

Lyrics of the Past.

As a companion piece to the magnificent poem of General... Lyrics of the Past. As a companion piece to the magnificent poem of General...

bolief of negations, carping as she went at every one who held an opinion as to the eternal destiny of man, and sneering at those who, like herself, had no opinions or had one with them. One thing she had retained from the ruins of her intellectual life—her morbid fear of death.

her sin was none the less heinous. She would have endured anything rather than have injured him or Olivia, for she had loved him. He had loved her, she knew, and he had thrown her aside justly for her crimes. No word or look of love had ever passed between them, but in this solemn hour there was no masking of hearts.

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

He Who is Particularly Devoted to the Blessed Mother, is Particularly Loved, Favored and Governed by Her Divine Son.

San Francisco Monitor. It is certain that all devotees approved of by God's Church are good and efficacious, and that we can become, in a special manner, the children of the Blessed Mother by practicing piously and faithfully any one of the numerous devotions under her name.

Immaculate Mother: "Ask of Me, My Mother, what you wish," and she replied: "I ask mercy for the unfortunate." (Revel. lib. 1, cap. 47.) The Blessed Annadeas says that "Mary, all-powerful by her prayers, stands before the face of God continually interceding for us."

THE MARCH OF ATHEISM IN FRANCE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. "EMON" LEGISLATIVE OBSTRUCTIONS TO MARRIAGE—VARIOUS SOCIAL TROUBLES—A GENTLEMAN GROOM.

Catholic Review. VEYLES, Seine Inférieure, June 28.—The march of atheism is going on so rapidly in France, that if it continues at its present pace we may expect to see M. Sardou's skit in "Rabagas" become law, and every man fined fifty centimes who inadvertently pronounces the word "God" in conversation or otherwise.

THE RADICAL LEGISLATURE.

At a moment when so many vital questions are agitating the country, the Republican Chamber wastes its time splitting hairs. After throwing a bombshell into the magistracy, and knocking to pieces the respectable if somewhat sleepy texture of the law, the Chamber has proceeded to legalize divorce. The consequences of this last measure are so obvious that it is needless to enlarge upon them.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXXI. LOVE AND DEATH.

In logic certain premises being laid down, their conclusion is inevitable. In the lives of individuals certain circumstances being given and certain dispositions being a man's character, results are looked for as confidently as a logical conclusion.

She retired one night, wretched, despondent, and ill. At midnight she awoke with sharp, needle-like pains extending down her back from her head to her feet. They were not troublesome, and she would not disturb the servant, hoping to see the attack shortly pass away.

MARK TWAIN'S "STOLEN WHITE ELEPHANT."

The majority of men are in fact but children of a larger growth, is sufficiently proved—all the many other demonstrations put to one side—by the popularity of the books which constitute the bulk of the world's reading.

FROM THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

THE EXPULSION OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY FROM PARIS.

The expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from their school in Paris was carried on slowly, owing to the difficulty of finding lay sisters to take their places. The success of these latter, when installed, is generally at a minimum.

MR. FREPPEL.

The debates in the Chamber on the bill have been lively, and when Mgr. Freppel spoke, able and impassioned. The visitant Bishop stood his ground to the last, and fought nobly for the sacredness of the marriage bond amidst the vociferations and jeers and blasphemous retorts of the majority; but he knew from the first that he was defending a lost cause.

COMUS CHRISTI.

As a contrast amidst these pitiable and impious rebellions, the feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated throughout the country generally with a devotion and courage that makes the cowardice and apathy of the people on other occasions the more incomprehensible.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, DIABETES.

No danger from these diseases if you use Fowler's besides; besides, the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

AMONG THE MOST PREVALENT FATAL AND AGONIZING DISEASES.

Among the most prevalent fatal and agonizing diseases, are those incident to the Summer and Fall, such as cholera morbus, bilious colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY AT PALERMO.

The Sisters of Mercy at Palermo have with the express permission of the Minister of Worship, given the religious habit to no fewer than fifty young aspirants to their Order, and the same functionary has authorized the Gray Sisters of St. Elizabeth to open a magnificent new convent at Grunberg.

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PLICES, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, RATS, FLIES, CROWS, CHIPMUNKS, CLEARED OUT BY "ROUGH ON RATS."

PLICES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, flies, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Butterfly Days.

White is the road with the heat of the mid-summer sun. Soft sound our footsteps and muffled in deep-lying dews...

Over the crest of the hill lies the old ruined garden. Where intricate paths wind among the tall clusters of roses...

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS IN EUROPE.

CERTAIN SPECIMENS OF DRY ROT NOTICED BY AN AMERICAN PRIEST—THE UNIVERSAL EVIL, THE BAD PRESS—"EXCEPT ITALIAN CATHOLICS"—EXPECTING A MIRACLE, WHEN THEY OUGHT TO FOLLOW POPE LEO'S ADVICE.

