## MEE RT. RLV.DR, FAVGHAN, BIS OFGALFORD, ONTHE BRILE OF LEO XIII. TO THE

Estits.
Freaching on Sunday, October 17 th, Church of St. Ignatius, Preston, the Bishop of Salford, Eng., said that the reiigious Orders were not as essential to the existence of the Church as the episcopat
and priesthood were, but that they wer necessary for the healthy developmen of its life and vigor. Having descrihe their work and place in the Church, the services they render to the Holy, an to the Bishop and diocesan clergy, aces to the poople, and the their organization, the Bishop went on to say: The revolu tion makes them the first object of it attack because they are easier to get than the diocesan clergy who are nusives of the fears the influence of their learning and piety, ana knows that to destroy them is to weaken the power of the Holy See and of the Ckurch. The Italian re volut.on, composed of the so-calla Gre ernment of Italy, of Carbonari and Fre Masons, are now plotting a new persee tion of the religious Orge and frightened Italy. They are angry and frightened common law, which allows liberty of as sociation, the religious Orders have ha almost as many establishments in Rom and Italy as before all their property wa confiscated and"sold; secondly; because the Papal schools in Rome have closed the sectarian schools, and have already placed the municipal schools into a sec ond or third rank of popularity; thirdly, because the Catholic party beats the re volutionary party at the municipal ele tiens; and fourthly, because they dread the power of Leo X XIl., who having deal Gicmony and other hostile powers, will Germany ty on in had the Italian ques tion, probably with equal success.
The proposals of the revolutionary par ty are to make it illegal to wear the re
ligious habit, to live in communitr, to take novices, or to exercise any religiou ofice as members of a religious Order The pretext they have put forward for this monstrous proposal is the Brief of Iuly 13 , "Dolemus inter alia.' On its pub lication the Italian Lodges vowed vengence on the Pope and the Orders: their organs have declared that it renders the Jesuits omaipotent, that it throws the Pope into their hands, that it was extor ted by threats of poison, and that the Bishops of the Church are These distinct tron juc been irculated by the Free Mason Papors of Italy and the Continent, and I regret to see that leading daily and weekly $p$ pers of the London press have eithe ents or are so committcd to the secre societies as to give credence to tho England ; as far as I have seen. the pro rincial press had not followed this un worthy example. It is well to kno fore beginning to consider what it reall ment. The Society was restored in 1418 according to its, primative rule, but was Leo XII. who restored to it certain of their privileges in 180 on tho condi tion that, after twen yowal, according to should be made. Theapplication was made in [846, in 1866 and the time was came to make it a gain in 1886. It was a fit time to make thete temporary priviloges and indulgences permanent as the used to be, and the Holy Father sa ation of a great work upon the history the saints, to which is being added a col lection of the Papal documents whic had built it up, to give a proof of his own good will towards this great institute He had during previous years marke his approval of the Lene by the publica cisans, Briefs and Encyclicals robound ing to the honor of those Orders: he Would now show a similar feelly
benovolence to the great Society of Je sus.
Furthermore, there seems to be a spe cial fitceess, almost a necessity, for some such mark of confidence on accoun - book which was published by a Fren on yoars ago. That book attacked the pre sent Society with arguments to show tha it was not the old, but altogether 2 new had not its privileges, and oven that it had exercived faculties mithout possess ing them. The book was indeed most 2 bly refuted- it was condemned by th admitted his errors-still, some impress ion may easily have been made, as false
traction never foilows. Hence it was
futing that the Pope should take some fitting that the Pope should take opportunition of the Society and its rue position of thition for the services it cenders to religion. And uow as to the four charges made against the Brief by tee Carbonari and Free Masons of Italy and the Continent. The Pope has graned to the Jesuits privileges conimon o all religious Orders, and all such pririleges and indulgences as had been granted to tne Society in the past, but and not been in pait or wholly abrogated by the Holy See. Some extraordnary privileges had been granted to chliar difty most risely in times of pocullar anch, culty, in times of cor the right to found olleges all over the world without any athorization from Bishops, These were peculiar circumstances which rendered this privilege most usefui to the Church the time, but whon those circumstances passed away the privilege was withdrawn, and the common canon law am
ints force again, The privileges and in dulgences renewed to the Society such as affect its domestic hee and wo without interference with the rignts and authority of others. As the
the Pope has placed himself under the the Pope has placed himself under the
power of the Jesiits, nothing can bo more inconsistent with the cuposition. Leo Xlli. than such a supposendent in his judgments, one who heard so much on all sides, and acted upon his orn per sonal determination, in action that he
independent is he in independent his own Chiof Secretary of State.
And as to the idea of his having acte from fear of poison, or that the Societ shouand unworthy of notice. Only this zan be said for tt ; that it is far from childish in those who suggested it, be cause it is well known that the ssare od to use poison and the dagger in carr ing out their own resolutions; the charg therefore, falls upon the heads of thos who make it. The Bishop concluded b saying that the auti.catholi rects had untruly proclaimed that the bision were alarmed for their own jarisdich point was that be know many Bishops and had spoken with many; but had he never met one who hae taken alarm a this Brief. They perfactly understood that it implied no interference with their work and jurisliction, that it would not in the least lessen their power on secret societies mas that the Pope recog. nized and praised the services of the Jesuits in foreigu missions, and in the work of instructions and eduoation, this had been quite enongh to stir up their el mity.
GE IMPRISONMENT OF THE

