God Knows Why.

Pligrim—o'er earth's desert toiling—Faint thy step and dim thine eye—Wearled with life's many crosses, Be not hopeless! Gid knows why! Time brings sow to oppress thee! Sorrow laden with a sigh—Yet ere long His smile will bless thee; Trust! oh, trust Him! He knows why!

Mourner—by yon comin standing
Where thy loved in death doth ile—
Weep a season, then remember,
God, thy Father, knoweth why!
Ay! He knows why death's dark angel.
Here and there abroad ooth fly—
Wringing hearts in bitterest anguish—
Though afflicted, God knows why!

Maiden—friends may treacherous prove
In misfortune pass thee by;
Weaving snares along life's pathway,
Yet be patient—60d knows why:
Time will bring thee many changes—
Thorns beneath life's rose-leaves lie,
All's not true that's beauty seeming,
Yet thy Saylour knoweth why.

Patriot-o'er our land so cherished, War's dread missiles swiftly fly-

Father! Great, all gracious Father!
Low before Thy throne we lie;
Hear our fervent supplication—
Guide, oh, guide us from on high!
Send sweet peace o'er all the country,
Bind us by one sacred tie,
Life and liberty to cherish
Evermore—Thou knowest why!

EDUCATION MEETING IN LONDON

Speech by Cardinal Manning.

The London Universe of July 1 says:
On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund was held at St. James Hall.
The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, on rising to open the proceedings, was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. His eminence said: Sixteen years ago, on such an evening as this, and in this place, we laid the foundation of a work which has grown in solidity from work which has grown in solidity from that day to this, and I trust will never that day to be vigorously supported so long as there are poor Catholic children in London. Only twice have we omitted this meeting, the cause being my absence at Rome, whither I was called by higher duties; and even then this meeting would have been held here were it not for the modesty of some who sit near me to-night. His eminence then proceeded to speak of the importance of such an annual gathering as they were holding that night, say-ing that no one but himself and the good secretary of the fund, Father Seddon, knew the sdvantages which the fund secretary of the fund, Father Seddon, knew the sdvantages which the fund derived from these meetings. Quoting from the sixteenth year's report of the fund, the cardinal said that during the past year the number of schools examined was 252, of which 175 were parochial or mission schools, 6 poor law schools, 1 industrial, 1 reformatory, 11 orphanages, and 55 other schools of a higher character. The religious instruction of the whole diocese has, therefore, been perfectly ex-amined, the total number of children present at inspection being 20,672, as against 11,000 in the year 1865. During against 11,000 in the year 1865. During the pastyear better school accommodation had been provided in Limehouse, Hert-ford, Tottenham, Popular, Saffron Hill, Harrow Road, Bow, and Brentwood, and the number of children in the schools was 369 more than in the previous year. They had gone on every year increasing the number of attendances, and in no

the number of attendances, and in no single year had the number declined. When they began to work
THE STREETS WERE FULL OF LITTLE CATHOor they were in Protestant schools, or we

or they were in Protestant schools, or we did not know where to find them. For some time as the work proceeded they gathered in a thousand extra children every year. The numbers of increase then readually dishipithed cach very them. some time as the work proceeded they gathered in a thousand extra children every year. The numbers of increase then gradually diminished each year, showing that the work was being accomplished and the fact that they had this year received only three hundred and sixty-nine extra children showed that they had reason to be amply confident that no great son to be amply confident that no great number of Catholic children could have escaped their vigilance. Proceeding to speak of the necessity of religious educa-tion, the cardinal said the religious education of this country was on an inclined plane; it was descending, and would con-tinue to descend, and would become gradually diminished year after year, unless some great effort was made. There is a perpetual development going on or a system of education without Christianity, which is spreading itself all over the land, and I know nothing that can resist this, unless all those who value Christian education rouse themselves to found and cation rouse themselves to found and maintain voluntary schools, as well as to appeal to the public will and conscience of this Christian country, to influence the people of England, when they shall be inretrogated—as they never yet have been —on this great question of religious edu-cation. The cardinal condemned the relegation of religious school instruction to the confusion of the first half hour in to the continuous when many children had not arrived, and to the last weary half hour of the day, when the children were fatigued. His eminence continued: Formerly the school-books were all full of God the Creator and our Divine Lord the Redeemer. The whole system of in-struction was permeated with Christian faith; and, as one walking in the sun becomes tanned with its heat, so were the children, while being cultivated in secular

