is old woectness and e men en-eally admit l excuse us ay perhaps iman race. onkey and a monkey whilst the

1882.

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rgument of They exist a personal f the many ting in the hat if a perd really a world in mistaken if us that God ent deficient

ntrary, faith dition of the ne, and that arth will be , expect new earth, where l reside—the e been sepaernity. at in the bev of discom ise, not to be, but even to s to be finally

eternal bli ndition of the ad of obeying In punish-, the face of llev of tears. as St. Augustod should be at kind of sin parents to re-gress his com-The devil did nts to eat the ts taste, but he in God's vera-is shall you die, dod. Our un-eved the devil afidelity which adise. As the ngersoll to lie,

ce of God and urned it from s use of the According to y of God man of eternal life, er favors in the first condition. leprive him of and to rob him lity." He tries ng in which he more we say: but is stamped "punishment." that God thus

: "With labor bread, and into th God because orld, Ingersoll, rather wender words of the ments on earth nem to the full, ne joys of prom-Himself. Conwhich obtain in the infidels of other thing but not pay atten-

an redeemed by here only for a and after having he is to be trans-ter the kingdom ward will be the lin this world by which God de-nce. We recomark of St. Augus-never would have had not been for all them who

ITY SWALLOWING of their infidel.

nt birds, the bats, light, fly furialways knock-ome wall of con-ou, infidels, be-prist: "Ye blind ining out gnats!" You cannot ye your hand or you, and yet you ll the stars of the h the globe, not own existence d ruling Creaw? how trees can of the sun, and assert that those cious of their exproduce oranges, telligent and rull it absurd that lime of the earth e it for granted nscious of itself, nd ruling Creator! at camels of a

ving, straining out hat, who in dark-iting and scratch-MY OF LIGHT. aly listen to the ney would behave

Three Pictures. Three youths in the golden heyday of life
Sat chatting together one night,
Of glorv, ambition, the warrior's strife,
The chivairic love of a knight;
And one told a tale of his boyhood's love,
And the cloud that darkened his way,
As he tolled through the world, and manful
strove

For a home which his love could sway. The second—a brother—drew from his breast A picture that long had lain there, And said that the heart of the one he loved

Was cold as that picture was fair.

"She was good, she was pure, bright as the flowers
That blossom to-day o'er her head,
"Twas my sister—and, oh, may heav'nly showers
Bless the grave of that sweet heart now dead!"

"And now," said the third," your loved ones have passed Like dreams from this cold earth away;
But mortals of earth—and such could not

last—
They were clay, they returned to clay.
But here is a picture in which ev'ry trace
Shows the flow'r of purity's rod;
Whose love is immortal." They looked on the face Of the lovely Mother of God.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Address on the Spoliation of the Holy

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Catholics of Birmingham took place on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall, under the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal Manning. There was one of the largest attendances that can be remembered in connection with this reunion for many years past. The most premifor many years past. The most prominent priests and laymen of the diocese

were present.
Cardinal Manning, who was enthusiastically cheered, reminded them that it was fifteen years since he had the pleasure to preside over their annual festival. He was very glad to do so (cheers). He rewas very glad to do so (cheers). He re-membered on that night their venerable and beloved Bishop was present, and while regreting his absence they would join with him (the speaker) in being glad that prudence and caution kept him from them that night, so that he might the longer rule over them in wisdom, and draw them to him in charity (cheers). draw them to him in charity (cheers). His Eminence said Father Greaney had played a trick upon him, which he had no doubt was according to his known character (laughter), and was, he could tell them, quite unlike the simple manners of London, from which he came (renewed laughter). Father Greaney had placed in his least a resolution and told him he his hands a resolution, and told him he was to propose it (hear, hear). However, it was one with which he entirely agreed, and therefore although he had been practised upon in a way he must consider highly inexcusable, he would do his best. But there was one thought that came to

