

The Northwest Review

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NOTICE. The editor will always gladly receive (1) ARTICLES on Catholic matters, matters of general or local importance, even political if not of a party character. (2) LETTERS on similar subjects, whether conveying or asking information or controversial. (3) NEWS NOTES, especially such as are of a local character, from every district in North Western Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. (4) NOTES of the proceedings of every Catholic society throughout the city or country. Such notes will prove of much benefit to the society themselves by making their work known to the public.

OUR ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

ST. BONIFACE, MAY 10th, 1893. MR. E. J. DERMODY. DEAR SIR,—I see by the last issue of the NORTHWEST REVIEW that you have been intrusted by the directors of the journal with the management of the same. The company for the present retaining charge of the editorial columns.

I need not tell you that I take a deep interest in the NORTHWEST REVIEW which is the only English Catholic paper published within the limits of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. I hope that you will obtain a remunerative success. It is enough that the editors do their work gratuitously, it cannot be expected that the material part of the publication should remain without remuneration. I therefore strongly recommend to all Catholics under my jurisdiction to give a liberal support to the NORTHWEST REVIEW; it has fully my approval, though, of course, cannot be responsible for every word contained in it. The editors write as they think proper, they are at full liberty to say what they wish and in the way they like best. The sole control I can claim is over the principles they express and I have no hesitation in stating that the principles announced by them are sound and ought to be endorsed by every sound Catholic in this country.

I therefore consider that you enter a good work and I pray to God that He will bless you in its accomplishment. I remain, Yours all devoted in Christ, ALEX. ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE, O. M. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 10.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Sultan is showing a disposition more and more favourable to the Catholic church. He has just conferred one of his choicest decorations on Mr. Peave the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. This prelate is an Italian.

Nine times out of ten when you see a reprint published in a paper with the editorial appendix, "Comment is unnecessary," you can depend on it that the editor did not know what comment to make.

It is gratifying to note the large number of conversions to the Catholic faith in the United States during the past year. The Jesuit Fathers in connection with St. Xavier's church, New York city, report 147 conversions in that parish alone.

French Catholics assert that Leo XIII is taking a special interest in the cause of canonization of Joan of Arc and that he will crown his jubilee by announcing that the process has been entered upon and then by giving the title of "Venerable" to the heroine.

The marvelous progress of the church in all parts of the world is exciting the envy and enmity of our separated brethren. During his short pontificate, Leo XIII. has erected one patriarchate, 27 archbishoprics, 77 bishoprics, 47 vicariates apostolic, and 48 prefectures apostolic.

The Emperor of Germany was accompanied on his visit to Rome by Baron von Marschall and Councillor Waechter. Before his visit to the Vatican the Emperor entertained Cardinals Rampolla, Ledochowski and Mocenni at a dinner, which took place at the German Embassy.

The Sovereign Pontiff gave an audience on the 22nd March to the members of the Roman nobility who have remained faithful to the Holy See, and in the course of an address said he was greatly pleased to see them true to traditions which were for their families a heritage of honour.

The late Jay Gould left at his death, according to the sworn statement of his

executor, seventy million dollars of personal estate. The assessed valuation for the year preceding his death, which was based on representations made, it is said, under oath by the millionaire himself, was five hundred thousand dollars.

An African traveler tells of a tribe which requires its public declaimers to stand on one leg, and forbids their speaking longer than they can endure that position. The sermons and speeches of many preachers and politicians would be greatly improved if that wise African rule would be adopted on this side of the Atlantic.

The celebration of the sixth centenary of the translation of the Holy House of Loreto will begin in December, 1894, and will be kept up by special pilgrimages and processions during the whole of the succeeding year. A medal commemorative of the centenary will be struck, and a new altar will be erected at this famous shrine.

The Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, and the two Princesses had an audience of the Holy Father on Thursday, the 23rd March. The Royal party were accompanied by their suite. The audience lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the party afterwards paid a visit to the Papal Secretary of State.—Catholic Times.

There is now no prospect of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag making any compromise with the Government on the Army Bill. At two bye-elections official candidates of Centre who did not distinctly pledge themselves against the Army Bill were defeated by independent Catholic candidates who declared against any compromise.

