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day morning. TO CORRESPONDENTS. natter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday of each week.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor. Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Posial-card, their Old as well as New Address and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper. The absorbers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper both will be answered. The label on your paper both will be answered. The label on your paper both will be answered. The label on your paper shows the time your absorbition is paid to. "When a subscriber tells a postmaster to to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very it the about the person either knows very it the about that be is a worthless dead beat. The printed tript on the newspaper each week is the are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how of a newspaper to keep his business in pro parking apaper should in all cases remit the this request."

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR ME. COPFRY.-AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIO RECORP. I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principlos; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am condent that under your experienced man-sgement the RECORD will improve in mechi-mesand efficiency; and I therefore enrestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Bell'Come.

Belleve me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1881.

FATHER NUGENT.

On Sunday last we had a visit from that distinguished priest, Father Nugent, of Liverpool. It would not be saying too much to state that of all men in England, at the present day, not one has given more time and attention to the noble work of endeavoring to alleviate human misery and procure for the rising generation who are placed in unfortunate circumstances positions wherein they may be made useful members of society. Father Nugent is presently engaged in procur ing suitable homes for the many boys who are placed in his charge in Liverpool. He has had many words of kind encouragement from the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Ontario, and we doubt not those youths whom he may sena out will be taken in charge and guarded with a watchful care by the bishops and priests of the dioceses into which they may be sent. His ser mon in St. Peters' Cathedral on last Sunday was one which brought tears to the eyes of many of the congregation, and be remembered by them. hope ere long to have another visit from this great and good priest of God's Church

Under this heading we find the following well-merited rebuke in the Montreal Star of the 29th ulto. Lord hath made. When a Protestant can feel so keenly on the matter what ought to be the THE STUDY OF LITERATURE. feeling of Catholics? As a rule, the

"Americans abroad" are, albeit fond As our colleges, academies and of seeing all that is to be seen and of schools will in a few days throw finding their way everywhere, a open their portals for another term. well-conducted people. Of course, it we take much pleasure in giving does not dove-tail with the " eternal place for the benefit of students the fitness of things" to see them-as following able review of the above the present writer often has-march subject. To preceptors it will, we in or out of the church, as the case know, prove interesting and to stumay be, at the most solemn part of dents instructive. It is taken from the Holy Sacrifice-even at the The American: Elevation, when a whisper might be The study of English literature in these modern days may emphatically be said to be a task involving an enormous amount of hard work. To the student, the peheard-nor yet to see them refer to their "guide-books" or their "tramps riod prior to the opening of the eighteenth century is one which he is able to cover abroad," or other light literature during the Divine Office; but it is with comparative ease, although he may be, possibly, a little indefinite in his con only fair to add that such conduct is the exception. One thing certain, poraries of Shakespeare, or rather ur certain about questions relating to the prose writers of the Protectorate. Bu if the conduct of this "Carpot-bag Correspondent" had been known on from the point in the history of English literature marked by the figures 1700, he

the spot, he might possibly have finds the study to be like rolling a snow found people "taking a shy" at some hads the study to be like rolling a snow-ball. It seems as though every man in England took to writing about the year 1750, and that when 1800 came all the women began to help. Nor does he in other object than " the font of holy water" before he bid adieu to the ancient capital. Here is what the Star says:

may

this regard receive any great help from his teachers. The system which has been followed by all writers of text-books may "We cannot often congratulate our dis be characterized as one of infinite detail. Curiously enough, English literature has tinguished New York contemporaries on the correspondence from Canada, supplied never been summarized, except by M. Taine, and of his work we will speak by to them by travelling correspondents. About as idiotic a letter as we have seen and by. What would be thought of an author who, writing on geology, for ex-ample made his text book a long catarecently is one published in the New York Times of the 21st inst., entitled "A Wet Sunday in Quebec." (It was a "wet Sunday" and no mistake.-Ed. RR-corn.) The exquisite taste of the writer logue of fossils, without attempting to point out how these fossils almost arrange themselves in genera, families and classes; or how the study separates itself into its natural divisions of the great periods? Yet in literature this is what we find to be gathered from one sentence in scribing the French Cathedral, he save: "We saw nobody going in without taking a shy at the font of holy water, so we followed suit." His wit shows itself in the be the fault with almost all of the systems which have been devised for the student. observation that "even among the relics A vast catalogue of names of men wh of two or three centuries ago, breakfast time makes itself felt." His common have written, an enormous number of biographies, more or less ample, and ex-tracts of works which come in such numsense shi tes out in the remark that when the landlord of the hotel where he and bers as to make it impossible for him to some traveling companions got their breakfast, saw that some of them hailed digest them, represent to him the literature of his tongue. from St. Louis and some from New York. And the difficulty is that, in the great majority of cases where all this mass of

