stands in Carlisle Place, a quiet street off one of the main thoroughfares of Westminster. It was on a grey September morning, warm and still, and the newsvenders were shricking in the streets the announcement of the latest White. chapel tragedy, when, leaving the hum of traffic in Vauxhall Bridge Road behind us, we came into the comparative silence of Carisle Place. The Cardinal's outlook is not a cheerful one. In front of his windows is a waste plot of ground covered with rubbish of building materials, his site for the Catholic cathedral, one day to be built. On another side the windows overlook a row of mean looking workmen's houses, so that the Cardinal fittingly dwells with the poor always at his doors. On the other side indeed maneions broken up in luxurious sets of flats lie between Archbishop's House and the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, which flanks it at the other end of the street, but the great windows look away from such comfortable neigh bors. At the Cardinal's door, when we reached it, his old servant, who came to him from Cardinal Wiseman, was dismissing a needy looking workman, a docker perhaps, for those were strike. missing a needy looking workman, a docker perhaps, for those were strike-times. We went through a bare hall, all of grey stone, and up a wide stone stairs, which led to a balistraded gallery overlooking the hall, and whence various doors go off. We waited for the Cardi doors go off. We wated for the Cardinal in a stately room—a room in which councils might be held. A long table went down the centre, and around it was great chairs, French chairs of ormolu and crimson satin, with an air of old world magnificence. The room had, its chare of pictures and curios air of old world magnificence. The room had its share of pictures and curios. There was a portrait of Blessed John Fisher, an old portrait, or an exceedingly clever copy; there was a large picture of the last Vatican Council and a little one of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Under a glass shade was Cardinal Wiseman's biretta, and on another table, in marble, an Italian Mater Dolorosa. There were also some delicately-painted portraits. family-portraits apparently. There were also some time to retrieve portraits, family-portraits apparently. All this one had time to notice before the Cardinal's entrance. Within this room is a smaller one, where he receives his visitors sometimes; of a wet or cold day it is easier to warm, than the great room outside. This lesser room is more of a library, with book cases at each end filled with the great in literature. On a side table here I noticed a set of the

Greek poets done into English.
Presently the Cardinal came in, a tall
old man and thin to attenuation, with the face of a saint, colorless and ascetic, in which the eyes, full of kindness, smiled for the stern mouth. He was smiled for the stern mouth. He was attired in a long cassock trimmed with the red of his Cardinalate, and on his thin silver hair there was a scarlet skullcap. As he seated himself in an armchair he drew his Irish visitor a chair by chair he drew his Irish visitor a chair by his left hand with a gesture of fatherly kindness. One felt filled with a mixture of awe and reverent affection for him. He was tired with the labor and anxiety of the strike, and leaned back in his chair, looking very frail. His strength must be far greater that could never get than its seeming or he could never get through the work he does. He talked through the work he does. He talked first of poetry, mentioning, among recent poetry which had interested him, that of Mr. Arthur Symons, whose "Days and Nights," dealing, as they often do, with painful social problems, would naturally interest so great a social reformer as the Cardinal. Other poetry which he mentioned with much appreciation was that of Mrs. Hamilton King.

