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The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

NO. 197

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported
TWEEDS now in stock.

ALSO—
New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Underclothing, Etc.
N. WILSON & CO.

Yet not My Will, but Thine be Done.

No home for me, no rest for me,
Though wide the earth, and wide the sea;
My roaming bark no haven knows
From lands of flowers to lands of snows;
The open skies in Summer's vales—
How like my trembling, ailing sails,
Doves sleep upon the cold, hard ledge,
Lamb's breath beneath the thorny hedge,
The sea-bird rests his wing awhile
On moss-bound rock, or soft green isle
Young pigeons hide amid tall reeds,
And haling insects bed in weeds.
The fishes sleep on sands,
And weary swans can seek calm lands;
But ah, this heart, by care oppressed,
Can never know the sweetest rest.
But ah, this hand, sole source of bread,
Must work and bleed 'till life is dead;
But ah, these eyes, deep wells of tears,
Must weep dead hopes, and living fears;
Not purple meads, nor green-roofed trees,
Can lead my thoughts to sleep, or ease;
No sun—nor all the stars that roll—
Can chase life's shadows from my soul;
O God, my God, I long for Thee,
I long to leave earth—miserable!
O God, my God, take Home Thy son,
Yet not my will, but Thine be done.—Trenay.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

No school, however well managed, says the Freeman's Journal, can supply the lack of home-training or home influence. Home-life, among the majority of Catholics is not very Catholic. A gilded Bible somewhere, a few souvenirs of a Mission, the family prayerbooks, with the prayers for Mass well thumbed and the rest of the book unturned—no Catholic paper, no other Catholic book, except a few numbers of a pious subscription book, incomplete because the book agent never furnished the rest—this is the religious equipment of a vast number of Catholic families in our cities. A sermon is hardly ever heard by these people; their children run in and out of the Church at a short Mass on Sunday, and behave at it with horrible indecency; and read story-papers or amuse themselves during the rest of the day. They are the seed of the Church, fallen on stony ground.

The power of the Catholic press was at no time more fully demonstrated than it was a few weeks ago, when Davitt made his famous speech at Liverpool, previous to sailing for this country. The universal condemnation of the untimely key note he then sounded was too much, and we are glad to see that the great Irish patriot has considered it necessary to explain his position to the satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," so let all follow Parnell. He has proven himself trustworthy. He has accomplished much, and so too has Michael Davitt. Let no new departure be taken.

The Catholic Church receives all converts into her pale on the same footing. She does not offer to some greater inducements than to others, nor does she take into account what social or political caste they may lose by becoming Catholics. She does not say, "you honor me by becoming a Catholic, but I rejoice that a soul is brought under the influence of grace." It may be an edification to weak souls to narrate one's self-denial in joining the true Church, but it surely is no reason why any one should be more favored in the Church.

London Universe.

OLD Catholicism is decidedly on its last legs. That is the opinion of a German Protestant paper called *Deutsche Reichszeitung*, which at first was rather in favour of the now moribund sect. A letter from Baden, the headquarters of the sectarians, published by the paper alluded to, contains some information on the subject, of which we consider it our duty to translate the following for the edification of our readers: "Old Catholicism is going down the hill as fast as its last legs will carry it. Reinikens (the Old Catholic 'Bishop') has no luck with his apostles and disciples. Some of them are running away; thus, Paffrath has become a physician at Durseldorf, and Gregorowitsch has evaporated without leaving a trace of his existence behind. Others are coming to a bad end. That unfortunate man, Klein, committed suicide in the prison to which he had been consigned on the charge of a moral offence. Hanep drowned himself;

Hosemann died in a madhouse; Lang was turned away by Reinikens himself as a swindler and a cheat; Suschtschinsky has become a Protestant divine and a father of a rising family. Others have returned to the Catholic Church, and one of them, Schoef, is now doing penance in an Austrian convent." The writer of the letter gives a list of about another dozen of Old Catholic divines who have fared no better in their capacity of renegades than any one of those referred to. The two German prelates—Reinikens for Germany and Herzog for Switzerland—are now sitting on the ruins of the unhalloved city they built up in their imagination, and are already in the position of

the poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, has sent a fiver to "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army. The Earl of Shaftesbury calls the Salvationists a set of myrmidons, trading under a blasphemous name. The truth is "Cantuar" is afraid of the dirty-faced, draggle-tailed folk who pretend to propagate the Gospel by bones and tambourines; the Earl is jealous of any encroachment on his monopoly as a lay preacher. But his lordship is warranted in looking upon the doings of "Happy Sarah" and "Converted Jane" as farcical baldersdash. He properly describes their excesses as irreverent in thought, expression, and action, turning religion into a play, a farrago of music-hall frolic and gymnastic antics. We should like to know who was at the bottom of the huge practical joke of persuading the poor old nobleman that he heard Communists of Belleville singing, "Hold the Fort?" The Communists were having a lark at the expense of "mildred." We like the Earl of Shaftesbury all the same, he is so very earnest in what he undertakes. It is a pity he is not a Catholic. Good readers, all, pray for his conversion!

The Standard, in an article on music the other day, calmly adopts Michael Balfe and Vincent Wallace as Englishmen. Balfe, it says, was known throughout the civilized world by a certain number of his operas. That is perfectly true. But whom had he to thank for the eminence he enjoyed? Not England, which permitted him to scrape catgut in the Drury Lane orchestra, but his own genius and the patronage of a Russian count. The Standard is obliged to add that with the composer of the Bohemian Girl, the history of English opera, as a modern product, begins and ends. This renowned Englishman was born at 10, Pitt Street, in the city of Dublin, which is generally supposed to be in Ireland, and received his first musical tuition from a Mr. O'Rourke. The other English composer, claimed with an amusing imperturbability, is the author of *Martina*. Curiously enough, Vincent Wallace was born at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, and always looked upon himself as an Irishman. Benedict, the third English composer, is a German, and the one opera of his which will live, *The Lily of Killarney*, borrows its theme from the sainted isle of old!

Baltimore Mirror.

We observed the other day in a city exchange (Evening News) in two parallel columns, passages in regard to the influx of Mormon converts from Europe, and something significant of the state of religion where Mormonism prevails. The imported converts, it is noticeable, were all from England and the North of Europe; from Protestant Kingdoms; there were none from Catholic communities. The immigrants were represented to be respectable looking folks, of the "bone and sinew" order, that is, middle class people, such as generally are substantially better than the extreme class above and below them. "The middle class of English race," it is claimed, "with their industry and religion, are the salt of the earth." Well, here we have Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Germans and English men and women, carrying their industry and religion (?) to the household of the Saints of Mormondom. What are we to think of this? Is it dense ignorance, or reckless immorality, that leads these people, the children of the Reformation (so called) into a community stained with so many crimes, besides the abomination of polygamy? Mormonism is an anti-Christian sect, and these people are ignorantly or wickedly going to swell its numbers. As tending to show the corrupting influence of the system, in another column of the same paper, it is stated that a Gentle girl, a young woman who was the belle of her community, rejected offers from other men to become the third wife of a Mormon! What kind of ideas of virtue or morality can such people have? A polygamous wife, by the inflexible law of Christ, is not a wife at all. Then what does this woman make of herself? If not

correspondents as "men who believe nothing, and good allies of the Pope." This comes well of men who persistently misrepresent and belie Catholic events in Rome. However, they described Campello as "a last fellow," to use Dr. Wheeler's words, and that discovery put a stopper on Campello and his "movement" of reform. To be sure Dr. Wheeler does not believe him to be a last fellow; but most people seem to agree with the correspondents of the secular press.

