.

Many causes, of which the Christian religion is the deepest and most farreaching, have led to the wider views and more generous appreciativeness of modern men. In looking to the Heavenly Father they are drawn together and held by ties, consecrated by Faith and approved by reason. Science and approved by reason. Science which deals with laws that are universtar and the grain of sand at our feet, on the race as on individuals, promotes this Catholicity of feeling and of inter-est. Our machinery, too, in bringing the ends of the world together, faciliwith Bismarck that became famous all the ends of the world together, facili-over the world under the name of the tates the intercourse of the peoples of Kultur-Kampf. In that struggle the Pope won, and ultimately Bismarck fell. Later on Leo gave forth his great The commercial interdependence of Labor. Then came his wise for larger sympathy and love. No policy towards the French democracy, the efforts in behalf of the supthe slave trade in which it originates. The questions of education, of labor, of the rights of women rouse attention and discussion in every civilized country. A new discovery and invention is at once "begin by denouncing it as folly; then they charge that it is contrary to the Bible; and finally they claim that they have never opposed it at all." It will surprise some people to learn on will surprise some people to learn on some people to lea

tendency of the modern age more than any other country. Here the national feeling is larger and more hospitable than anywhere else; here men of all tongues and races more easily find themselves at home than anywhere else. No other country is so attractive, no other affords in such fullness opportunity for self-activity in every sphere of endeavor, no other insures such com-

plete civil and religious liberty. where else is there so much freedom from abuses, which because they are invetrate seem to be sacred; nowhere else is there so much good-will, so much general intelligence, such san-guine faith in the ability of an enlightened and religious people, who govern themselves, to overcome all obstacles, and to find a remedy for whatever mis-

possibly, men feel that there is a higher love than the love of country, that the citizen can serve his country rightly only when he holds himself in vital communion with the eternal principles on which human life rests and by which it is nourished. The American's loyalty to his country is, first of all, loyalty to truth, to justice, to humanity. He feels that its institutions can be enduring only when they are founded on religion and morality He is less inspired by the fortune of the Republic, its material advantages and possibilities than by its spiritual significance and destiny. He is indeed, filled with a sense of gladness when he beholds its stretch from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf when he sees the northern salute the southern palm as a w-citizen, when he looks on its fellow-citizen, when prairies teeming with harvests sufficient to feed the world, on its moun-tains and plains filled with silver and gold, with iron and copper, with coal and oil. But he is less impressed with this geographical and material greatness and splendor than by the intellectual and moral conditions which America presents. Nature is fruitful in vain where man is contemptible.

occupant who is a beggar in mind and spirit. To no purpose is the country great if the men are small. Life is more than life's circumstances, man

The American patriot then more than others seeks ground for his love of country chiefly in the world of man's higher being. For him freedom, knowledge, truth, justice, good-will, humanity are the essential needs, and it is a little thing that America offers facilities for satisfying the physical and material wants if here the soul is starved. Democracy itself is, not an end, but a means. The end is a nobler, wiser, stronger, more beneficent kind of man and woman. How shall such men and women be formed except by opportunity opportunity for all of worship, of education, of culture, of work that strengthens and purifies, while it creates material comfort and independence. If a nobler race is to spring forth in this New World, all the influences that are active and potent in the national life must conspire to form public opinion, by which, in the end, we are all ruleda public opinion which shall be favorable to pure religion, to the best educa-

tion and to sound morality.

The better kind, however, otherwise

PATH OF THE PASSION. The Crimson Thread in the Purple Field of Lent.

Lenten season there passes a crimson thread that indicates the path of the Passion and leads to the Holy Sepulchre, rasson and reads to the Holy Septicifie, at once the scene of utter humiliation unto seeming failure and of glorious victory ending in the triumphant resurrection. Every Friday of the ht weeks from Septuagesima Palm Sunday is set aside for he commemoration of some of the marks the Passion. The series of feasts esignated in the Roman Missal s occurring on these Fridays onsecrated to the sufferings of our Lord differ somewhat from that of our ocal directories. This difference arises m the fact that the Fathers of the second Baltimore Council petitioned the Holy See for a change in order of Lenten season proper, instead of begin-

This custom was in harmony with the opular devotion already in existence among the faithful, the custom of preaching or the Passion or making the Way of the Cross on Fridays during the deriod between Ash Wednesday and Holy Saturday having been introduced y the early missionaries, who took coasion to utilize the elements of religious sentiment fostered by old national and popular traditions.—H. J. H.,

At the present moment America, if simple truth may be uttered without THE SITE OF THE LATIN CROSS.

