













**The Catholic Record.**  
 Published weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond  
 street, London, Ontario.  
 Price of Subscription—\$2.00 per annum.  
 Single Copies—10 cents.  
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 (Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidelity").  
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 Publisher and Proprietor—THOS. COFFEY,  
 Messrs. Lake King John Nigh, P. J. Neven  
 and M. C. O'Donnell are fully authorized to  
 receive subscriptions and transmit all other  
 business for THE CATHOLIC RECORD.  
 Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line  
 each insertion.  
 Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto  
 and the Bishop of London, and recommended  
 by the Archbishops of St. Boniface,  
 Ottawa, Kingston, and the Bishops of Ham-  
 ilton and Peterborough, and leading Catholic  
 Clergymen throughout the Dominion.  
 Correspondence intended for publication,  
 should be directed to the proprietor, and  
 must reach London not later than Tuesday  
 morning.  
 Advertisements must be paid in full before  
 the paper can be stopped.  
 Persons wishing for a change of address  
 should invariably send us the name of their  
 former post office.

**Catholic Record.**  
 London, Sat., May 30, 1891.

**THE DELEGATES AT  
 OTTAWA.**

The information we receive from  
 Ottawa does not tell very favorably for  
 the reception given last week in that city  
 to Messrs. O'Kelly and Redmond, M. P.'s,  
 who represent Mr. Parnell's present policy  
 and leadership in this country. The  
 Toronto Globe says there were four hun-  
 dred people, all told, in a hall capable of  
 accommodating at least double that  
 number. Nor does the report wind up  
 with the usual gratifying result of such  
 occasions, telling the number of the hun-  
 dreds of dollars contributed. Absolute  
 silence on this head is proof positive that  
 no great sum, if any at all, was subscribed.  
 Had such an appeal been made two years  
 ago, far different would have been the  
 respectability and the numbers in at-  
 tendance, with Canadian M. P.'s, senators,  
 and, no doubt, cabinet ministers, vying  
 with each other for the honor of pre-  
 siding at such a gathering and of endorsing  
 every sentiment of the eloquent dele-  
 gates. The enthusiasm would have been  
 general and the sums laid down would  
 have reached into the thousands. Evi-  
 dently the bright star that once shone so  
 luminous, if not utterly sunk in obscu-  
 rity, has fallen low enough to excite no  
 longer admiration or even idle curiosity.  
 The four hundred who assembled to  
 hear Mr. Parnell's delegates were cer-  
 tainly not all Catholics; and no clearer  
 evidence could be adduced of this fact  
 than the report "that loud and pro-  
 longed applause was given to Mr. Red-  
 mond's statement, that the Irish had  
 not chosen Parnell as a religious or  
 moral, but as a political leader."

The Irish undoubtedly are not so utterly  
 bigoted as to object to the religious con-  
 viction of a chosen leader, but they in-  
 sist upon his being a clean man, with a  
 public record that is a Christian nation  
 should have reason to glory in, and not  
 be ashamed of. The virtues or the vices  
 of the leader recoil upon that  
 people who adopt his methods, applaud  
 his acts and are prepared to follow him  
 to the last ditch.  
 Mr. Redmond alluded to other public  
 men holding high station in England  
 whose conduct is no more justifiable or  
 less scandalous than the disgrace  
 brought on the Irish cause by the un-  
 repentant profligacy of the late chief-  
 tain. With this the Irish nation has no  
 concern. Public crimes will be tolerated  
 in no national leader, prince or king,  
 who pretends to advise or make laws  
 for a Catholic people. He must not be  
 allowed to set at naught, or utterly  
 violate, the laws whose observance is  
 the very foundation of Christian society.  
 All history shows that most powerful  
 monarchs had to yield to this Catholic  
 code of domestic purity and conjugal  
 honor. For this had Henry IV. of  
 Germany to do public penance, when  
 his subjects, at the instance  
 of Pope Gregory, withdrew their allegi-  
 ance and drove him to seek for pardon at  
 Canossa. For this was Henry of Eng-  
 land condemned; and for this particular  
 sin the pregnant parent of our untold,  
 abominable crimes of lust and blood, has  
 the name of Henry VIII. come down to  
 posterity covered with opprobrium, shame  
 and horror. Resenting this public disgrace  
 brought upon Irish leadership is what Mr.  
 O'Kelly styles "drawing a red herring  
 across the field of Irish politics." A red  
 cloud of shame drawn across the face of  
 the sun, that shocked the national sense,  
 would have been a more appropriate figure  
 of speech.