Dr. Wheeler has met Campello. The Count's conversion to Methodism was short-lived. Dr. Wheeler's summary is touching in its brevity. "The late Canon of St. Peter's has ceased to attend our Methodist chapel in Piazza Poli; he had started a daily paper to disseminate his ideas; and that paper failed the day it reached Rome." There is all there is to the whole case. It was the "stories" that broke poor Campello's back. "The pious Englishman," says Dr. Wheeler, "who read in the Rome correspondence of the Times and the Daily News that Count Campello is a bad fellow, not unreasonably declines to assist his paper. The same influences were felt with a like result in Episcopalian circles in the Italian States." Dr. Wheeler met the poor man "at the dinner table of George P. Marsh, the American Ambassador." We were not aware that our old friend Marsh of the eccentric dispatches was "American Ambassador" anywhere or to anybody; though as self-appointed correspondent to this government allowed a sort of quasi-official recognition. Still "ambassador" sounds well. "I found a man," says Dr. Wheeler, "who had been urged to attempt a great work and had failed, with disagreeable backgrounds of death and trouble." "The wonder," he adds, and in this we quite agree with him, "would have been, if he succeeded." It is the old story. Campello, finding Methodism unsuited to his own tastes and those of the Italian people, wants an Italian national church of which possibly Campello would be a National Pope. But there is to be no confession in the new church, that being the rock on which Campello split. "I ventured to say to the Count," says Dr. Wheeler, "that while I wished him to succeed, I could not help feeling that his reformed church or national church would be the same old two-and-six-pence." And what is there left Campello to do? Dr. Wheeler sees no future for him save to "fulfill his course as a religious comet." Were could not well be wished him. For our own part we earnestly wish for him the grace of repentance and return. It is painful to a Catholic to touch on such persons and their mishaps in any sense. But when they are held up as leading lights by impostors or ignorant men, it becomes one's painful duty to expose their true character.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The election of Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, to a seat in the French Academy, is a subject over which it is worth while to pause a little, if for no other reason than that it is one of the very few incidents among current events in France upon which we can dwell with satisfaction. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in one of his charmingly written essays, speaks of the French Academy as "a sovereign or organ of the highest literary opinion, a recognised authority in matters of intellect, of taste, and of style," and greatly regrets the want of such an institution in our own country. Exception has been taken to the high estimate thus expressed by the most accomplished of English literary critics, and not long ago a French writer of some name—M. Alfred Assolant—pronounced the present French Academy to be "un flot de chefs de bureau, de députés, de pairs de France, de sénateurs sans emploi, et quelquefois sans orthographe" (this was a bit at poor Duke Pasquier, said to have spent "academically" with two *es*), among whom with difficulty discern a small knot of men of letters. It may be observed that this pungent estimate of the venerable literary senate was penned by an unsuccessful candidate for admission to it, whence the fable of sour grapes is naturally suggested to the judicious mind. As a matter of fact, even if we do not quite adopt Mr. Matthew Arnold's estimate of the French Academy, it is impossible to deny in candour that it does represent all that is most distinguished in the intellectual life of France. Take for example the following names, which we find as we look down the list of its members, arranged in order of seniority:—M. Mignet, M. de Vielcastel, M. J. B. Dumas, the Duc de Noailles, E. Victor Hugo, M. de Chateaubriand, (since dead), the Comte d'Haussonville, M. Jules Janin, the Comte de Falloux, M. Octave Feuillet, M. Jules Simon, M. Emile Augier, the Duc de Broglie, the Duc d'Aumale, M. Caro, M. Sardon, M. Taine, M. Renan, M. Pasteur, M. Rousset. Here are twenty names which certainly are typical of all that is mental and most considerable in France, without distinction of creed or party; and the greater number of the remaining forty are of hardly less weight. Of course now and then a mediocrity will find his way into an institution like the French Academy. But this is the exception; the rare exception. For the two hundred and fifty years that it has existed the French Academy may be said to have gathered all that has been most notable in French thought. The exceptions which may be instanced but serve in this case to prove the rule.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that we tender our congratulations to the illustrious prelate who has been elected to the vacant *siège* in this venerable institute, which amid all the political changes that it has witnessed, has ever welcomed to its ranks the most distinguished

members of the ecclesiastical order. In the room where its solemn meetings are held you may see the statues of Bossuet and Fenelon. The names of Massillon and Flechier, of the Abbe d'Olivet, who wrote its history, of the Abbe Barthelémy, whose *Voyage de Jeanne d'Arc* has not quite sunk into oblivion, of the Abbe Gerard, one of the most learned of French grammarians, of Francois Tallemant, the famous linguist, of Cardinal Fleury, Cardinal Maury, Mgr. de Quelen, Mgr. Frayssinous, Mgr. Dupanloup, Lacordaire—such are some out of the ninety-five ecclesiastics who, since the foundation of the Academy, have been among its members. Of these Mgr. Perraud is the worthy successor. The most illustrious living member of the French Oratory, he has kept alive its admirable traditions, while one of his works is devoted to its history; a work of profound learning and of much practical value. The other book by which he is best known is his treatise on Ireland: a composition which, written as it was in the country of which it treats, in full view of the wretchedness of the much wronged race whose fortunes he so wisely read and deeply pondered; the more especially as it is not a mere graphic narrative, but a profound study; the fruit of much meditation and research by a powerful mind which fully appreciates the dictum "Savoir c'est connaître par les causes."

But there is another reason besides the compliment paid to an illustrious prelate, and to the French clergy in the person of one of its most distinguished members, which leads us to welcome the election of Mgr. Perraud to the French Academy. This choice by that venerable body of an ecclesiastic to fill the vacancy in its ranks expressed in some sort the judgment of the higher intellect of France upon the person to which the Church has been subjected by the brutal Jacobinism and militant Atheism which have for some years dominated the Third Republic. The great majority of the Academicians are men who are not likely to be suspected of what it is the fashion to call clericalism. But they are men who, whatever their own views about Christianity in general or about the Catholic religion in particular, recognise therein a great spiritual and moral force, which they are very far from wishing to proscribe, insult or persecute. It is quite certain that in this respect the French Academy represents the views of the great mass of educated Frenchmen. The views demagogues so favoured upon by British Radicalism, which trade upon popular passions and popular vices, and who find their sordid ends best served by shrieking against the Catholic Church as the enemy of that political freedom which, as a mere matter of fact, owes to her its existence in the modern world, find small sympathy among the French Academy. The French Academy is not only one of the most distinguished bodies in France, it is also one of the most independent, less swayed by "the cry or may of general ignorance" than, perhaps, any other. It is not long ago that it displayed this independence in electing to its ranks M. Rousset, the eminent jurist who so distinguished himself by the defence of the expelled Religious Congregations. Its election of Mgr. Perraud is another manifestation of the same spirit.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Half a Century in the Priesthood.

Rev. E. J. Sourin, S.J., assistant pastor of St. Ignatius' Church, this city, will on Sunday, August 6th, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The celebration will take place at the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Frederick, where Father Sourin will officiate as pastor, which will be attended by several of the friends of the aged priest.

On the other hand, the boy who was to become the popular Father Sourin, was taken charge of by Father Hurley, assistant pastor of St. Ignatius' Church. The happy days spent beneath the shadows of the old edifice are among the pleasantest memories in the venerable priest's life. It was there the germ of the faith, which has been his cause through life, was planted. Father Hurley procured his admittance to the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Philadelphia, from which, after a few years, he went to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, to begin the preparation for half a century's service in the priesthood. He was received and fostered under the kindly care of Bishop Dubois, and continuing there pursued both his classical and theological training, together with his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, who was his classmate and companion, and who is, be-

side Father Sourin, the only survivor" of the class.

On August 5th, 1832, he was ordained priest in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, by Right Rev. Francis P. Kenrick, D.D., his only companion in ordination being Rev. Francis X. Gardlan, who in 1850 was consecrated first bishop of Savannah, Ga., and who died four years later, September 20th, 1854, during the yellow fever epidemic.

After his ordination Father Sourin returned to the "mountain," where he filled a professor's chair with distinguished ability for a period of ten or twelve years. He finally entered upon the mission, and in 1840 was appointed assistant pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, where he subsequently became pastor and was held in high esteem. During his term there the turbulent events of Know-Nothingism were enacted, and his gentleness and forbearance had much to do in eventually dispelling the savage hatred begotten of ignorance and bigotry. He was twice Vicar-General and twice Administrator of the diocese of Philadelphia, the jurisdiction devolving upon him when Bishop Kenrick was transferred to Baltimore, and afterwards during Bishop Neumann's absence in Europe.

Ending his life in the religious orders more congenial to him, he became a member of the Society of Jesus, entering the novitiate November 13, 1855. He has since been engaged in missionary work in Philadelphia, Frederick and Baltimore. Of his labors in this city little need be said, as his zeal and exemplary piety are everywhere known. His work among the convicts at the penitentiary has been productive of extraordinary results, and through his mediation, the grace of God has found its way into many hardened hearts.

He is hailed as a friend among the criminals, and among the faithful as a model of Christian perfection worthy of emulation.—Baltimore Mirror.

WHAT IS A SUCCESSFUL LIFE?

