

CARDINAL MORAN.

A fervent and eloquent Address on the Irish Question by the Patriotic Prelate.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, at St. Bede's Convent High School, Newtown, New South Wales, on Sunday July 11th, delivered a speech remarkable alike for its eloquent force and its patriotic fervor. Touching on the Irish question, His Eminence said: A meeting of our citizens, which for its numbers, its weight, its harmony, its calm determination, has never been surpassed in these colonies, has ratified the statesmanlike proposals of Mr. Gladstone. Twenty years ago Ireland's petition for self government would have been flung aside as an insult. Nowadays her demand has become irresistible. Some would fain be scandalized because in Ireland religion goes hand in hand with nationality in this demand for justice. But why should not the Irish people be united with the Irish people in asserting the rights of their native land? It is only a few yesterdays since both were alike proscribed by cruel and oppressive laws. Together they sought shelter in the secret cavern of the silent glen. They shared with each other the crust that was watered with the tears of their common affliction. Through centuries of gloom they were each other's solace and strength and comfort. Why should they not be united now, when the returning sunshine of liberation smiles upon the land which they love? For my part I would advocate the proposed measure of self government for Ireland, in that I admire these fair Australian colonies which have become our home—and in that I admire the vast and almost boundless empire of which we are all devoted citizens. No one can fail to admire these fair colonies, radiant with youth, teeming with untold wealth smiling in prosperity, instinct with freedom. And whence comes all this? It is that their own Parliaments, sanctioning free institutions and equal laws, give security to Australia's sons in developing her vast resources, strengthen their energy, cherish peace, foster industry, and promote concord. And who will not endeavour to hasten the advent of the long-wished for day when through self government a like prosperity and peace and concord may become the lasting heritage of the dear old land of the West? We admire this great empire which, encircling the globe in its wide embrace, is a home and centre of civilization for countless peoples. In extent and strength and power and majesty and wealth it surpasses the most powerful empires that the world has seen. You may call it a British Empire if you please, but it appears to me to be a Celtic empire also. It has been built up by Celtic hands, and moulded by Celtic genius, and guided by Celtic wisdom, and guarded by Celtic bravery. Rub out the Irish and Scottish names, for instance, from the records of Australia, and you will have to cancel the brightest pages of her history (applause). It is to strengthen and maintain an invincible unity in this vast empire that I would wish to see healed the long-festered sores of Ireland. For more than fifty years the Irish people have asserted their constitutional right to enact their own laws, and have claimed self-government as their birthright, and the Parliament of England may as well endeavor to stop the staves in their diurnal course as to hush the voice of Ireland so long as this inalienable right of freemen is not restored to her. When the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was enacted the Prime Minister of England declared it to be the purpose of this measure to heal the wounds of the sister Island and to give her the kiss of peace. It is said, indeed, that the constitution cannot be changed. But many years ago the greatest statesman of England declared that the Constitution of this empire is peculiarly liable to change not only in the long run, as man changes between youth and age, but also like the human body, with a quotidian life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides. Its old particles daily run to waste and give place to new. What is hoped among us is that which has been usually found, that evils will become palpable before they have grown to be intolerable. It is also said that the Act of Union is a fundamental law on which the integrity of the Empire depends. But I would rather say it is a violation of the fundamental law by which the empire subsists. Upon the declaration of Ireland's rights by the immortal Grattan in 1782, an Act was passed sanctioned by the Minister of the day, and confirmed by King George III, "That the right of the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of Ireland shall be, and is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever and shall at no time hereafter be ques-

tioned or questionable." That appears to me to be the fundamental law of the nation's right and liberties, and as the Act of Union was passed in violation of that law, it is time that justice should triumph, and that the Act of Union would be abrogated.

POPE LEO XIII.

Leo XIII. is the 258th Roman Pontiff, and the 257th successor of St. Peter. He is the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, and was born in Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, on March 2, 1810. In 1818 he was sent to the Jesuit College, Viterbo, where he remained until 1824, when, on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome, to the care of an uncle who placed him in the collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits. At the age of 12 or 13 he wrote Latin, prose or verse, with a marvelous facility. Having entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abbate Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University to learn Canon and civil law. He and Duke Sisto Riario Sforza (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of Naples) eclipsed all the rest of their companions. Becoming a doctor in laws, Gregory XVI. made him a Domestic Prelate March 16, 1837. Cardinal Odescalchi, famous for his humility in renouncing the purple to enter the Society of Jesus, gave Pecci Holy Orders in the Chapel of St. Stanislaus Kotska in S. Andrea al Quirinale, and on December 23, 1837 ordained him priest. As Apostolate Delegate at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto he ruled with firmness and prudence, his energetic measures putting a stop to the brigandage which had infested the district of Benevento. In 1843 he was sent as Nuncio to Belgium, having been created Archbishop of Damietta in partibus infidelium. After spending three years at Brussels, where he met Queen Victoria, he was nominated Bishop of Perugia, January 19, 1846. He was raised to the Cardinalate by Pius IX in 1853 and in 1877 was selected to fill the important office of Camerlengo. After the death of the late Pope (February 7, 1878) he was elected to fill the chair of St. Peter, February 20, and crowned on March 3 in the Sistine Chapel. One of the first acts of his Pontificate was the restoration of his Hierarchy in Scotland.