According to a letter from Father Wendelin of Molokai, to the San Francisco Monitor, the population of that leper settlement is on the decrease. In January 1891, there were 1,213 lepers. They now number 1,100. Both Father Conrardy and Father Wendelin are in excellent health. There is no foundation whatever for the report that the former had contracted leprosy.

The study of Scriptures under competent exponents must always be an important and interesting Christian duty, and Pope Leo, in ordering more attention to it in all Catholic educational institutions and associations, simply reiterates an old rule of the church now made more easy of observance by the advance and cheapness in the art of printing.

The Winnipeg Tribune in an attempt to be witty, says: "A Woodstock preacher, says an Eastern exchange, is to tell his congregation why he is a Protestant. It will be interesting to know whether he will ascribe the same reason as did a windy ex-politician in this city some moon's ago—that he is a Protestant 'by accident.'"

It would be interesting to know why the "smart aleck" on the Tribune is a Protestant. We presume one of the reasons is that it pays to be one, and to the Tribune, that must always be its greatest reason. It may have other reasons but they are strictly of a minor order.

The desperation of the baffled Tories of England is manifested when the infamous Ballour hires himself to Ulster, and endeavors to incite insurrection by the most inflammatory speeches. When a nation, struggling for the inalienable right of self-government, is on the eve of a peaceful triumph, all lovers of liberty should be aroused to condemn the tactics of an opposition which provokes an internecine war to accomplish despotic ends. Let Ireland, at least, bury its dissensions. Now is no time for division within its ranks. Heat up the breaches and present a united front to the sworn enemies of humanity.

The Paulist Fathers, from their publishing house, at Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York, are doing one of the most substantial works in the way of scattering tracts and inciting thought on the things most dear to the salvation of men. A million leaves are printed by their religious presses every month—each one containing information and instruction meant to counteract the prevailing ignorance and prejudice on matters of Catholic doctrine. The Fathers take the practical view that this is a necessary part of their missionary labor, and that this being a great reading age they would be neglecting an important means of propagating the faith if they rejected the use of the types. Father Doyle, who is in charge of this important department, reports an increasing demand for these publications.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON THE CHURCH.

This is why the man of imagination nay, and the philosophers, too, will always have a weakness for the Catholic church; because of the rich treasures of human life which have been stored within her pale. Who has seen the poor in other churches as they are seen in Catholic churches? Catholicism, besides, enveloped human life; and Catholics in general feel themselves to have drawn not only their religion from the church, they feel themselves to have drawn from her, too, their art and

poetry and culture. If there is a thing specially alien to religion it is divisions; if there is a thing specially native to religion it is peace and union. Hence the original attraction towards unity in Rome, and hence the great charm and power for men's minds of that unity when once attained. I persist in thinking that Catholicism has from this superiority a great future before it; that it will endure while all the Protestant sects dissolve and perish.—Boston Republic.

BIGOTRY AROUSED.

The Catholic Lord Mayor of the city of London, England, has aroused a very storm of bigotry around his devoted head, because at a banquet which he gave in honor of Cardinal Vaughan he placed the name of the Holy Father first in the toast of the "Pope and the Queen." Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Catholic Review, in commenting on the subject very pertinently remarks:

"London has been stirred from centre to circumference because its Catholic Lord Mayor, at a banquet given by him in honor of Cardinal Vaughan, placed the name of the Holy Father first in his toast to the Pope and the Queen. The correspondent of the Sun cables: 'The bigots are thoroughly aroused. The Lord Mayor is denounced as an idolatrous traitor, who ought to be in jail, and the Protestant Alliance has written to the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury, and will probably send a petition to the Queen demanding his removal from the civic throne. The readers of The Sun will remember the disgraceful zeal of a noisy knot of Protestant bigots upon the occasion of Alderman Knill's election to the Mayorality in November last, when he stoutly refused, as a Catholic, to attend a Protestant place of worship. During his year of office since then Mr. Knill has fulfilled the duties of his office with admirable discretion, giving offence to no sect, and earning the gratitude of several by the generous manner in which he has helped officially and privately in their charitable works. Lord Mayors from time immemorial have entertained every year the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church of England, and Mr. Knill resolved to do similar honor to the prelates and priests of his Church, with the result that at the present moment he is the best abused man in England. The most curious feature of this peculiar business is that the Lord Mayor was entirely justified by precedents. Up to the Reformation the universal toast at convivial gatherings in this country was, 'The Pope and the King, or Queen, and his Banquets, where precedents are studied and followed, the toast has been, 'The Church and the King.' At the Mansion House dinner to the Protestant prelates, only last year, Lord Mayor Evans proposed, 'The Church and the Queen,' and nobody thought of charging him with treason.' The trouble is that our neighbors are unwilling to give us what they exact for themselves. We have no rights that they are supposed to respect. They need to learn that in this world they must live and let live. They are not in the time when Tyburn had its daily victims, and when English men and women were hanged and drawn and quartered because they chose to cling to the faith of their fathers. The Lord Mayor only revived a most ancient custom that was venerated with use before the present royal house of England was ennobled and before Protestantism was born."

THE TROUBLE OVER.

Our secular press despatches bring us the good news that the unhappy complications between the Supreme Council of the C. M. C. A. and the Grand Council of Canada have been settled. The trouble arose out of the fact that the Supreme Council undertook to grant a charter to a few unruly members of the Grand Council of Canada resident in the province of Quebec. In doing this the Supreme Council violated the express agreement into which it had entered at its recent meeting in Montreal, when it was forced to grant separate beneficiary to the Grand Council of Canada. It was an attempt that has resulted in a humiliation for the Supreme Council and a justification and triumph for the Grand Council of Canada. Had the Supreme Council succeeded in establishing a Grand Council of Quebec, against the wishes of the majority of the branches in that province, it would have dealt a deadly blow to the success of one of the best Mutual Benefit Associations of the church in Canada. Fortunately the dispute was left in the hands of the church authorities. As soon as we heard that the disputants had arrived at the wise conclusion of leaving the points of dispute in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities we had no fear of the result. On the side of Canada was justice and right, on the other violated pledges and injustice. His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal, before rendering judgment in the matter, took care to ascertain the feelings of those most interested, viz. the Quebec branches. As soon as he ascertained that the vast majority of the branches in Quebec were anxious to remain with the Grand Council of Canada, he decided accordingly and peace and harmony once more reigns in C. M. B. A. circles. The Northwest Review congratulates the President and officers of the Grand Council of Canada on the result. The Grand President, O. K. Fraser, Esq., Q. C., of Brockville, has developed a wonderful amount of tact and judgment, during this trying ordeal which is alike pleasing to his friends and beneficial to the C. M. B. A. It is to be hoped that now the trouble is over, all the heated feelings which it engendered will be forgiven and forgotten and that the "Supreme Deputy at

large" will be better looked after and kept more within the limits of that fraternity which is supposed to be a leading characteristic of the governing body of the C. M. B. A.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Our esteemed contemporary the Canadian Freeman of Kingston, in an editorial on the recent visit of several Cabinet Ministers to Kingston, has the following to say about our esteemed representative in the Dominion government.