But the fact is that neither the English  
 public nor the British Parliament will  
 longer tolerate glaring iniquities to crop  
 up in their midst. Sir Charles Dilke had  
 to leave Parliament. Only a week ago a dis-  
 tinguished captain of the army and a pro-  
 minent M. P. was expelled from the  
 House. The next in turn to be drummed  
 out of Parliament will be the licentious  
 hypocrite and class-leader, De Cobain, of  
 East Belfast.

It was well for the honor of Irishmen  
 that they took the matter of Parnell's  
 disgrace into their own hands and did not  
 wait for a lesson in morality to be given  
 them by Protestant England.  
 Mr. O'Kelly spoke at length of the Land  
 Bill, and maintained that its settlement

was more important even than Home  
 Rule for Ireland, stating "that should it  
 come to a question of carrying a Land  
 Purchase Act and defeating Home Rule  
 he would vote for the Land Purchase.  
 They could, if necessary, wait for two  
 years or ten years for Home Rule."

This is playing into the hands of the  
 Tories with a vengeance. Two years or  
 ten years more of coercion would suit  
 Balfour's policy of crushing out independ-  
 ent spirit in Ireland. And to this Parnell  
 and his friends have no objection! It  
 would give them a longer lease of power,  
 and a greater excuse for keeping them-  
 selves before the world at the expense of  
 the country.

This Land Purchase Act that Mr. Par-  
 nell makes a boast of supporting is  
 equally acceptable to all; but the party  
 led by Justin McCarthy insists upon  
 some useful amendments to it; and this  
 Parnell qualifies as obstruction to the  
 farmers' interests. On this head the  
 Irish Catholic says:

"Alone amongst the national press of  
 Ireland we advocated during last year  
 acceptance of the principle of the Govern-  
 ment measure coupled with efforts at  
 its amendment and improvement. Mr.  
 Parnell is half inclined to accept it  
 greedily, with its defects unbridged and  
 its merits unextended. Such a policy  
 has as little to commend it to persons of  
 ordinary prudence or patriotism as had  
 the extraordinary scheme which he for-  
 mulated during the last session for the  
 endowment of Irish landlords to enable  
 them to reduce their rackrents. We  
 believe the Irish Parliamentary party  
 are pursuing a wise and patriotic course  
 just at present. They are striving to  
 secure the amendment of a bill which, if  
 it passes into law, will, we believe, be  
 the charter of the liberty and independ-  
 ence of the Irish occupier of the soil, but  
 which it was essential, owing to its very  
 nature, should be jealously scrutinized  
 in every detail. The speech of  
 Mr. Parnell, withering honest  
 Irish representation and charging them  
 with the crime of 'obstruction' is a start-  
 ling evidence of the strange confusion of  
 political positions which time occasionally  
 produces. We can well imagine how  
 honest Joseph Biggar would regard the  
 scene were he alive to-day."

At a general convention of the  
 National League branches of Great  
 Britain, held in Newcastle May 16th,  
 delegates from four hundred branches  
 were present. Mr. T. P. O'Connor  
 could not be present, being ill with  
 influenza, but he sent a letter in which  
 it was averred that "the leadership of  
 Mr. Parnell was impossible alike in  
 England and Ireland." A resolution  
 was passed to the effect that Mr. Par-  
 nell was morally and politically unfit for  
 a position of trust.

We hope enough has been written to  
 show the true state of affairs in Irish  
 politics, and to decide the real friends of  
 Ireland in Canada on which side they  
 should stand.

**UNKNOWN TONGUES.**

The Montreal Witness has been recently  
 dabbling in Latin, and treating its readers  
 to some translations of a language which  
 it evidently does not understand. It  
 assures its readers that the Roman Pontif-  
 cal, which is the book of Rules intended in  
 the Catholic Church, especially for Bishops,  
 requires every Bishop who is consecrated  
 to take oath that he will "persecute"  
 heretics, schismatics and rebels against  
 the Pope's authority to the best of his ability.  
 The Bishop who is to be conse-  
 crated does, indeed, take an oath  
 in which he promises to defend the  
 "authority of the Holy Roman Church,  
 and of the Pope;" and in the course of the  
 same he promises to "oppose and impugn,  
 as far as he is able, heretics, schismatics,  
 and rebels against the Pope. But this is  
 all.