"he evidently thought we were jibing him. He could not understand why anyknowledge is acquired by this hard work, the man who has it is worse off than he body should travel so far away from home to look at Quebec." This was the con-struction put by the correspondent on the landlord's expression; but what the land-lord was really thinking it may have been was before. Lying like intellectual lead upon his mental stomach, the very amount of his learning prevents the digestion of it. He is able to tell you, it is true, the dates in the life of Chaucer; possibly he just as well the brilliant gentleman did ot know. Landlords have been known may be able to give you a resume of the to wonder how certain persons have been allowed to travel so far from home withplots of the "Canterbury Tales;" but of Chaucer's relation to the English language, out a responsible keeper. They have fine opportunities also of observing and reording. One poem of Spenser-his "Epithalamium," for example,-made lecting upon the intense egotism and vanity of gentlemen who, when they travel from home, are haunted by a sense vanity of the honor they confer upon every successive place they visit. The landlord of contents of into one's head. the Albion seems, however, to have been a discreet man, and not to have said anything to interfere with the correspondent's enjoyment of his 50c breakfast. There There can be no doubt he only thought the more Another sagacious observation bearing witness to a close scrutiny into facts, is that all the streets in Quebec are called directed to their lives, and he is expected to read extracts from their works. The after saints. At least if there was one great divisions of the literature are point-ed out to him, and he is expected to annot named after a saint, the distinguished

A CARPET BAG CORRESPONDENT. His Grace the Archbishop is about novelist, essavi-t and historian Applying the first summary to him, we find his works to be the result of race (he to compel-if the government will not themselves do so --- a fitting obwas a "Scot of the Scote," as Sir James Mackintosh called him); civilization, or we should never have had "Ivanhoe," but servance of the "Day which the in its place something akin to "Amadis of Gaul;" law, for literature is a child of

Gau;" law, for Interature is a child of order; religion, or his pictures of the Cov-enanters would not exist; and climate, or the wild poetry of the mountain and the glen would not be our delight to-day. The second summary is, as a generality, self-apparent. Influenced as Sir Walter was by society, he influenced it in turn. He gave to Scotchmen a literature which made them more Scotch then before ade them more Scotch than before. But the definitions and summaries must

be sympathetic as well as analytic-must point to the system to be pursued in the study-or they are failures. What is the system indicated by them? And the first thing we are struck by when studying the ummaries is the marked difference which exists between the sub-factors of the firs

and second, as compared with those of the third, in one important particular. All the sub-factors of the first and second contain the element of continuance of permanence; the influence of race, for ex ample, upon the individual of this gener-ation, is the same as that exerted upon the individual of the last, and does not differ f om that which will be exerted upon the ndividual of the next.

In the third summary, however, we find in the sub-factor of "individual cir-cumstances" one which is limited in its operation. It ceases to be when the in-dividual dies. Living authors are the results of their individual circumstance and of long lines of causes extending be hind them; dead authors are at once re sults when we look at their period in lit erature, and causes when we examine our own. The death of an author reduces the portance of his individual circumstance and personal peculiarities enormously. The causes of a cause are of vastly less moment than the causes of a result: that is, when wide or general views are to be taken. In considering dead authors, we should remember that the lines of cirshould remember that the must of the the counstances extending behind them, the age they lived in, the people they lived among, and, above all, the work they did, are of far greater moment to us than are their individual circumstances, -- with the one exception of their genius or talent. To compare one thing with another, these To compare one thing with another, these are like the action upon an individual plant of a peculiar mixture of soil and fertilizer. We may preserve the flowers after the death of the plant, and we can admire their beauty, without knowing the dirt on: of which they came. So, in our study, we can admire the works of authors, we can analyze and take to oursely the the we can analyze and take to ourselves th

literature they have created, without knowing one circumstance of their lives. Does any man pretend that a knowledge that Addison advised Pope not to re-write "The Rape of the Lock," and that Pope