"It was fortunate that Hon. John Costigan was present at the meeting. His speech was really the only one worth listening to for it gave the audience some relief from the old flag and prosperity bores. Being his first address in this city it was listened to attentively, the more so because it dealt with matters pertaining to his own private affairs and accusations brought against him by the Mail. Though the Freeman is not in accord with Mr. Costigan's political ideas, we admire his staunch principles, which he maintains at all hazards. It makes little difference whether the Mail attacks him or not. That journal has always had a 'sneaking' regard for people of his color and stamp so that anything it might say is of light importance. It was, of course, a fine opportunity for Mr. Costigan to refute the Toronto paper's statements, and that he did do in eloquent style, telling the real facts of the case and showing how greatly mistaken the Mail was. It was unnecessary for that paper to go back years to trace up something to fire at the hon. gentleman. His long service in the government has made him an acknowledged authority in the Cabinet Council deliberations and his wise suggestions are listened to and acted upon with promptness. The members of parliament who chanced to read the Mail's remarks were given an opportunity for a hearty laugh, knowing as they do the solid man of principle Hon. John Costigan is and how little foundation there was for such an attack. His explanations in the City Hall were well timed, listened to attentively and given the applause they so well merited. We have been waiting to see some of the prominent Conservative papers defend Hon. John Costigan against the Mail's attacks but they do not seem inclined, or rather do not want to protect their Cabinet ministers from the insinuations of journals that desire to attack them. However, as it falls to the lot of the Freeman to defend Mr. Costigan, we take much pleasure in doing him justice, whether he sails in our political ship or not, seeing that the Conservative papers that should do it will not. On the whole we were much pleased with the whole of his explanations, the more so because it gave us a chance to get our breath and become revived after the severe dose of 'renegade McCarthy,' 'old flag,' 'mother country' and 'prosperity,' that we received from the preceding speakers."

The Freeman should know that the class of conservative papers who neglect to defend John Costigan against the attacks of the Mail, is directed by men who cannot condone the many independence of a man like the Hon. Secretary of State. If Mr. Costigan was more subservient to the Party whip and would vote party always; if he would sacrifice principles and the rights of those he so creditably represents at the dictates of party, the conservative organs would be extolling his treachery and singing his praises. Such men as the Hon. John Costigan do not require the defence of those journals. His noble, manly and faithful conduct speak his praises and are all the defence his conduct requires. Let conservative organs defend the conduct of their Fosters and their Clark Wallaces. If they, successfully do that, their party services are well done.

THE MAIL AND MR. COSTIGAN AGAIN.

For any public man to be abused by the Toronto Mail is no disgrace, but, if that public man be a Catholic, then indeed, the Mail's abuse is an honor. The Mail's record since it abandoned the party, because its manager's political ambition could not be gratified, has been one of bitter and unrelenting hatred of the government. Its thoughts by day and its dreams by night were how it could wreak its vengeance on the government. It imagined that the reason why its owner had not succeeded in his ambitious designs was to be found in the opposition of the Catholic members of the government. Believing this, and counting on the prejudices of Protestant Ontario and its own power to arouse a race and religious war in that province, that would injure, if not overthrow, the government, it at once started out on its infamous project, and, we must admit, has never lost sight of its policy, or lacked in ability or malice in carrying it out.

The French Canadians were, in a special manner, the objects of its most virulent attacks. The amount of abuse and misrepresentation, which were heaped on their devoted heads, was truly astonishing. Perhaps, among all the journals in Canada, none have been so abusive, so reckless of truth, or so indifferent to the principles which are supposed to govern all honorable journalism, as the Mail, when the objects of its vituperation were the hated French Canadian and his holy religion. Although, as we have said, the French Canadian has been the fruitful, though innocent, cause of the Mail's abuse, yet it never lost the opportunity of abusing and injuring in any way possible any public man whose principles or sympathies were Catholic. This accounts for its recent and persistent attacks on the Honorable John Costigan, Secretary of State for Canada. It is needless to say that its attacks on that honorable gentleman are as unfair, unjust and untruthful as all its other attacks on

Catholic public men have been. The most unfortunate, and yet natural, mistake which the Mail makes in its attacks on Mr. Costigan, is to measure his conduct and the motives which called it forth, by its own low standard of right and wrong. This is the reason why it was contemptible enough to accuse Mr. Costigan of acting treacherously to his party and leader, when he placed his resignation, as a minister, in the latter's hands, on a certain occasion. The Mail would have the people of Canada to believe that Mr. Costigan's motive for doing so was because he thought the government was going to be defeated and he wished to be "the first to make peace with the Liberals."

This is an infamous falsehood, and the Mail knows it to be such. Whatever may be Mr. Costigan's faults—and who of us are without faults—treachery and duplicity are not among them. He is the soul of honor, and even though forced at that time to resign, owing to the systematic manner in which his every attempt to obtain fair play and justice for his own people, had been frustrated by the government, yet the Mail knows that it is indulging in a malicious lie when it dares to state that Mr. Costigan anticipated a defeat of the Conservatives and, therefore, wished to join the Liberals.