I lately reading last night some verses by a woman, we came across a line which has suggested this article. The poet told us that she had unexpectedly met again an old and forgotten song of hers, a song that was composed by her in her girlhood, and that was aglow with the flush of a golden future, when fame and wealth would be the possessions of the writer; and that, alas! the vision had proved delusive, and the hopes founded on her skill as a builder of the lofty rhyme had vanished into thin air. Mourning the glory unattained, she uttered a wail of regret, and concluded her threnody with the words: My life has missed the promise of its youth. This poem with its plaintive climax led to the query—what is a successful life?

The world has its standard of greatness. We speak of the heroes of antiquity and the long line of warriors and statesmen and merchant princes and authors who have rendered themselves illustrious, and "history" bids us fall down and worship these as great and regard their lives as successful. Its maxim is that "Nothing succeeds like success," and with it success means power or honors or riches, as we acquire. It is like the old man who bade his son put money in his purse, honestly if he could, but—put money in his purse.

The great White Throne, however, has a different measure of greatness and a different meaning for success. It points to John the Baptist, who lived in a desert, was clothed with camel's-hair, ate locusts and wild honey, preached penance, and was beheaded in the prime of his manhood; and it calls him great and his life a success; it points to Joseph, the poor carpenter of Nazareth, who lived in obscurity and toiled hard for his daily bread, and it calls him great and his life a success; it points to Mary Magdalen, to Monica, to Theresa, to Jane Frances de Chantal, and it calls them its pride and its joys; it points to Francis Xavier, who, spurning the grandeur of the world, went to India and passed his days among the outcasts of that pagan land, and died alone on a desolate island in view of heathen China, and it calls him blessed and his life glorious; it points to Benedict Joseph Labre, the beggar, whose garments were rags and whose food was the crumbs given for charity, and it raises him to the altars as worthy of veneration.

What, then, truly is a successful life? It is a life of virtue ending in a happy death.—Baltimore Mirror.

The Nuptial Blessing.

At a general meeting of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, after taking into consideration the *vetus* of the Rev. Consultors, passed the following decree: That the nuptial blessing, which is to be found in the Roman Missal, under the *Missæ pro sponsa et sponsi*, should always be given at the marriage of Catholics and during the Nuptial Mass, in accordance with the rubrics; and that it is to be granted (except during the time when the solemnization of marriage is forbidden) to such as did not receive it at the time of marriage, from whatever cause this may have risen;—even if they petition for it after living for a long time in the married state, provided that the woman, if a widow, had not received it at a previous marriage. Moreover, Catholic parties who did not receive this blessing on their marriage, should be exhorted to ask for it as soon as possible. But they must be given to understand that, especially if they are converts, or contracted marriage before their conversion, and while still in heresy, that the blessing belongs only to the rites and solemnity of the marriage, and not to its validity.

Her Only One.

BY MARY H. BURNETT. "Good dame, how many children have you?" "Then, with a loving and troubled face, sadly she looked at an empty place: "Friend, I have two."

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXX. TO THE LOWEST DEPTHS. Mental or physical pain, if not too acute, is long in reaching a culminating point. It continues while endurance lasts, and when that fails pain is death.

It was April, and the April rains were falling on the broad leaves of the previous autumn. The laden skies and the leafless streets, the grand, lonely house with its death-odors, the skeleton trees naked and dripping, were in perfect accordance with the mood which possessed her.

Her father had scarcely been laid in his grave with fitting honors when she sent for Killany. Caprice had more to do with the action than sound sense or discretion. She was inclined to do rash and desperate things. He had once been ignominiously ejected from her house, and threatened with a similar service should he venture to make his appearance there again without permission.

"Why, you dear, unreasonable fellow, who ever heard of a young lady just come into a fortune getting married without a trousseau?" "Trousseau!" echoed the baronet in despair. "A letter to Paris, a month or two of waiting, and heaven knows what besides! I'll not stand it. I shall wait longer than another week. Why did you not think of this a month ago?"

come by this unexpected mark of favor, but conjecturing that it came from disappointment and grief at the personality of the heirs. "Very good. You may go, and when you have business to transact send a deputy. I do not care to see you often than can be helped. Thirty thousand of my property is yours. You have already by your negligence cost me more, but let that pass. Without any questions or thanks or explanations, go."

A remark which shows that Miss McDonnell's cynical, brave, devil-may-care recklessness in appointing such a villain as her agent was not without something of foolishness. In fact, after all, perhaps she thought to bribe him into faithfulness by her gift of thirty thousand.

The smile on the meantime had made her appearance in society under the protection of their new name, and new fortune, and the powerful Mrs. Strachan. Their confidence in themselves and their indifference to every one, now that they could stand face to face with the world, upset the slander which Killany's public horsewhipping had already brought into the world.

With the end of April the marriage-moon began to melt on the air in delicate cadences, and Hymen, in the person of the baronet, to make furious and ceaseless attempts to light the nuptial torch. Olivia declared that she was in no hurry, which Sir Stanley refused to believe, and he reasoned with her in a variety of ways.

"Oh!" said she pettishly, for prosperity had spoiled her a little, "then you don't believe in the cooing and wooing that ought to precede these things." "I do not believe in the cooing and wooing that ought to precede these things," he said, "but I do believe in the cooing and wooing that ought to precede these things."

"I don't want it," said she curtly. "What are you thinking of? A week! You take away my breath at the bare idea!" "Then you will not say next week?" And he began to bridle.

Miss Hamilton was not afraid of scrutiny into her family records; that she stood before the world a lady of fortune, and not one whit less equal to her husband before than after her marriage. As her wealth was considerable, it would not be amiss to give society an idea of its proportion in the magnificence of her last appearance as Miss Hamilton.

It came off at the appointed time, and was, of course, a grand affair. All the city was present. Ever-fashion of the hour was represented in the costumes of the ladies and gentlemen, and the bride, as the centre of attraction, looked the perfection of the character which she sustained.

The breakfast, being under Mrs. Strachan's supervision, was a success. Well-bred hilarity, a quality for which she had ever been famous, prevailed. The guests were arranged with an eye to the peculiarities of each, and the means of infusing a certain amount of good humor into the proceedings.

"Keep a brave heart, little girl," he said consolingly, "and have no fears for me. Such a steady old chap, with plenty of money at his command and a loved profession, can never want for happiness."

"I don't want it," said she curtly. "What are you thinking of? A week! You take away my breath at the bare idea!" "Then you will not say next week?" And he began to bridle.

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delivered to her one by one every other day for two weeks, exactly as if he were present in the city. He has been gone ten days, and the whole affair has made me uneasy. I can swear that he did not go without taking a fair share of somebody's goods along with him, for he had none of his own."

Dr. Hamilton thanked Mr. Quip for his information, bade him a final adieu, and hastened in alarm to the priest. Inquiries were set on foot by both, and the result chronicled a new and last misfortune for Miss McDonnell. She was left as poor as the poorest.

"I am not in love with riches and station now," she said to the priest, "and feel some relief in knowing that the metal which brought me so much evil is no longer mine. I am going to New York. I have a position already assured me as editor of a magazine, and the salary is quite sufficient to support me in comfort."

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THE STABILITY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Montreal Gazette. Twelve years of development has given to the present French Republic stability which its friends have good reason to consider proof against party intrigue or popular caprice.

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HORRIBLE MURDER AND MUTILATION OF A PRIEST ON A SICK CALL.

There is proceeding this week at one of the departmental assizes in the heart of France a trial for murder which reveals one of the most remarkable crimes of our day. In a village high up in the mountains, where the Loire takes its rise, is an old church of the twelfth century, with a neighboring parsonage of one story.

"I don't want it," said she curtly. "What are you thinking of? A week! You take away my breath at the bare idea!" "Then you will not say next week?" And he began to bridle.

"Why, you dear, unreasonable fellow, who ever heard of a young lady just come into a fortune getting married without a trousseau?" "Trousseau!" echoed the baronet in despair. "A letter to Paris, a month or two of waiting, and heaven knows what besides! I'll not stand it. I shall wait longer than another week. Why did you not think of this a month ago?"

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Effects of Too Much Brain Work for Children.

On April 28, Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., delivering a lecture on "National Necessities as the Basis of Natural Education," before the Society of Arts, brought forward, writes F. C. S., the following extract, which happened to be a report of the chairman of the evening, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., to the British Association in 1869, to show what an evil effect too much brain work, without a proportional amount of industrial occupation to support it, has upon young children.

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Carlyle and the Devil.

