

ROMAN EVENTS.

On Sunday His Holiness received in special audience Baron de Pitteurs Hiegarts, Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium to the Holy See, who leaves Rome for a short time. The fact is alone sufficient to give a practical denial to the telegram said to come from Rome and published in the Journal des Debats and copied into many English journals, announcing that His Holiness Leo XIII. was dangerously ill. The Moniteur de Rome says: 'This news is absolutely false; the Holy Father is enjoying excellent health.' The value of the information in the Journal des Debats may be better appreciated when it is known that the so-called Roman correspondent of that paper lives out of Italy.

Mgr. Giovanni Battista Savarese, whose retraction from the sect of the 'Italian Catholic Church' and his return to the true fold was announced a few weeks ago, has published his retraction to incite other apostates to repent. It is as follows:—'In humiliation of heart and profoundly repenting for the grave errors and heresies held and propagated, as well as for the enormous scandals given for over thirty months in Rome itself, I, moved by divine grace, of my own will, propose to make amends. I retract and detest all the errors and heresies, all the maxims and practices professed and taught by me in the heretical congregation of the Italian Catholic Church. I reprove and condemn the pseudo worship and the abuse of sacred things and of the very Sacraments, practiced by me and by other apostates in the said congregation. I reprove likewise and condemn every writing of mine which contains errors and scandalous propositions; I chiefly reject the work published by me, 'The Excommunication of an Idea.' La Scimmia d'una idea, and I submit heartily to the condemnation of it made by the Holy See. Illuminated by Divine grace, I humbly ask pardon of God, of the Sovereign Pontiff and of Holy Church, for the evil committed and the scandals given.'

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN

The relations of France with the Vatican on the Chinese question, are not satisfactory. The menaces of the anti Catholic organs of France are again repeated. The protectorate of France over the religious interests of the Chinese Christians is regarded as not having been always to the advantage of these Christians, but occasionally an obstacle to the diffusion of the Gospel in that country. The missionary was often looked upon as a political agent of France rather than the minister of peaceful and universal religion. The noble position occupied by France heretofore, will be occupied by the Pope, and French Freemasonry, which aimed at suppressing everywhere the influence of the Papacy, sees that this power has supplanted it in the extreme East. The act of the Sovereign Pontiff should serve as a lesson, not only to the French Government, but to all the powers who deem themselves humiliated by the Papacy. They will see that the Pope holds at his disposal a moral and social force which wins respect in all parts of the world. Whilst Christian Governments desire to isolate the Pope, idolatrous countries approach him and reverence him.

The Unita Catholica relates that the late Victor Emmanuel had, as his father Carlo Alberto also had, a deep affection for the Jesuits; and that there exists a letter written by Victor Emmanuel, a few days before his death, to one of his most trusted friends, in which that king records how the Jesuits always deserved well, not only of the Church and civil society, but in a special manner of his own family. 'And there will come a day,' continues the Unita, 'when this autograph and unconstitutional letter—because it was written without the knowledge and consent of his ministers—will be published, and if it does not absolve Victor Emmanuel; at least it will constitute an attenuating circumstance, in the very severe judgement that inexorable history is preparing for him.'

BRITISH AFFAIRS

A Crisis Threatened.—Home Rule Education.

Unless great care is taken a serious Parliamentary crisis is imminent. The speaker is a very autocratic gentleman, with high notions as to his functions and distinct anti-Irish prejudices. He takes a much higher view of his authority than his predecessor, having stopped several Irish members for irrelevance, and sharply and peremptorily silenced the temporary leader of the Opposition, Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The general opinion is that Sir William Harcourt

was within the right. The indignation against the Speaker, though suppressed as great. An ex-minister last night said 'The man is losing his head.' Mr. L. L. Selwyn, an old and much respected Liberal member, practically rebuked him. The Irishmen are determined to insist on a full discussion of the estimates. Therefore, if the Speaker persists in the rigorous assertions of his views, a number of sharp Parliamentary encounters are inevitable. Lord Randolph Churchill's somewhat indiscreet and ill tempered leadership adds another element of exasperation. Altogether the prospect is not reassuring.

The educational movement in favor of Home Rule creates much interest. Mr. Small, an old Cambridge professor, and leader of the university extension movement, has put himself at the head of the new propaganda. Young men of talent, with advanced political views, will soon be secured for historical lectures on the whole Irish question, leading up to Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

THE POPE

A Protestant Scientist makes a Candid Acknowledgment.