Rome, June 15.—Since my leaving home in February in search of health, which I found in the lovely climes of France and Spain...

SHOCKING SUPINENESS OF CATHOLICS.

Before coming to Europe I had read a great deal about the efforts of the societies against the press. The condition of the press in the Catholic countries is, indeed, very deplorable.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF DEMORALIZATION.

The men who manufacture public opinion in these countries represent but a very small minority of the people; but they are very daring men, and they are well organized.

"THE DEVIL WORKING THROUGH THE FRENCH."

While I could not but be most edified at the immense numbers of men and women that filled the churches during Lent, I could not but feel that those pious and simple Spaniards were in danger of following one long in the wake of the neighbors, the French.

ASTONISHING APATHY EVEN OF CLERGYMEN.

The Catholic laity of these countries, and even the priests as a body, seem to be entirely unaware of the tremendous power of the press for good as well as for evil.

no antidote against this deadly poison. And this, too, in countries where there are thousands of holy and learned men. The most effective weapon of defence, the press, is left entirely in the hands of the enemies of all religion.

THE GARIBALDIANS' COURAGE.

I saw on last Sunday, on the occasion of a funeral procession to honor Garibaldi, a circumstance which brought out this cowardice in the most striking manner.

A GLORIOUS POTE.

The Holy Father himself seems to be the one really brave man in Rome. I saw him a few days ago when I obtained his blessing and power to impart the same on my return to the good people of Holyoke.

INSULT TO LEO XIII. AND VIOLATION OF THE GUARANTEES.

The Rome correspondent of the London Tablet writes: "The notorious Leo Tassi, the scurrilous defamer of Pius IX., last week gave a lecture in the Hall of the Progressives, in the Via delle Muratte, to the students of the Roman University."

A Fatal Mistake.

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs).

Liver Complaint.

Is rather an indefinite term, as commonly understood it consists of a torpid sluggish state of the liver, a deficiency or a superabundance of bile, or an alteration from its proper character.

Don't be Alarmed.

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and instantly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer.

DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

I have worn one several weeks, and it has given me great relief, giving him a great deal of relief, giving him a great deal of relief, giving him a great deal of relief.

say, the lesson is for others as well as for the Italians. The dry rot of Catholic zeal comes from the patronage of the vile press by Catholics. Even in free America, Catholic freemen have to bow the heads, sometimes in shame, when they think of the tameness and indifference of their fellow-countrymen.

But we wholly agree with him in his hint that they ought all something to pray. It was the practice of St. Ignatius "to pray if he had no faith in work, and to work if he had no faith in prayer."

I am wandering away from my subject but as I have already perhaps said too much, it may be as well not to return to it again.

It is true we ourselves have not much to boast of, for we have not one daily Catholic paper in the great Catholic city of New York. I trust this *argumentum ad hominem* may not exist long.

On the following day the papers tried to account for the cause of the panic, but they failed to do so. The real cause was, that both sides were terrified by their own imaginations.

The spirit of martyrdom does not seem to be courted by the Italians of the nineteenth century, nor do they seem to think that the Church militant should employ any other arms than those of prayer.

It is not surprising that the Italian press should be so full of falsehoods and calumnies against the Holy Father, but they are beyond all doubt very great wrongs.

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IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The Catholics of Ireland have just now before them a task of considerable difficulty and complexity, in which the honor and well-being of their country is involved, and by which the best interests of religion may be benefited or injured.

The Catholics of Ireland have accepted the Royal University, but only for the present, and as far as it goes. It would be an error and a delusion to assume from this that they accept, or acquiesce in, or even purpose to tolerate for the future, any existing Irish arrangements as to University education.

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CLAP-TRAP REVIVALISM.

Not long since many sober men and women in this community found ample reason to object to the crazy methods of the so-called "boy preacher," but reports of the doings of the Salvation Army in London excite us to a similar kind of ever seen in this country.

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A JUMBLE.

Bay City Chronicle. A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that "the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston having decided that scholars in public schools should be educated in morals, have appointed a committee to produce a text-book. The committee includes, besides the Evangelicals, a Universalist, a Swedenborgian, a Roman Catholic, and a Hebrew."

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The Catholic Record
 Published every Friday morning at 466 Richmond Street.
 THOS. GOSPEY,
 Publisher and Proprietor.
 Annual subscription..... \$2 00
 Six months..... 1 00
 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY
 Office of the "Catholic Record,"
 FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAH.
 St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
 I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.
 + MICHAEL HANNAH,
 Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.
 The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.
 St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 29, 1882.
 DEAR MR. WALSH.—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.
 From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.
 Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.
 I am, sincerely yours,
 PATRICK M. POWER,
 Administrator.