The misrepresentation of the Witness  
 consists in this, that it wrongly translates  
 the word persecutor as "I will persecute."  
 Through the English derivative of the  
 word has an odious meaning, not so the  
 original Latin word, which means that he  
 will oppose, refute and impugn all who  
 attack the Catholic Church. We might as  
 correctly translate sophia, wisdom, by the  
 word sophistry, as call persequar "I will  
 persecute." This word is used by Cicero,  
 coupled with iudicium, a legal trial, and  
 signify to sue at law: iudicio persequi,  
 otherwise it means to pursue, and often,  
 to oppose: Viam persequor, I follow the  
 road; opus persequor, I continue the  
 work.

The passage in the Pontifical was offi-  
 cially interpreted by Pope Pius VI. in a  
 letter sent to the Bishops of Ireland on  
 23rd June, 1791, thus: "These words are  
 maliciously interpreted as the signal of  
 war against heretics, authorizing persecu-  
 tion and assault against them as enemies;  
 whereas the pursuit and opposition to  
 heretics which the Bishops undertake are  
 to be understood as referring to their  
 sollicitude and efforts in convicting heret-  
 ics of their error and procuring their  
 reconciliation with the Catholic Church."

Owing, however, to the calumnies  
 which English speaking Protestants have  
 founded upon their ignorance of Latin,  
 this word is not used at all in the form of  
 oath taken by Bishops in the United States,  
 though on the continent of Europe, where  
 it would appear that ignorant people  
 are not so fond of displaying their learn-  
 ing, the original oath remains unchanged in  
 the Pontifical.

Since the Witness is so fond of dealing

with unknown tongues, perhaps it will  
 next favor us by giving some of its bright  
 translations from Confucius or Zoroaster.  
 We have no doubt they will be quite as  
 instructive as its efforts in Latin.  
 We have often wondered why Protest-  
 ants persist in calling so well known and  
 universal a language as Latin "an un-  
 known tongue" when they attack its  
 use in the Mass. But we have some  
 light from the article in the Montreal  
 Witness. Latin is evidently an unknown  
 tongue in its editorial sanctum.

**TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.**

Mrs. Margaret A. Shepard, who figured  
 in Boston as the leader of the movement  
 to perpetuate the anti-Catholic character  
 of the Public Schools of Boston, and who  
 occupies the position of National Presi-  
 dent of the anti-Catholic League which is  
 known by the name of the "Loyal women  
 of American Liberty," has got into trouble  
 with the Chicago branch of the league.  
 An investigation into Mrs. Shepard's past  
 career showed the Chicagoans that she  
 pretended "escaped nun" had an un-  
 savory reputation in London, England,  
 before she came to America; and that she  
 was actually in jail there, having been  
 committed for a theft of \$12.

It was also proved that she had led a  
 loose life, and she admitted the facts, when  
 they were brought home to her, though  
 she implored her Chicago sisters of the  
 league to overlook her past, as she  
 assured them that she was repentant and  
 that she had reformed. As, however, her  
 name was recently scandalously implicated  
 with that of the Rev. O. E. Murray, the  
 person in charge of Wabash avenue  
 Methodist church of Chicago, the sister-  
 hood of that city refused to have anything  
 more to do with a league which acknowl-  
 edged Mrs. Shepard as its head, and their  
 branch has seceded from the organization.

The Chicago branch numbers two hun-  
 dred and fifty members, and a full account  
 of its proceedings in this matter has been  
 communicated to the Boston Herald, for  
 the information of Bostonians.

Mrs. Shepard's history is quite on a par  
 with that of most other "converts"  
 who devote their lives and energies to the  
 vilifying of the Catholic religion. Among  
 the rumors which have been circulated  
 concerning Mrs. Shepard, one was to the  
 effect that she had again returned to the  
 Catholic Church, but on being interviewed  
 on this subject she told the reporter: "I  
 am a Protestant and will remain one."  
 The Catholic Church can get along very  
 well without her.

**AN AMERICAN ARTIST'S  
 LIVELY IMAGINATION.**

A recent issue of the Boston Transcript  
 publishes a choice extract from a letter  
 written by "an American woman," who  
 is also an artist, to a friend at home,  
 which is intended to impress upon the  
 public the ignorance of the priesthood in  
 Rome regarding the usages of Protestants  
 in this continent. This lady, whose  
 name is not given to enable us to judge  
 the amount of credit her statements de-  
 serve, relates that when she was expecting  
 to be married to an Italian Radical who  
 is Catholic, the priest, "who thought he  
 had the responsibility of performing the  
 marriage ceremony for an outsider, came  
 to see me about it, and begged me to tell  
 him what words were said over me when  
 I was baptized, and he solemnly assured  
 me that if I had been baptized in rose-  
 water he feared he could not be the one  
 to perform the ceremony."