which the first Emperor that believed in Christianity departed, as the Imperial law declared, because an instinct tell him that there could not be a supreme power to decide that which was above all supreme powers of the world. He accordingly left the city in the guardianship of the Partin the city in the guardianship of the Pontiff who reigned over it; and after some centuries of gradual confirmation came a true and proper sovereignty, which never ceased until the other day usurpation eased until the other day usurpation entered the gates of Rome, and, leaving to the sovereign person, whom they spoiled of his other power, the name and title of sovereignty, took possession of title of sovereignty, took possession of that which was not their own, and never that which was not their own, and never could be ("Shame"). There could be no other usurpation on earth that could equal it, and from that hour their Holy Father—first the one who had gone to his reward and now the other that reigned in his stead—had been truly, in all sense of the word, imprisoned (hear, hear). of the word, imprisoned (hear, hear). He used the word deliberately and by choice, and because he knew those who heard it did not like the word, which showed him that it was a word that inflicted its full sense upon them (cheers). He would go on to the next great event. What was it? The whole face of Europe he was going to say Christian Europe, but he corrected himself in time—(laughter)—had been changed. It was a known fact in history that Rome had never been usurped, but the whole of Europe was in trouble, and Europe had

NEVER AGAIN RETURNED TO PEACE UNTIL ROME HAD BEEN RESTORED to its true sovereign. It would be no pleasant lesson to enter into detail, nevertheless there were one or two things he must say. He had watched the Italian revolution ever since 1848; he was in Rome in that year, and saw it in its be-ginnings. He watched it at its gradually ginnings. He watched it at its gradually rising, like a deep wave, continually spreading and coming nearer and nearer to the walls of Rome. It was a question to the walls of Rome. It was a question of Italian unity—a question of pontifical—a question of things of this world—into which he was not going to enter. The Italians might manage their own affairs so far as he was concerned, as long as they did not descend to sacrilege. But just at a time when it seemed that their political unity was accomplishing itself, they mixed with it that most burning, ardent and insoluble of all questions—the Roman question. They admitted into their midst the cause of desolation, disinterraquestion. They admitted into their midst the cause of desolation, disintegration, and in the end most assuredly of some evil perilous to their monarchy.

There could never be quiet in Italy until

Italy had reconciled itself to Rome; there never could be peace and unity in Italy until the Roman question had been solved; and there was one feature about it which was unlike any of this period of history. Whereas in times past Rome had been usurped again and again, the usurpations were the so of an invader when all the were the se of an invader when all the other nations and princes were ready to

SURROUND AND PROTECT THE HOLY SEE.

Now what did they see? The whole of Now what did they seef the whole of Europe and every crowned head and every Government had united in and consented to the usurpation, and by that union and consent they had troubled themselves in their own houses everywhere (cheers). They could not set their own affairs in order because the Roman question was not solved. It was always cropbetter if the Pope would go to Jerusabetter if the Pope would go to Jerusa-lem?' He replied, "Don't you mean to Jerico" (loud laughter)? That was one of the proposals for solving the Roman question. Another way was propounded to him by a great diplomatist who had spent all his life in foreign affairs. He suggested that so long as the Pope was on

which was nothing more than the last. But there was not thought that came to him, and that was, how many things here and summer, spring and autumn, when he havest and the seedtime; and the natural world had gone on as before—winter and summer, spring and autumn, the harvest and the seedtime; and the natural world has been beaufful and tranqul, always in activity, always doing its work; but the world of man had been and building its work; but the world of man had been deal on the first was one of unequalled magnitude; there could be nothing like it, nothing second to it, and that was.

