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Catholic



"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

NO. 145

CLERICAL

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

A Vision of Connaught in the Thir-teenth Century. BY CLARRICE MANGAN

Et moi, j'ai ete aussi en Arcadie.—And I, I, too, have been a dreamer.—Inscription on a painting by Poussin.

I walked entranced
Through a land of Morn;
The sun, with wondrous excess of light,
Shone down and glanced
Over seas of corn
And lustrous gardens left and right
Even in the clime
Of resplendent Spain,
Beams no such sun upon such a land;
But it was the time,
"Twas in the reign,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-red Hand.

Anon stood nigh
By my side a man
Of princely aspect and port sublime.
Him queried I,
"O, my Lord and Khan,"
What clime is this, and what golden time?"
When he—"The clime
Is a clime to praise,
The clime is Erin's, the green and bland;
And it is the time,
These be the days,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-red hand!"

Then saw I thrones,
And circling fires,
And a Dome rose near me, as by a spell,
Whence flowed the tomes
Of silver lyres,
And many voices in wreathed swell;
And their thrilling chime
Fell on mine ears
As the heavenly hymn of an angel-band—
"It is now the time,
These be the years,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine red Hand!"

I sought the hall,
And, behold!... a change
From light to darkness, from Joy to woe!
King, nobles, all,
Looked aghast and strange;
The ministrel-group sate in dumbest show!
Had some great crime
Wrought this dread amaze,
This terror? None seemed to understand!
Twas then the time,
We were in the days
Of Cahal Moro'the Wine-red Hand.

I again walked forth;
But lo! the sky
Showed fleckt with blood, and an alien sun
Glared from the north,
And there stood on high,
Amid his shorn beams, a skellkton!
It was by the stream
Of the castled Maine,
One Autumn eve, in the Teuton's land,
That I dreamed this dream
Of the time and reign
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-red Hand!

—From Haverty's new edition of Man gan's
posems.

*Caenn, the Gaelic title for a chief,

CATHOLIC PRESS.

It will hardly surprise our read- the subject.—London Universe. ers to hear that Guiteau, among ar rascalities, was a pronounced Know Nothing. This merit has not been alluded to in the secular pross, but a well-known Catholic litterateur of Chicago, whose library contains almost everything, sends us a collection of Guiteau's essays and poems, published anonymously in Chicago. Ot course the poor old Church of Rome comes in for an assault, in execrable verse, detailing the history of a maiden fair to see, who left a convent to spite a guardian and rob the Church of a princely endowment! -Catholic Review.

WE hear a great deal in these days about the blot of Mormonism. Truly, it is a crying evil, and should be wiped out. But it is rarely that a voice is raised in protest against the intolerance of the State of New Hampshire, which retains to this day a law upon its statute books declaring that no Catholic shall be permitted to hold office. And this in "a republic where all men are equal! What a mockery are Felicia Hemans' lines, concerning the Puri-

"They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God." -Catholic Columbian.

PRUSSIA has a new Minister of Public Worship. Herr von Puttkammer, who succeeded the notorious Falk two years ago, takes charge of the home department, and Herr von Gossler, hitherto president of the German Parliament, succeeds him. Herr von Gossler, who is what we should call in this country quite an old Tory, has won golden opinions in the office he occupied hitherto by the great fairness and impartiality with which he acted toward all, Conservatives and Catholics, Liberals and Progressists alike. It is not to be expected that, however fair-dealing this man may be as a minister, his good intentions can prevail against the superior will of the Man of Blood and Iron under whom he serves. Still, a good deal may be done by him to relieve the misery under which the Catholics of Prussia are groaning at present. One million out of the

don Universe.

are severe, but he has the facts to sustain him in showing that the whole concern is a money-making ring in the garb of religion. This is same Bible Society which ansome good, and promises to work more when the public gets over its superstitious reverence for ink and paper .- Pilot.