Mr Richard A. Proctor, the eminent English scientist, comes forward in his magazine, Knowledge, with an argument to prove that from the Catholic standpoint there is nothing illogical or absurd in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. As a rule Protestants are apparently incapable of grasping the very idea of Papal infallibility: It is at first sight so impossible to their method of thinking that they cannot even be persuaded to consider the evidences. For this reason the candid acknowledgment of a sensible Protestant author, who has a world-wide reputation as an exact and well-informed writer on matters connected with astronomical science, is well worth notice.

Mr. Proctor writes: "The doctrine of Papal infallibility, as commonly understood, is, of course, preposterous on the face of it. But the common mistakes about the doctrine are themselves preposterous. One hears an ignorant, most zealous Protestant talk such nonsense as this. 'How can the Pope be infallible when such and such a Pope was notoriously unwise, and such another a man of evil life?' It would be just as unreasonable to say how can we believe David to have been inspired when we find that he behaved not only villainously but most foolishly in regard to Uriah the Hittite and his wife? Not quite so absurd, though quite as incorrect, is the idea that Papal infallibility is disproved by the decision (supposing for the moment it received the Papal sanction against Galileo; it is fairly matched by the mistake of supposing that a reasonable doctrine as to Bible inspiration would be shaken by the mistake of Matthew in asserting that all kingdoms of the earth could be seen from some exceeding high mountain.

The fact really is that the doctrine of Papal infallibility, as it is really taught by the Catholic Church, is almost a corollary on the doctrine of Bible inspiration. According to the latter doctrine, in its only reasonable form, men like Moses, David, Solomon, Ezra, Isaiah, and the like, in no sense to be regarded as perfect either in wisdom or in conduct, were inspired as respects certain matters which they addressed to men in regard to religion. The former doctrine in the only form ever adopted by the Catholic Church, asserts that the Popes though in no sense to be regarded as perfect either in wisdom or in conduct have always been and always will be so guided or restrained as the case may be, that if, or when, they address the whole Church ex cathedra, on matters relating to morals or doctrine their teaching will be true.

In conduct a Pope may be imperfect or even wicked; in regard to science, art of literature, he may be ignorant or unwise, in the theological matters, even dealt with by a priest or a doctor of the Church, a Pope may make serious mistakes; but no Pope, let his personal qualifications be what they may (let him even be as overbearing as Moses, as unscrupulous as David, as selfish as Solomon, as ignorant as Matthew, as contentious as Paul) will ever address to the whole Church, ex cathedra, false teaching as to morals or as to doctrine.

"The Catholic doctrine on the subject is perfectly definite; and it is absolutely certain that the decision in regard to Galileo's teaching, shown now to have been unsound, does not in the slightest degree affect the doctrine of the infallibility either of the Pope or of the Church. The subject matter belonged neither to morals nor to faith: the decision was neither ex cathedra nor addressed to the whole Church; in not one single point

does the case illustrate this doctrine of Papal Infallibility as defined by the Vatican Council which pronounced that 'The Roman Pontiff when he speaks ex cathedra i. e., when in discharge of his office as pastor and teacher of all Christians he in virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, defines a doctrine of faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, is by the divine assistance promised to him in the Blessed Peter, endowed with that infallibility wherewith our divine Redeemer willed that His church should be endowed in defining doctrines of faith and morals.'

This is of course the teaching of history and the judgment of common sense. But how many Protestant writers can pass by the case of Galileo without a sneer, and how many have troubled themselves to ascertain the facts connected with it before pronouncing judgment on the Church? Mr. Proctor does not accept the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope, but he deals with the facts relating to it as he would deal with other facts, and the result, of course, is that the everlasting Galileo difficulty is disposed of at once. It seems odd that such a treatment of such a subject should be rare, but it is unfortunately the fact that in hardly any case will a Protestant condescend to inform himself as to what Catholics really do believe, or to weigh the facts or test the statements on which he does not hesitate to convict the Catholic Church, not merely of falsehood, but of inconceivable folly.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH

Regular eating.—Half of all ordinary diseases would be banished from civilized life, and dyspepsia become almost unknown, if everybody would eat but thrice a day at regular times; and not an atom between meals, the intervals being not less than five hours, that being the time required to digest a full meal and pass it out of the stomach. If a person eats between meals, the process of digestion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal, just as if water is boiling, and ice is put in, a whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together.

But it is a law nature that all food begins to decay, to rot, after exposure to heat and moisture for a certain time. If a meal is eaten, and in two hours another, the whole remains undigested for seven hours, before which time the rotting process commences, and the man has his stomach full of carrion—the very idea of which is horribly disgusting; but that such is the case the unendurable odor of the belchings demonstrates.