hated him for doing so, enables the reader of the poem to enjoy it the more? We may take it for granted that a sys-tem of study should deal first--to employ the normal datum of scalar system. the nomenclature of geology, --with per-iods, then with divisions of evidence, then with classes, families, gener, species. Our summaries, then, point distinctly to a study of ideas as being the proper ba proceed upon in the study of literature the For the growth of ideas may be compared using geology once more as an illustration. to the growth of a sedimentary de For the time-honored system in this posit, such as the mingled coals and branch of learning is to begin with the early Anglo-Saxon writers, and step by step follow down the centuries the develof the Upper Carboniferous. During a period of time, men's minds were active, and the mental coal is ready to give out opment of the literature of the language. The student learns the names of the works of the different authors, his attention is he t and light when burned in the crucible of the mind to-day. Then, a period of subsidence, when the ocean of war or oppression swept over and drowned thought. Once more was the coal deposited, carrying with it the new fossils which marked the new conditions under

would, used in conjunction with the works of M. Taine, give us text books which would make the path smooth where it has been rough for the student, and which would show the study as it is, --one of the would show the study as it is, --one of the most fascinating branches of labor for a cultivated mind.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Tuz Pall Mall Gazette savs: The Government could hardly have come out of a debate worse than from that concerning the arrest of Michael Davitt. It is sincerely to be hoped that ho will be released forthwith. It is difficult to speak with respect of the grounds which Sir William Harcourt alleged for the re-arrest of Mr. Davitt:

THE new Ursuline Monastery of Our Lady of Lake St. John, an offshoot of the vanerable institution in Quebec city, will be opened towards the end of the present month, Sep tember. The following are the re'igieuses selected to proceed thither Rev. Mothers St. Raphael, St. Henry St. Francis of Paul, St. Alexander, and the lay sisters St. Joachim and St. Vincent de Paul.

Ar a convention of dime novel writers held in New York the other day it was unanimously resolved not to introduce in their works of fiction hereafter any boy as hero who has not robbed his father of \$5,000, tortured his little brother, served six months in jail, set fire to a neighbor's house, committed highway robbery, and run away from home to exter minate Indiana

THE Rev. Father Frederick, Fran. ciscan Custodial Vicar of Holy Land is presently in Quebec for the purpose of opening missionary relations between Canada and the Holy Land, in conformity with instructions received from the Pope, and also as visitor of the congregations of the Third Order. He is the guest of Abbe Provencher, at Cape Rouge, near that city.

ADVICES from Quebec city would seem to denote a westward movement amongst the inhabitants. Al ready many have gone to Manitoba, either on pleasure or on a prospecting tour, and those not amongst the less wealthy and enterprising por tion of the community. Among those who have lately done so, is Mr L. Alexandre Boisvert, Vice-Presi dent of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, who, although a French Canadian, is in many respects as "Irish as the Irish themselves."

THERE is a paper in Toronto called the News. Of course it wants to gain a firm stand in the race for public support. It is most auxious to be noticed. Amongst other plans adopted to attain this end, it has attacked the Archbishop of Toronto. 'the Tribune replies in last week's it had not We wis

"Scorpions are venomous scamps who switch up their tails and sting the hand or foot that touches them. Their sting is in their tail. Well, there are moral scorpions too, and they are trashy novels." Toronto Tribune. Our Toronto friend is quite correct

in its estimate of the prevailing novels. It is unfortunate that cortain publishers of that city have began to ape the unenviable enterprise of New York novel makers. Nearly all our railway trains are flooded with the sickening rubbish, and the counters of our booksellers fairly creak under the weight of the stacks of villainous books sent out from Toronto. We think it would not be amiss were the government to devise some means of protecting our children from the poison which is so skilfully concealed in the flash novels of the period.

IDA LONG is a poor and pretty girl of Louisville. She has of late indulged in evening picnics, straw rides, and other diversions which Theodore Gousha, a young man of her acquaintance, regarded as improper. He told her so, and advised her to be more circumspect; but she retorted that she was able to take care of herself, and he at least not being an accepted lover, nor even a suitor, had no right to control her. But he persisted in interfering, and went so far as to forcibly detain her from going out with a loafer. Then she had him arrested for annoying her. In court, he justified his conducted by asserting that he was her brother, and introduced evidence proving conclusively that such was the fact. He said that she excited his interest on first meeting her, through her resemblance to his sister, whom he dimly remembered before she was lost at the age of three, and he at length identified her, but not with certainty until after his arrest. Ida would not accept this as an ex-

to give bunds to let her alone No death which has occurred for many years in New York, says the Watch Tower (Baptist), more struck the general mind with tenderness than that of Rev. Thomas Farrell, a Roman Catholic clergyman, about a year ago. We bore testimony in the Watch Tower to the fact, with its suggestive lessons, at the time. The daily and weekly press did the same. After referring to the recent unveiling of his monument in the Calvary Cemetery, the Watch Tower adds that Father Farrell was the intelligent, devoted friend of all classes, irrespective of clime or color. He gave thousands for their education and their uplifting in the social and religious scale, whatever their na-

cuse, however, and he wa- compelled

tionality or their faith. No minister of our generation seems to have been more instinct with the spirit of the Master. What nobler epitaph, it asks, was ever written on a human tombstone than these words : "And now I beseech you to love liberty, and to love intelligence, and try to