During the dark and stormy days of 1873, when traitors were numerous among the Conservative Party; during the following five years when they were only a handful in the House, where was John Costigan? Did he desert his leader or turn his back upon his political principles? No! That was the time for traitors and cowards to do so—but not for honest men. If afterwards, when he had helped to put his party back into power, if afterwards, when they were strong in the House and in the country; if afterwards, possibly on account of that strength and power, they became indifferent to those who helped to put them there and wished to ignore their rights, when Mr. Costigan wished to have them recognized, he placed his resignation in the hands of the government, can he be justly charged with treachery? Rather, was not the treachery on the side of the government? And would he not have been guilty of treachery to his own people, had he silently and uncomplainingly allowed the government to have systematically ignored them?

That had been the policy of many of Mr. Costigan's predecessors but it was not and never can be his. And this is the reason why he is so cordially hated by the Mail, and, we may add, so universally trusted, respected and admired by his own people. The Mail's abuse is only another additional reason for increasing—may intensifying that trust, respect and admiration.

THE FEAST OF ST. ALEXANDER.

At St. Boniface Academy.

Notwithstanding that His Grace the Archbishop had forbidden all public demonstration on the occasion of his feast, still the pupils of the Academy could not refrain from disobeying a prohibition which they felt was imposed on them only because His Grace feared that their affection would prompt them to overstep the limits of prudence, owing to the extra work already occasioned by the forced vacations during the sickness of the winter. Therefore, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, two hundred and fifty pupils arranged in tiers in the spacious parlors of the Academy, awaited with anxiety the arrival of His Grace. Indeed, the effect on entering the room was really beautiful—to see such a number of bright happy children forming a perfect amphitheater reaching from the ceiling down to His Lordship's chair, and to hear their sweet voices in a very pretty greeting chorus, was a sight that might well rejoice the venerable archbishop, and fill his heart with pride. On either side of the last row, was placed the gift of the pupils to His Grace, consisting of two artistic wire flower stands of black and gold, filled with choicest plants, the crowning callily almost touching the ceiling. The welcome chorus being finished, an address written in stenography by Miss Hick, was delivered in English to His Grace by Miss Regina Blais.

The little tots then claimed their turn to take part in the feast, which they did in a most charming French dialogue arranged for the circumstance. His Grace responded to the demonstration of this cherished portion of his flock, with his usual kindness and affability, and after bestowing on all his paternal benediction, he retired as four of the pupils, Misses Cyr, Kittson, Gingras and Despars, executed a brilliant Quartette on four pianos. His Lordship was accompanied by the Reverend Fathers Maisonneuve, O. M. I. Messier and Lajeunesse, and among the guests, we were happy to see Dr. Lambert and Mr. Despars, who had kindly responded to the invitation extended to the Board of Commissioners of the Academy. All in all it was a most delightful feast, one which will ever be remembered with pleasure by all who had the good fortune to be present. Following is the address: To His Grace the Most Reverend A. A. Tache, Archbishop of St. Boniface: My Lord,—The blessed month of the