As, then, all the food in the stomach is in a rotting condition, in a state of fermentive decay, it becomes unfit for the purposes of nutrition and for making good, pure blood. Small wonder is it that dyspeptics have such a variety of symptoms and aches and complaints in every part of the system, for there is not one drop of pure blood in the whole body; hence the nerves, which feed on this impure and imperfect blood, are not properly nourished, and, as a consequence, become diseased. They 'complain,' they are hungry—and, like a hungry man, are peevish, fretful, restless. We call it nervousness, and no one ever knew a dyspeptic who was not rest, less, fretful, fidgety, and essentially disagreeable, fitful, and uncertain.

The stomach is made up of a number of muscles, all of which are brought into requisition in the process of digestion. But no muscle can work always. The busy heart is in a state of perfect repose for one-third of its time. The eye can work twice in a second, but this could not be continued five minutes. The hands and feet must have rest; and so with the muscles of the stomach, they only can rest when there is no work for them to do—no food in the stomach to digest. Even at five hours, interval, and eating thrice a day, they are kept constantly at work from breakfast until the last meal is disposed of, usually ten o'clock at night. But multitudes eat heartily within an hour of bedtime; thus while the other portions of the body are at rest, the stomach is kept laboring until almost daylight, and made to begin again at breakfast time. No wonder is it that the stomach is worn out—has lost its power of action. Many girls become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat.

MUNSON & ALLAN,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Offices: McIntyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. J. R. D. MUNSON & G. W. ALLAN

HEINTZMAN PIANOS

KIMBALL CO'S. ORGANS

RAYMOND - SEWING - MACHINES

ARE THE BEST OF THEIR KIND IN THE MARKET.

Always Give Satisfaction

Call or Address

J. D. BURT & CO

271 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL!

SILVER BAZAAR

The Central Depot for Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil

Delivered Free to Any Part of the City

AROR LAMPS NEW ELECTRIC LAMPS

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLATED WARE IN THE CITY

Suitable for Wedding Presents

Rodger's Guaranteed Quality Knives, Forks, Spoons

House and Bar Glassware a Specialty

Telephone Communication

All Goods at Moderate Prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Retail Department, 430 Main St

Wholesale, 30 Albert St

MOORE & COY., PROPRIETORS.

REDWOOD BREWERY

FINE STOCK ALES, EXTRA PORTER

PREMIUM LAGER BEER!

IN WOOD OR BOTTLED

THE 'PILSENER' BRAND LAGER IS EQUAL TO ANY ON THE MARKET.

The Redwood Brewery is one of the largest and most complete institution of the kind in western Canada. Over fifty thousand dollars already expended in building and further extensive improvements to be made this season.

All products of this well-known establishment are guaranteed to be of High Standard Quality, being manufactured from the choicest malt and hops obtainable. Are carrying a much larger stock than ever.

EDWARD L. DREWRY

NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Streetcars pass the Brewery every few minutes.

TO BE COMPETED FOR

A WORK OF ART,

THE PORTRAIT OF THE MISSIONARY FATHER BAUDIN, in Sepia, by Hermel Michaud, Esq.

The Tickets will be held at 50c each, and will be limited to (500) Fifty Hundred.

The Drawing will take place AT RAIL PORTAGE on SEPTEMBER 21st, 1886.

The funds will be applied towards assisting the good work of Pere Baudin.

TICKETS to be had from the Parish Priest at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Selkirk and Port Arthur.



MAIL CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday 5th November 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next.

Butterfield and Workman, once per week computed distance 22 miles. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Canadian Pacific Railway Station 12 times per week, Compute distance 1 mile. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Compute distance 13 1/2 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at this office or in the first case at the Post-Office at the terminal of the said route, and in the other instances of the Postmaster at Portage la Prairie.

W. W. McLEOD Postoffice Inspector, Office Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

PROF. MUMMERY

& COMPANY

ANATOMISTS, NATURALISTS

AND TAXIDERMISTS

Beasts, Birds, Fish and Reptiles Mounted and Preserved in the Most Artistic Style.

Globes & Glass Cases Containing Native and Foreign Birds.

HANGING BASKETS AND BOUQUETS.

Also a Large Collection of Flowers and Grasses from Germany For Sale.

Terms Moderate. Show Rooms at J. M. Perkins.

241 Main St. Winnipeg

Telephone address, New Douglas House.

Come and See the

CHILD Calf

Only Ten Cents

P. QUEALY,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Regimental Boot Maker to the WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY AND 90th BATT. RIFLES

All kinds of Work Done in First-Class Style.

34 McDermott St., Winnipeg

D. HALLEN

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AND CUTTER.

Repairing a Specialty.

Prices Most Reasonable. 45 McDermott St., Winnipeg