BY W. J. CARROLL.

(The Catholic Cathedral of St. John's Newfoundland, is built in the form of Latin Cross.)

'Not chaos-like together crushed and bruised, But as the world narmoniously confused, Where order in variety we see. But, where all things differ, all agree."

This is how it must have appeared to the great Dr. Fleming just a decade over a half century ago, as he stood on Signal Hill, on a bright summer day, amidst granite boulders innumerable, strewn about the hill-side, some of which were probably deposited in the remote glacial period, others more recently quarried by the military authorities for the purpose of clearing a roadities for the purpose of clearing a road-way to the upper barracks, for the building of the batteries on the hill overlooking the Bay, and on the other points commanding the narrows and harbor of St. John's. He was taking a birds-eye view of the town, and mentally locating a site for a church he intended building. The town presented a very different appearance sixty years. a very different appearance sixty years ago from what it does to-day. The residential portion consisted of very small houses, lining the water's edge, on each side of the "Lower Path" or Water street, with very few buildings scattered here and there along the "Middle Path" or Middle street. Fish flakes were numerous and extended from "Maggotty Cove" to Riverhead, in many cases going back from the water as far as the Middle street. The time was not long since the younger people picked partridge berries where Cochrane and Prescott streets are now, and when marsh berries were plentiful on the sites of the Colonial Railding and when marsh berries were plentiful on the sites of the Colonial Building and Government House. There was a road running from Fort Townshend to Fort William, from an early date, it having William, from an early date, it having been made by the military sometime in few houses were built along here, except an odd one on General Skerret's, Bryan's Cockburn's,

been made by the military sometime in the early part of this century, but very the fervent Catholic." Stripling's, Winter's, and Williams's planations, which embraced nearly all the land between Military Road, its full length, and Duckworth Street.

Annual Property of the Control of the Mark Control of the Away up where the Cathedral now stands was, "over the barrens," "out in the woods," and was nearly as far from town in that day as the "Three-Pond Barrens" are in ours. At that time all the land on the "Barrens" belonged to the Ordennes Department. longed to the Ordnance Department, and the site of the Cathedral was used for a wood-yard for the barracks. It was away out of town; 'twas almost inaccessible in winter time; it was in the possible in winter time; it was in the possession of the military authorities, who were not disposed to relinquish their claim, and, in fact, there were a thousand and one objections raised by the wise-acres of that day; still, as his eye fondly rested on the site, with the prevision of a seer, with the zeal of an Apostle, and with that indomitable energy which was his chief characteristic, he decided to raise here a temple to the Living God that would be a tic, he decided to raise here a temple to the Living God that would be a monument to the permanency of Catholicism in Newfoundland (though Catholic Emancipation was only five years ago granted in Britain, and it was still when we remember "that in less than the complete the com a disputed question, if it existed at all in Newfoundland), and to plant firmly the Sign of Salvation, where it would be a source of consolation "to the people of these lands" for generations when we remember that in less than two days the whole foundations were excavated, containing 79,200 cubic feet or 8,800 cubic yards." And again, when speaking of the hauling of the stone, he tells how women and children, yet unborn. With a man of his temperament to decide was to act. He im-The better kind, however, otherwise they may disagree, must unite and support one another in ceaseless efforts to create such a public opinion. They must not merely lead loyal, brave, chaste and helpful lives, but they must so live that the atmosphere in which they move shall receive from them a magnetic quality—the power to stimulate all who breathe it to nobler thoughts and loves; to a deeper and more tender solicitude for the rights are they may disagree, must unite and support one another in ceaseless efforts to create such a public opinion. They mediately set to work to procure the mediately thoughts and loves; to a deeper and more tender solicitude for the rights and needs of all men, of women and children, of the sick and forsaken, of the criminal and captive.