She adds: "I managed to keep my  
 face straight when he talked of the rose-  
 water, for it is generally supposed here  
 that American Protestants baptize their  
 children in rose water."  
 It is scarcely necessary for us to say  
 that this story was evidently concocted in  
 the fertile brain of the lady who wrote  
 the letter to her American friend. It has  
 been stated, indeed, that rose-water was  
 used in the baptism of one of the royal  
 family in England; and, of course, such a  
 baptism is no baptism at all; but we ven-  
 ture to say that the Roman priests do not  
 "generally suppose" that Protestants in  
 America usually baptize in that way.  
 They are aware, however, that baptism is  
 frequently very carelessly administered,  
 and that half the times, perhaps, it is not ad-  
 ministered at all, even to those sects which,  
 like the Presbyterians, admit that it is an  
 ordinance of God. It is not surprising,  
 therefore, that the priest should have  
 questioned the American woman as to the  
 manner in which she had been baptized.

The lady in question acknowledges that  
 though her father and mother were Pres-  
 byterians, she has good reason to believe  
 that she had "never been baptized at all."  
 We have no doubt that the priest desired  
 the crucial point on which the priest desired  
 definite information, and the "artist"  
 supplied the embellishments of the story  
 from her own fancy.

We may add that the ignorance of  
 American Protestant clergymen concern-  
 ing Catholic usages in Rome would form a  
 much wider scope for wonder and admi-  
 ration than the ignorance of the priesthood  
 in Rome. But recently a Baptist minister  
 of Baltimore published a book in which he  
 states, as if from his own knowledge and  
 observation he could attest it, that there  
 are five churches in Rome, each of which

claims to have amongst its relics a leg of  
 the ass which bore our Lord into Jerusa-  
 lem. When brought to task on this sub-  
 ject he was forced to acknowledge that he  
 does not know of even one church which  
 claimed such a relic. The American  
 woman artist's story evidently belongs to  
 the same class as that of the Baltimore  
 parson. Yet it has been copied into some  
 of our Canadian papers—as in the Toronto  
 Mail of the 4th inst.—as if it were certainly  
 nothing but the truth.

The American woman relates that she  
 was pleased that after all she was not  
 obliged to be married in a Catholic church.  
 We may reasonably infer that some Pro-  
 testant minister was found who did not  
 trouble her with questions to ascertain  
 whether or not she had been made a Chris-  
 tian, through baptism. All was grist that  
 came to his mill; but Catholic priests are  
 not ready to adulterate the sacraments to  
 all comers, whether they be ready or not  
 to receive them with proper dispositions.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE  
 SCHOOL ACT.**

Last week we made some comments  
 that we considered just on the negligenc-  
 ness of the Ontario Government in its  
 legislation for Catholic separate schools.  
 While ample provisions were enacted for  
 improvement in the Common school  
 system no change for the better was intro-  
 duced into the working of the Separate  
 school system. On the contrary, we main-  
 tained that whatever little privileges it en-  
 joyed in the past in regard to public  
 examinations was taken from it by the new  
 Act. This Act deprives the chairman of  
 the Separate School Board of the right  
 to assist at entrance examinations, and of  
 being an examiner by law. No doubt it  
 confers upon the School Board the  
 power of appointing an examiner, but  
 makes it next to impossible that a Catholic  
 gentleman be appointed when it sets  
 forth that the examiner must hold a first  
 class certificate and be actually engaged in  
 teaching. There are many places, towns  
 and cities, in Ontario, where Christian  
 Brothers or Sisters of different orders  
 have charge over schools, and in all those  
 places it will be necessary for the Separate  
 School Board to appoint as examiner some  
 one who cannot be said to represent them  
 at the entrance examination.

The Minister of Education may have had  
 the best intentions in the world in framing  
 his new amendment, and may have  
 thought he was conferring a favor on the  
 Catholics by depriving the chairman of  
 their school Board of the privilege hitherto  
 enjoyed, and transferring that privi-  
 lege, in many, if not most localities, to  
 the professors in the Collegiate Institute,  
 but we think, nevertheless, that the new  
 amendment will not work to our advan-  
 tage. If we had, as the Protestant minority  
 in Lower Canada has, a Catholic committee  
 in the Council of Public Instruction, then  
 the Hon. Minister of Education would  
 have somebody to consult with before  
 conferring favors or withdrawing privi-  
 leges. As we have no such committee,  
 the Minister might call upon a few  
 of those who take most interest in educa-  
 tional matters and consult with them  
 about any favors the Government is will-  
 ing to grant to the minority.