Carlyle said many foolish things, in his own queer dialect. One of the most foolish of his Irish Journey, printed for the first time in the July Century. Knowledge does not make men good; a glance at the statistics of crime shows that men of education are not less dishonest, in spite of their collection of facts.

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Personal Item.

The following references are to a matter of sufficient importance to enlist the attention of all our readers. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE. HAMPTON, ONT. I have much pleasure in stating, that I lately used St. Jacobs Oil in a case of very severe sprain, with marvellous effect. I had been badly hurt and could not afford to rest too long; I therefore used the quickest means of relief, St. Jacobs Oil, which certainly worked wonders in my case. I consider it to be an invaluable remedy and shall not hesitate to recommend it to anyone whom I meet, suffering from want of a reliable remedy. I regard St. Jacobs Oil as a wonderful preparation, and shall freely suggest its use to my friends and enemies for that matter—when I find them looking anything for the alleviation of the terrible torture of rheumatism. I write this note voluntarily to say what I think of the Oil, and it may be used in any way to accomplish the good goal.

An Incident of '98.

There are soldiers in the market-place. And Justice sternly standeth, Law, Now wears her darkest frown...

The Judge is seated—round the court. Like statues, soldiers stand. The two whose doom this day shall fix...

We travelled on until dark, with the strange result that we did not seem to be getting any nearer to the mountain...

Then rose a murmur strong and deep. And all that time, the crowd for mercy on the widow's woe...

My mother is no more. Or him whom to the sire of both. Or in your bosom here.

One moment more, and then she spoke: "Oh, Mike, my darling boy. You know 'tis not I love you less—"

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

The Marvellous Experience of an American Lawyer With a Holy Italian Monk.

Many years ago I was one day in a cosy little parlor in Washington city. It was in the house of a Catholic family.

"What of that?" I replied. "Why," said she, "don't you know about St. Anthony?"

"I did know something about one St. Anthony, but feeling sure it could have no relation to this matter, I said, 'No; I don't understand this.'"

"I know we are living in the nineteenth century, and that those very small people say they don't believe in such things."

Chief of Police.

hant talkers and writers have lost the faith, and make light of what they no longer have the grace to understand.

In 1874 I was lost on a sandy desert in a place that was a part of Old Mexico. I had one companion with me, a mine owner...

Every time that I would ask him what was the matter, he would say, "Nothing. I was only fixing my mind."

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THE IRISH QUESTION.

The London Correspondent of the Record (Boston) says:

It is an extraordinary thing that, the wonderful Gladstonian land act of last year, instead of bringing peace to the country...

"I've got one," he replied. "I had the course then in case the light went out again. The light burned brightly as before for some five or ten minutes, then it began to pale and finally disappeared."

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Chief of Police.

scoped up a dipper-full of it, and didn't drink! Only one cup full though; I had sense enough for that.

"Quoniam tu!" (Who's there) "Amigos," (friends) we answered. Then he came up. He looked sharply at us a moment and then walked carelessly up to us...

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A NEW LANDLORD PLOT.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has, to its honor, dragged into the light of day a hideous plot, which for some months has been kept "secret and confidential."

So a new civil conflict may be looked for in Ireland, and we see, with regret, that some Catholic names (for instance, those of Lord Kenmare, Lord de Freyne, and the O'Connor Don) are on the list of the enemies of Ireland.

The landowners' company had an innings on Monday night in Parliament, and a very rough time of it too. All that Mr. Gibson, the chief batsman, could say for the company was that it was "tolerably feasible."

Death too with its unknown necessities, must have a sacrament which it can call its own, as well to finish the demolition of a man's life as to sustain the fading warrior with a heavenly unguent for his last ride combat.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt.

Don't die in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

The Catholic Record
 Published every Friday morning at 46 Richmond Street.
 THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.
 Annual subscription..... \$2 00
 Six months..... 1 00
 Advertisements 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 aims and principles; that it will remain, what it 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 HANNAN,
 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. Mr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.
 + MICHAEL HANNAN,
 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 30, 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 MGR. POWER,
 Administrator.

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

THE TURKMAN AND HIS RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.

The Egyptian difficulty is but another phase of what is well known, in political and diplomatic circles throughout the world, as the Eastern question. When the Berlin Conference assembled to arrive at some final arrangement touching that question which for more than three centuries has distracted and disturbed all Europe, the status of Egypt with its important political bearings, was not considered. The condition of Egypt was then unsettled, and those blessed with foresight did not fail to perceive that the day was at hand when the position of that country should be clearly defined and placed on a basis to afford security to European interests of all classes.

The Conference might then more easily than it can now be done, have decided on some satisfactory solution of the Egyptian problem. The opportunity was, however, lost, much to the pleasure of the Porte. The latter might, with the Russian army within easy march of Stambul, have been forced to a line of action in regard to Egypt which its own obstinacy and the conflicting interests and claims of rival European powers must now render very difficult of attainment. Turkey is, as well through principle as by tradition, hostile to foreign intervention either in its domestic affairs or in its relations with subject territories such as Egypt. Nothing but the presence of immediate danger can effect a change of Turkish policy in this direction. With their apparent inactivity and indifference, Turkish diplomats often achieve and have of late especially achieved many signal triumphs. They well understand the jealousies and conflicts of the various European powers, and know how to set one against the other to their own advantage. When, at the inception of the present Egyptian troubles, all the powers of Europe seemed willing to leave their adjustment to France and England, the Porte at once took alarm and succeeded by its representations to the other powers in bringing about a Conference in which at the very last moment it refused to take part. The object of the Turkish government is quite evident. It is determined to preserve, notwithstanding the marked proof of its inability and unwillingness to govern that country properly, its dominion over Egypt. If any confirmation of this purpose were needed we have it plainly in the despatch telegraphed from Constantinople to the Turkish ambassador in London: "The Porte has learned that Admiral Seymour

has opened fire. It is superfluous to dilate upon the extreme gravity of this fact. In view of the urgency of this matter the Porte confines itself to requesting you without a moment's loss of time to make pressing representations to Earl Granville to issue orders to cease firing immediately, in order to avert still greater misfortune." The Porte is itself largely if not entirely responsible for the action of Arabi Bey in assuming an actual dictatorship in Egypt over the head of the Khedive himself. Having set its heart on the maintenance of its supremacy in that country probably through the extinction of the virtual sovereignty of the Khedive, but unable to do so directly owing to a depleted treasury, it has employed Arabi to excite the native Moslem population against foreign influence and intervention. Arabi has fulfilled this part of his mission well enough, but not too wisely. The massacre of Alexandria was an event for which neither he nor the Porte probably looked, but it has seriously injured the Turkish scheme of self-aggrandizement in Egypt. Turkey has not, however, abandoned its purpose to insist on such a solution of the present difficulty as will preserve intact its dominion over that country. In this purpose it may have the support of European powers opposed to English domination there, but it cannot now be expected that England, after having been forced to open hostilities against Arabi and his fanatical following, will readily relinquish the advantages which success must confer. The interests of Britain in Egypt are very important, but do not really demand British occupation of the country. It just government could be secured for the people of Egypt, without occupation by any European power, so much the better. The mass of the Egyptian people have been, till now, most cruelly oppressed, and though for the time incapable of self government would, no doubt, appreciate and prosper under any form of government protecting them against exactions and tyranny such as they have had for centuries to bear with. When the powers, therefore, come to discuss an arrangement of the Egyptian crisis, they should, if they desire any such arrangement to be permanent, endeavor to procure for the Egyptian population the blessings of good government, and also make certain the neutralization of the Suez Canal. This great work is one over which no individual power should exercise absolute control. It is the world's highway, and could not without manifestly endangering the peace of Europe and of the world be given over to any one government. Upon no other grounds than these can the Egyptian difficulty be settled. Settled upon this basis, with or without the acknowledgment of a nominal domination of Turkey over the country, the Egyptian question will cease to trouble the spirit of diplomatic Europe.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BRIGHT.