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The Apostacy of the Nations. Caramed in London, naid; "Already ina great majority of nationm that onoe beonged to the Church, I am sorry to say he Vicar of Jesus Christ. They dony bis right to those patrimonies which God has given him. A Catholic nation
has spized on the last remaining patrimony which God had given to the Vica
Well, this: take of His Son on earth. Well, this : the Christian world. But be not alarmed Five-and forty Popes have oither never set foot in Rome, line of Fontifis who re
out of it. The present the supreme power and authority of the Son of God cannot be broken; it
倍 wivine Master, to Whom will be given up
Dis the keys that Peter received at the sea
Tiberias. Lastly, there is the warfare against the Christian faith. There is only one alternative betore the reason of ma We must either receive our faith as disciples from 2 Divine teacher or we mus
take that faith as critics by the formation of our own religious opmions. There is no alternative belore the reason of ma
but one of these-he must be either a disciple of a divine teacher, or a critio using the documents of curb religious o-
ditimately forming his own guided by the Holy Ghost, the spirit of Trutb, cannot awerve from the disciplo ship of Jesus Christ, and her teachers cannot swerve from the faith of be Church. That great revolt which cated Germany and the nor th of Europe, and a!as! I muct add, your own land. Mon now say there is hey form their own re ligious opinions; they have no cortainty of what the believe. And, whatis wore
their opinions are not definite, and these
indefinite religious opinions are the be,
christian ginning of skepticism. The Christian
morld was striven to undermine the world was striven to undermine the
Divine sertainty of faith, to dethrone its Divine sertainty of faith, to dethrone its
heavi, and is it not true that the conheav, and is is not true that the con-
dition of the Christian world and the dition of the Christian world
Church living in the world is deplorable. And if the Vicar of our Losd is so far as And hand of man can dethrone him we hand of man can heret his crown, is there not rean to without this month and more than this month in continual prayer for the intentoois of the Holy Father? Preserve your Faith inviolate for ) our children; do not for the sake of any worldly sucoess. take your children from the formation and guidanco ol the Faith, and confideth me to those who cannot form them in the light of that Faith and after the exam ple of Jesus Christ. We are bound to
do that also for the saike of posterity. If do that also for the sake of posterity. If
our forefathers had not suttered even our forefathers had not suttered even
death, we should not be Catholics; if death, we should now, posterity will have your fidelity fail now, posterity jus condemn u for our infidelity. Let us persevere then and let us. during this montn at least pray for the intentions of the
er, for the pesce ot the worid and of the Church, and for the liberty of the Sov ereign Poltiff:'

4 Womants friendsurit It is a wonderous adrantage to man, n every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible women. In woman
there is at once a suble delicacy of tact and plain sounaness of judgment' which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman if she bible regard fo your character, honor and repute. She will seldom consult you to, do a shabby wing, for a woman frethd almas of you. At tiee same time, her constitutional timidity makes time more cautious than ber male friends imprudent thing. A ranan's best frend is wife of good sense and hepr, But, supposog the man to be without fuch a help. mate, a woman's friendship he must, stil have, or his intellect will be without - a arden, and there will be fn ince. Better and safer of course, are such friendships Where disparityof years or ar cume question,
puts the idea of love out of Middle age has rarely the advantage youth and old age have. Ne mav have and those much younger than ourselves A true woman's friendship

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