It is stated by the friends of the Minis-  
 try that "it was found that the chairmen  
 of Separate School Boards seldom took  
 any part in these examinations, and hence  
 the change." It should also be stated  
 that those chairmen were never wanted at  
 these examinations—that they were never  
 notified of the day, or week, or time of  
 such examinations—that unless they fought  
 their way into the examination hall and  
 asserted their privilege as guaranteed by  
 law they were totally ignored by the  
 principal of the High School, or by the  
 gentleman in office who received the ex-  
 amination papers from the department,  
 whoever he was. Is it any wonder then  
 that the chairman would take no part or  
 interest in a work to which he was not invited,  
 and to the performance of which he was  
 given to understand that he was never wel-  
 come?

We are willing to give credit to the  
 Government for putting a stop to this  
 state of things and for not being willing  
 to allow the city inspector and principal  
 of the High School to monopolize all the  
 examinations and all the fees thereto  
 attached. But, of late, things were  
 righting themselves, and the chairmen  
 of school boards were beginning to dis-  
 cover the privileges they were allowed  
 by law. But just as they were becoming  
 familiar with the methods and pro-  
 cedures of the school law, and were  
 asserting their rights and using them,  
 another twist is given to the Act—and  
 out goes the chairmen of the school  
 boards all over the Province.

If the Department of Education is really  
 desirous of facilitating the working of our  
 schools let it begin to follow the example  
 of the Catholic government of Quebec  
 and study the provisions made in  
 that Province by a Catholic govern-  
 ment for the education of the  
 Protestant minority. Let them, for  
 instance, find a means of appointing to  
 Catholic schools taxes levied upon char-  
 itered companies and upon corporate  
 bodies that have no souls, and consequently  
 are neither Catholic nor Protestants,

and whose school taxes could be  
 paid over to Catholic and Protestant  
 school boards proportionately to the  
 number of pupils attending their respec-  
 tive schools. One-third of these taxes are  
 paid over to the Protestant schools in  
 Quebec, although Protestants form but  
 one-seventh of the entire population.  
 Here in Ontario we Catholics are one fifth,  
 and we draw not one cent from those  
 sources. Would it not be time for the  
 Minister of Education to make some  
 move in this direction and relieve us of  
 some of the weights that keep us on un-  
 fair and uneven ground in our struggle  
 for equality with the much petted and  
 pampered Public school system?

**EX-QUEEN NATALIE'S  
 TROUBLES.**

The Servian Government has at last taken  
 extreme measures with ex-Queen Natalie,  
 and has forcibly expelled her from the  
 country. The prefect of Belgrade was  
 ordered by the regents to carry out their  
 decision, and on the 18th inst. he went  
 to her residence with a force of gen-  
 darmes compelling her to enter a carriage  
 which drove to the quay on the Danube,  
 where the royal yacht was moored. On  
 intelligence of this movement reaching the  
 students' quarter, a large force of  
 students assembled at once for  
 her protection against violence, and  
 several serious collisions took place  
 between the students and the police.  
 The troops were sent to the scene of the  
 disturbance, and in the conflict which  
 ensued two students were killed and  
 about fifty wounded. The students  
 succeeded in driving off the gendarmes  
 and in protecting Natalie, until the ex-  
 Queen requested them to make no  
 further resistance. She then bade an  
 affectionate adieu to her defenders, and  
 consented to enter a carriage and be  
 driven to the railway station from her  
 residence, to which she had returned  
 after the temporary success of her de-  
 fenders.

The citizens in general are in sym-  
 pathy with Natalie, and there is much  
 resentment especially against the Min-  
 ister of War, Col. Militica, who was the  
 most active in insisting on Natalie's  
 expulsion.  
 On leaving Servia Natalie chartered a  
 steamer at Semlin and proceeded down  
 the Danube. At Semlin she was  
 visited by many ladies of high rank  
 who welcomed her to Hungary and  
 expressed the deepest sympathy with  
 her in her troubles. Her progress to the  
 quay on the Danube was like a triumphal  
 procession, thousands of people assem-  
 bling along the route and cheering her  
 as she passed to her destination. She will  
 proceed to Bucharest.

Natalie's troubles are chiefly to be  
 attributed to the subservience of a  
 National Church, which, being merely the  
 creature of the State, had not the back-  
 bone to resist ex-King Milan's demand  
 that it should bend the laws of God to his  
 lawless will. It is to be hoped that  
 the Servians may have their eyes opened  
 to the folly of such an ecclesiastical  
 system, and that the result may be the  
 return of many of them to the true fold.

