

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is reported that the great Catholic historian of Germany, Dr. Janssens, is to succeed Cardinal Hergenrother as keeper of the Vatican archives.

Seven Sisters of Charity left Trent in the Tyrol last week for the Chinese mission. They are to go to Hankow, in the province of Eastern Hon-pe.

A few days ago Mr. William Cavley, Henry Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were received into the Catholic Church at Whitby, Yorks, by Father McLaughlin.

*La Politique Sociale* is the title of a vigorously written Catholic weekly review of economic questions published in Paris. It makes the Eight Hours Labour-day one of the principal points in its programme.

A correspondent telegraphing from the city of Mexico says: "Deputy Juan. A. Natoes will present in the Chamber of Deputies a bill which, if made law, will cause three-fourths of the clergy to leave Mexico. Nearly all the Catholic churches in Mexico belong to the Government, and the bill proposes that only native priests be allowed to occupy the pulpits. Nearly three-fourths of the priests are Spaniards.

The number of persons applying for permission to study and refer to documents in the Vatican Library at Rome have of late become so great that the rooms allotted to students have become too small. Leo XIII. has consequently had a new reading room constructed.

The non-Catholic Press in Germany has been discussing the position of Protestantism in the Empire. Several newspapers have published articles lamenting the disorganisation and decay of the Protestant Church, contrasting so strikingly with the energetic activity of the Catholic body.

The German Catholic papers have been calling attention to the negligent way in which the French protectorate of the Holy Places in Palestine has been exercised in late years, and assert that Russia has been allowed to make serious encroachments upon the rights possessed by the Catholics for centuries.

A branch of the Trappist monastery at Oka is to be established at Lake St. John, Canada.

The Dominican Fathers are establishing a school of Oriental language and Scriptural studies at Jerusalem.

Mrs. Herbert Dickens—wife of Rev. Herbert Dickens, chaplain to Warwick County Asylum, son of Rev. Dr. Dickens, Vicar of Emscote, Warwick—has been received into the Church.

Monsignor Zaleski, who has been sent to India to preside at Goa over a conference of Bishops who are to discuss the question of reorganising the Catholic dioceses of India, speaks twelve languages.

The Dominion Government has a serious religious question to settle. The Governor-General has received a memorial signed by over 10,000 Catholics, including Archbishop Tache, of Winnipeg, asking his Government to disallow the Acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature abolishing separate Catholic schools and the dual language.

There is now a Father Damien in Japan. He is a French priest who has established a regular leper settlement on land between the mountains of Hakone and Fujiyama. A former resident in Japan, a graduate of Cambridge University, to whom the devoted missionary is personally known, sends to the *Daily News* an account of the humble settlement, and desires it to state, for the benefit of those who are interested in work of this character, that the founder of the settlement is the Rev. G. Testivande, French Church, Yokohama, Japan.

The Aurora, Ill., *Daily Express*, says: "While three hundred preachers of the Rock River Conference have been for the past week legislating for the conversion of the heathen—Catholic and all the other sects of Christianity and heathenism opposed to the sect founded by John Wesley—St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this city, is quietly receiving Methodist sheep into green fields and pastures new. It may not be a common occurrence, but it is nevertheless true that, while the Methodist preachers are pleasantly engaged in denouncing Catholicism, Catholicism is just as pleasantly employed increasing her membership from the Methodist fold. Rev. Thomas F. Leydon, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, yesterday afternoon, baptised three of the Methodist sect—two ladies and one gentleman—and they are now in full communion with the Catholic Church."

The Votive Church of the Sacred Heart, Montmartre, Paris, is rapidly progressing. Meanwhile the temporary church and the crypt are the scenes of much devotion. During the past month thirteen Bishops visited Montmartre, eight hundred and ten priests said Mass there, seven thousand received Holy Communion, four hundred and sixty worshippers spent the night before the Blessed Sacrament, and nineteen thousand persons in all paid a visit to the sanctuary. The first stone of the basilica was blessed by Cardinal Guibert, June 16th, 1875. It is expected that Cardinal Richard will be able to consecrate the church in the June of next year. According to a statement recently published by Monsieur Dauchez, treasurer of the committee, and Father Voirin, O.M.I., Superior of the Chaplains, the sum of £900,000 has already been expended on this work undertaken by "Gallia pœnitens et devota."

At the recent Catholic Congress at Angers, Mgr. Freppel made an important speech on State Socialism. He gave his views on the premissability of State intervention in the social problems as follows:—"When questions of salubrity or the common interests of man demand the State has a right to inquire into the material conditions of workshops and manufactories. Nor does it exceed its right when, taking a Divine law as its starting point, it fixes the first day of the week to be observed as a day of rest. In either of these cases it is but acting as guardian of justice and morality in the carrying out of the great labour contract. But, when it arrogates to itself the right of fixing the terms of this labour contract, the case is widely different. Then we have to combat the principle of pure State Socialism, the goal towards which Western Europe seems to be moving at the present time." The result of this speech was that the Congress formally

accepted the Bishop of Angers' view on State Socialism, and drew up a number of propositions to this effect.