THE USURPATION OF ROME
(cheers). The Providence of God, in which men in the nineteentheentury professed not to believe, gave the City of Rome to the Vicar of His Son. For 200 years it had been hed only in suffering and in the minteentheentury groges and that was not not believe, gave the City of Rome to the Vicar of His Son. For 200 years it had been hed only in suffering and marrydom and none could disposes how not content in the marrydom and none could disposes have of it. There he stood his for the present of the predict of the world for their own sakes, bloots of the great duel of the thirty years' would once more return to the observation of the kew of justice, and he (Cardinatural world had gone on as before—winter and summer, spring and autumn, the hard to make the hard world had gone on as before—winter and summer, spring and autumn, the hard to the hard world its work; but the world of man had been deal of the North. No some which and turbulent, tempestrous and stormy, tearing much to pieces and building like the provided the content of the present of the would not one from the world with and the predict of the world that was on which care in the world with dand there is an aver-larged the world with the had world with the had been deal only its work; but the world with the had been deal only the content of the world that the second the world with the had been deal only the content of the world that the second the wor

before the meeting of the Chamber (hear, hear). He thought, therefore, he might say that Europe had had little peace since that date, and any seaman who was on the look-out on the forecastle—anyone who had not only the light of faith, but the discernment of reason and common sense

—would say that before Europe could —would say that before Europe count again be reorganized in peace, there must come a solution and reparation of that great wrong (hear, hear). His third and last point was this: He believed there never had been a time in their memory when the spirit of the power of revolution was so strong in Europe as it was at this day. If he were to begin with Russia, perhaps some of them would say that was not Europe. Nevertheless, it was in contact with Europe, and there was the nuc-leus of a revolution in Russia which bade fair to be the scourge of the whole of Europe. It had penetrated already into the socialism of Germany and into the revol-utionary spirit of the West, and those were treams which were always confluent; and there was preparing, he feared, for all the civil Governments a great crisis and a great catastrophe. They were egged on partly by jealousy, partly by the inspirations of revolutionary and anti-Christian powers, to oppose the Catholic Church, its

whereseever it existed. To use the words which he had heard OUT OF THE MOUTH OF PIUS IX , it was the policy and the necessity of anti-Christians and revolutionists to sow quarrels and dissensions between every civil power and the supreme spiritual power upon earth, because they knew well that so long as they were united they were immovable, but that if they were divided the one could suffer persecution and the other could be destroyed. He repeated that there never was a time—in their lives at least when the progress of the revolutionary spirit was more in the as-cendant. In 1848 there was a simultaneous rising of that spirit, but it was quelled in every place where it arose. But since that day it had risen up into the Cabinets that governed nations; it had even sat upon thrones; it had even acquired an as-cendency which then it had not. They must not for one moment think he had many Popes had been driven out of Rome or had never put tneir foot in Rome and he made the number forty-five. If there

should be forty-six it need not frighten them (hear, hear). He found ner of questions, political and commercial, had been the burning questions and service of the sacked and destroyed color, hear them them (hear, hear). He found ner of questions, political and commercial, had been the burning questions and service of the sacked and destroyed th seven times at least, and an eighth would be no wonder. He tried to find how many times Rome had been usurped, but he could not do it (laughter). They could count dots, but they could not count a line—a line was a point produced, and the number of usurpations at every period of history, partial and transient as they might have been—some for longer some of education, shall the education of the English people be Christian and religious? been the string questions and the cries of election, shall the education of the English people be Christian and religious? been the string questions and the cries of elections; but never yet had the question, shall the education of the English people be Christian and religious? Commission, before which evidence could be taken, he was confident that no system. number of usurpations at every period of history, partial and transient as they might have been—some for longer some for shorter—were so many that they baffled his counting. That being so, all he could say was that it had been the law and the very existence of the Holy See to be always assailed. There were periods to be always assailed. There were periods affairs in order because the Roman question was not solved. It was always cropping up. They thought it was dead and buried long ago, but it was not. There had been all manner of solutions proposed. It was not to work the power of heresy; Spain was lading in an omnibus in London many arian, Northern Italy was Arian, Christian Bearing and the control of the far East was under the power of heresy; Spain was lading to the power of heresy; Spain was lading to the power of heresy; Spain was lading to the control of the far East was la when the Pope had had to look out on the world in a darker state than the eye saw had been all manner of solutions proposed. Riding in an omnibus in London many years ago, there were a number of City men reading their newspapers, and one turnel to him, seeing that he was a priest, and asked him with respect to the temporal power of the Pope. "Don't you think he would be much better without it?" He replied that he did not (laughter). They next asked did he not think it would liberate him from a great many more. Ultimately he was told, "You know there was a proposal, and don't you think it would be weeks the city revelled with sack and better if the Pope would go to Jerusa-