**THE NESTORIANS OF MALA-  
 BAR.**

Our attention has been called to a  
 communication from the Qu'Appelle  
 correspondent of the Regina Leader, who  
 writes that the Rev. John Sarkis, a  
 "priest from the Christian community  
 on the coast of Malabar, India," has  
 been lecturing there recently on the  
 ancient rite to which he belongs. He  
 states that a tribe of Jews emigrated to  
 India after the seventy years' captivity  
 and were offered lands in Malabar by the  
 king of that country, and that they  
 possess still the metallic title deed.  
 There is no doubt that the Christian  
 community on the Malabar coast are of  
 great antiquity, and it is highly probable  
 that they are of Jewish origin, for they  
 have retained at least in their ritual and  
 liturgy the Aramaean tongue, very simi-  
 lar to that which was spoken by the  
 Jews after the Babylonian captivity, and  
 in the early part of the Christian era.  
 This, however, is by no means certain,  
 for there is no positive testimony extant on  
 the subject; and the adoption of an Ara-  
 maean liturgy, which is full of modern  
 errors, is no evidence of very great an-  
 tiquity. This question of history, how-  
 ever, has no bearing upon the doctrinal  
 part of Mr. Sarkis' lecture, to which we  
 purpose chiefly to direct our attention.

The lecturer went on to state that the  
 Apostle St. Thomas preached in India  
 and converted the colony, who have re-  
 tained ever since the essential doctrines  
 and primitive ritual of Christianity.  
 Speaking before Protestants only, who  
 are always on the alert to dis-  
 cover some discrepancy between the  
 Catholic Church and primitive Chris-  
 tianity, Mr. Sarkis was not slow to take  
 the advantage afforded him before a  
 sympathetic audience, to show that  
 these Malabar Christians are in disagree-  
 ment with the Catholic Church. He  
 states that these Christians "had never  
 heard of the more recently developed  
 dogmas of Romanism," and that when  
 the Portuguese colonized India the

colonists were persecuted as heretics.  
 These statements were evidently made  
 for the purpose of inducing the Protes-  
 tant audience whom Mr. Sarkis was ad-  
 dressing to believe that the Malabar  
 Christians suffered persecution for retain-  
 ing a pure faith, something like modern  
 Protestantism, against the errors into  
 which the Catholic Church had fallen in  
 the course of time, and his use of the  
 Protestant nicknames for the Catholic  
 Church is additional proof of the object  
 he had in view.

But the lecturer failed egregiously in  
 attaining his purpose, except in so far as  
 his audience were ready to sympathize  
 with any cause which is anti-Catholic.  
 The lecturer did not explain that the  
 Malabar Christians believe the Real  
 Presence, and celebrate the Mass as a  
 sacrifice, that they invoke the saints  
 and agree with the Catholic Church on  
 almost all the points which are impugned  
 by modern Protestants. They have,  
 indeed, a doctrine which is peculiar to  
 themselves, but in this matter they are  
 as much at variance with Protestants  
 as with Catholics—the unity of Christ's  
 personality. This doctrine is clearly set  
 forth in the Creeds, which are used even  
 by the Protestant Churches; but in the  
 Athanasian Creed with special distinct-  
 ness. There is a consecratory of this Ma-  
 labar doctrine on which, apparently, there  
 is agreement with Protestantism, namely,  
 that Mary is Mother only of Christ's  
 human person, and must not, therefore,  
 be called Mother of God. But as this is  
 founded on the doctrine of Christ's  
 double personality, it will be seen that  
 with Protestantism the Nestorianism of  
 the Malabar Christians has no real simi-  
 larity. Of course the latter, being rebels  
 against the authority of the Church, re-  
 ject the Pope's supremacy. This is,  
 however, no more than the natural re-  
 sult of their rebellion, independently of  
 Protestantism.

That St. Thomas preached in India is  
 not established on good historical evi-  
 dence; though it is certain that the  
 Malabar Christians were converted to  
 the faith at a very early period. St.  
 Chrysostom states that St. Thomas is one  
 of those apostles whose place of sepulchre  
 is known, but he does not locate  
 it, and the place to which it is assigned  
 by tradition is Eleessa, and not India.  
 The foundation for Mr. Sarkis' story is  
 the spurious document which lays claim  
 to the title of the "Acts of St. Thomas,"  
 which relates the story of the preaching  
 of that Apostle in India. But this  
 document is of no historical weight.  
 As we have said above, how-  
 ever, they were Christianized at an  
 early date, and were afterwards induced  
 to adopt the error of Nestorius. These  
 errors were themselves of a date much  
 later than the Catholic truth, and they  
 cannot be appealed to as a proof that the  
 doctrines of the Catholic Church are  
 modern, which the Nestorians began to  
 deny only in the fifth century.

**DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA.**

Special to THE CATHOLIC RECORD.  
 One of the most interesting country  
 parishes which I have ever had occasion  
 to visit is that of St. Andrew's, in the  
 diocese of Alexandria. It is at present  
 in charge of the Rev. W. A. MacDonell,  
 P. P., a lineal descendant of one of those  
 noble Highland clans which has given  
 many devoted and distinguished priests  
 and prelates to the Catholic Church.  
 A most exemplary and indefatigable  
 priest, and a worthy successor of the  
 Rev. Father Corbett, now of the adjourning  
 parish of Cornwall, Father Corbett  
 was an ardent promoter of the cause  
 of temperance, and the seeds of  
 that virtue he had prudently sown,  
 having fallen on good ground, and  
 having been carefully nurtured by  
 his amiable and zealous successor, has  
 produced abundant good fruit.  
 The church of St. Andrew's is a magnifi-  
 cent structure, built in 1860, of blueish  
 stone taken from a fine quarry in the  
 vicinity. Its grand and lofty tower, sur-  
 mounted by a glittering cross, greets the  
 eye of the Catholic traveler, and glad-  
 den his weary heart, long before he  
 reaches the spot on which it is erected.  
 The grand altar is a magnificent  
 and very costly one, and, with the  
 altars of the Blessed Virgin and St.  
 Joseph on either side in strict keeping  
 therewith, adds a splendor to the interior  
 of the church unrivalled except in the  
 churches of some of the largest cities of  
 the province, and in fact in very few of  
 these, and speaks forcibly and eloquently  
 of the zeal and the devotion and the  
 liberality of the pious parishioners of St.  
 Andrew's.

In grateful remembrance of the late  
 Father Hay, who was parish priest of St.  
 Andrew's for forty years, as well as in  
 justice to his parishioners—many of  
 whom have gone with him to receive  
 their eternal reward—it is proper to  
 remark that a convent erected during  
 his incumbency and presided over by  
 several Sisters of a religious order, has,  
 during many years, been bestowing  
 incalculable blessings on the neigh-  
 hood by the superior and refined educa-  
 tion therein imparted not only to day  
 pupils but also to boarders from a dis-  
 tance who are attracted to it by the  
 success it has achieved, no less  
 than by the salubrity of the climate  
 and the healthful benefits  
 to be derived from the privilege of  
 residing in a pure country air. Unap-  
 preciated as I was to find such marked  
 evidences of Catholic progressiveness in  
 a rural parish like this, it is needless to  
 say that they will long serve to recall to my  
 memory in years to come the pleasant  
 reminiscences connected with, and the  
 happy impressions made in my mind by  
 my first visit to the devoted pastor, and  
 kind-hearted people of the part of St.  
 Andrew's. M. C. O. D.

**BISHOP KEANE ON**

St. Louis Church  
 No class or lecture on  
 the University at Wash-  
 ington, Ontario.  
 useful or important to  
 that conducted by the  
 on each Monday after-  
 noon by Bishop Keane  
 theoretical and practical  
 given in the shape of  
 presentation of Cath-  
 olic mysteries. The prac-  
 tice of students' work  
 and plans on the lines  
 Bishop's lectures and  
 and delivery later on  
 chapel by the student  
 more closely realized  
 The practical work of  
 and delivered recently  
 on the present  
 mystery, Bishop Keane  
 truths of religion must  
 the preacher. To tou-  
 will no longer do. Me-  
 shell must be broken  
 down to the kernel.  
 are monuments of the  
 As from men's minds  
 away from them, the  
 more and more refer-  
 must be dwelt on the  
 mind men's mind  
 in presenting them  
 give true ideas of God  
 present God in that  
 justify an ingenuously  
 make a better  
 or in a role fit only for  
 Christian. Human  
 on the other hand m-  
 to the rear to ex-  
 should be presented  
 and beauty. Calu-  
 pessimism have no  
 pupil. Appeals  
 little effect on the  
 God, religion and doc-  
 trine of the preach-  
 character of his w-  
 from the relation of  
 world. In the pre-







Even This Shall Pass Away.

Once in Persia reigned a king Who upon his sleeping throne lay...