THE TRUTH WILL MAKE CONVERTS

Protestants who rely upon the exposition of Catholic doctrine made by Protestant authors, obtain a very false idea of it. Historians, so-called, Catholic as well as Protestant, have represented acts of the Popes as unworthy of their high stations acts which Catholic historians proved to be upright and just. Of late years, historians gave become more enlightened and have greater attention to the search for truth, and gave cleared the character of great men from the obloquy cast upon them.

There is a remarkable instance of this in the case of Pope Siricius, whose character was cleared, and who was canonized after thirteen hundred years by Benedict XIV. Siricius was a stern reformer of abuses, and hence he was hated and vilified by the unworthy.

Another instance is the case of Gregory VII., who opposed the cruelty and oppression of Henry IV., of Germany, a groveling hypocrite, and one of the worst tyrants of the middle ages, as well as a man steeped in every vice. Protestant historians justify the Emperor and blame the Pope. Henry sold Bishops and other church preferments to the most unworthy of the highest bidder and they in turn sold ordination to unworthy clerics. Thus the church of Germany had not even the faint appearance of Christianity. The Pope, as bound by his high office, used all the authority in his power to put down those grievous scandals, and for this was persecuted by Henry and his followers.

The Papacy being the keystone in the arch of the constitution of the Church, is especially attacked and calumniated. But this need not surprise any reader of the Bible, for Christ has said, "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you and when they shall avoid you and shall reproach you and shall cast out your name for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice in that for your reward is great in heaven, for in the same manner did their father's under the prophets."

These acts and diversities of views flow from misunderstandings, ignorance, and self-will. Our Lord Himself whilst on earth, together with his pure doctrine was assailed from all sides by wicked men, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Simon that 'this child was set up for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be contradicted.' Rejecting Christ has been the cause of the fall of many at all times. We have in England during these latter

times, very many noble examples of searching humbly and earnestly after truth. Cardinals Manning and Newman with a host of ministers of the Established Church are striking examples. Among the laity the names of duchesses earls, and marquises, peers of the realm, gentlemen of both army and navy as well as of the learned professions have swelled prodigiously the number of converts. We might mention among those the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Bury, etc. etc. These having prayerfully sought the truth, obtained it. As we are all bound by the command of Christ himself, who says "Seek and you shall find" let us by obeying his command, find rest and peace for our souls. If this were universally done, we would have no false, so called religions in the world, and much less prejudice against the truth of Christ promulgated by the Catholic Church. I would, therefore, with all true respect, beg to suggest to Protestant friends not to believe implicitly as true every assertion and quotation of so-called Catholics or Protestants against the Catholic Church.

A GREAT IRISH-AUSTRIAN STATESMAN.

Exactly seven years have elapsed since Count Taaffe was called upon to form a Government for the Austrian empire after his predecessor, Prince Auersperg had come to grief. It was on August 16, 1879, that he entered upon the duties of his office. Great and paramount are the changes that have been wrought by his septennial tenure of office. At the time of his accession the Poles of Galicia were dissatisfied and disaffected, and the Teheks of Bohemia refused to send members to the Austrian Parliament because they considered themselves oppressed by the Germans, who formed but one third, while they form two thirds of the population of that kingdom. Count Taaffe, being an Irishman by descent, had inherited a lively sympathy for down-trodden nationalities. And he knew how to carry his sympathy into practice. What did he do?

Up to that time there had been a German ascendancy in Bohemia similar to the British ascendancy which used to exist in Ireland. The Bohemian State Parliament was a fraud and a sham. The 1,800,000 Germans enjoyed more political power than the 3,600,000 Slavs. Count Taaffe took means for securing a representation 'pro rata.' The Germans finding they could lord it no longer over the Teheks, exclaimed that 'they were being oppressed. It was the Orange case over again. Count Taaffe was up to it. He simply took no notice of the clamour, but enforced the law which was just to both sides alike. In due time, the clamour subsided, and did not require to be restored, for he had taken good care that it should not be broken.

Upon this plan, which may be expressed in the words, "Justice all round." Count Taaffe has carried on the government of Austria for the last seven years, a longer period than any man has been Prime Minister in England for the last sixty years. The Count is now but 53 years old, and the Emperor of Austria was 56 on Wednesday, so there is no reason why the sovereign and the premier should not keep working together for many a year to come."—London Catholic Universe.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth" will be received at this Office up to noon on Wednesday the 1st day of December next for three timber berths of fifty square miles each, more or less numbered respectively 16, 17 and 18; situated on the west side of the Columbia River near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia. Sketches showing the position, approximately of these berths together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed and the forms of tender therefor may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T., and New Westminster, British Columbia. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 9th September, 1886.

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WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET

Table listing various meats and cattle market prices. Columns include item names (e.g., Working oxen, Live cattle, Cattle), prices per unit, and market status (e.g., 25 00 to 40 00).

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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, Computed distance 1 mile. Portage la Prairie Postoffice and Manitoba & North-Western Railway station 12 times per week; Computed distance 3 1/2 a mile. 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-Offices at the termini of the said route, and in the other instances of the Postmaster at Portage la Prairie. Wm W. McLEOD Postoffice Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office Winnipeg 27th Aug. 1886.

Gold Watch Free. The publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal Offer for the New Year: The person selling us the longest verse in the Bible, before March 1st, will receive a solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Case, Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive a silver watch, and the third a gold watch. Each person must send their answer, with their name, to the publishers of the Capital City Home Guest, a 20 page Illustrated New Year Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will appreciate, and paper containing names of winners. Address: Publishers of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN.

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