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, left for Europe on Monday last.

THE POSITION INTOLERABLE.

The Roman question, or, in other words, the temporal independence of the Pope, continues to attract very general attention. The recent pamphlet of M. Emile Ollivier on this important subject, wherein he proves the present position of the Holy Father to be intolerable, is one of the evidences of the awakening of Europe to a true perception of the disgraceful breach of right, individual and international, perpetrated on the Roman Pontiff on the 20th of September, 1870. M. Ollivier's testimony is all the more valuable on account of his well-known regard for Italy, and his earnest desire to see its independence secured and its greatness promoted. He is, besides, ardently devoted to the principles of '89, as he himself affirms. "For my part," he says, in one portion of his pamphlet, "for my part, raised in the worship of the ideas of '89, I will not disown my first love. On the contrary, the more I observe the current of events from a disinterested standpoint, the more clearly I understand the benefits of the French revolution; the more I admire it, the more I attach myself to its cause. Say what men may, do as they may, this will ever remain one of the happiest dates of human history, the precursor of one of its brightest ages, and the counter-revolution shall never prevail against it." This very ardent and decided declaration of devotion to the principles of the great revolution shows the writer to be completely free from the so-called clerical tendencies which, in the eyes of some, might weaken the strength of his arguments. With many of them we cannot agree, for they are, unfortunately, tinged with the liberalism in which it was M. Ollivier's misfortune to be educated. But, notwithstanding the shortcomings of his training, intellectual and political, the ex-minister of the Second Empire has not been vainly endowed with keen perception; he has not purposelessly held the highest place a Frenchman could in his day hold; he has not unprofitably spent the years of his retirement from politics—ceasing to observe the march of human events with the lessons they inculcate. The sovereign under whom M. Ollivier served as first minister did more for the unification of Italy than Cavour in the cabinet or Garibaldi in the field could have ever accomplished. The consolidation of Italy was truly the realization of a Napoleonic idea, and M. Ollivier,

to whom Napoleonic ideas are yet dear, would fain contribute all his power to preserve intact a structure owing existence to a sovereign from whom he had received the highest honor. To this desire, and not to a fixed purpose to serve the Papacy at the expense of Italy, must be attributed the appearance of the ex-minister's pamphlet on the Roman question. From a Catholic standpoint, the pamphlet is far, indeed, from faultless, the writer declaring in his ninth chapter that the restoration of the temporal power, after the ancient form, would prove incompatible with the well-being of the Roman people. This very assumption he himself demolishes by his admission of the good effects of papal administrations under the ancient form, and his declaration that there remain very few, even ecclesiastics, who conceive a restoration of the temporal power, whether extended or restricted, possible without a new organization adapted to the necessities of the times. This is a very just view, and had M. Ollivier devoted himself to its elaboration instead of to useless strictures upon the former administration of affairs under the Papal government, he would have greatly strengthened his argument. Every one knows that when the temporal power is restored it will be under circumstances and conditions of society, as well as political organizations and affiliations, vastly different from those subsisting even as late as 1870. And as the papacy during its former temporal regime fully met all the wants of society and of political organizations, so it will in the future and more brilliant temporal regime to come. M. Ollivier himself confesses that the pontifical government was always worthy of admiration for the solicitude with which it guarded its subjects against sufferings, and further on declares that the personal initiative of the Pope always supplied whatever was wanting in their administrative institutions themselves. Of no other sovereigns in Europe, however illustrious, by talent, learning and virtue, can the same be said. Of no state governed even according to the cherished ideas of '89 could M. Ollivier make the same declaration.

On the whole, the ex-minister's production is conceived and written in a candid and broad-minded spirit, its imperfections being due to defects of his "liberal" education. His demonstration of the present intolerable position of the Papacy has aroused a deep feeling of indignation amongst infidel journalists, who have sought to destroy its effect by studied silence and contempt. Catholic journalists, on the other hand, have given the production of M. Ollivier the benefit of the fullest notice and criticism. *Le Monde* says of it: "The principal fact brought into the light by M. Ollivier is the threatened and uncertain position of the Sovereign Pontiff which pains and humiliates Catholics throughout the world, and is an insult to every state, royal or republican, having under its jurisdiction a greater or less number of Catholics."