Presently ne branched CR to other topics. Ireland, lying near his heart, easily came uppermost. He spoke of the goodness of her people. Before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor it had been proved, he instanced, that in the most extreme cases of poyerty, and overcrowding no such avils had arisen as in other countries drink was the only trouble, and the drink question seemed to lie heavily on him. He referred with satisfaction to the temperance work being done in Cork by Mrs. Barry and her helpers. He said the Irish made homes under the protection of God, and no enemy came to break through except drunkenness.
"Men" said the Cardinal, "can
build houses, but only God can
build a home." Then he branched away to the newspaper press, and what it was doing, and with especial reference to the Catholic press. The doings of a certain class of anti-Irish English Catholics and its mouthpieces in English Catholes and its mouthpreess in the press must needs vex his heart, "The Weekly Register," he said with emphasis, "never offends." My friend had brought him a newspaper cutting which purposed to give authentic account of his way of living, how he had a farm in the country whence come fowl and eggs and butter for his table; a pretty fiction over which His Eminence smiled as he over which His Eminence smiled as he read it. "There is my only farm," he said, pointing to the desolate plot of building ground outside. The news of yet another Whitechapel horror seemed to move him deeply; his face took on a new pallor, if that be possible, and as he closed his eyes, in pain and horror, he looked like a saint whose reward is already come. The sin and misery of the great come. The sin and misery of the great city must lie heavily at his heart, though scarcely any other man has done as much to lessen the burden. I thought of what Lord Shaftesbury's son wrote when his father lay dead: "I often heard my father say of you that wherever there was good to be done and evil to be fought

he was always sure of you." One carries away two impressions from the Cardinal—his stateliness and his meekness. He never for a moment is less than a Prince, and there is an atmosphere of Royalty about him which might well be missing in the Courts of this world, so that the recipient of his sweetness feels at the heart a little throb of passionate loyalty with the reverence and love which go out to answer his graciousness He is well nigh, it seems creditors still are Britons. Now, on reading the most impressive figure of our day. Unlike his great brother Car

A VISIT TO CARDINAL MANNING.

KATHARINE TYNAN DESCRIBES THE GREAT PRELATE.

Special Correspondence of the Pilot.

Dublin, Oct. 7.

Archbishop's House, the lonely-looking palace of the Cardinal Archbishop, stands in Carlisle Place, a quiet street off one of the main thoroughfares of Westminster. It was on a grey September morning, warm and still, and the newswenders were shrieking in the streets the announcement of the latest White-chapel tragedy, when, leaving the hum of traffic in Vauxhall Bridge Road behind us, we came into the comparative silence of Carisle Place. The Cardinal's outlook is not a cheerful one. In front of his windows is a waste plot of ground windows is a waste plot to the waste place of the world and the life of the cloister alike are open books to him. He is worn with his eighty-one steps,"—steps up the narrow stair of perfection and into the presence-chamber of Gold, and he rules his life hardly, being a total abstainer and almost a vegetaring with the properties of the windows with the properties who went before him. To the most unlikely places, social gatherings ment priests who went before him. To the most unlikely places, social gatherings on priests who went before him. To the most unlikely places, social gatherings and public meetings and properties who went before him. To the most unlikely places, social gatherings and public meetings and priests who went before him. To the most unlikely places, social gatherings and public meetings and public m tarian. He has traveled through many propensities and many trials to this grey palace of his, whither go the prayers and heart-beats of his spiritual children in London, and the myrlad of his spiritual children elsewhere, who are so through love and loyalty. Even in the eyes of men it is a proud lot—far prouder than any to which he might have traveled from the green lanes and dusky woods of his Sussex parsonage. And away from his Sussex parsonage. And away from the eyes of men the gifts of God and the consolations of God are God's secret and eacred.

> For the CATHOLIC RECORD ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

Remarks suggested by an article under the caption, "The Papacy; a Revelation and a Prophecy," in the Contemporary Re view for August last.