knowledge, being stamped
with the character of a christian. The only books now used in the board schools are those in which there is no definite recognition of Christian doctrine, and some examiners had even objected to the very name of our Lord being mentioned. His Eminence, in order not to be misunderstood, said he made no complaint against the London School Board as constituted. It was the system that he warstituted. It was the system that he warred against. His eminence believed also that the men who brought in the act of 1870 desired to do the best they could, but they were misled and did what they did not intend. The cardinal next proceeded to speak of the hardships which Cathelics suffered from having to support the school-board system, which was against the school-board system, which was against their councilors and also their own Cathelics. their conscience, and also their own Catholic schools. That system was not in conformity with the will of the people of
England. On the ground of religion
they would object to it if they had the
opportunity given them, and on the
ground of expensiveness they are already
objecting to it. His eminence did not be-

lieve that a system that now had ten years' trial and twelve millions of money spent on it would be repealed, but he believed it could be modified, and claimed a universal and fair participation in the schoolrate. In Germany this system always prevailed, so that all the schools partook of the common rate, (until that unhappy day arose when Germany persecuted the Church and exiled her religious teachers,) and from that day Germany has tasted the and from that day Germany has tasted the and from that day Germany has tasted the bitter fruits of its own action in the growth of that socialism which undermines the crust upon which society in Germany rests to-day. This proportionate participation in the school-rate (said the cardinal) exists in Canada, and I claim the example of the colonies for an alteration of the law here at home. In conthe example of the colonies for an altera-tion of the law here at home. In con-cluding, his eminence said: A Christian education will raise up a Christian people, and children without a Chris-tian education will not, when they grow up, go to Christian churches. When they become the fathers and mothers of an-other generation they will certainly not be other generation they will certainly not be able to teach the Lord's Prayer or the Apostles' Creed to their little children at Apostles' Creed to their little children at home. This system will give us a people without Christianity, and as there is nothing that stands still in nature, but all grows or decays, or runs like the waters of a stream, as there is nothing that is stationary, so this people without Christianity will become anti-Christian.

WE SEE IT OVER THE WATER Look at the great Catholic monarchy of Look at the great Catholic monarchy of Europe—France. There we see to what we may come. I only pray for this that there may be firmness in us all. If all those who ought to stand firm in this battle would be true the act of 1870 would be medical before the company. be modified before ten years are over. I have my fears lest some should not stand firm in the day of battle. One thing is firm in the day of battle. One thing is sure, however: give way who may we will never give in. Christian Catholic education, in all its fulness and perfection, is better to us than gold and silver. Come what may, let others fail to bear their witness for holy faith once delivered to the saints, give way we will not. If it has ness for noty that nonce delivered to the saints, give way we will not. If it be heard or taught nowhere else, the holy faith in which alone we can be saved shall be taught in every Catholic school, reduced to poverty though it may be. Christianity to poverty though it may be. Christianty begun in poverty, and in poverty it will thrive. His eminence concluded with a tribute to his grace the Duke of Norfolk, without whom, he said, the work of the last sixteen years could not have been accomplished. As his grace was present he would say no more of him, or he (the duke) would never forgive him; and he could say no less or he should not forgive himself.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Some twenty years ago a young French priest visited Ireland, and was warmly received by the most eminent prelates, wri-ters, and politicians in the country. A few months before he had written to the editor of the Nation, asking for a few back numbers of the paper, which the present writer handed him, and informed him that the journal would be sent to him in future.

A few articles in the Correspondant, by A rew articles in the Correspondant, by the Rev. Pere Perraud. of the Oratory, were translated and published in the Nation, which clearly showed that Ireland had a talented friend in the French press. He received the visits of some eminent Irishmen in Paris, and was encouraged to write a work on Ireland, which M tave de Beaumont declared to be the best that ever appeared, including his own re-markable book, but which the correspondent of the Times this week calls "A Pamphlet on Ireland."