In 1834 he conceived the idea of builty from the foundations. Some of the older folk after four years of soul-trying worry and for he foundations. Some of the older folk after four years of soul-trying worry and form out his own houselold;" calumniated out his own houselold;" calumniated at home and abroad; his most generous and benevolent motives misconstrued; and the basest calumnies that malice and envy could suggest were made the subject of "secret allidavits," and were St. George's Pond. In referring to the All through the purple field of the sent to Rome, to London, to Ireland, incident, the Bishop himself says and to anywhere and everywhere that "I observed a few of our ha and to anywhere and everywhere that it was calculcated they would do him class, the pilots, at work disengaging most injury. But in spite of all these obstacles—obstacles that would have in the side of the hill, immediately over deterred and broken the heart and the lake, and terrified at the danger,

The time had arrived when the build- drawal to renew their efforts. ing of a larger and more suitable church had become an absolute necessity. The "Old Chapel" was neither wind-tight nor water-tight; it was leased at an exhorbitant yearly rental, and the lease was nearly run out, and with all, it was not half large enough for the congregabecome the fact that the rathers of the second Baltimore Council petitioned to the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order to the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in

> building of stone in a country where there never was raised a single temple, save of the most perishable material—a building of such an extent, and such a ment to the zeal, indomitable energy plan, exhibiting the beauties of such and foresight of the saintly Prelate architectural design as necessary to involve a considerable outlay of money, and in a fishing colony. I may be per-

mitted to say, thus far, that it is of very little consequence to me in what sort of dwelling I offer up my unworthy prayers during my brief sojourn in this life; it matters not to me whether I bend my knee in a temple or a hovel, but when I consider that if, in the Old Law, God Himself deemed it requisite to instruct His people to erect a temple to His worship of the most gorgeous magnificence and the most costly materials, how much more should it not be deemed of consequence in the Christian Dispensation that the Blood of the Lamb be offered in a Church suitable to so august a mystery. How can I think then, as a Minister of the Most High God, without pain and mortification upon being every day obliged to offer up the Holy of Holies—to offer up the Body and Blood of Christ Jesus—within a build-ing that is unworthy of being used as

an asylum for the beasts of the field.
"The Catholic Church of the capital has hitherto been the meanest house devoted to public worship in St. John's, It is a rude, ill-shaped wooded building, falling to ruin, nearly out of lease, and held at an enormous yearly rent, add, to which, that it is so far from being adequate to the accommodation of our rapidly increasing congregation, that in the midst of winter, on every Sunday, you may behold several hundred of the poor people assisting at the Holy Sacrifice, exposed to the piercing winds, to the pelting of the bitter snow-drift, and kneeling imbedded in snow; and this building being incapable, frem want of space, of any increase or addition, I thought it my duty to God, to the

the fervent Cathone."
With scarcely a penny in his pocket, having to face obstacles apparently unsurmountable, with nothing but his "trust in Him who delights in proving the fact of the destitute." in the warm hearts and pious disposi-tions of his faithful people," he set to work to materialize in imperishable each other in their earnestness and zeal in seconding his efforts. The ac-counts given by some of the partici-pants of the hauling of the granite as facinating as a fairy tale. He, him-self, lovingly dwells on the fact that when the announcement was made of

will of a less determined man—the boon that he craved and fought for was should be crushed, I induced them to that he craved and tonghe to was granted, and work on the Church was begun.

desist. They pretended to comply, but watched the opportunity of my withnot gone far when I heard a wild shout. I turned, and saw about a hundred men hauling with ropes, the identical rock, which they had dislodged, in spite of my prohibition, and dragged it with great swiftness across the lake, other wise its great weight would have doubt less sunk through the ice, and buried it, and, perhaps, many persons also, in the bosom of the lake. This stone was estimated to contain upwards of seven

tons."
Such fervid enthusiasm accomplished in Bishop Howley's admirable History, Dr. Fleming says:

"I am engaged in the construction of a cathedral on a scale of unusual elegance, strength and beauty. But, as it has been said by some, that it is an undertaking upon my part somewhat approaching presumption to think of the erection of an ecclesiastical building such as I have undertaken, and a building of stone in a country where

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