Queen of Heaven is awakening to our eager gaze the beauties of slumbering nature, also brings us the dearest of all our feasts—that of St. Alexander. By a sweet coincidence Our Immaculate Mother has placed it at the beginning of her own beautiful month, as if anxious to share with her valiant son, the concert of praise and benediction which ascends to her glorious throne from the entire Christian world. Though Our Heavenly Mother is ever attentive to the voice of all her earthly children; yet, on this day, she seems to incline with loving condescension toward the happy people of your diocese, My Lord, there to receive a new glory from the abundant harvest reaped by the Oblate of Her Immaculate Heart, the illustrious Prince of the church. We, who feel our incapacity of even liping the grateful admiration due to such merit and success, solicit the favor of one look of benediction, upon the Lumbale flowerets which hide beneath the golden grain of your glorious harvest. Such are My Lord, our young souls, under the influence of your pastoral vigilance, showing to all the way to Heaven and by your paternal solicitude and advice, finding the way to our hearts. Feels as is this melodious strain of our respectful affection, nevertheless it pretends to the honor of mingling with the concert of felicitation which greets you on all sides, on this, the happy occasion of your feast. The flowers of the field in return for the benefits received from the kindly oak, can only exhale their sweet rural perfume. We, the pupils of this institution possess only our prayers with which to testify our lively gratitude. Bewitched to our levelled hearts with all the ardor of our young hearts for your Lordship, whose benevolent protection seems like a gentle reflection of the goodness and love of God, and under the inspiration of the filial piety which fills our souls, we form this wish, which we solicit Your Lordship, graciously to accept. May the balmy breeze of spring, wait this prayer to the Eternal Throne; may the Angel of God's church, be spared many years before taking flight for His heavenly home.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL. Met on Thursday and Transacted Much Business—Late Consul Taylor.

The University Council met on Thursday, the 4th inst., the following being present: His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land (chancellor), Canon O'Meara, Canon Coombs, Canon Matheson, Archdeacon Fortin, Prof. Stewart, Cochrane, Benrick, Baird, Hart, Dr. King, Bryce, Laird, Father Cherrier, Father Drummond, Lynch, Good, Gilles, Chowan and Messrs. Ashdown, Wade, Pibuldo, Arelbald and Prendergast. The report of the board of studies making recommendations regarding 16 persons were adopted. The appointment of Messrs. Good, McDiarmid and Ferguson as representatives of the Medical College on the council was notified to that body. The finance committee recommended the acceptance of Ferguson & Co's tender for stationery. The general course for the B.A. degree was then discussed.

CONSUL TAYLOR.

Rev. Father Drummond S.J., moved, seconded by Mr. F. C. Wade, the following resolution in connection with the death of Consul Taylor.

Resolved—that this council has heard with deep regret of the death of the late Hon. James W. Taylor, United States Consul, of Winnipeg, and desires to place on record its highest appreciation of his great natural gifts of mind and heart and the noble use he made of them in promoting the best possible feeling between his great country and our own, and in furthering the progress of Manitoba, and the Canadian Northwest, with which his name will be henceforth historically connected for all time. Both the mover and second, as well as the chancellor, spoke in eloquent terms of the excellent qualities of heart and mind of the deceased consul. It was moved by Dr. Chown, seconded by Dr. Laird, and resolved, that a committee composed of His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Dr. King, Father Drummond, Prof. Stewart, Canon Matheson, Rev. R. G. MacBeth, E. C. Wade and the mover be appointed to consider the advisability of accepting the tickets in clinical surgery and in clinical medicine from the staff of an incorporated hospital in which lectures in these subjects are given by such staff, the committee to report at the June meeting of the council. The council adjourned.

Gladstone and the Pope.

At the banquet of the Catholic clergy held in New Orleans recently, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of his response to the toast, "The Holy Father," said: "The two most conspicuous figures before the world's gaze today are the two ortogenarians, the Hon. William E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, and His Holiness Leo XIII. Mr. Gladstone is the ruler of the nation on whose dominion the sun never sets. Some weeks ago, in presenting the Home Rule Bill, he accomplished a feat which has seldom been equalled and never surpassed. He spoke for two consecutive hours with all the vigor of youthful manhood, before one of the most distinguished audiences that ever assembled in the House of Commons. Although Leo XIII does not own an inch of temporal dominion he is today the most powerful ruler in Christendom. He is the spiritual head-chieftain of 250,000,000 of people, who are not restricted to one continent, but are scattered over the entire globe. He has no standing armies to enforce his mandates, like temporal sovereign. He has no police or civil magistrates to coerce refractory subjects. He has no prisons in which to confine the violators of the law. He has recourse only to moral suasion and spiritual penalties for the maintenance of the Gospel dispensation. The only weapon that he wields is the sword of the spirit, which is the Word of God. Leo XIII can say what Gregory XVI said long before him, that nowhere is his authority more respected than in the United States."