July 17th, the Lar unpassed, it is had species of gratitude a favor not yet besto tator is surely too f complaints, and leav the counter accusatio gether too-too anxiot in the Irish coat.

But granted the Land Bill, for we w on trifles,-to whom to be grateful? To Bah-no; to their o arms-to the indon her Land League : members, which has face to face with En ness in the House of English narrow-min Press, and has brou the intended to be a in reality honorabl "irreconcilbles:"-to organization, the La that supreme engine in a word, to an Uni

To Mr. Gladstone, well attribute it to comet. What has done? When the the law forces the u property to give it u owner, to whom ou owner to be grateful just holder? Bah ! might the Irish men ful to Mr. Gladston owner be grateful holder for giving him are doting, friend dreaming. Feel if yo night-cap on.

Irish irreconcilat What reconciliation to England ? Just s owes to the wolf.

"Englishmen have cessions to Ireland." edly great concession sions as the pick-poc policeman. The re robbed you of mi afford to throw you : pers now and then i great concessions. giving a man back concessions? and th drabs, too? Yes, premely honest En concessions, truly: as the majesty of th impose on the buces wayman, and the more, nothing less. with this difference the highwayman, p autres-you give bac goods, and instead ask gratitude, forsoc

FATHER N

The Great Irish Em in this

Father Nugent, of] known promoter of apent Sunday in thi Father has for years before the public in providing homes for and has cont many h and has sent many 1

porter Father Nugent

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country

A GOOD MARK.

Even his Satanic majesty, himself, is entitled to his due; and why not his visible instruments? Actuated by this feeling we translate the following respecting one of the leading characters in the recent expulsion of the Religious Orders from their peaceable homes in France-M. Cazot, Keeper of the Seals:

La Gazette de France savs: " Monsieur La Gazette de France savs: Monseeur Cazet, seuior, has been ill for a long time; his state had become more grave within some days, but none of those around him attempted to call in a priest through fear of offending his son, the Minister of State, who, they all thought, would be little anxious to see a priest at the bedside of his father.

"Immediately on the arrival of the minister the aspect of things changed. On being informed by the physicians that his father was in danger of death, he at once gave orders that a priest be sent for. Then those who had hitherto hesitated as well as those who were opposed to the presence of a clergyman hastened to obey. On the one hand the *Procureur* of the Republic ran for the parish priest; on the other, a Municipal Councillor, a pro-nounced anti-clerical, ran for the chaptain of a neighboring hospital; in a word, the within half an hour two priests presented themselves at the dying man's couch,"

" All the neighboring clergy were invited personally by the Minister to be present at the obsequies, which the latter insisted should take place with all the religious pomp possible; the reverend Sisters of St. Vincent of l'aul were also invited. There also, strange to note, were to be seen the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine along. side the Minister who had caused them to be so brutally expelled from their school, and the mayor, the young Malzac, who had caused to be executed the order for exculsion with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

Surely, his guardian angel bas scored a "good mark" for Monsieur Cazot!

The world would be more happy, and the mass of people in it just as wise, if they would whistle more and argue less.

Well, as we remember the topography of the ancient capital, and taking the course described by the correspondent, he struck, upon landing, into Sous le-Fort street, went up Mountain street, then into Buade, then into Fabrique, then a few steps through St. John into Prlace, where he through St. John into Prlace, where he had his 50c breakfast, and so powerfully impressed his host. This does not show an overwhelming propertion of saints names, and in point of fact but a small proportion of the streets in Quebec are roportion of the streets in Quebec are called after saints. The gentleman who "took a shy" at the holy water thought, however, that he must also have one at Was much however, notice the saints. We cannot, however, notice all the silly details of the letter. From first to last it is the rubbishing performance of some ill-bred, ill-educated but portent-ously conceited scribbler. Such stuff as he writes seems, however, to go down with the greatest people on the earth. More's

falled to find it

or from New York

the pity." SUNDAY DESECRATION.