The Lord relieve us! An Irish member had the courage the other evening in the House of Commons to revive the long-extinguished question of Irish manufactures. Mr. Corbet, of the county of Wicklow, it was who asked whether, since every effort was to be made in India to purchase in the local markets articles of bona fide manufacture, a similar declara-tion might be published in regard to Ireland. The Premier "believed" that a declaration had been made to the House to the effect that Irish producers and contractors should have full knowledge and opportunity of tendering contracts for the supply of certain articles which may be required for the public service in Ireland, but that if more than that was meant he was not prepared to give an answer. Thank you for nothing Mr. Gladstone. The manufactures of Ireland have been improved out of existence. They have gone, like the peace and prosperity of our country, and believes that there is an Opnipomillions of Irish people, "with a vengeance." There is no use in questioning the Imperial Parliament on

This week is celebrated the amons anniversary of the Boyne, -a battle which has caused more blood and misery than any other in history, perhaps. Irish Catholics have deplored it as a defeat; Irish Protestants have gloried in it as a victory. As a sober fact, the Irish Catholics had little reason to be found in that battle on the side of the false, cowardly and ungrateful Stuart. Irish Protestants had even less cause to rejoice in a victory which gave their country over to the foreigner. Both have madly cherished the memory of the causeless strife for two hundred years, and are only just now awaking to the truth of the case. It will be a happy day for Ireland, and we believe it is almost here, when Orange and Green shall remember the Boyne only as a battle that wrought no immediate good to either, and worked incalculable evil to both, long after its actors had gone to their account .-

WHEN Emile Littre, the great French author, died a few weeks ago, the Radical and infidel papers raised a great outcry against the Catholic Church, trying to make out that the conversion on his death-bed was brought about by improper means, and that the dying man had lost all consciousness on receiving the Sacrament of Baptism. This story is now contradicted by the Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris. translate the following passage from

Littre altered his will in a Christian sense, not a few days before his death, but at the end of 1880. His return to religion took place slowly, but surely. The Sacrament of Baptism he received on the day of his death, in the morning, not by the hand of the priest, who had not arrived yet, but by that of Madame Littre. The crisis had set in unexpectedly and with a speed surprising to all. This much is cer-Littre altered his will in a Christian speed surprising to all. This much is cer-tain. He received the Baptism with per-fect consciousness, and with his own full

consent. The obstinacy with which the infidel papers cling to the fraud theory shows clearly enough with what anything to eat on plains which are dread the enemies of the church look either "arid" or hidden in snow.

seven million Catholics of Prussia on the death-bed test of their opinions are debarred at this moment from In Littre's case therr was no "bodyreceiving the Holy Sacrament at any snatching," as they term it, but their

We give in our tailoring department special
attention to this branch
of the trade he denounces as "a fat, lazy, over grown monopoly," subsisting upon misdirected charity, and deliberately defeating the ostensible objects of its creation,—the dissemination of "the Word." Dr. Bacon's charges are severe, but he has the facts to that the action of our Roman Catholic been deemed worbrethren should have been deemed wor-thy of special remark shows the traces of sectarian prejudice always unworthy of a free and civilized people. What earthly reason was there for thinking that the Rothe same Bible Society which annually calls for money to spread the gospel in benighted "Romish" countries where, according to its statements, the Bible is prohibited. The revised Testament is doing some good in bringing out the hollow mockeries which have so long passed for evangelical zeal among our Protestant brethren. Stripping "the Word" of its idolatry has worked some good, and promises to work the same was there for thinking that the Roman Catholic were not as profoundly affected as others by the calamity that had fallen upon our common country, or that prayers from their churches would not be mingled with the prayers from the other Christian churches? As feeling and beautiful a tribute as we have seen to the President of the Catholic Union in this city. There are no citizens more pataiotic, none more self-some good, and promises to work the calamity that had fallen upon our common country, or that prayers from their churches would not be mingled with the prayers from the other Christian churches? As feeling and beautiful a tribute as we have seen to the President of the Catholic Union in this city. There are no citizens more pataiotic, none more self-scription. their country's call, and in prayer for our Chief Magistrate's recovery Protestant and Catholic unite with voice and one heart.

-Buffalo Commercial. In the above thoughtful utterances, our esteemed contemporary has anticipated the Union, and has voiced some sentiments we intended to express. If it be true that the stricken President turned on his couch of pain to enquire if it were indeed so that prayers were offered up for his re-covery in Catholic churches, and when assured that it was, appeared so pleased that he expressed deter mination, in case he got well, to make public recognition of the fact;—if this be true, we repeat, it shows the gracious gratidude of President Gar-field's heart in thus emphasising his thanks for the performance of what is smply a duty. In raising their hearts in fervid prayer to God that He may be pleased to spare the life of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and thus avert the doubts and fears that darkly lower over the land,

of Montreal, who, judging by his letter, is an earnest land agent. He attempts to instruct the editor of the Dublin Freeman on the geography of America, in this manner:

"Beeton is in the County of Oxford, about half way between the cities of Ham-ilton and London, in the Province of Ontario, a land literally flowing with milk and honey—very different, indeed, from such territories as Dakota, whither the heartless land-shark would fain lead the confiding emigrant, only to be met by snow drifts and deposits of snow, which, in the wild winter, reached a depth of ten to forty feet deep, covering houses, and cattle, and inhabitants, many of the latter, alas! perishing after their few items of furniture had been used for fuel. This is no picture got up for the occasion; it is the simple fact as regards these dreadful, desolate regions, glorious in their too short summer, destructive in their dreadful winter—a winter covering two-thirds of the year; because, when these overwhelming snows have come, they are, un whelming shows have come, they are, un-fortunately, not gone for many a day after the sun and the gentle breeze of May have, in our northwestern regions, driven away all signs of winter. In that northwest are the prairies covered with flowers, the rich loam waiting for the plough, good for wheat for half a score of plough, good for wheat for half a score of years, and that without manure or symptem of exhaustion; and despite all the influences brought to bear in favor of the United States, a tide of emigration is pouring in, composed of the best class of farmers and mechanics, who prefer their allegimee to the Crown and the generous soil of the north-western territories to the aridand grasshopper-eaten plains of Minnesota and Dakota.

Beeton possibly flows with milk and honey, but when we read the glowing description of the honest Irish farmer who "prefers allegi-ance to the Crown," a doubt is thrown on all his assertions. Irish farmers, as a rule, do not hanker after the sway of the Crown, and though some of the Canadians are conspicuously "loyal," there is a suspic on that they protest too much. Mr. Farrell, who has such a horrer of "land-sharks," ought to explain how Dakota can at the same time be arid" and snow-covered, and how the grasshoppers manage to find

into the belief that these States are infernal circles of ice, snow, aridity, and grasshoppers. He has, perhaps, imagined that a people who could do the things reported by the English press would believe anything. But he is wrong; his credulity and rhetoric have run away with him. The spectacle of an Irish farmer yearning for allegiance to the Crown is too touching!—Freeman's Journal.

THE editor of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate" tells us that his Protestant friends have frequently asked him the question, "What will become of the Cath-olic Church?" It is about time they were asking the question. Fifty years from now there will not be a Protestant left to make the inquiry. The storm sweeping down in loud fury from the sky may say "what will become of the sea," but after a few hours of unrest the billows compose themselves and the tranquil deep says: "What has become of the wind?" Pro-testantism is the wind; the Catholic Church is the sea. A lion lay in sullen Church is the sea. A lion lay in sullen doze digesting his midday meal, when a busy house fly lighted on the sensitive inside of his jaw. The lion yawned. The fly saw the immense jaws part, and in be wilderment cried out, "What will become of this beast?" The jaws came together again with a sudden gnash, and what, think you, became of that fly? Methodism is that fly; the Catholic Church is that lion.—Western Watchman.

PARNELL'S SPEECH IN LONDON. A Powerful Arraignment of the Gov-

ernment and Land Bill.

A largely attended meeting, under the auspices of the Ladies' Land League of London, was held June 22, at Horn's Public Hall, Kensington, Mr. T. D. Sullivan

that I should be very glad to have don with forever (cheers). It is a subject of enormous importance to the vast number of poor men, women, and children who are hourly expecting eviction; and you know that eviction in Ireland means a sentence of staryation (hear hear). We are told that the larger proportion of those evicted are able to pay their rents those evicted are able to pay their fells if they choose to pay them. Last year the Government brought in a bill called the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, on the plea that there were 1,500 evictions, during the first six months of the year, and that another 1,500 evictions might have please in the next six months. As take place in the next six months. As you are aware, Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons that those 3,000 evictions would mean a sentence very nearly akin to a sentence of starvation. What akin to a sentence of starvation. has become of those fifteen hundred perons whom Mr. Gladstone brought bill to save from this sentence? As you know, that bill was thrown out by the House of Lords, and Mr. Forster, rather than lay aside his office and salary, or confess himself a failure, went over to Ireland for the purpose of assisting land-lords in carrying out these evictions

(hisses).
The Land League was also formed, rather extensively organized through the country at the same time, for the pur-pose of protecting those poor people against these sentences of starvation (hear, hear). We were so far successful that we prevented the landlords by the force of public opinion, and not by terrorism and intimidation, as Mr. Forster has falsely represented, from evicting 1,300 out of 1,500 families, whose eviction Mr. Gladstone had anticipated (cheers). During the last six months of 1830 they turned out of their homes about 250 families. Mr. Forster, however, was disappointed at In other words, he ous of the Land League because they had succeeded in doing what he and Mr. Gladstone undertook to do and were unable to do (cheers). He accordingly vengeance against the Land League cause they had saved those 1,200 or 1,300 from sentences of starvation (cheers). Parliament was called together early in January for the purpose of passing a co-ercion bill, which he said would enable him to assert the law of the land and put an end to the terrorism of the Land League. Well, it has enabled him to as-League. Well, it has enabled him to assert the law of the land, but it has not enabled him to put an end to the Land League (cheers).