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

XIII. looked upon Europe disturbed and turbulent, he had no reason otherwise than to say,
"AS THOSE THAT WENT BEFORE ME SO IS MY

slaughter and outrage such as surpassed

happened lately. The Germans had had a sharp correspondence twice, and the last he believed was still going on. The Germans were saying,

"YOU HAVE DONE ALL THE MECHIEF.
So long as the Pope had estates of his own, if he meddled with Germany we could send troops to deal with him, but now you have surrounded him with your soldiers, and we cannot get at him. Give him his temporal power back." The Italians say, "That would be all very pleasant for you; it will not do for us." As for Germany, no sooner had Rome been usurped than there took place that terrible conflict between France and Germany, which was nothing more than the last shots of the great duel of the thirty years war between North and South Germany would once more return to the observation. Neither the Church nor the Pontiffs had, at any time, withdrawn themselves from unity and concord with the civil powers. It was the civil powers them unitsers of the crown, the favorities—those who reigned in Austria, in France, in Portugal, and in Spain during the last century, and those who in the rights of the Church, the liberties of Christians and of Catholic priests who had broken the bonds of concord and of anity.

Ever since he had escended the throne, Leo XIII. had been be seeching the civil powers of the world for their own sakes, shots of the great duel of the thirty years' war between North and South Germany happened lately. The Germans had had amity, concord, and co-operation. a sharp correspondence twice, and the Neither the Church nor the Pontiffs had,

and in a little while schools that were not Christian would become anti-Christian. Therefore, looking upon the state of England, he rejoiced to know that, while in other countries religion had been effaced from the schools and Catholic teachers had been forbidden to teach, and the state had

embarrassed Catholic education by every ind of subtile legislative device,
IN ENGLAND THEY WERE FREE. He lamented the state of education as was now; he desired to see education universal, and even so far compulsory and brought within the reach of everybody -education raised to the highest efficiency in all secular matters. In this no apostle of the Birmingham League could go yond (laughter and applause), and in passing he congratulated the men of Bir-mingham upon the fact that, whereas some years ago they felt confident that the people of this country would be content with A B C, and that two and two make four, they had found now that the fathers and mothers of England were not satisfied,

and they had now introduced into the schools of this great town the Word of God (applause). He congratulated them. It was a great act of acknowledgment, which implied on their put candour. They had gone wrong in their judgment, and they acknowledged it, and that was the conduct of men (hear, hear;) but he lamented to know that from the year 1838, when legislation on the subject of one system—harmonized and well defined system-of education : we had had statsystem—of education; we had had stat-utes on education one after another, minute after minute, and various schemes and plans, but there had been no one system. One thing had been consistently going on-religious education in the schools had been growing less and less. He, for his part, felt that if the people of England had once the opportunity of speaking—which they had never had—they would declare from north to south that the education of their children must be religious (hear, hear). Of Ireland he need say nothing.
THE IRISH PEOPLE, WITH ONE VOICE, WOULD

DEMAND IT. The Scotch, with one voice, would demand that it should be Christian and religious, and in England he was confident two-thirds of the people, if they were polled, would demand that their

of education would issue which would correspond with that which we have at this moment in the law (hear, hear). did not believe that it represented the wishes and the will of the millions of the English people. The subject of education had been tossed to and fro from Government to Government, from party to party—battledore and shuttlecock—and a question which ought to have been treated as the most vital, the most delimination of the property of the contract of