L'Irelande Contemporaine was pub-

Mgr. Perraud, or rather Abbe Perraud, btained in Ireland the most trustworthy information on the state of the country and the causes of the sufferings of the people; and in his precious volume expeople; and in ms precious volume ex-poses Ireland's wrongs, the injustice done to her, and the noble qualities of her sons and daughters in such a way as to en-lighten the French people fully on the subject, and to win the gratitude of every good Irishman.

In a few weeks, at the imposing cereor the academy, M. Camille Rousset, the great historian, who will have to receive him, will, no doubt, dwell at some length on this important pamphlet (I like to give the Times correspondent's name for the the Times correspondent's name for the great work.)

great work.)
Mgr. Perraud has published other books
—"The History of the Oratory," etc.; and
some of his eloquent sermons and funeral
orations are considered masterpieces of

their kind. His love for Ireland has not ceased, for His love for Ireland has not ceased, for two years ago he offered the present writer to preach the sermon at the Made-leine for the victims of the famine, and would have done so but that the services of Pere Monsabre had been engaged previously by the Cardinal Archbishop of

The friend of the illustrious Bishop of O:leans, of Abbe Perreyve, and Abbe Gratry, he labored with these three great men for long years in the cause of religion and liberty, and their death was a great blow to him and a less to the country. Irishmen will, I am sure, learn with pleasure that the eloquent advocate of their cause has been chosen by the most learned body in Europe to take his place among them, and that his work on Ireland con-tributed to raise him to that eminent place, so envied and so difficult to attain.

—Dublin Nation.

J. P. L.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." I removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

I. F. Smith, Druggist of Dunville, under date of June 1st, writes of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry: "It

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN ON THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

A pamphlet has just appeared, entitled "Letter on Landlordism," by Rev. Matthew Macauley, in which the writer pays a high tribute to the priests and Catholics of

Ulster. Of the latter he says:

"As a Presbyterian minister I have lived among Catholic neighbors for thirtyfour years in county Monaghan, and can testify that I never met anything but respect, kindness and joyous, hearty civility at their hands. Their clergymen, too, have always treated me in the spirit of educated Christian gentlemen. I be lieve there is not one of them who would not rise at midnight to do me a favor not rise at midnight to do me a favor; and I know I would return the kindness. They and their congregation gave hearty and successful assistance at the recent general election to the Presbyterians, wanting which there would be no Presbyterians this day in the House of Commons. At all this tory landlordism 'weeps, wails and gnashes its yellow teeth.'"

He says of the Irish priests: "The Catholic priesthood, on the other hand, deserves the admiration and gratitude of unborn generations for the bold and prominent position they have taken in this agitation. They have urged their people to meet their Presbyterian and Episcopalian fellow-countrymen in the Episcopalian fellow-countrymen in the spirit of peace and brotherly kindness; and they have denounced all secret societies—all party hatreds. What poets have sung has been by this movement realized before our eyes. It vexes the devil and perplexes the landlords, to see tens of thousands of Catholics. Episcopalization perpiexes the landlords, to see tens of thousands of Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians meeting in daylight in the same field, and in the market squares no angry words, no warlike weapon, no party hatred, no bad behavior, riot or drunkenness—determined to have done with poverty, burdens and bondage. The lion at last lies down in peace with the lion at last lies down in peace with the lamb; the leopard and the kid lie down lovingly beside each other. The sword may soon be beaten into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning hook. The Orangeman moves a resolution, and a Catholic priest seconds it. Are we not on the border of the millennium ?"

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLEEPING CAR.

Mr. W. Barnet Le Van, M. E. of Phila-

delphia, says:

"From all accounts, no doubt, Napoleon I. used, in 1815, the first sleeping, dining room, and parlor car that ever was built. This car, or chariot, was taken at Waterloo, and was presented to the Prince Present of Eveland by whom it was after. Regent of England, by whom it was afterward sold to Mr. Bullock for \$12,500. It eventually found its way to Madame Tus-saud's wax-work exhibition, London, where it may still be seen. This very curious and convenient chariot of the First ious and convenient chariot of the First Emperor was built by Symons, of Brussels, for the Russian campaign, and is adapted for the various purposes of a pantry and kitchen, for it has places for holding and preparing refreshments, which, by the aid of a lamp, could be heated in the carriage. It served also for a bedroom, a dressingroom, an office, etc. The seat is divided into two by a partition about six inches high. The exterior of this ingenious vehigh. The exterior of this ingenious ve-hicle is in the form and dimensions of our large coaches, except that it has a projec tion in front of about two feet, the righthand half of which is open to the inside to receive the feet, thus forming a bed, while the left-hand half contained a store of various useful things.