No other nation has been so acute as England in furthering its foreign trade by diplomatic agencies. Cardinal Wolsey in Henry the VIII.'s time was probably the first to direct English diplomacy to the accomplishment of this one chief end. Ever since his day, while the ambassadors of France Seein and the Garman nations. Ever since his day, while the ambassadors of France, Spain and the German nations were disputing or intriguing over questions of precedence, negotiating about the rights of sovereignties of their own or other states, Eaglish diplomacy has had but one thing in view: Eaglish trade. England has been called a Protestant power, yet the history of her wars, alliances, and treaties, shows that her diplomacy seldom or ever paid much sincere attention to the promotion of the Protestant cause, except when that cause offered a pretext for advancing English commercial interests. Quite the contrary, English interests. Quite the contrary, English diplomacy never hesitated to join with Catholic against Protestant nations-even when England was governed by so thorough a Protestant as the dictator Cromwell—if there was a prospect that English trade would be benefited by the alliance. Just after the middle of the English trade would be benefited by the alliance. Just after the middle of the last century, at the time that the Catholics of Ireland were ground to the earth by the penal code. England conceded to the Catholics of Cauada the same religious liberty and privileges which they had enjoyed under France. Indeed, one of the blots on the history of the American Ravolution is that a few of the leaders in it, and notably John Jay, of New York, alleged as a "grievance" against England the toleration accorded to the Catholic religion in Canada. But if English diplomacy has been habitually, almost contemptacusly, indifferent to religion and religious prejudices—has been, in fact, genuinely solicitous about nothing else than the prosperity and increase of English commerce and the opening and maintenance of markets in all parts of the world, for the sale of English goods—the question raturally arless: What is the explanation of English diplomatic intrigues not many years ago (under Lord Palmerston, et alkii) in Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Spanish-America, in favor of the confiscation of the Oburch estates? But a few years before, England had been on the side of the ultra-Conservative party in those countries. What appears to be the correct answer to this question involves those countries. What appears to be the correct answer to this question involves of Mrs. Hamilton King.
Presently he branched off to other some interesting circumstances. The Napoleonic wars, or the revolutions, which had disturbed these countries, had left them deeply in debt, and most of their debt was due to British creditors. Appar ently there were just two methods by which to pay the debt.

reasonable and patriotic The n reviving and developing their manufac-tures and commerce. This could only be done, however, by adopting a protective tariff on imports. A few years of such a system, wisely administered, would have replenished the treasury for these coun-tries, and have made them industriously independent. But this action would have been highly injurious to British trade.

Hence, British diplomacy set to work at once; it became the patron of "En lightenment" and "Progress." The secret societies were stirred up from the head-quarters in London. Espartero in Spain, Mazzini and his lieutenants in Italy, and a host of similar men, though of less calibre, in Mexico and South of less calibre, in Mexico and South America, were openly or secretly, as occasion dictated, taken under the protection of the flig or the pay of Eagland. The easy way out of dobt, and the first step in the glorious road of "progress" for these peoples was declared to be the confiscation of the Church property. It would take a good-sized volume to record the various means employed by clever the various means employed by clever British diplomacy to keep the markets open for Britons. The Catholic Caurch and the religious orders were assalled with a venom that now-a-days seems almost inredible. Literature was brought to bear. Mrs. Browning, George Borrow, the Trollopes, and a small army of British scribblers took part in the campaign. Americans also were skillfully made use of : Washington Irving during his sojourn of: Washington Irving during his sojourn in Spain as American Minister, and George F. Marsh during his many years residence in Italy, in the same capacity, are merely two examples of how British diplomacy has been able to cajole even the Americans into lending a hand to forward British interests. The scheme prospered to a great extent; the dishonest method of paying the public debt by robbery of the Church was adopted, and British free-

trade continued to flourish, and the Brit-ish creditors were paid. It is noteworthy, however, that all of these countries, in spite of the heavy annual tribute which Such may not, and can never be they have continued to pay to British Worms derange the whole system, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator de-ranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty five cents to try it and be convinced. manufacturers and ship owners, are still as heavily in debt as ever; and that their

By Rev. W. FLANNERY, Editor of the Catholic Record. THE DEVIL'S THIRTEEN.



Bold Rykert arose in his place and declared Of Jesuit Preachers he never was scared; He'd advocate union of Orange and Green— "We vote you a fraud," said the Devil's Thirteen.

John Charlton swore that he'd rise to his feet And vote down the Pope if it cost him his seat; Although I'm a Yankee I'd die for the Queen— "We believe you all right," said the Devil's Thirteen.