The French Government are playing a difficult game in endeavouring to reduce and extinguish the power of religion. They thought they dealt a mortal blow at the Church by passing a law which compels students for the priesthood to spend a year in barracks. What is the fact? That the number of vocations for the sacred ministry have not in the least degree diminished, whilst the seminarians in the role of soldiers are exercising an apostolate amongst their comrades. Their going forth to service has been the occasion of special services, of inspiring sermons, and of edifying acts of devotion. Since they have been installed in their quarters, reports from all sides testify that they are not only winning the respect and esteem of all with whom they come in contact but gaining numerous recruits for the Church. It is in vain that the irreligious fight against the designs of God.

Letters from the Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Su-Chuen gave some details of the recent massacre of Chinese Christians. It appears that on August 4, during a Buddhist festival, an anti-Christian riot took place at Ta-tsin. Several Catholics were ill-treated by the mob, but no lives were lost, and next day it was supposed that all danger was over. But on August 11, towards evening, an organised body of 200 men attacked the houses of the Christians and killed twelve of them, the Catholic missionary in charge of the place having a very narrow escape. Next day a still larger mob attacked and wrecked the houses of the Catholics in the adjacent town of Ma-pao-chang. The local militia tried to quell the tumult but were put to flight, and before the mob dispersed they had sacked a large number of houses and killed and wounded several of the native converts. The exact number had not been ascertained when Mgr. Retterly, the Vicar Apostolic, sent off his letter.

Mr. Ivan Petroff, the special agent for the Alaska division of the census, in his report to the department, pays a high tribute of praise to the Catholic missionaries in that far-off region and "the wonderful success achieved by those toilers in the wilderness in the way of educating and civilising savage children." Away in the interior of the territory, up the river Yukon, he reports being received with cordial hospitality at the Mission of the Holy Cross, conducted by Jesuit Fathers, and three Sisters of the Order of St. Anne. At St. Michael, four hundred miles distant from that point, he found more Jesuit Fathers labouring zealously in the sacred civilising and Christianising mission. Even where

"The wolf's long howl on Oonalascha's shore" was being disturbed for the first time by the hardy pioneers of civilisation Mr. Petroff reports his pleasure at meeting Mr. James Finnegan, agent for that district, and speaks of "finding everywhere evidence of Mr. Finnegan's labours" throughout a journey of seven or eight hundred miles.

## AN UNSCRUPULOUS FOE.

CREEPS upon us unawares like an assassin in the dark and whose dangerous proximity we never suspect until it makes the last fatal clutch on some vital organ. We are always warned in ample time of the impending danger, but with criminal carelessness neglect these warnings: That tired feeling, those aching limbs, and that grand feeling one day and seedy condition the next, the sour taste on waking on a morning, and the frequent sick and splitting headaches, all make their debut before serious illness sets in. All or any of these symptoms indicate the approach of disease, they are faithful signs that the liver and kidneys are not doing their duties, that the morbid and effete matter instead of being eliminated from the system, is being retained, and is positively poisoning and destroying the whole physical structure. Neglect in such cases is criminal recourse to rational treatment should be had at once. Clements Tonic should be taken to strengthen the digestion, purify and fortify the blood, to stimulate the liver and brace up the kidneys, to resolve and eliminate the poisonous urea. Liver and kidney complaints are the most prevalent diseases of this country, and so long as we consume such large quantities of animal food and condiments and drink so freely of tea and stimulants, so long will this unhealthy condition last. It is this mode of life that causes such numbers of deaths from heart disease, Bright's disease, dropsy, cancer, inflammation and enlargement of the liver, and similar causes, all of which herald their approach by feelings of lassitude, headache, languor, etc., and if prompt treatment at once is adopted by a regular use of Clements Tonic, the progress of disease is arrested, the stomach, liver and kidneys resume their normal action and the poisonous accumulations are expelled the system and normal health is restored. That Clements Tonic is reliable is proved beyond all question and we have grateful beneficiaries in every town and village who are continually writing us in terms similar to the following:—

St. Leonards, Sydney.—Dear Sir,—I can with pleasure bear witness to the great relief I have received from the use of Clements Tonic and Dr. Fletcher's Pills. I have been a great sufferer for 11 years from liver disease, with at times considerable enlargement, which caused a swelling in the side under the ribs and was very painful, the abdomen, bowels etc., always felt very tender on pressure, with most obstinate constipation for which I took Fletcher's Pills, the first dose caused a copious evacuation and gave great relief, and I Tonic as well this time and continued it for a couple of months, after the first dose I felt better and got rid of all the symptoms I used to have, as flushings of heat and cold, splitting headaches, pains in the side and small of the back, extreme lassitude, and the general feeling of 'all-right to-day, seedy to-morrow,' all these symptoms with many others I used to have, but now thanks to Clements Tonic I am quite cured. I can get up in a morning refreshed by the night's rest and can eat a good breakfast, whereas before taking the medicine I scarcely ever could eat anything, and when I did it nearly always made me vomit, but now I am quite well and have been so for 5 months, I have no cause to fear a relapse. I don't mind your publishing my case if you add nothing to it, as it may bring relief to similar sufferers.—Your very truly, H. GARKELL."