The conduct of the officials of the Quebec Government Railway, (Q. M. O. & O. R.) at Quebec, in persistently desecrating the Sunday, by "making up" trains, shunting cars and other servile works, is causing not a little indignation at the An cient Capital. When they inaugurated a regular Sunday afternoon ex cursion train betwixt Quebec and Montreal, (the only one we believe in the Dominion) it was considered bad enough in all conscience, but when, not satisfied with this, they

go the length of converting the Lord's Day into an ordinary working day, patience ceases to be a virtuel

It is, indeed, little creditable to the Catholic Government of a Catholie Province; and one involuntarily asks, have the Infidel notions so adly provalent in Old France been imported with its money into Cathohe Nouvelle France?

Our contemporary La Verite de-

"Give the names of three of the four prin-cipal prose writers preceding the Eliza-bethan period, together with a short abstr ct of the life of one of them." If the examiner be very conservative, he may ask: "What are the characteristics of the poetry of Sir William Blackstone?" These questions are not invented; they have been copied from examination papers. The being able to answer them argues a knowledge of the dry bones of literature, possessed, it is safe to say, by few men who have given the best years of their lives to the study. And then, too, the possession of all this knowledge does the possession of an this knowledge does not necessarily carry with it an apprecia-tion of the literature itself. Suppose the second of the questions quoted above to be answered by twenty students; the chances would be that nineteen out of the twenty would agree with each other and with the text-book. Five per cent. of individuality in criticism is overstating the actual result of the system.

e's own, is better than cramming the ntents of "Chambers's Encyclopædia"

What is English literature? English literature is the hterature of the Euglish-speaking race. Like that of any other, it may be defined as being e sum of ideas expressed in words by

The sum of ideas expressed in words by individuals whom we call authors. There are, then, three factors which to-gether produce the literature, viz., ideas, words and authors; each equally liable to be modified by outside circumstances, and each equally necessary to the result. As As a modification of either will affect that re ult, i. e., literature, let us see to what in fluences each one is subject. 1. Ideas are the result of race, civiliza

tion, law, religion, climate, embodied in the communal environment; or, for the sake of brevity, what we will call society. 2. Words are the result of occupation ivilization, and are expressed or given

currency to by authors. 3. Authors are affected by individual nstances, society; and, in turn, influ-

ence language, society, by their works. Possibly the third summary might be improved by saying that authors are individuals existing under peculiar circum-stances and affected by society. The "pe-culiar circumstances" in this, or the "individual circumstances" of the former, in lude, of course, all the incidents or peculiarities which make one man different. from his fellows; as, for example, his intellect, education, training, wealth, or, in short, everything which is personal to

serves great credit for its repeated denunciations of this great scandal; and we are glad to be informed that that the test of application construction of the serves of t

swer, on examination, such questions as: which it was formed.

But the question comes up here: "How are we to get at these ideas,-how are we to find out the conditions under which the coal was deposited,-save by a study of its fossils?'

And M. Taine has shown us how this should be done, for M. Taine, while writing a work on English literature. really written a history of the growth of the English mind. No better booknone, in fact, so good,—can be found to place in the hands of the student for the purpose of teaching him the groundwork of the study he is engaged in. But the somewhat turgid gorgeousness of M. Taine's periods prevents the student's forming any ideas of his own. The beauty of M. Taine's pictures compels their ac-ceptance as a whole. What we want is some work which will teach the student the principles which govern criticism, and their application, for in this way alone elevated and refined taste be can an created. Give the cultivated man the choice between the best literature and the worst-he will choose the best. Give him that between the better and worse-he will, perhaps, take the better. Give him that between the good and the bad-and

he is quite as likely to take the latter as the former. The object to be attained is the cultivation of his taste until he can discern the difference between the ositives as easily as he can between the iperlatives Dr. Holmes places as the motto of his

"Every man his own Bos-Autocrat", well." Would that every man could be his own Hazlitt or St. Beuve! Anything s better than the repetition alone of what others say, Rogue Riderhood struck the key-note when he said, ungrammatically, but forcibly, "Don't let us have no pollarrottin Saguenay.