The retirement of Mr. Bright from the Gladstone Cabinet is one of the severest blows yet received by that administration. Mr. Bright retires, it appears, on account of the stand taken by the Administration on the Egyptian question. The views of the late Minister on the subject of war are so well known that no one can be surprised at his withdrawal from the government. His resignation at this juncture is, however, very unfortunate for the Cabinet. Its line of action in domestic affairs has been so extremely injudicious as to alienate from its support certain classes of the people whose views have much affinity with those by the profession of which the liberal leaders came into power. Nor is its foreign policy likely to gain for it new adherents. It is singularly ill-judged, weak and ineffective. Mr. Bright was in the Cabinet the representative of views held by very large bodies of the English people who will now grow cold in their allegiance to a Ministry of which he forms no part. With Ireland completely at variance with his party and his hold on the masses of England seriously loosened, Mr. Gladstone could not, at this moment, with any prospect of success,

make an appeal to the country, yet he has done things just as unlikely. We need not, therefore, be surprised if in early autumn the present Parliament be dissolved. An administration with the Marquis of Salisbury as its leader could be no worse, as far as Ireland is concerned, than that of which Mr. Gladstone is the head. The result of a general election, judging from the feeling in Ireland would tend to greatly strengthen the hands of Mr. Parnell, who more than ever since his release has proved himself a leader in the highest and most acceptable sense of the term. Mr. Parnell is reputed as having declared himself confident, in the event of an election, of carrying 78 out of the 103 Irish seats. This is by no means a sanguine anticipation, and may be surpassed by the actual results of the next contest. In England the radical party is not likely to suffer any very serious losses—and may make some surprising gains, but the Whig element there, as in Ireland, is certain to suffer for the shortcomings and omissions of the government. Mr. Bright's resignation may, in our estimation, be justly construed as the beginning of the end for the Gladstone government, for the absence of Mr. Bright from the national councils cannot just now be compensated for by the admission of any other liberal, no matter how prominent.

A FAIR QUESTION.

In view of the uncontradicted statement that the Imperial government has emphatically condemned the course of the Canadian administration in reference to the Irish resolutions adopted last spring by both houses of the Dominion Legislature, it may well be asked, are Canadians really a free people? This is a very fair question indeed, especially when we consider that the policy of Downing Street is, on the whole, to act towards this great country as if it were a mere Crown Colony. It is, no doubt, in the recollection of many of our readers that for several years after the concession of responsible government to Canada, that we had but its shadow, not its substance. From 1841 to 1848 there was little of real executive responsibility to Parliament. In the latter year there was, indeed, a decided improvement, but it can hardly be said that at any time throughout the existence of the Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada did this country enjoy the full benefits of responsible government. As late as 1859, when a new tariff, somewhat more stringent and protective than that previously in force, was, through the exigencies of the public service, adopted by the Parliament of Canada, the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, moved by memorials addressed to him by the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, wrote to the Canadian government intimating that under certain circumstances Her Majesty ought to be advised to disallow acts of this kind passed by the Colonial Legislature. The Canadian government of that day at once conveyed to the Colonial Secretary, in language vigorous but respectful, its view of the rights of the Canadian Parliament in that particular case, and all others similar. Amongst other statements made by the Canadian government to the Duke of Newcastle, we find the following clear and emphatic assertions of the rights of Canada to self-government: "The government of Canada, acting for its Legislature and people, cannot, through those feelings of deference which they owe to the Imperial authorities, in any manner waive or diminish the rights of the people of Canada to decide for themselves both as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed. The Provincial Ministry are at all times ready to afford explanations in regard to the acts of the Legislature to which they are party, but, subject to their duty and allegiance to Her Majesty, their responsibility in all general questions of policy must be to the Provincial Parliament, by whose confidence they administer the affairs of the country. And in the imposition of taxation, it is so plainly necessary that the administration and people should be in accord, that the former

cannot admit responsibility or require approval beyond that of the local legislature. Self-government would be utterly annihilated if the views of the Imperial government were to be preferred to those of the people of Canada."

The views thus expressed by the government of Canada met with the hearty approbation of all political parties in Canada. But the Imperial government did not, by any means, on account of the just representations of our Administration, relinquish its claims to disallow colonial legislation. The commission issued to every Governor General, till within a very recent period, contained instructions to that officer entirely at variance with the principles of self-government. If it be true, as now stated, that the Imperial authorities have disapproved the action of the Canadian government and Legislature in relation to the Irish question, they have done that which must bring them into odium with the vast majority of Canadians, and into contempt in the eyes of the world. They may claim that the grievances of Ireland no wise affect Canada, that the relations between Great Britain and Ireland concern the British government only. Any such claim is simply untenable. Canada is one of the most important portions of the empire. Whatever, therefore, affects the peace and prosperity of the Mother Country must concern the people of Canada. Besides, nearly one-fourth of the total population of the Dominion is of Irish origin and follows with deep interest every phase in the cycle of Ireland's misfortunes. And again, the neighboring republic, upon whose friendliness towards us the prosperity of Canada very largely depends, contains an immense Irish population, keenly alive to the oppression under which the old land suffers, and determined to do everything in their power to put a term to the British misgovernment of Ireland. The Irish element in the United States exercises very great influence in the direction of the foreign policy of the country. We Canadians cannot afford to have our American neighbors enemies. And enemies of ours they will be, with more or less emphasis of expression, on account of our connection with Britain, unless that country does Ireland justice. The Parliament of Canada, impressed by considerations such as these, did at its last session adopt an address to Her Majesty on the subject of Irish grievances. That address was couched in terms so respectful as to give its authors just claims to humility itself. Now we are told that instead of receiving a reply befitting the importance of the question and the dignity of the Parliament of Canada, that address has drawn from the colonial office censure and condemnation. If this be really the case, we may, especially in view of other similar actions on the part of Downing Street, ask if Canadians be a free people and our Parliament a free Parliament?

REPRESSION ENFORCED.

The repression bill, having already passed the Lords and received the royal assent, is apparently to be enforced with the utmost rigor. Thirteen counties have been already proclaimed under its provisions; in other words, at least one-half the people of Ireland are to be at once deprived of every vestige of liberty, and placed under the absolute control of the landed oligarchy. Can the government really hope by this means to restore peace and order to Ireland? Coercion had been, previous to the introduction of the repression act, confessed a failure by the Gladstone government itself. But on account of a senseless cry raised when the unfortunate outrage in Phoenix Park took place, this same government determined to go further than had ever been gone in a course reprobated by itself! It requires not the gift of prophecy to be enabled to declare that the present policy of repression will share the disastrous fate of every measure of coercion put in force by the British government. We doubt very much if a conservative government, headed by Lord Salisbury, notwithstanding his avowed support of the landed interest in Ireland, would

undertake responsibility for such a measure as that which under Mr. Gladstone's auspices has become law. A measure more unjust and unstatesmanlike, especially in the present critical condition of Irish affairs, it were impossible to conceive. It is not ruinous, but remedial legislation that Ireland requires. It is not war, it is not disorder, it is not bloodshed that its people demand. They cry out earnestly for peace, order and tranquility. The government refuse to hearken to their cries. On the government then must rest all responsibility for the anarchy and civil strife that must follow their action. The repression act is neither more nor less than an open declaration of hostilities upon the Irish people. Some of its provisions are the very refinement of cruelty and despotism. Respectable strangers visiting Ireland are not free from insult and outrage. Within a few days one of the citizens of London, Ontario, with his brother, a resident of the United States, returning to Ireland for purposes of health and recreation, has been placed in custody, and may be detained for weeks in some loathsome prison cell without a shadow of proof against him or chance of trial.

THE WAR.

The bombardment of Alexandria by the British squadron under Admiral Seymour resulted in the speedy fall of the city. But before the British became masters of the place Arabi Bey gave Alexandria over to pillage and massacre. He himself escaped with many of his followers under cover of a flag of truce. The scenes enacted by the fanatical Moslems in the city were simply terrific. Not fewer than two thousand Europeans are supposed to have fallen victims to the frenzy of the Bedouins and released convicts. The Egyptian losses during the bombardment were severe but do not compensate for the many valuable lives lost during the reign of terror inaugurated especially after Arabi's departure. The city is now quiet, and condign punishment is being meted out to all apprehended in connection with the late massacre and conflagration.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