all records of history. And yet that was the moment when the Church at Trent had not yet assembled. Therefore if Leo who in the last forty years had had the treatment of this question of education, had not been those who had lived in the schools, and day by day had watched over the work and taught those children, and by teaching them learnt by experience how that teaching should be given [ap-plause]. He had another thought, though he knew what it might cost him, and he suggested that so long as the Pope was on the Continent they would never have peace, and that what ought to be done was that he should be sent to Elba (laughter). "Why," he said, "that is what you did with Napoleon Bonaparte when they could not control him" (renewed laughter). Perhaps the proposal from Germany was the most amusing that had become details. The Germany has the most amusing that had become details. The Germany has the most amusing that had become details. The Germany has the most amusing that had become details. The Germany has the most amusing that had become details. The Germany has the most amusing that had become details. The Germany has the most amusing that had become details and political authority. God made them to be in unity, but he objected to its being set apart. solely and only for the maintenance

when it the nime teen the entury professed not to believe, gave the City of Rome to the Vicar of His Son. For 300 and non could disposes him metricular many of tit. There he stood, his four many for tit. There he stood, and no power in the world could move him thence. Round about that firm and majestic figure there gatherd gradually and anjestic figure there gatherd gradually and anjestic figure there gatherd gradually and anjestic figure there gatherd gradually and anjectic figure there gatherd gradually and adjective figure there gatherd gradually and welcarred, because an instinct toll him that the first Emperor that believed in Christianity of the Chamber (hear).

The USURPATION OF ROME

(chers). The Providence of God, in which men in the nineteenth century professed not be believe, gave the City of Rome, in the faith upon earth, becarre a wreck and firmly believe that firsh-americane, which taught men to master them. There solicitations of pleas there solicitations of pleas there solicitation of the schools with their solicitations of pleas there is object to destroy and to quarrel, when he looked at America and Switzerland, but about which he must show the solicition part the faith upon earth, when he looked at America and particular was in the faith upon earth, when he looked at America and should without the tit that the university of the earth of the school and them the straw as it began to form. There could be nothing more read every day, and that nolly the other earth of the school and them the surface, which made perfect the inclused; of the about the taught men to master them. If they wished to destroy a port of the school and thum the diffirmly belie education to the children of the Catholic

faith [hear, hear]. Sir Charles Cliffor 1 seconded the resolution. He congratulated his friends upon the splendid meeting that evening,
showing as it did the vitality of their
annual reunion. So long as they could
get such eminent men as Cardinal Manget such emiment men as Catinal Maning to fill the chair they might expect that their gathering would be one of the first. The religious condition of Europe was sad to contemplate—the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church, a prisoner religion throughout Russia, Germany, France, and Italy almost at zero. But there was the satisfaction which Cardinal Manning held out to them, that Alinighty God watched over His chosen people, and that an end to this kind of thing would come. He had his own theory about it, and it appeared to him that hitherto the

good had been exceedingly cowardly and the wicked exceedingly presumptuous. The Rev. Canon Longman proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies for their liberal contributions to the party and tor their kindness in presiding at the tea

The Rev. Joseph Robinson seconded the

The Rev. Joseph Robinson seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Buswell and carried.

Bishop Ilsley, in moving a vote of thanks to Cardinal Manning, said they welcomed him with exceeding pleasure, not only as a prince of the Church and as metropolitan of the province to which metropolitan of the province to which their diocese belonged, but for his great personal worth

Councillor Hardman, in seconding the resolution, drew attention to the ex-tremely remarkable and unusual circum-stance of there being two cardinals to-gether in an English town at the same

Cardinal Manning, in reply, thanked the meeting for the manner in which they had received him, and said he believed that it was the case that never be-fore in England had two cardinals of Holy Church sat together for a Pappy half hour at the Bishop's house in Birmingham, as his dear, venerable old friend Cardinal Newman and himself had done that day [applause].

An Institution of much Value to Prince Arthur's Landing.

The position of Prince Arthur's Landing for a town site is admirable. Terrace upon terrace rises gradually from the shores of Thunder Bay, affording a pleasant view from most of the residences built a short distance back from the water. The grounds belonging to the Roman Catholic community are located on the first of these terraces.