If any doubt could be entertained of the intolerable position of the Pope in Rome, the *Journal de Rome* sets it at rest in an able article published some short time ago. The writer takes the just ground that the demonstrations held in Rome after the death of Garibaldi were a veritable manifestation of hostility to the Papacy, in fact, an open declaration of war upon it. These demonstrations were organized and headed by avowed enemies of the Holy See. They were held in honor of a man who had declared the Papacy was the deadliest foe of Italy and of the civilized world. One of the leading spirits of the movement affirmed that "the funeral cortege of Sunday last was the burial of the Papacy itself. The Vatican neither sees nor understands anything, but soon it will be made both to see and understand." Thus, as the *Journal de Rome* maintains, have the radicals passed from insult to menace in regard of the Pope. The Italian government looks on connivingly at all the doings of these misguided men. If the language of violence employed of late in Rome towards the Holy Father were employed in regard of

the humblest citizen, it would be the duty of the government at once to intervene to punish such inflammatory speech. But under the Savoyard regime in Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff has not the rights of even the humblest citizen. He is placed entirely beyond the pale of legal protection. The government of the Quirinal seems to ignore the very existence of the Pope in Rome. And this is the government that pledged itself to treat the Pope as a sovereign! The Catholic world now sees the full value of such a pledge from such a government. It now clearly understands that the Holy Father is not free in Rome, that his position there is truly intolerable. Insulted, menaced, and outraged, his lot in the Eternal City itself is worse than that of the lowest follower of the radical Garibaldian cortege. This is a state of things which surely cannot be maintained.

Commenting upon the encyclical addressed some months ago by the Holy Father to the bishops of Italy, the *Dublin Review*, in a remarkable article, discusses the Roman question at length. In his encyclical the Holy Father, as our readers remember, urged on the bishops the necessity of bringing about a solution of the existing difficulty, by the establishment of Catholic societies, the encouragement of the Catholic press and the proper training of the clergy. The Holy Father also then affirmed the necessity of the temporal power for the Church, the Pope being, as things now stand, under the domination of enemies: that right and justice demand the restoration of his temporal sovereignty; and that all Catholics are bound to make common cause for the increase of faith and the promotion of Christian morality. The *Review* mentions three possible solutions of the Roman problem, 1st, the temporary abandonment of Rome by the Pope, 2ndly, the intervention of European statesmen and diplomatists to bring about a restoration of the temporal power, 3rdly, the restitution of the temporal sovereignty to the Pope by the Italian nation itself. As to the first of these proposed solutions, the *Review* considers it improbable that the Pope will leave Rome. In fact, in our estimation, nothing but sheer force will drive him from the Eternal City. But force may at any time be employed to compass this avowed purpose of his enemies. The *Review* gives many pertinent reasons why a removal from Rome would operate injuriously to the Church. However miserable the present state of things, Rome is, as the writer states, always Rome. The Pope in Rome is Pope in his own city. He is, for the present, a prisoner, but the influence of his presence is felt. His leaving Rome would be a source of genuine and universal regret amongst Catholics. As to the second of the solutions mentioned by the *Review*, it is hardly probable from the present outlook that any conjoint diplomatic intervention will be made by the European powers. Besides, any such intervention would only serve to further irritate the Italian people and render the position of the Sovereign Pontiff, even with the temporal power, painful and difficult. The third solution, if feasible, were in all respects the most satisfactory. The Italian Catholics have thus far taken no part in Parliamentary elections, but it is believed that the time is at hand when the ecclesiastical authorities will urge them to such united political action as will make their power felt. We doubt not that if the masses of the Italian people were properly disciplined and organized under Catholic auspices and influence, the radical minority that now rules the nation would be speedily driven from power. In any such eventuality an arrangement could be effected to secure the temporal independence of the Supreme Pontiff by the consent of the Italian people themselves. By the adoption of the three means pointed out by the Holy Father in his encyclical this desirable result must, after a time, be attained. The *Review* sums up the whole situation very aptly in declaring that either the king of Italy or the Pope must leave Rome. If the king leaves Rome he will have the support of the Catho-

lics enlisted to maintain his sovereignty, if he remains he simply awaits destruction at the hands of the radicals.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