The Federal Council of the German Empire has adopted another coercive measure against socialism, having, upon the urgent representations of the Saxon government, declared the city of Leipzig in a state of siege, and consequently subject to martial law. In spite of all the rigor employed by the government, socialism is on the increase in Germany. Thoughtful minds in that country never gave very warm approval to the repressive schemes devised to retard the growth and finally crush out entirely the socialistic element. M. Joerg, during the debate in the Reichstag on a measure specially framed against socialism, gave expression to an excellent idea, when he declared that the principles of socialism could only be overcome by the principles of Christian order. Apart from the influence of Christianity in society, there is nothing that can overcome an element so insidious and so powerful, as the socialist. Force is evidently of little or no avail in such a movement. One of the most menacing features of the socialistic agitation in Germany, as elsewhere, is that it does its work under the cover of darkness. Its central organizations, with their numerous offshoots, have disappeared from the public view. Socialism has consequently become a veritable conspiracy, fomenting opposition to constituted authority and hatred for society as at present organized. Instead of being weakened, it has gained strength by repression, spreading its ramifications everywhere, specially throughout the towns and cities. At recent elections the socialistic element has displayed an audacity, strength and organization that have enabled it to conquer ground never before entered. What is particularly regrettable in the matter is that large bodies of artisans, and men of independent means, who had previously held aloof from the movement, cast in their lot with it so soon as the government decided to adopt towards it a policy of repression. Socialism has made enormous gains by the sympathy evoked through the brute force policy thus inaugurated. But if the policy of repression has signally failed, so also has every measure of quasi reform adopted for the purpose of weakening the vitality of the party. In fact, every such partial concession made to its demands seems to give it new life, determination and impetus. Thus Vollman, a leading socialist, recently combatted the proposed

tobacco monopoly, although admitting that the scheme was in accord with Socialistic principles. The only effective resistance that can be offered to socialism is a thorough reorganization of the social system on a Christian basis. With the church restricted in its freedom, its influence curbed and the resources of religion unused and undeveloped, nothing practical or effective in the way of solid social reform can be accomplished. When, perhaps, too late, European statesmen may see the truth of this position.

THE WAR.

The latest news from Egypt up to our going to press indicate that Arabi Bey is at the head of a large body of troops prepared to maintain a struggle in the interior of the country. If strong enough, he may attempt the destruction of the Suez canal. Nothing very definite as to his purposes is, however, yet known. Another massacre of Christians in Cairo is apprehended. Arabi has certainly aroused Moslem fanaticism to the highest pitch. The force of events having rendered a land expedition to Egypt necessary, the government have selected Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley to command the force. Sir Garnet entered the army as ensign in 1852. He became a captain in 1855, major in 1858, lieutenant-colonel in 1859, and colonel in 1865. He first saw active service in the Burmese war of 1852-3. He also served in the Crimea, during the Indian mutiny, and in the Chinese campaign of 1860. He was appointed quarter master general in Canada in 1867, and commanded the Red river expedition in 1870. He achieved distinction in the Ashantee war in 1873-4, and after Lord Chelmsford's defeat in Zululand was despatched to that country to take the command. He arrived, however, too late to take any active part in the struggle, the Zulus having been just the day before his arrival completely defeated at Ulundi. Sir Garnet Wolseley is an officer of merit and ability and has now a grand opportunity to achieve a lasting distinction.

The action of England in entering upon the bombardment of Alexandria did not evidently meet with universal approval. In France, Russia and other European countries the course of Britain in the Egyptian crisis was, at first, looked upon with evident distrust, if not openly avowed condemnation. In America there is yet a diversity of feeling on the subject, but the general view was, till the massacre, one of sympathy with the Egyptian people. When the bombardment of Alexandria was announced, a well-known American journal thus pronounced itself:

"On Tuesday morning, England began in Egypt, by the bombardment of Alexandria, the old game of overpowering violence against right and justice. By this time, the *fellahin* general and his national army may be overpowered, and the policy of the usurper and the stock-gambler may be triumphant, in the land of the Pharaohs. But England should be given to understand that the moral sense of mankind does not maintain her in this policy, and no country has the right to speak more distinctly than our own. American influence in the affairs of the East is much more real and extensive than even Americans are aware. We are the only power which comes into contact with these Eastern people, which has not some private end to serve. It is not unnatural that the Port should turn to General Wallace as the one disinterested and intelligent spectator of the troubles

of his empire; not unnatural that English despachters from Egypt should exaggerate sympathy with her proceedings. The truth is that the all but unanimous voice of our public opinion denounces these outrages upon Egypt, and regrets only the likelihood of their success."

THE 12TH OF JULY.

The twelfth of July passed off throughout Canada with very little attempted display of any kind. In Toronto, London and Kingston there were celebrations, but unattended with the enthusiasm of bygone days. We regret, however, that the Mayor of the first named city saw fit to attend the Orange demonstration, and address the meeting in terms that call for condemnation. He, as a native Canadian, must know and feel that the institution which he took such pains to belaud should not be countenanced or encouraged in this country, its whole record here, as elsewhere, being one of mischief, strife and disturbance. Mr. McMurrich is a gentleman of promise, but must not go too far in his search for popularity if he wishes not to mar the prospects of a brilliant career. At the London celebration the most notable feature was a display of the most abandoned profanity on the speaker's platform. A resolution was also come to to commemorate the next anniversary in Montreal. Our super-loyal brethren must understand that with all their loyalty they cannot be permitted to violate the laws of the Province of Quebec, which expressly prohibit Orange processions within its bounds.

Approx of the talked of incorporation by the Dominion Parliament of the Orange body, we are glad to perceive that our esteemed contemporary *La Verite* of Quebec takes strong but just ground. No such measure can receive the support of Catholic members, and will, from what we know of many of our Protestant legislators, meet with on their part a determined resistance. Although the grand lodge at its late meeting at Sherbrooke did order steps to be taken for the introduction of a bill providing for the incorporation of the Orange Society, we hardly think that any such steps will be taken, at least for the present. The late 12th of July celebration has shown that the body has now no real hold on the Canadian public. If severely let alone, it must, before many years, die of inanition.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

We have before us the prospectus of the College of Ottawa for the academic year 1882-3. This excellent institution has now a fixed reputation and unmistakable standing amongst the educational establishments of the Dominion. Its location at the seat of government, its admirable course of studies and its trained and efficient staff of professors combine to give the College of Ottawa special claims to patronage and support. We have always held that the past achievements of an institution of this kind form one of the fairest tests of its merits and capabilities. In the earlier days of its history the College of Ottawa had many difficulties to encounter. The community in the midst of which it was established was new and struggling, and the city of Ottawa a comparatively isolated place. Until ten or twelve years ago there was but one railway connecting the city with the outer world, while the navigation of the Ottawa River affording in summer the only public means of intercourse with the large sections of country lying east and west of the city was, owing to natural obstructions, slow, tortuous and unpleasant. From this difficulty the usefulness of the College was greatly restricted. Now things have very materially changed in this regard. The Dominion metropolis is brought by the Canada Pacific R. R. through its various branches into easy and rapid communication with the whole of Canada and the United States. If the College of Ottawa in days gone by was enabled to do so very much in a limited sphere, can we not expect much more from it, now that the sphere of its beneficial operations has been so largely extended, as evidenced by the prospectus before us? The College has, as our readers are aware, under an act of the Parliament of old Canada passed in 1866, the power of conferring University degrees. This power the faculty has used most sparingly and judiciously. In the prospectus we have a list of graduates whose names and merits reflect credit on the institution. The College of Ottawa has recently received from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. a special mark of favor and distinction. His Holiness has been

pleased to grant a silver medal annually for the next five years, to be competed for by the students in philosophy. This is, we learn, the first time such a distinguished honor has been granted any college in America, and perhaps anywhere outside of Italy. The last year's work in the College was most satisfactory in all respects, and is a strong guarantee of its future successful achievements.

PERSONAL.

We see it stated that Mr. M. F. Walsh, city accountant of Quebec, has been offered and accepted the Private Secretaryship of the Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan. Mr. Walsh is a gentleman of much ability and of well known industry and integrity. While his resignation of the position he has so long filled with benefit to the city and credit to himself will prove a very serious loss to the Ancient Capital, his acceptance of the post offered him by Mr. Costigan will give the Civil Service of Canada an official whose usefulness and capacity must serve to give him a foremost place in its ranks.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Much fault was found with the Irish party in the British Commons for not rallying to the support of the Government on the Trevelyan amendment to the repression bill. Under ordinary circumstances that party would certainly have lent its aid to make any improvement, however small, to their infamous measure. But the Government that had it in hand had perpetrated an act of injustice and outrage on Ireland and her representatives by their expulsion from Parliament under circumstances specially disgraceful a day or two before. We are glad to see the Americans sustaining and defending the votes of the Irish members in permitting the Government to suffer defeat.