The view that greets the eye from the

Convent windows is a grand one, and no better site could have been chosen.

The building itself is spacious; its size is 30x40, with stories for the main building; for the addition used for scullery purposes there is merely one story, size 24 x 20. The lower floor has a fine hall and stair-

AND TEACH THEM,
how to shape their character, was, of all

climates under the broad canopy of heaven, to send them here for a year or two, where they will be under the charge of the kind Superioress Mother de Pazzi, formerly Superioress of the Convent of St. Josept, at St. Catharines, where she had

Joseph, at St. Catharines, where she had charge of 660 pupils.

On the second floor there are four rooms, one of which is the Chapel, having a very prettily arranged altar, on which is a Tabernacle of exquisite workmanship, made by one of the Christian Brothers at the Mission, on the Kaministiquia; the revisible of this floor is used as a Dormit. mainder of this floor is used as a Dormit-ory for the Sisters, and Community Room, also for their use. Occuping the whole of the third floor is the Dormitory for the boarders around which boarders, around which is arranged a num-

ber of bedsteads.

At present the school is carried on in the Vestry of the Catholic Church, but it is the intention of the Society of St. Jos-eph to build a large school building ultim-

ately.

Before leaving the Convent we may mention that even in the depth of winter plants were growing beautifully, proving that the building is a very comfortable one to live in. There is a capacious frost proof cellar 20x30, well lighted and veniclated and easily accessible. The bouseilated and easily accessible. The household matters are well conducted by Sister Monica, who has full control of culinary

matters.

The school is at all times under the

the alarm was sounded, and on inquiry it was discovered that the Catholic Church was one mass of flames; within an almost incredible space of time it was burned to the ground. The new Church was built and occupied in less than twelve months afterwards. The credit of this enterprise is due in a great manner to the Rev. Father Baxter, who was the first to take active proceedings. The Committee, Messrs, Geo. Clavet, Dr. Coveney and J. J. O'Connor, and the ladies of the choir, among whom Mrs. P. Ryan and Miss Donnelly were very active members, were also very energetic in successfully raising

funds for building purposes.

The total cost, including the bell, amounted to \$4780. amounted to \$4780.

The congregation have now a handsome edifice for the worship of God and we trust no further calamity will befall them. Their enterprise in successfully building such a handsome structure is very commendable and worthy of emulation.

Much substantial help was rendered by
the people of the town of P. A. Landing,
and contractors and sub-contractors along
the line of the C. P. R., and to them the Committee, in the name of the Bishop, desire in this way to express their gratitude for the kindness thus rendered .- Thunder

Fees and Doctors.

Bay Sentinel, Jan. 26.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visits, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness. Post.

Keep the Feet Dry.

This is the season of sloppy weather so productive of colds, and lung troubles; neglected cold or damp feet is a great source of these difficulties. Cure your cough with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

Pleasant to take and always reliable. People have no more right to become dyspeptic, and remain gloomy and miserable, than they have to take poison and commit suicide. If the stomach becomes weak and fails to perform its functions, Burdock Blood Bitters will speedly remedy the trouble.

LORD RIPON.

This nobleman was some time since presented with an address by the pupils of the Jesuit College of Calcutta. The following is an extract from the reply he delivered

on the occasion:

on the occasion:

There are many circumstances in the present time which tend to make men often think that the mere cultivation of the intellect represents the full and complete idea of education. I am very well aware that, in the days in which we live, it is impossible under many circumstances, and in wany institutions, to attempt more and in many institutions, to attempt more than the cultivation of the intellect in some or all of its branches; but the idea of a full and complete education means the training of the whole man, not intellectual training alone, but more training. lectual training alone, but moral training also. And we must, all of us, bear in mind that education of that kind, the real complete training of the man, does not terminate when his school period, or when his university studies are ended. Education in that sense is a thing which for all of us ends only with the end of our lives. of us ends only with the end of our lives. But there is this difference between the education which may be received here and that which you will have to get for yourselves in after life; here you have provided for you good masters; able professors, and a sound method of teaching; but when you go forth from this college, when your student's life is ended, but your education still goes on, you will in the world when your student's life is ended, but your
education still goes on, you will in the world
be surrounded by teachers of every kind
—by teachers of evil as well as of good, and
of error as well as of truth—and it will rest with yourselves to say which of these teachers you will choose. For in that long education of the life of man, every circumstance, every companion, and every friend, is in some way a teacher, and it rests then with yourselves, relying upon God's aid and His holy guidance, to cetermine whether you will choose that path which will ever lead you on to further developments of your intellectual and moral nature, or whether, turning away into the broad road that leadeth to destruction, you will undo the work which has been done for you here. Here there is laid, as I believe, a solid foundation, but it is a foundation only: and will depend upon yourselves, when you go forth amidst the trials of life, to say whether you will build upon that foundation the beautiful edifice to a pure and noble life, or whether you will leave its stones bare, or overlay them with the foul mud of an ignoble existence (applause). You have said, my young friends, in the kind address which you have presented to me, that the prizes which I have just distributed have been contested upon a peaceful battlefield.

I have no doubt these prizes have been well fought for, and have been won in a real and honourable competition. If the idea that I was to present you with these prizes to-day has been any encourage-ment to you in that strife, I sincerely rejoice; but you have pointed out most truly that the primary incitement to earnest exertion and good work should menced. There are 62 names registered in the books, out of which there is an average attendance of 55 pupils.

The Church edifice is built of wood and veneered with brick; it rests on a stone foundation seven feet deep, which will withstand the action of any frost. The size is 46 x 60 with walls 20 feet high. The windows are gothic with frosted glass.

"An Irish Government For Ireland."

Many earnest Irishmen among the leaders Many earnest Irishmen among the leaders in Ireland firmly believe that Irish-Americans are all blood-and-thunder radicals. This belief restrains action among them. One of the ablest of the leaders now in prison recently wrote the writer that the belief is widespread in Ireland that the Irish-Americans will have nothing less then absolute "no rent," and ultimate revolution. Such a belief is utterly wrong. Even the revolutionary party in America condemn as

choir. There are two stairways leading to the gallery.

It is not much more than a year since

Land League has suffered deep loss by the withdraw from a movement that either cloaks ultimate purpose, or has none. Already the Land League has suffered deep loss by the vaguenessof its drift. One American Bishot-has publicly uttered his disapproval of an organization which he could not understand; and the Catholic clergy generally have, it is believed, a secret and a growing feeling, in regard to the Land League, that they are dealing with an occult and uncertain organ-ism.

dealing with an occult and uncertain organism.

To allow so great an organization to collapse through blind management, and lack of purpose would be submission. To fight the landlords and support evicted tenants is not a national policy—it is not enough. When the land question is settled, the question of an Irish Government for Ireland will

be no nearer solution then at present.

A demand for Home Rule by the Irish
people, supported by their representatives
in Parliament, will obtain sympathy in all countries, and particularly in America.

The Land League has demonstrated its necessity to the world. It will give life to magnificentorgunizations which now has nothing to the latter than the second countries. ing to do but to raise money. It will receive instant and thorough approval and support from the Catholic hierarchy and priests, both in Ireland and America, and from intelligent and conservative men who have hitherto avoided all Irish national

novements.
Unless this demand is made, and soon made, the Land League organization will dwindle into insignificance, and an opportunity such as Ireland has not seen for a will be lost.—John Boyle O'Reilly, in Catholic Quarterly Review.

If you experience bad taste in mouth sallowness or yeliow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are requent headache of dizzness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

The Causes of Colds

are getting overheated in hot rooms or crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, muffling up warm and changing to lighter wrappings, cold and damp feet. No matter what is the cause Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the cure for all throat and lung diseases, that induce consumption.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, from having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."