From the time the Nihilists, by their activity and audacity first began to disturb the internal peace of Russia, the political condition of that country has attracted wide-spread attention abroad. The system of government there being autocratic in one of its very worst forms, a great deal depends as to the policy of the government upon the *personel* of the administration. Herein consists one of the great weaknesses of the Russian government, for frequently there may be at one time in the service of the sovereign several powerful ministers with views quite diverse, if not antagonistic, both on domestic and foreign policy. To the English speaking world, accustomed to the constitutional system, wherein one powerful minister guides the course and frames the policy of an administration, his colleagues giving him ready support and assistance, this would, at first sight, certainly appear anomalous. But under the system of absolute government, such as the Russian, unless one minister be powerful enough to procure from the sovereign the appointment of creatures of his own, as heads of state departments, this to us strange state of affairs must frequently arise. At this very moment, when the policy of almost every other European government is fixed, determined and identified with some powerful and popular ministerial chief, it is impossible to know what views possess controlling influence in Russia. The modern constitutionalist, the old Russian, the pan-slavist, the absolutist, and federal parties have all representatives in the Russian Cabinet. Its domestic policy is consequently shifting and uncertain, while its foreign policy exhibits a lack of purpose and steadiness that must, in a few years, deprive Russia of influence abroad. At one time we hear of seemingly earnest professions of friendship for Germany coming from governmental circles at St. Petersburg, at another it is announced that ministers view with approval the declarations of pan-slavism and the spreading of that movement with positive pleasure. Thus, there is no fixedness of design in the attitude of the Russian government, all on account of the cause we have just assigned. Then there is constant intrigue amongst ministers themselves, resulting in sudden changes that tend only to weaken the efficiency of the administration. One day a minister may believe himself completely in the ascendant, the very next he may meet with an ignominious fall. Such was the recent substitution of Count Tolstoy for Gen. Ignatieff. The promotion of M. de Giers to the ministry of foreign affairs led many to believe that any subsequent change which might be made, would be in the direction of a Cabinet, truly homogeneous in its determination to bring Russia into accord with modern ideas of government. But this expectation has been rudely dispelled by the appointment of Tolstoy in the stead of Ignatieff. The real power behind the throne in the Russian government now is Katkow, by whose machinations Ignatieff was driven from place. Katkow is an able and audacious if not unscrupulous politician. His evident ambition is to assume himself, after a time, full control of affairs. The present he judges not an opportune moment to take such responsibility. He therefore makes use of a friend who will be guided principally by his advice. When he does form a government, it will, we believe, be free from the weakness of the present. It will reflect the views of one man and be guided by some definite, well-ascertained purpose, otherwise it must suffer, as have its predecessors, from inefficiency. Meantime it is satisfactory to know that Count Tolstoy, notwithstanding his well-known attachment to the Russian orthodox church, is not a friend of religious persecution, and that during his term of office he will place no obstacle in the way of an *entente cordiale* being reached between Russia and the Vatican.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The crop reports from Ireland are most deplorable. In the North-West hay is lying cut in the fields and the potatoes are blighted. Reports from other portions of the country are almost equally discouraging. Ireland is, therefore, again threatened by her old foe, famine. In any such emergency a paternal government would at the earliest moment take steps to save the people from death by starvation. All, however, that the British government can give Ireland is a repression act, cruel, tyrannical, nay criminal. Is it surprising then that there is discontent and confusion in that unhappy country? America upon a former occasion had to relieve the Irish from starvation, and it now looks as if a like work would again fall to her lot. The landlords advocated emigration as the panacea for Ireland's troubles. The cure is now apparently to be administered by the ghastly hand of famine.

The growth of Winnipeg is one of the wonders of the age. Twelve years ago a mere hamlet, it is now an imposing city of more than 30,000 inhabitants, with prospects of doubling or perhaps trebling that number within the next ten years. It is evidently destined to become the greatest of Canadian cities. The completion of the Canadian Pacific R. R. to Prince Arthur's Landing brings it into communication through the great lakes of old Canada with the commercial centres of Ontario and Quebec. The rapid construction of the same road over the western prairie country, which will forever depend on Winnipeg as its great trading mart, will every day, as it progresses, add to the importance and growth of the new city. Some idea may be formed of the rapidity of Winnipeg's advancement when we mention that the municipal authorities purpose expending on local improvements this year about \$900,000, and much more may be required. We are glad that the real estate craze of last fall and winter has died away. Real estate business has taken more healthful features, much to the benefit of the city and to the moral tone of its people. The sanitary condition of the city is not quite satisfactory, but will, no doubt, be improved at once. The growth of Winnipeg may be safely taken as an index of the future in store for the great Canadian North-West.

Two leading Quebec journals, *Le Canadien* and *Le Courrier du Canada*, have very justly protested against the erection of the new Court House for the district of Quebec on the site of the old Jesuit Barracks. The site in question is part of the property formerly in possession of the Jesuits in Canada, of which the Church was deprived by the government shortly after the conquest. The seizure of this property was an act of the gravest injustice. The time is now opportune for restitution, and we do trust that the Catholic press of Canada will make its voice plainly heard on behalf of right. If the government persist in their desire to build the Court House on the property of the Jesuits, for their property the old Barracks site still justly is, let them compensate its true owners. Compensation, however inadequate, would establish the legal ownership of the Society of Jesus not only in that piece of property but in all the rest taken from them at the time of the expropriation. We feel assured that the government, if disposed to come to an amicable arrangement, will meet with no difficulty on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities of Quebec. The latter insist upon right being done, and in the position they assume in this matter have the support of all Catholic Canada.