"The gentle breezes of May," which obtain this bill from them on the suppos-"The gentle breezes of May," which suddenly turn the Canadian northwest into an Eden, look well in print, but in reality a patient with the influenza would be imprudent to allow them to fan his brow, unless, indeed, his "allegiance to the Crown" could console him for all the ills of the flesh. Minnesota and Dakota are not places "where all the air is balm:" they know the breath of winter and the presence of snow; but the rarell must consider the Irish people a very gullible race, if he imagines that his picture, "got up for the occasion," can delude them into the helief that these States are quarter of the year 350 families have been evicted. The evictions have, in fact, increased 200 or 300 per cent. over the first quarter of last year before the Government and the landlords obtained coercion. Are we not entitled to suppose that of these 350 families there are many whom Mr. Gladstone attempted to save, last year, by the Compensation for Disturbance Bill from a sentence of starvation? And yet Mr. Forster tells the House of Commons and the English public with unblushing audacity that the great majority of those persons are able to pay their rents, but that they were unwilling to do so (hisses). The powers which the Government have placed in the hunds of the landlords have been used most remorselessly, and would be used more unscruptionally but for the extended and fearless experience of the Ligh National more department of the Light National more department of ing to do so (hisses). The powers which the Government have placed in the hands of the landlords have been used more unscruplously but for the extended and fearless organization of the Irish National Land League (cheers). We shall be told that a great measure of justice and concession to the Irish people is now occupying the attention of Parliament. If it were so, we should most willingly admit it. All Irishmen desire to see the land question settled (cheers). We desire to see it settled once and for all, and it is because the bill of the Government lacks this element of finality; it is because it seement of finality; it is because it heaves the land question and that of the Irish people to be compromised by it, although we offered no opposition to it. Why is this measure unsatisfactory? In the first place, it has not settled the question, for it is liable to be reopened every fifteen years. In the second place, it does nothing for the class of tenants who are unable to pay their rents, for whose benefit the Compensation for Disturbance Bill was brought in ast year. The Land Bill does less for the class who have suffered so much than the measure which was thrown out by the House of Lords. That measure deant with the question of arrears of rent; the present bill does not. The bill is also a very complicated one. No single right can be obtained by the tenant without an expensive legal proceeding, and out an expensive legal proceeding. is also a very complicated one. No single right can be obtained by the tenant without an expensive legal proceeding, and each point can be disputed by the landlord. Now a measure which does not provide a simple means for the Irish people to obtain justice is a mockery, a delusion and a snare (cheers). In the third place, and this is the great difference between the Land League and the Government, the question is not settled finally, once and for all. It is liable to be reonened every 15 years, when the tenant's opened every 15 years, when the tenant's statutory term is finished. It cannot be they but discharge the duty incumbent on every citizen who loves the peace and prosperity of our country, and believes that there is an Opnipotent Ruler in the skies who holds in his handsthe destinies of nations.—

Buffalo Union.

A LATE number of the Dublin Freeman contains an amusing communication from a certain Farrell,

Mark thousand June 22, at Horn's Public Hondon, was held June 22, at Horn's Public Ho