"Beyond the projection in front, and nearer to the horses, was the seat for the coachman, ingeniously contrived so as to prevent the driver from viewing the inprevent the driver from viewing the in-terior of the carriage, and yet so placed as to afford those within a clear sight of the horses and of the surrounding country. Beneath this seat is a recepticle for a box, about 21 feet in length and 4 inches deep, containing a bedstead of polished steel, which could be fitted up in a couple of minutes. Over the front windows is a roller blind of strong painted canvas, which, when pulled out, excluded rain, while it admitted air. (This might be an advantageous appendage to our present car windows as well as carriages.) On the ceiling of the carriage is a network for carrying small traveling requisites. In a recess there was a secretaire, 10 by 18 inches, which contained nearly a hundred articles presented to Napoleon I. by Marie Louise, under whose care it was fitted up Louise, under whose care it was fitted up with every lux ary and convenience that could be imagined. It contained besides the usual requisities for a dressing box, most of which were of solid gold, a breakfast service, with plates, candlesticks, knives, forks, spoons, a spirit lamp for making breakfast in the carriage, gold case for Napoleon's gold wash-hand basin, a number of essence bottles, perfumes, and an almost infinite variety of minute articles down to pins, needles, thread, and silk. cles, down to pins, needles, thread, and silk. Each of these articles were fitted into recesses most ingeniously contrived, and made in the solid wood, in which they were packed close together, and many one within the other, in such a narrow space that, on seeing them arranged, it appeared impossible for them ever to be put into so small a compass. At the bottom of his toilet box, in divided recesses, were 2,000 gold Napoleons (87,700); on the top of it were writing materials, a looking glass, combs, etc., a liquor case which had two bottles, one of Malaga wine, the other of rum; a silver sandwich box, containing a plets knives snoons, penper and salt plate, knives, spoons, pepper and salt boxes, mustard pot, decanter, glasses, etc.; a wardrobe, writing desk, maps, telescopes, arms, etc.; a large silver chronometer, by which the watches of the army were reguwhich the watches of the army week tegliated; two merino mattresses, a green velvet traveling cap, also a diamond head dress (tiara), hat, sword, uniform, and an imperial mantle, etc."—Scientific Ameri-

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bot-tles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and No cheap wooden or pasteboard

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persons—especially those who have at an immature age rushed unthinkingly into the marriage state—there is a marvellous, may we not almost call it a criminal inmay we not aimost can it a criminal in-difference to the awful responsibilities of a parent. By young and heedless mothers—girl-mothers who cannot part with the light, idle amusements of girlhood—the care of their children's bodies even is too often neglected, or left to be fulfilled by strangers. How much more the jewel of the mind—the precious, the immortal

A woman, who feels the task of attend-A woman, who feels the task of attending to the temporal and eternal salvation of her child to be a troublesome one, is unworthy to be a mother. Her neglect assigns the child to strangers if she is rich, or leaves it to gather associates in the streets if she is poor. In either case the sheet of white paper receives a blot.

"Just as the twig is bent will the tree be inclined," is an excellent aphorism, but

not are two great aphorism, but not true in an unlimited sense. There is such a thing as natural disposition—a bent to the good or bad. Vicious children have sometimes been born of virtual ous parents, whose wisdom and whose virtue have been vainly exerted to arrest the evil career that it broke their hearts to

contemplate.

Happily the great mass of the human race may be led. They have not this obstinate tendency to evil: they can take the bent. What an iniquity, what a horror, then, it is, when the bias of those around the child is for evil! Then, indeed, the

the child is for evil! Then, indeed, the sheet of white paper is marred and blotted, defaced and torn.