Prof. Homer B. Sprague, of the Adelphia Academy of Brooklyn, has taken a step in the right direction in his "Master-pieces of English Literature." Unfortun-

itely, though, he has devoted too much space to the grammatical analysis of the sentences, and not enough to the criticism of the works quoted. Too much praise cannot be given to him for his idea of presenting to the student the best work, complete, of each representative author in each period. This is so much better than the time-honored system, of extracts, -may their name be "Anathema!" it may be said to mark a new era in this branch of study. The work of Mr. Will-iam J. Rolfe, in his edition of Shake-

What is the use of wasting space on an unworthy opponent. The quieter you take a determinedly mischievous fly the sooner you will get rid of

im.

CATHOLICS are getting tired of Protestant sneers at their intellectual mediocrity. But do not Catholies give some cause for their sneers? In New York city there are at least a dozen Protestant religious papers which have made their proprietors rich. Where is the man who has grown wealthy in publishing a Ca-tholic journal? Yet fully one-fourth of the people of this country are Catholics, and there are few families among them that cannot afford to subscribe for a good Catholic paper. Yet how many of them do so? The percentage is very small.

THE fifteenth of September is the date fixed for the solemn benediction of the statue of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, in a natural niche in the face of Cape Trinity, on the River Saguenay, at a height of several hundred feet. A cross, 80 feet in height, will also be placed on the summit of the Cape. Special steamers will leave Quebec city, on the 13th and 14th, at reduced rates, and visitors will, in addition to the beautiful solemnity of the occasion itself, have an opportunity of enjoying the far-famed wonders of the

WHEN the French General Radet received the command from Napoleon I. to arrest Pope Pius VII., and to carry him away from Rome, he forced his way into the apartments of the Holy Father; but when he found the great Pontiff defenceless in his state-dress, he suddenly stood still, overawed, and informed him, trembling, of the order that he had received. When the General was asked afterwards what was the cause of his sudden change of demeanor,

he answered : "It was the thought of my First Communion that suddenly flashed before me and made the duty

extend their blessings to every mem ber of the human family. Hate tyranny, wrong, oppression, slavory, but above all, hate ignorance, the fruitful parent of evil to the human family.

H. B., in the Harp.

What a strange thing Christian charity is? Christian did I say? Unchristian. We have known men give thousands to a public charity, and women work night and day for a bazaar, who when a poor relation came to their house could hardly be civil. As the slightest puncture of the fly renders the most valuable apple worthless and unsaleable, so the wrong intention invalidates the greatest acts. Christianity thou art jewel! Charity-that-is-charity, thou art a priceless thing ! The bogus article is everywhere.

Why do I hate panegyrics? Do I hate great men? No. not great men, but great men's panegyrists. And why? Because they are untruthful. Let us hold up virtue for admiration and emulation by all means; but let us not lower the standard of virtue in order to create virtues. As long as the panegyrist extols one's virtue only, so long is he commendable; but when from dearth of virtues, he invents them. then is he a forger, an utter of base coin, a swindler, and therefore a jailbird. Panegyrist, beware ! "One's virtues" forsooth! How

long would any panegyric be, that kept to one's virtues? At most a few lines, a paragraph. Panegyrists, do you see how untruthful you have been ? What utterers of base coin ? What jail-birds in sooth ? Repent for the past: amend for the future. I know, says the immortal Bishop Milner, that it is as usual to magnify the merits of the deceased, as it is to detract from them when living, and I very much fear that after death we often canonize those in our discourse, on whom God has decided in a very different manner.

The London Spectator of July 15th is angry because the Irish mem. bers are not grateful to Mr. Glad-stone for the Land Bill. Now, as on

gration clause in the were plenty of emigra ing and ready to con and what they wanted protection. This, of by the Government t but he believed that necessary. Some two visited the North-west only gone as far as Wi with what he had se had heard such glowi land beyond it, that h for himself, and duri country, which would he hoped to go as far Irish emigration has for the States and ot hoped that the same the North-west. In two years ago to Min much struck with th Bishop Ireland and h been instrumental in onies. He had sent o ilies there, and all we idea was to get A adopt the same plan went home he would fully that they would and looked after wh and the best points to them. The people believed, ready and Irish Land Bill a fike knew of no better c emigrate to than the craze for Manitoba stronger in the Old (ple only came out which he was sure th perly assisted by the send home and brin As regarded the child strumental in bring pre ent no cause to west than (intario. that might be diff seen, the accommod emigrants in crossing good as possible on There was no stint thing that could real their comfort was d interested in no land tion, he felt convinc and told the people land, they would be here; but he base whole undertaking o tion of the Catholic were secured there the emigrants to Ma better, or at least as nesota. The reverend Fat