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

ITALY HAS THE FLOOR. Senator John James Ingalls "let up" on his agricultural parents long enough...

DRAMATIC GLORY.

I think that if I were young again, with my present knowledge and experience, I would have all the vexations and disappointments...

SOME CLASSIC PUNS.

Probably some of the readers remember the beautiful pun that Mr. Everts made at a dinner at Delmonico's some years ago...

A TRUE TALE.

The latest Mauchausen story was related by a boy who was begging in the streets of Plymouth, the other day...

SPANISH CRUELTY OR SAXON EXTORTION.

The historians of the conquests by Pizarro, Cortez, and their contemporaries and successors have recorded events...

LET US MAKE MEN OF THEM.

A MORALIZING PASSAGE FROM ONE OF MR. EGAN'S STORIES.

In Maurice F. Egan's story, "The Success of Patrick Desmond," the following passage is of interest as to the story:

Patrick had told his friend of his coming departure. Jack had seemed concerned. He did not say much until they reached the knoll...

THE SALOON HABIT.

Catholic Universe.

Young man, you are just about to form the saloon habit; stop and think: you have parents, you still love your fond mother and respected father...

Young man, you now have Catholic faith; you reverence your priest, you hear Mass, you frequent the sacraments...

Beware of the habit you are forming! A few months ago a casual drink or a cigar in a saloon was perhaps the accident of once in six or seven weeks...

At first you did not linger; now you cannot wait yourself away. Then the coarse oath and ribald story fell terribly on your ears...

Do you really think the tentacles of the octopus will become weaker, the farther they stretch? That it is easier to break off the habit of years than of months? Keep on, and you shall never "will."

Keep on, and do you know what shall shortly happen to you? It is very shortly in a brief life. Your character, your looks, your very nature will have changed...

There shall be no Mass then for you; no sacrament. You too in your turn shall become the devil's advocate to declaim against a God whom you blasphemously accuse of creating us to damn us...

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

A Canadian Case. A case of Mrs. E. A. Storey, of Shelburne, Ont., is remarkable proof of the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in Headache...

The Single Tax. The single tax may relieve poverty but as a remedy for painful ailments it cannot compare with Hagyard's Yellow Oil...

May God at the dread last have mercy upon your soul; but that a fearful flood of memories you leave to those who so loved you through a wasted misspent life that might have been so happy, so manly and so true!

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes: "I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me..."

The new color of the blood is caused by the Iron it contains. Supply the iron when lacking by using Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

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A LIFE PRESERVER



COMPOUND OXYGEN.

Every hemorrhage is a cry for assistance, each racking cough a hand-stretch for help. Compound Oxygen soothes, heals—revitalizes. This vitalized remedy is ozonized oxygen, charged with electricity...

A Book of 200 pages FREE to you. Tells you who have been restored to health and strength by the use of COMPOUND OXYGEN. Every indorsement in this book is signed with the name and address of the revitalized man or woman...

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 139 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 30 Sutter Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 66 Church Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

THE CLERGY AND THE MAGNA CHARTA.

Cardinal Gibbons recently published a paper to convince the Americans that the Roman Church has been and is the friend of human freedom, says the New York Christian Intelligencer. Many will contentiously disagree with his plea...

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best imported Bordeaux.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS.

Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best imported Bordeaux.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY.

Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the clergy, and our Claret will compare favorably with the best imported Bordeaux.

BURDOCK.

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

BITTERS.

WARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SWAGE-ROLLERS. NOTICE AUTOCOP OF GRAPH OF HARTSHORN'S LABEL THE GENUINE WARTSHORN.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. AT BOTTOM PRICES. ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS. JAMES REID AND COMPANY, 118 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

W. K. MURPHY.

UNDERTAKER. FUNERALS FURNISHED AT MODERATE PRICES. 47 Queen Street West, TORONTO.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDINGS. Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET, R. LEWIS.

NASAL BALM.

NEVER FAILS. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible. Many sore-throats, colds, coughs, croup, sore throat, lumbago, colds and inflammatory diseases. BRUMMOND CHILDREN readily take Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It pleases the child and destroys the worms. As an aid to internal remedies for skin diseases, Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap proves very valuable.

CURES GOLD IN THE HEAD AND CATARRH.

It is a certain and speedy cure for Gold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes: "I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me, as I did not feel safe without it. While there a lady friend was suffering with Indigestion, Biliousness and Headache. I recommended the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good that I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her." THE NEW COLOR OF THE BLOOD is caused by the Iron it contains. Supply the iron when lacking by using Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.