"What in other circumstances might have led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan offered an amendment to the Irish Repression Bill, restraining the right of search by the police to daytime. This Mr. Gladstone accepted, and when his Whig followers began to protest, he declared that, in case of its rejection, he would have to reconsider his personal position." Yet the combined vote of Whigs and Tories threw out the amendment by a vote of 194 to 207. Had the Irish party been on hand to support him, the amendment would have passed; but on the previous Tuesday, Mr. Justin McCarthy read a declaration on their part that, "in consequence of their expulsion and the passage of the bill through committee (of the whole) in their absence, they would now leave the House, and would not further participate in the debate on the bill in committee." Eight of them were in the gallery as spectators, but they resisted all entreaties to come down and vote with the Government. Mr. Gladstone earned this rebuff, and the Irish members were quite right in their passivity. The bill is too atrociously bad for amendment into any shape that they could accept; and the conduct of the Government in the matter of their expulsion made it impossible for them to cooperate any further. The only point in doubt is whether their abstention should not have begun as soon as they had satisfied themselves of Mr. Gladstone's purpose to carry the measure as he first proposed it."

It will be a matter of deepest regret to the friends of Ireland everywhere to learn that Mr. Parnell's health is not in a satisfactory condition. One day last week he was taken ill in the House and obliged to retire in the middle of the discussion. His suffering is not due, as alleged, to mental anxiety, springing from dissensions in the Irish ranks, but largely, we believe, to his long incarceration. He purposes, we are happy to say, taking a few months' rest amid the magnificent scenery of the Swiss mountains. He will not leave till after the passage of the Arrears' Bill, an eventuality of which we have some grave doubts. Before going he will complete arrangements for establishing an anti-eviction committee in Dublin, to protect tenants from the operations of the new Coercion Act. The cable contains the refreshing assurance that Mr. Parnell's policy will be to keep Ireland as quiet as possible and to deprive the government of all excuse for using the despotic powers conferred by the Crime Prevention Act until the next general election, and meantime to obtain a number of minor reforms to which the Liberals stand pledged. Mr. Parnell's policy has been always to keep Ireland quiet, a task in which he should have easily succeeded but for the incompetence of the government to deal with Irish questions in a large-hearted, liberal spirit.

Harvest reports from the American and Canadian North West point to a heavy wheat crop. This will be reassuring, especially in view of the gloomy reports from England. The weather there has been very wet and unseasonable, and in many parts despatches state that the wheat has been beaten down so that half a crop can be hoped for. In Russia the summer crop promises a satisfactory yield, and the winter crop will be equally good, except in the Central Black Sea district and certain portions of Mid-Russia.

ORDINATION IN TRENTON.

The Event of Sunday Last—Important Ceremony—Admirable Address of Bishop Cleary.

On Sunday morning, 9th inst., our little town was early astir. Evidently the day was to bring us something altogether unusual. About 9 o'clock large numbers from the neighboring districts—from Belleville, Frankford, Brighton, etc., thronged our streets. The cooling breezes from the bay tempered the warmth of a July sun. Bunting was displayed on the shipping of our harbor. Towards 10 o'clock your correspondent wended his way to the Catholic Church, where the unusual event of the ordination of four young men to the priesthood was to take place.

For some time rumors have been afloat in the press and elsewhere that because of a difficulty between Bishop Cleary and Father Brettanagh, the Catholics of Trenton were disaffected, in fact it seems to have been hoped by some we were to have a full-fledged schism. The arrival of Bishop Cleary in our town gave our Catholics a welcome opportunity to prove such rumors to be as unfounded as they were malicious. During the preceding week the members of St. Peter's congregation in preparing the presbytery, the manual grounds and magnificent church for his Lordship's reception. Arches bearing appropriate mottoes were erected at every entrance; innumerable miniature flags floated along the line of procession. Inside the church the decorations were most profuse and tasteful.

PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH. At the appointed hour his Lordship, bearing mitre and crozier, and attended by his Secretary, Rev. Father Kelly, left the presbytery for the church, preceded in solemn procession by the altar boys, the four young deacons, Rev. Fathers Donahue, Belleville; O'Brien, Trenton; Spratt, Wolfe; and Lynch, Peterboro; and Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly. On either side of the avenue deep lines of the faithful knelt, in reverent posture, to receive His Lordship's blessing; thereby in the open day, professing their faith and desirably blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. Any spectator might well exclaim, "This kneeling multitude, these Catholics of Trenton, are saying from the Apostolic creed, 'We believe in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church';" in this receiving our Bishop we prostrate ourselves before the representative of God's authority." His Lordship having entered the sanctuary and taken his seat on a throne, was robed in his pontificals and immediately commenced the Holy Mass of ordination. The ceremony being concluded, and the newly ordained priests having made the usual profession of reverence and obedience to their bishop and his successors, His Lordship graciously addressed the multitude, and immediately commenced the Holy Mass of ordination. The ceremony being concluded, and the newly ordained priests having made the usual profession of reverence and obedience to their bishop and his successors, His Lordship graciously addressed the multitude, and immediately commenced the Holy Mass of ordination.

RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS, read by Mr. D. Murphy, barrister, and signed by almost all the leading and prominent gentlemen of the parish. Mr. Murphy read the address with much emphasis and feeling. The gentlemen who accompanied him, with the railing filled the spacious sanctuary.

We, the undersigned, for ourselves and on behalf of the parishioners of St. Peter in Chains, learning that your Lordship intended visiting Trenton and as a special mark of your favor and good will to this parish to confer upon it the great privilege of witnessing the great and solemn ceremony of the Holy Mass of ordination of our Holy Church, namely, ordination to the priesthood, beg respectfully to approach your Lordship with hearts full of earnest welcome to your coming amongst us, and with unfeigned pleasure and hearts full of thankfulness for the distinguished honor of your Lordship's coming upon us in this one of the oldest as well as important parishes in the Dominion of Canada, in selecting our parish church as the sanctuary for the present ordination services.

We beg to assure your Lordship of our great devotion, obedience, love and respect to your person, and to the position held by you as a high dignitary of the Catholic Church we invoke God's choicest blessings upon your head, that He may grant you many years of usefulness in the Church, and that under your paternal care, great learning and piety, kindness of disposition and character, aided by the infinite wisdom of God, the affairs, both spiritual as well as temporal, of this diocese may be administered, as we believe it to be your highest ambition and desire, to the honor and glory of God, with credit to yourself and to the lasting benefit and satisfaction, peace, harmony and contentment of your people. We also humbly unite with your Lordship in earnest prayer for the future welfare, success, happiness and contentment of Rev. Messrs. Fergus, McAvey, Michael Spratt, Michael Sweeney and William Walsh, who are ordained priests in this church, and that they may enjoy many years of usefulness in the ministry.

WE WISH YOUR LORDSHIP A SAFE AND PLEASANT RETURN TO KINGSTON.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

After thanking Mr. Murphy and the Catholics of Trenton for their loyal address His Lordship said that because of the length of time they had already been in an overcrowded church, on a sultry day, and as he wished just then to give them a short religious instruction, he would defer his reply until seven o'clock Vespers that evening. He then preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon on the dignity, rights and duties of the priest, reminding them (in exemplification) of the solemn ceremony they had just witnessed. They had seen the young priests kneeling before him, placing their prostrated lives in his keeping, and solemnly promising to him and his successors reverence and obedience; that whilst he and his successors must provide adequate support for the priests, in sickness and in health, the priests in return must expend their lives in conformity with their solemn engagements. Having again given his blessing to all present, His Lordship, with his attendants, returned to the presbytery as he had gone to the church. Then followed an ancient and beautiful act of Catholic devotion, the entire people individually asking and receiving the blessings of the newly ordained.

ADDRESS IN THE EVENING. At seven o'clock in the evening his Lordship, having officiated at Grand Vespers, read for them the last chapter

of St. Paul to the Hebrews "Obey your prelates and be subject to them, for they watch as being able to render an account of your souls; that they may do this with joy and not with grief. For this is not expedient for you. Pray for us, for we trust that we have a good conscience, being willing to behave ourselves well in all things." He again preached to a large congregation. Your correspondent regrets that he is unable to place this sermon before your readers. His Lordship congratulated them on the truly Catholic spirit shown in their reception of him as their bishop, and on their feelings towards him as expressed in the address. He bore towards them none other than the feelings of an affectionate father, of one who left home and everything dear to him to come and be responsible for the soul of each one of them at the command of God conveyed to him through the Sovereign Pontiff, St. Paul, in the words read for them, gave the converted Jews, and scattered as they were among the Pagans, the rule by which to preserve the faith, "Obey your prelates." The Catholics in Trenton and in this province might, like the early Christians among the Pagans, be largely in the minority, yet, they, and they only, belong to the old Church founded on the Rock of Ages. Men might form opinions on the same principles as commercial or other business associations, to remain in the society as long as it suited and to leave it when it did not, but the grand old Catholic Church was the kingdom of God, and in that kingdom the authority of the bishop was represented by the pastoral staff held in his hand. He was sent amongst them to use that authority for their soul's salvation; to guard it and hand it down undiminished to his successors.