This marring of the Creator's most admirable work, the human soul, is not alone the sin of poverty. How speedily, how frequently does the sheet of white paper become blotted even by the wealthy paper. arent!

Three little children have been trusted by the Creator to their Guardian Angel by the Creator to their Guardian Angels and their parents. Let us consider how the human guardians work for the celestial. Here is a fine boy, strong-limbed, dark-eyed, not altogether of a bad disposition, neither has he any great, elevated and generous instincts. The people around him were narrow-minded and selfish; he acquired their arts and adopted their sentiments. Children always do so—they are the most ant of imi-

cipled, unfeeling man.
Shall we go lower in the social scale Here is a home of horror; a father intoxi cated with strong drink; a mother angrand ill-used; a puny, halt-starved child whose caresses are replused with blows whose caresses are replaced with blows, whose cries for bread are answered with an oath. His companions are vagrants in of a gin-shop. At twelve years of age, he steals apples from a rich man's garden, as much, poor little wretch, in hunger as in mischief. The rich man is severe on the youthful depredator. He is sent to prison, meets there the vilest of companions, and is turned out upon society utterly depraved. The white paper is blottod forever, and the Guardian Angel folds his wings and turns sorrowfully

away.

There is a third child. What will be these virtues into their children. Mornthese virtues into their children. Morning and evening the little hands are raised in earnest prayer. Though its parents are but of humble class, it is never allowed to play in the streets. It is regularly fed on plain but wholesome food; simple garments are always clean and in good order; it is sent to a good school; and as it never hears evil language from the adults who surround it such language. the adults who surround it, such language never taints its innocent lips.

Here are parents who may take an honest pride in having discharged their duty; there is no blotted paper here. The white page will be triumphantly shown by the Guardian Angel engraven with a golden record of good deeds.

Two Departments Well Represented. In lately walking through the Govern-ment Buildings at Ottawa, a representative of one of Ottawa's ablest journals, in the to banish pain and has a pleasant and sooth-ing way of doing so that makes it valuable. I consider it a great medicine." Calling upon Mr. Sherwood of the Militia Depart-ment, that gentleman thus answered the now my faith could not be easily shaken. I consider it by all odds the best medicine I ever tried."

V. Edmanson of Bradford writes :- Burdock Blood Bitters is un excellent prepar-ation, gives entire satisfaction and sales

** "Every truth has two sides; look at both before committingyourself to either. Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scru

A Sheet of White Paper.

"The mind of a child," says Emerson Tenant, "is a sheet of white paper. Parents, beware what you write upon

What a happy as well as beautiful simile is this! A sheet of white paper—pure, spotless, without stain. Woe to those who deface that lovely page! Woe to them if they are strangers; if they are parents, still a deeper woe!

It has seemed to us that among married persons—especially those who have at the

adopted their sentiments. Children al-ways do so—they are the most apt of imi-tators. When this boy was three years old, some conversation took place in his presence about a lady in reduced circumstances. "I don't like her," broke in the ruthless lad—"she's poor." What could be the result of such tutelage as this? The sheet of white paper was already blurred -that boy has grown up a selfish, unprin

course of conversation gleaned some items of interest. Speaking with Mr. A. J. Cambie, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, that gentleman replied to a certain question: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family, and found it to be an excellent article indeed. It is the remedy usual query; 'I have found St. Jacobs Oil a great medicine; a splendid remedy, indeed, for rheumatism. I have recommended it to very many. When I com-menced its use I had not much faith, but

increasing every day, it sells now on its merits.—Burdock Blood Bitters Cures Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Kidney complaints, in their worst form.

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TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN
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preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family
during heavy colds, and in every instance a

mended. I have used it in my own family during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."

What can be more convincing than this. Here is a professional man of long practice and high reputation bearing direct and positive testimony to the value of a remedy which he has thoroughly tested. Who can read and doubt? Assuredly no one of common sense.

mon sense.

This matchless specific for throat and lung disease is also most serviceable in scrofulous cases. Purchasers should be careful to observe that each wrapper has a fac simile observe that each wrapper has a fac simile of the firm's signature upon it. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Can

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THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rare every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of

of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

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