

press jubilation over "our glorious victories" on the turf.

Lorillard, by paying hundreds of workingmen starvation wages, accumulates a fortune which enables him to rear Iroquois at an expense that would support in comfort the families of the wage-serfs who spend their lives in the service of Iroquois' owner. Jim Keene, by speculating in Wall Street, or by cornering grain in the West, robs Labor of several millions of dollars, and devotes part of his stealing to supporting his race horse Foxhall in luxurious comfort that workingmen never dream of enjoying. Iroquois goes to England and wins the Derby. Foxhall is sent to France, and carries off the Grand Prix at Paris. When the glorious news is flashed across the cable, the capitalistic organ from which we have quoted, and which assumes to represent American opinion, devotes a leader to the great victories, in which it tells us that the success of the horses of Lorillard and Keene proves that we have been steadily developing American progress in many of its highest channels. And for proof of the truth of this statement go look in the hideous tenement houses of New York city, where you will see in the pinched and sickly features of the children, and the pale, haggard faces of their parents, the price paid for developing American progress in many of its highest channels. Into these homes of labor—if it is not a desecration of the sacred word, home, to associate it with these miserable abodes—the sunlight of heaven never penetrates. In the deadly atmosphere that permeates them lurk the seeds of disease which every year kills its thousands. Neither Lorillard nor Keene would permit one of their race-horses to remain in one of these places a single night. The risk of his being injured by sleeping in such a vitiated atmosphere would be too great. Yet in these foul abodes are born and live and die the men whose labor creates for the Lorillards and the Keenes the wealth which enables them to spend thousands of dollars on a couple of horses to show the world how we are "developing American progress in many of its highest channels."

\* \* \* \* \*

The Archbishop of Halifax, N. S., and the Bishop of St. John, N. B., have returned to their respective sees, bringing the blessings of the Holy Father and many marks of his favor to their faithful people. A most enthusiastic reception awaited both prelates. The address to Bishop Sweeny, read by the Hon. T. W. Anglin, beautifully expressed Catholic faith and Catholic feeling at the present day in the following words:

"Never since it emerged from the catacombs did the Church of Christ appear to the world so weak, so powerless, so prostrate as it is to day. But never were Catholics so united in devotion and attachment to the Holy See, and it was your Lordship's privilege to assure His Holiness, the illustrious Leo XIII., whom the Christian prophet has so well described as *lux de luce*:

that the Catholics of St. John sympathize profoundly with him in his suffering and affliction and love him the more warmly, revere him the more deeply and listen the more attentively to his voice, because he suffers for the sake of Christ and of his Church."

In his reply the Bishop related some prominent incidents during his sojourn in Rome, and said:—While I was speaking to the Sovereign Pontiff of the love and devotion of the whole Catholic congregation of this Diocese, and repeating the many messages of affection sent by the Catholic societies and sodalities, and by the children in our schools, he said: "Do all these people think of the old man in the Vatican?" These words left a strong impression on me, and when I assured him that their devotion and love were even greater than if they were at his feet, his heart filled, and he said: "Tell them that I bless them from the bottom of my heart; bless them in their families, in their homes, all that belongs to them." and this blessing I come to give you to night.

\* \* \* \* \*

Archbishop Hannen was addressed in the name of his flock by Mayor Tobin, who said: "On no previous occasion in the history of the Church in this Diocese has the loyalty of its people to their Spiritual Head more thoroughly asserted itself, and Your Grace cannot fail to recognize in this fact a proof of confidence and good will which must be as gratifying as it is deserved. During Your Grace's absence we have been constantly informed of your movements, and it has been a source of much satisfaction to us to hear of the marked attention and many courtesies extended to you on all sides. Especially are we proud of the hearty recognition accorded to you by those who more immediately surround the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the distinguished honor you enjoyed in being granted a lengthened interview with His Holiness personally. We are convinced that Your Grace availed yourself of so favorable an occasion to reassure the Holy Father of the steadfast devotion of his subjects in this distant portion of his spiritual domain: of their warm attachment to his throne and person, and of their earnest prayers for the ultimate restoration of the temporal power and prerogatives of which he has been deprived."

The Archbishop was equally happy in his reply. He said that: "His visit to Rome was to him a source of unalloyed pleasure. It enabled him to perform the duty imposed on every Prelate of the Church in visiting the Tombs of the Apostles, and certain points of interest, of seeing churches, sanctuaries and shrines hallowed for centuries, but, above all, of having the unspeakable gratification of being able to tell the holy and learned Pontiff, Leo XIII., of the zeal, generosity and piety of the Catholics of this city, of their devotion to his sacred office and person, of their deep, earnest and warm sympathy with him in his trials and persecutions to which he is subjected. The long period allowed for an interview enabled him to speak in detail of the insti-