RELATIONS WITH PROTESTANTS. He was glad to see so many Protestants coming to our Catholic churches in this Diocese, always comporting themselves decorously and in conformity with the discipline of Catholic worship, carefully avoiding all occasions of offence to our religious feelings. Furthermore, he should say that Protestant gentlemen had in many parts of his Diocese, on occasions of his pastoral visitation, done singular honor to him in sight of all classes of society, by their public participation in the welcome accorded officially to him by his own flock. Not only do they display banners and flags from public buildings and private dwellings during the Bishop's presence in their towns, in token of their anxiety to be in the ranks of the faithful, but the Protestant Mayors and principal gentlemen pay him courtesy by their personal visits, and on one occasion, it was the Protestant Mayor of a large town who conducted him from the depot; in his carriage to the Catholic church, and he had also the honor and pleasure of being taken by a Protestant gentleman in his yacht from Kingston through the Thousand Islands to one of his chief parishes for the purpose of Episcopal visitation. In his own Episcopal city of Kingston, many of the high Protestant families had him marked honor by giving him special entertainments and inviting their distinguished friends to meet him in the family circle. Among those who thus showed him particular attention he mentioned the Venerable Dean of Ontario. 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For The Pilot. Let Sin Come Home.

BY CHARLES M. WOODRUFF. I shed no tears for England, None for her fallen lords, My heart bleeds for the lowly, The Heavenly Father's words— A land once happy, peaceful, Cast down in hopeless misery, By English greed I weep to see.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. It is proposed to give a banquet to Davitt on his return from America. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, reports that he received from March to June £19,740, mostly from America.

United States. New York, July 10.—The Times, in a six-column article this morning showing the progress of religious denominations in the city between 1845 and 1882, shows that while the population has increased 225 per cent, the total Protestant membership has increased but 76 per cent.

Canadian. The captain of the barque Yorkshire, that went ashore on Sable Island last week has arrived at Montreal. He reports that the vessel is a total loss. The crew had a narrow escape from being drowned.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Wm. McCormick, V. S., could not bear the music of the Orange band on the 12th of July, and sooner than listen to it ran into a train on Barwell St. and was instantly killed.

Two Mysteries. The existence of God is a mystery. We know not surely that He is, we know that He is intuitive and eternal, the beginning and end of all things.

A CATHOLIC LAND. AN AMERICAN STATE THAT IS CATHOLIC IN PRACTICE AS WELL AS IN FAITH—TESTIMONY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—INTERESTING CATHOLIC FESTIVALS.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 27, A. D. 1882.—"Festival of our Lady the Conqueror."—As your widely-read paper is one of the great channels through which flows the news of the Catholic world, I have thought that an occasional letter concerning the condition, religious and social, of the people of this distant and little-known territory would be interesting to your readers.

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER. Their CAUSE and CURE. Knight's New Treatment Sent Free. Address: J. E. St. Clair, M.D., 194-W.

OPIMUM. Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pain. No Loss of Sleep. J. L. Serrano, M.D., Lebanon, Ohio. 196-15W.

VASSAR COLLEGE. FORTY-SEVEN, N.Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

If a cable telegram from London is to be believed, the Imperial Government has censured the Canadian authorities for their action in regard to the Costigan resolutions. It appears by the bye, that the British Cabinet does not read the Toronto Globe or it would have been Mr. Blake upon whom their censure would have fallen.

We believe that it is the right of any individual, society or corporation, to present a respectful petition or remonstrance to the Imperial Government, to the British Parliament, or either House of it, or that the Sovereign. We certainly do not think that either the Parliament or the Dominion of Canada is debarred from exercising a privilege that is open to the most insignificant association in the world.

We might feel some regret at having inquired the disapprobation of Mr. Gladstone, if we thought that he spoke in the name of the people of the three kingdoms, and that he was their mouth-piece to express their disapproval. We would still, however, do what we consider our duty even though feeling sorrow that we had in so doing to disagree with the mother country.

Nothing could be more natural than the Canadians, having experienced the benefit of their own system of self-government, should think that some modification of it might be suitable for the kingdom, and that in the present crisis the experiment might be worth trying.

Such an expression of opinion as was contained in the Costigan resolutions, endorsed as they were by both Houses of the Canadian Parliament in the name of the people of Canada, was in no sense an impertinence, and that he should have stigmatized them as such is only another proof of the unfitness of Mr. Gladstone for his position.—Peterboro Review.

LOCAL NEWS. John Doidge, driver for the Express Company, while fishing, slipped off the dam at Blackfriar's Bridge and before assistance arrived was drowned. He leaves a wife and four small children in poor circumstances.

St. JEROME'S COLLEGE. BERLIN, ONT. (ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.) This Institute, which is now greatly enlarged, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries and for Universities.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHEET IRON ROOFING. Address SCOTT & CO., MONTREAL, QUEBEC. 197-3W.

CONFRATERNITY OF THE ROSARY FOR THE DEAD. Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this pious spirit, and to afford these souls constant and efficacious assistance, a CONFRATERNITY OF THE ROSARY FOR THE DEAD was established several years ago in the Convent of the Holy Spirit, Louisville, Ky.

SITUATION WANTED. By a young lady as Governess. Educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, Can teach English, French, Italian, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address "C. C." Catholic Record Office.

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C. M. B. A. NOTES.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS. President—J. T. Keen, Detroit, Mich. 1st Vice President—W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. 2nd Vice President—T. A. Burke, Windsor, Ont.

COMMITTEES. Laws and their Supervisors—Rev. P. Bardon, S. R. Brown, and John Doyle. Finance and Missions—Thomas Coffey, Rev. P. Bardon, and W. J. McKee.

Branch No. 1 Windsor..... 77 " 2 St. Thomas..... 41 " 3 Amherstburg..... 48 " 4 Stratford..... 42 " 5 Brantford..... 40 " 6 London..... 39 " 7 Chatham..... 41 " 8 Kingston..... 22 " 9 Hamilton..... 21 " 10 Dundas..... 21 " 11 Berlin..... 12 " 12 Stratford..... 12 " 13 Galt..... 22 " 14 Prescott..... 20 " 15 Paris..... 16

Notice is hereby given to the officers, members, and representatives of the Grand Council of C. M. B. A. and also to the spiritual Directors of Branches, that the Third Annual Convention of said Council will be held at the Hall of Branch No. 2, City of St. Thomas, Ontario, on the 21st day of August prox., commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Answers to correspondents: The Grand Recorder has nothing whatever to say in regard to the proposed Medical Certificates; this is entirely in the hands of the supervising Medical Examiner.

Never! What, Never! No! Never!! There never has been a scheme presented in any part of the World, where the system of public or government lotteries has been, or is now legislated and protected so liberal in all its features towards the public, as that recently adopted by the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. CONDUCTED BY THE OBLATE FATHERS OF MARY IMMACULATE. Course Opens 6th September. Empowered to confer University degrees. Course of studies Classical and Commercial.

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COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., July 17. Wheat, Spring..... \$20 00 to 22 00 " Fall..... 20 10 to 22 10

London Stock Market. London, —noon, July 17. Sh. Name. Buyers. Sellers. \$30 Agricultural..... 125 127

Toronto Markets—Car Lots. Toronto, July 17. WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 20 to \$1 25. No. 2, \$1 25 to \$1 30. No. 3, \$1 30 to \$1 35.

Montreal Market. Montreal, July 17. FLOUR—Receipts 3,000 bushels. Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Superior, 6 35 to 6 40; extra, 6 20 to 6 25.

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CATHOLIC BOOK STORE.

I have just opened out in my new store, corner of DUFFERIN AVENUE AND RICHMOND STREET, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOS. COFFEY. The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

L. S. L. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes.

STRAW HATS! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. H. BEATON. Has now in stock a large and choice variety of Summer HATS!

BEATON'S. PALMER'S BLOCK, RICHMOND ST., LONDON. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Great Church LIGHT. PRINCE'S Patent. Solely known to the public since 1858.

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