The prediction often made in these columns that Canada would soon have a Chinese question to deal with, is now about to be verified. The present steady and rapid influx of Chinamen into British Columbia renders it certain that unless some measures be at once taken to prevent their immigration that province will be to all extents and purposes a Chinese province. From

Victoria, B. C., came the other day a despatch that a Chinese company was preparing to erect workshops there to manufacture clothing, boots and shoes, tinware, cigars, etc., and enter into competition with the white firms. As no white firm can procure labor at the figure the Chinese companies can procure it, any such competition, if carried out, will drive all white laborers from Victoria and ultimately from Vancouver. But before any such event takes place, we may expect trouble of a very serious character. Decisive action just now might prevent out-breaks of a grave nature on the Canadian Pacific coast.

The Conservative peers have, it would seem, decided to allow the Arrears Bill to pass the Lords. The reason given by the Conservative leader, the Marquis of Salisbury, for advising his titled supporters not to reject the bill is one that clearly shows the utter disregard of the average English statesman for Irish interests. It is well known that the Arrears bill is a measure of absolute necessity for Ireland. Without its passage, the land difficulty were as far from settlement as ever. No administration advancing the slightest claim to honesty could refuse to deal in some such manner as this bill proposes to deal with the enormous arrears of rent for which the Irish tenantry is legally responsible, but absolutely unable to pay. So long as these arrears remain unsettled the tenant is subject at any moment to eviction with its attendant evils. The Arrears bill, relieving the tenants of the burden of debt and the danger of eviction, will work very great benefit to the Irish people. The Marquis of Salisbury does not, however, take the Irish into consideration at all. He recommends the passage of the bill on account of the gravity of the Egyptian crisis. To Arabi Bey, therefore, and not to Salisbury or the English peers, will the Irish be indebted for the passage of the Arrears Bill.

The official figures of the births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland for the year 1881 give very positive indications of the unhappy state of that country. The number of births for the year was much less than for any of the ten preceding years. In 1871 the registered births amounted to 51,000, in 1881 the figures show a diminution of 15,000. In the first named year the ratio of marriages was 5.7, in 1881 it had fallen to 4 in each thousand of the population. Besides, emigration has of late years assumed gigantic proportions. A few years ago Ireland's population was 5,292,000; to-day it is barely above 5,000,000. These figures speak volumes in themselves. A falling population is one of the plainest and most incontrovertible proofs of misgovernment. Ireland's population can never exhibit a normal or healthy growth till order, peace and justice be restored to that hapless country.

The French Chamber of Deputies, true to its anti-christian instincts, has decreed the expropriation and demolition of the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. This church, erected by the pious contributions of the French faithful, is now a state property. It has not been shown that neither in itself or anything connected with it, this monument of Catholic zeal and devotedness has been, or could be, made prejudicial to the interests of France or even of republicanism. But evincing, as it does, the strength of the faith yet animating the masses of the French nation, it is an object of intense hatred to the radical party. The government of the day offered but feeble resistance to this monstrous act of desecration and spoliation. Instead of meeting the proposal by direct opposition, ministers simply beat about the bush, assigning every reason but those which true statesmen would have assigned for their opposition to the measure. The more serious and thoughtful amongst the republicans themselves are alarmed at the action of the Chamber of Deputies. The *Journal des Debats* views with uneasiness the committing of the country to any such course by pursuing which the

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government must be transformed into an institution of destructiveness. Instead of gaining in favor with the radicals by its weak compliance with their desires, the government is daily made the object of the most venomous attacks by their press.

Mexico is a Catholic nation. The people have been consequently often denounced as ignorant and superstitious. They are, in fact, by many spoken of as being behind the age. They have not, of course, as yet got as far as New England civilization, but yet they are civilized after a fashion which calls for praise from impartial men of all classes, as the following from a Protestant contemporary shows:

MONARCHICAL WEAKNESS.

The late Garibaldi demonstration in Rome brought into sinister relief the utter helplessness of the Italian monarchy in the face of radicalism and revolution. The death of Garibaldi afforded the representatives of these elements a long wished for opportunity to accentuate their views, assert their strength, and outline their action. The monarchy was forced to bow to the necessities of the situation and lend affected applause to the radical deification of Garibaldi. Never did monarchy present a figure more contemptible than that of Italy on this occasion.