Then Protestant Colby rose up like a man-My Catholic friends I'll defend if I can; No bigotry ever among them is seen—
"You're an ass and a fool," said the Devil's Thirteen.

These arguments Scriver attempted to meet But Laurier knocked him right clean off his feet
With weapons of Logic as heavy as keen,
"He'll burst our whole scheme," says the Devil's Thirteen.

While Barron protested against all such Bills, His mad course was checked by Philosopher Mills, Who said: But for the Preachers all things were serene. "The Preachers are right," said the Devil's Thirteen.

But Dalton McCarthy condemned all the rules And Jesuit maxims as taught in their schools; They teach black is white, and right wrong, I ween-"You must be our chief," said the Devil's Thirteen.

Then Hon. John Thompson arose in his might, And he knocked all such logic and proofs left and right; His grand peroration created a scene— "He's a terror at law," says the Devil's Thirteen.

Sir John showed disgust of such bigoted work And he instanced a Jew who was tempted with pork; But the Heaven's then thundered, that erst were seren And the same fate was promised the Devil's Thirteen.

The MAIL had a medal presented to each Who voted the wrong way, and rose to a speech; On the reverse, in haloes of glory, is seen The name of each one of the Devil's Thirteen.

There are Cockburn, Charlton, Barron and Bell, Denison, the three Macs,* and O'Brien as well; Sutherland, Scriver and Tyrwhitt so mean, And Wallace, the last of the Devil's Thirteen.

God! and it is almost impossible to esti-mate the consequent expansion of her

darkness can become so united or recon-

I believe it is so prophested; but that London can become the centre of the earth, as Rome now is, and will remain

people, cannot surely, without making restitution of all her ill-gotten wealth,

become the permanent seat of God's holy Church. The vision of the writer of this

*The three Macs-McDonald (Huron), McNeil and McCarthy.

in the Contempory Review, advocating THE SERVICE FOR THE DEAD. the adoption of London as the future The following extract from the late Matthew Arnold's "Last Essays on Church and Religion," page 221, may serve to direct greater attention to the beauty, harmony and appropriateness of the Church's Liturgy, a portion only of which is here referred to by the writer residence of the Pope, one cannot fail to see that it is merely a bid for the aggrandizement of England's power and the con-sequent extension of her vast trade. London, in such case, would become the cynosure of over 200,000,000 of Catholics, distributed over the whole face of the named, who, it may be added, although possessing a brother a Catholic, was far earth. The robber country, and par ex-cellance the persecutor of the Catholic Church for over three hundred years, from favorable to Catholicism in genwould become the seat of the Church of

"Now, the offices in our [Anglican] mate the consequent expansion of her wealth, her power and greatness. But I said for the most part made up out of the not believe that truth and spiritual religious offices of Christendom before it diled. It may be in the providence of God that many, very many, of England's great men and intellectual champions, as was divided. But whosver looks at Catholic service. lessons there

well as many of her now grossly ignorant become highly-endowed clergy in the world paid to instruct them, may become Catholic. them, and they are much shorter, and g at being, as far as possible, all of them complete wholes in themselves, and at producing one dis tinct, powerful, total impression; which is the right aim for lessons to follow. To this end chapters are broken up, and parts of them taken by themselves, and earth, as frome now is, and win remain until time shall be no more, seems to me to be utterly impossible. Justice and infquity cannot lie down together. The robber nation of all Catholic countries, and the persecutor, evictor and impoverisher of Ireland and the Irish Oatholic mish doctrines, but simply to produce a cannot surely without making design, or to favor what are called Romand and the Irish Oatholic mish doctrines, but simply to produce a general surely without making design, or to favor what are called Romand and the Irish Oatholic mish doctrines, but simply to produce a favorage impression. The clearer and stronger impression. The unknown arranger of the old lessons has simply followed the instinct of a true critic; the promptings of a sound, natural love for what is clear and impressive. Charch. The vision of the witter of article is from below, whence all error proceeds, and, though set forth with intelligence of the truth of what I have somewhere of the truth of what I have somewhere proceeds, and, though set forth with intellectual brightness and acute diplomatic skill, is conceived and inspired by British pride, and dictated by quasi-Catholic or Pasyistic ambition, which error, having some glimpses of the light of the true faith, would fain try to unite the vain conceptions of men with the everlasting promises of God to His holy Church.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning,