But the landlords are still left to claim their excessive rents. Now at the end of fifteen years we shall have the whole question raised again. We think that the least to be done is that the rents of the tenants should be definitely fixed once for all, and not be liable as a source of dispute again in our country. But the Government understands that so long as they can maintain a land lord class in antagonism with the rest of the people, so long will they be able to poison the minds of the English masses with false stories of agrarian outrages. Now as to the establishment of the Land League. A short while ago a rumor was spread about that the Irish Land League was to be forcibly suppressed, meaning that secretaries, treasurers, and officers of the thousand and odd Land League branches throughout Ireland would be seized and putinto prison if they ventured to persevere with open organization. Only tw would then be open—either that the Land League organization should be turned into a secret organization (cheers), or else that all attempts at organization should be given up. All of us who were engaged in the movement felt that we could not recommend the Irish people to betake them. selves to any secret organization. officials all over Ireland were willing to go into prison, and to fight the battle out openly and within the lines of the constr tution, but we could not recommend the Irish people to betake themselves to secret organization as regards this land move-ment. The ladies then offered that in the event of all the branches of the men' then offered that in the organization being suppressed they would carry on the organization as an open one until Mr. Forester had summoned up courage to put them in prison also. In this way we should probably have been enabled to have prolonged the fight for several months after the organization had been suppressed. Up to the present moment, although every indirect attempt has been made by arresting the most experienced members, no direct attempt has been made to suppress it as an organ-ization (cheers), and therefore the full measure of usefu ness of the Ladies' Land League has not yet come into operation. Up to the present they have simply con-Up to the present they have simply confined themselves to looking after evicted families and taking care of the prisoners. and I, for my part, shall be very much pleased if the Government spared them pleased if the Government spared them the necessity of assuming any wider and more extensive functions than those that A Voice—The Land League will put an end to kim (cheers and laughter).

Mr. Parnell—What has happened since?
He so far humbugged Parliament as to That is so. I do not think anybody can

look back and recall a time when the cause of Ireland appeared to be so near the goal of success as at the present moment. The sympathies of the thirteen millions of the Irish race in America are now practically not attempt any compromise in the way of continuing the present system. In America they would have been satisfied with a programme to abolish about Ireland, but no nation ever had sufficient knowledge to govern another nation (cheers). I think it would be very much better for the English people to consider how they can settle the whole of this question. The Land Bill cannot be a lasting settlement of it. It will be only the cause of future disputes and bad blood between the Irish landlords and tenants, and your Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, will be again used for the purvour Government, whether Liberal or Con-servative, will be again used for the pur-pose of upholding the landlords in their unjust rights. I say your government, because I do not think it matters very much whether a Conservative or Liberal Ministry is in power. For the purposes of self-defence I should prefer a Tory rather than a Liberal Government (hear, bear). Experience has shown us that the hear). Experience has shown us that the Liberals, when out of office, help us to pre-vent the Conservative from obtaining coercive powers, and experience has shown also that when the Liberals came into office they united with the Couse vatives to coerce Ireland. Therefore, as far as co-ercion is concerned, it is absolute protection ercion is concerned, it is absolute protection to Ireland to have a Conservative Government in power. Mr. Parnell then entered into a lengthy contrast of the policies of both governments with respect to Ireland, denouncing in strong terms the unexampled severity and remorselessness of the conduct pursued by the present Ministry. He did not at all view with apprehension the accession of the Conservatives.

to power. And in view of a general election, which might occur at any moment, h would advise his fellow country men who had made such unexampled exertions to return the present Liberal Government to power, to remember Fr. Sheehy (loud cheers), Michael Davitt (great cheering), and John Dillon (renewed cheers), and to execute justice upon the authors of the Coercion Acts of 1881. The Land League would not change one single inch from their platform. They felt confident they could carry it in its entirety, and they asked the Irish people at home and abroad to have confidence in them, and to trust in them—that if they had been able to bring the question to its present position, they should be able to carry it to a successful and glorious ending (cheers).

BRAZIL INVITING CAPUCHINS TO CIVILIZE ITS INDIANS.

Senor Buarque de Macedo, Minister of Public Works, has addressed the following despatch to the Brazilian representative at Rome: "The Imperial Government, string to give a greater extension to the work of instructing and civilizing the Indians, and feeling assured that the order of Capuchins is the most valuable auxilof Capuchins is the most valuable auxiliary in the work, recommended to your Excellency to employ every effort to secure the prompt arrival in Brazil of as great a number of the religious of this Order as possible. The necessary resources for the object in view, will without delay be placed at the disposal of your legation." Thus, while infidel France has been expelling the Religious Orders, it is cratifying to ing the Religious Orders, it is gratifying to learn that a government which, like Bra il, was so long under the baleful influence of Free Masonry, is turning to better ways and is now eager to secure the services of these devoted men, who by their heroic, ardor and self-denying zeal, are alone fitted to carry out successfully tris important to carry out successfully tris important work. A great reaction is manifesting itself in the Empire to console the faithful for the persecutions of recent years. The Bishop of Rio Janiero, in one province aione of his vast diocese, has recently confirmed 10,000 persons, and has received the abjurations of great numbers of Free Masons. Masons.

Seek not to please the world, but your own conscience. The man who has a feel ing within him that he has done his duty upon every occasion is far happer than he who hangsupon the smiles of the great or the still more fickle favors of the multi-