such a triumph, short-lived as it will be, must bring unspeakable sorrow, and work the greatest injury on the Italian people themselves. Catholics can, however, look the future in the face with confidence, for let the hour of trial come when it may, let the struggle assume whatever form of desperation radicalism can throw into such a contest, the Papacy will survive and continue its benign mission among men when radical and savoyard shall have passed into oblivion.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Our parish priest is now visiting the members of the congregation at their homes seeking material and moral assistance to the end that our church may be plastered before winter. He reports having met with encouraging success so far, and will continue his calls until he has seen everybody in the parish. Tenders have been called for, and will be opened this week, when a pretty definite idea will be got of how soon we may hope to see the inside of the edifice finished.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Wm. Ryan met with a very serious accident on the morning of the 24th, which will be likely to confine her to her room for some time. Sitting on the sill of the second story window, fixing a blind, by some means she lost her balance and fell to the ground, breaking her collar bone and injuring herself internally it is feared. Her husband was in Toronto at the time, but all that could give relief was done for the sufferer. It is hardly yet known how serious her injuries may be.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Mr. Ronald McDonald, who taught our school some four years ago, is at present spending a few days in the city. Some time since it was reported that Mr. McDonald was dangerously ill, and somewhat of an impression got about that he had died, so his appearance here was somewhat of a shock to nervous people. If he really did go through the painful operation, he has stood it remarkably well, for he casts as large a shadow as ever when he gets in the sunlight.

A WORTHY OFFICER.

Since the formation of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada, now two and one-half years, Mr. S. R. Brown has been Grand Recorder, and our C. M. B. A. experience, in that time shows that the Council acted wisely in their selection for that office.

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS DENNEY. True Catholic, true patriot, true poet. The words were surely a fair epitaph for the monument of the most famous child of earth, and yet they were not unfitting—nay, rather most fitting and most true—laid as a fragrant wreath on the tomb of Denis Florence McCarthy. On the tomb of him who, when other wielders of the poet's pen could learn to forget both God and faith, ever trembled and proclaimed, by life and work, loving trust in the glorious truths of religion; who, when many of his contemporaries could let their hearts grow cold to their motherland, and could even forsake the cause for which they would once have perilled life and fortune, never let his devotion to her die out or become less than it had been in the days of his ardent youth; and whose lyre never sounded aught that was not bright and sparkling with the purity of true poetry, aught that was not resonant with all that maketh verse a veritable gift from God.

FINISHING THE CHURCH.

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were an everlasting disgrace that no memorial testified to future generations the grateful recollection in which the memory of Denis Florence McCarthy was held by his contemporaries. The words of a great poet, the eminent and venerated Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin—"The memory of such a man should be cherished"; and now, having said so much upon a subject whereupon we feel that the thoughts of our readers are so much in unison with our own that no words of ours are needed, we shall conclude with the testimony borne by Ireland's Cardinal to the worth of his gifted friend: "To his high literary character he added the still greater title of a Christian gentleman. In view I am quite safe in saying that during his chequered career no word escaped the pen that could wound the most sensitive modesty. No act of his public or domestic life weakened his hold on the affectionate esteem of those who knew him from earliest manhood. The memory of such a man should be cherished."

POLITICAL ADVICE FOR CATHOLICS.

Belgium is considered a Catholic country, and yet we learn that there are few countries in which there exists more open hostility to the Church. In conversation with Belgian priests, and with American priests who have made their studies there, we have been informed that among what are known in political society there as "liberals," there is a surprising disregard for the Church and her ministers. We presume it would not be difficult to trace the source of this state of things. Belgium, to the countries in which for so many years the spirit of the modern revolution has prevailed. But it is difficult to account for the hostility to the Church which finds expression in the politics of that country. It is strange to see, in a country called Catholic, the two political parties bearing the opposing names, "Catholic" and "liberal." But so it is. On the 13th of the month elections were held in Belgium for members of the two branches of the legislature; and in the newspapers of that country we see these distinctive names applied to the opposing candidates.

The principles of the candidates are indicated in their party names—"Catholic" and "liberal." The title, liberal, does not, however, truly express the political doctrines of the party called the "liberals." These doctrines are not by any means liberal doctrines. The matter in issue at present between the two parties is education, and the party called the liberals follow the infidels of France, and say that religion shall have no place or part in education. They make laws with the express purpose of disconnecting religion from education, and of banishing God from all schools. They apply the state funds, derived from common taxation, to the support of the schools in which the name of God is forbidden to be mentioned, and refuse any aid to schools in which the pupils are taught to know God and obey His laws. This is what the "liberals" call liberal! People who have a sense of right and justice would say that this is the reverse of liberal—that it is very illiberal.

GALT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The examination of the pupils of Galt Separate School took place on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., and was largely attended by the parents of the pupils and other visitors. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father McGuire and by Mr. Jas. McTague (Chairman of the School Board) complementing the pupils on the manner in which they had performed their different studies; and the great progress they had made since the last examination. The promptness with which the children answered all questions put to them on the various subjects, and the manner in which they conducted themselves throughout, reflects great credit on Miss McCowell, their efficient and successful teacher. A very pleasing and interesting event took place before the examination closed. A magnificent bouquet of choice flowers, in the centre of which was \$25 in gold coin, was presented to Miss McCowell, accompanied by an address, to which she replied in suitable terms.

PERSONAL.