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, extractions of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cared me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

Some time ago there appeared an article in your paper, in which a comparison was made between the American "Mugwumps" and the Equal (1) Rights Party of Canada, both being made to appear equally contemptible. In the issue of October 29th your Montreal correspondent, taking his one, doubtless, from that article, calls his letter a "Pen Picture of the Mugwumps," and then proceeds to describe the doirgs of the Equal Rights Party. As is evident from those two articles, a wrong impression has been two articles, a wrong impression has been formed as to what they are; and as, doubtless, some of your readers have no other data to refer to, I propose, with your permission, to correct it in your

During the presidential campaign 1884 quite a number of the prominent men in the Republican party became disgusted with the tactics of the managers, in the questionable efforts they were making to secure the election. As these plans had the sanction of their candidate, J. G. Blain, the question quite naturally arose in their minds, what kind of an administration what kind of an adminstration can we expect from a man who can stoop to such methods now? The result of their coglitations was that they left their party and supported Cieveland. For thus having the courage of their convictions, and daring to prefer the man they be-lieved the best fixed for the position, and the principles he represented, they were dubbed "Mogwump" by their disgruntled

former political associates.

In the honest effort Mr. Cieveland made to set up to the principles of the civil service plank in the democratic platform, on the strength of which he was elected, he made innumerable enemies among the old-time democrats who were bungry for office, and believed that "to the victor should belong the spoils." The consequence was they become little less vehement in their denunciations of him, than his pullifical opponents were; and regarded the Republicans with less dislike regarded the Republicans with iese dislike then they did those of their own party, who believed the promises made prior to election should be kept. Thus the extreme party men of both sides were arrayed against the Cleveland administration, the supporters of which were soon put in the same category as his Republican supporters, and because they preferred measures to men, principle to party, were all called Mogwumps. But, in spite of all this opposition, these same in spite of all this opposition, these same Mugwumps gave us the cleanest administration we have had in thirty years. As I fail to trace any resemblance between those men who held their integ

rity above party ties and those cranks, intolerant bigots, and hot headed ignora-muses who comprise the so-called Equal Rights Party of Canada, I hope the term applied to them will not again in your columns offend the senses of an wheatland, N. D, Oct. 29, 1889.

AN INCIDENT.

To The Editor of the Catholic Record:

SIR-I am not aware that your paper, or any other paper, has given a report of the discourse which Archbishop Dubamel delivered on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of his predecessor. It is too late now, perhaps, to reproduce it at length. But a certain clause may be ad mitted, on account of its singularly great importance. The Archbishop, in dilading on the personal sanctity by which his predecessor was distinguished, alluded to predicessor was distinguished. a refrequency of the worthy. Soon after he (Mgr. Duhamel) became Bishop of Ottawa an intelligent Protestant came to him and earnestly entreated him to heal his son who was ill of a disease that physicians could not remove. On the Bishop protesting that he had no power of healing, his visitor stated that his predecessor possessed that power, and exercised it in restoring to health another son of the same person who labored under the same disease and was pronounced incurable. Why should not he do the same now, having succeeded to the power as well as to the clice of his predecessor! His Grace would not anticipate the judgment of the Church, but he could not retrain from alluding to a fact of which there was no room to doubt. ONE WHO HEARD.

Octawa, October 29.h, 1889.

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wonderfully reheved by this medicine.

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Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home.

Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

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when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving rehef. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest ail the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

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