We give place to a great deal of pleasure to the following paragraph from the Tilsburg paper. We beg to add our congratulations to those of our contemporaries and to flitiate the people of Tilsburg on the success of the estimable young lady, who has, across the seas, won such distinction: An Ascending Star.—The Tilsburg Observer says—"Some time ago we announced the success of the aspiring young Canadian artist, Miss Ida Joy, youngest daughter of Dr. S. Joy and sister of Mrs. Dr. Moore, of this town. With pleasure we notice her further success and chronicle the fact that her star seems to be rapidly rising in the old historic lands. It was pretty generally noticed some time ago by the papers that two of her pictures had been received at the great Salon Exhibition in Paris, a mark of great deference to her work, as two is the highest number that any artist can have hung. She was still further honored by having one of her pictures hung upon the line—a place reserved for works of superior merit only. She has exhibited a tableau at the city of Draguignan, Southern France, upon which she was highly complimented by the art critics. With the perfection to which art has attained in France, we should be justly proud that Canada can come to the front and successfully compete with these to whom we, as a young nation, have looked up to as teachers and connoisseurs.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Martin Dowling, an old and respected resident of the West Side, Chicago, who has been in business for about twenty-two years, died at his residence, 588 Hubbard street, last Wednesday evening. He was a native of New-Castle, West, county Limerick, Ireland, and aged about 72 years at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and family of three sons and five daughters, his eldest son, Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, being Vicar General of the Diocese of Hamilton, in Canada. The funeral took place on the 22nd from his late residence to St. Columbkil's Church, where Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10.30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

God Knows Why. Pilgrim—'er earth's desert toiling— Faint thy step and dim thine eye—

EDUCATION MEETING IN LONDON.

Speech by Cardinal Manning.

The London Universe of July 1 says: On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund was held at St. James Hall.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Some twenty years ago a young French priest visited Ireland, and was warmly received by the most eminent prelates, writers, and politicians in the country.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLEEPING CAR.

Mr. W. Barnett Le Van, M. E. of Philadelphia, says: "From all accounts, no doubt, Napoleon I. used, in 1815, the first sleeping dining room, and parlor car that ever was built."

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN ON THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

A pamphlet has just appeared, entitled "Letter on Landlordism," by Rev. Matthew Macaulay, in which the writer pays a high tribute to the priests and Catholics of Ulster.

A Sheet of White Paper.

"The mind of a child," says Emerson Tenant, "is a sheet of white paper. Parents, beware what you write upon it!"

TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN

THE PROOFS WHICH ATTESTED THE CLAIMS OF NORTROP & LYMAN'S EMULSION OF PURE FISH LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES TO BE REGARDED AS THE FINEST PALMONIC IN USE.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories... 25c Crucifix of Baden and other stories... 25c Fleurbaug, by Madam Craven... 25c

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken over your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation.

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EVERYONE SATISFIED!

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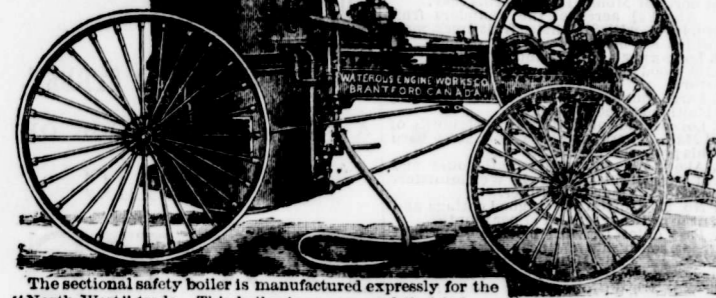
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JULY 28, 1882.

Represents No. 5 20-Horse Power FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAWMILL ENGINE WITH SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER.



The sectional safety boiler is manufactured expressly for the 'North West' trade. This boiler is so arranged that it readily taken apart in sections...

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE. ARRANGEMENT.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSE, DUE FOR DELIVERY. Lists various destinations like Buffalo, Boston, New York, etc.

Meetings.

S.T. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock in their rooms, 410 St. Patrick Street.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association...

DR. W. J. McGEIGAN, GRADUATE, of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians, Surgeon and Surgeon and Accoucher.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE— 222 Dundas Street. Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO. E. Corner of St. James and St. Nicholas Streets, London.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and wholesome.

FRANCE IS TAUGHT, free of charge, not only in class but by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONT.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite the railway.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Nuns, this Institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Chatham.

AVONINGTON COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses) Canada \$20.

Public Notice is hereby given that under 'The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877' letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada...

A RARE OFFER!— \$1 WORTH OF SHEET MUSIC FREE. Buy fifteen copies of Dobbin's Electric Soap...

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MONEY AT 6 PER CENT. ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY. J. BURNETT & CO. Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London.

\$68 a week in your own town. Terms and conditions... \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. Address: STURGEON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rate of interest.

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