JOSEPH FINLEY,
Wholesale Grocer,
WATER STREET.

IN STORE:
CASKS BRIGHT ANTIGUA MOLASSES;
100 Barrels SUGAR;
Half-Chests TEA (good to best);
Bags RICE;
" PEPPER; 25 bags NUTS;
" Jamaica Ginger;
Boxes and Butts McDonald Tobacco;
Barrels Morton's Pickles;
Kegs Bi-Carb Soda;
Cases Coleman's MUSTARD;
" Confectionery;
" Mason's Blacking;
" LOBSTERS;
Bbls. Cream of Tartar;
Gross Arnold's INK.

TO ARRIVE PER SS. "CEDAR GROVE":
Half-Chests TEA, Special Value;
Cases Coleman's Starch.

Cream of Tartar and all Spices warranted pure. My aim is to keep the best goods, and now offer the lowest Bottom Prices for Cash.

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, and all Farm Produce considered as Cash.
oct7

Now Landing
Ex Barque "Paramatta":
702 Bars Best Refin'd and Spike IRON;
210 BDLS. CAKUM.
S.S. Hibernian (last week.)
Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL;
91 Best BOILER PLATES;
151 STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.
Per S. S. "CASPIAN" (this week):
9 Boiler Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B., & Lowmoor.
Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26 SHEET IRON,
Sheets No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18
5 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
HOE CALK STEEL.
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
RD. MACHINE STEEL, 5-16 to 3 in.
Arrive per S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:
15 Casks SHEET ZINC.

& F. BURPEE & CO.

THE ILLUSTRATED
Catholic Family Annual
FOR 1883.
Received. Price 25 Cents.
We have said that the Annual is more than an "Almanac," for, besides the Calendar, there is matter to interest the scholar, antiquary, the statistician, the book-illustrator especially the Catholic. A glance through its pages reveals extended biographical sketches, with portraits of Archbishops, McHale and Henni, of Bishops Bossuet and Lynch, of Mgr. Segur, and Messrs Fitton, McCloskey, McMurdie, McAuffrey and others, the four last named being Professors of St. Mary's, Emmitsburg. There are also sketches and portraits of eminent Catholic laymen, besides a mass of other instructive and entertaining matter and illustrations, which our space will not allow us to particularize.—*Catholic World for October.*
For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

IRISH WHISKY.
JAMAICA RUM.
Just Received per Stmr. "Waldensian":
25 cs IRISH WHISKY, (quarts);
25 cs IRISH WHISKY, 2 doz. Flasks each;
25 cs FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.
Sale at lowest prices by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street,
Branch Store, 67 Dock Street.

BEST
REFINED IRON.
LANDING, EX BARK "CROWN JEWEL," FROM LIVERPOOL:—
Bars BEST REFINED IRON;
Bdls do. do. do.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL
Nelson Street.

Black and Colored
DRESS GOODS!!!
Ex Steamer "Cedar Grove,"—Just opened at
MARKET SQUARE
RUSTIC, TRIPLE and FOULE SERGES, DIAGONALS, BEIGES, ORIENTALS, DRAP de CASHMERES, etc., in all the Fall Shades;
FANCY CHECKS, etc., for Trimmings;
Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos;
Black Forile and Ottoman Serges;
INDIA CASHMERES; CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS;
French Crepe Cloths; Bearritz Cloth—a New and Desirable Material for Mourning;
Brilliantines, Sicilians, Lustres, Parisian and Albert Cords, etc.;
ourtauld's Celebrated Crapes, at
W. W. JORDAN'S,
Market Square.

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1882.
FALL STOCK!!
PERSONALLY SELECTED.
475 Cases, and 282 Bales of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for all wants in those Lines of Our Numerous Customers,
—IN—
Cloths, Cottons, Tweeds, Haberdashery, Small Wares,
MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
CLOTHING of our best make. For sale wholesale only at our usual low prices and reasonable terms.
THOS. R. JONES & CO.
sept 30

Blankets. Blankets.
M'CAFFERTY & DALY.
We are now Showing our
NEW BLANKETS,
—IN—
Common, Medium, Super, Witney and Bath.
SPLENDID VALUE.
6 BALES COMFORTABLES,
FROM $1.25
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

STEWART & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.
WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.
In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsmen, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Frieze, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $60 to $250, Dining Tables of All kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.
IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.
Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.
STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
CITY OF LONDON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
$100,000 Deposited with the Government.
Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to
H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEWEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

JOHN L. CARLETON,
ATTORNEY-at-LAW,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street.
MEN'S SHIRTS.
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.
LACED SHIRTS, Knitted Shirts, Guernseys, plain and fancy colors, also Crimean, Serge, Tweed, Flannel, Harvard, Cassimere, Rock Maple, White and Regatta Shirts all New Styles. Our Prices from 50 cts., to $2.50 each.
OVERALLS and Jumpers in White, Brown, Blue, Black, Drab, Checked and Stone Colors, and Seamless Back Overalls, Frocks and Jackets, Blue, Drab and Fancy.
UNDER SHIRTS and Drawers all grades. $1, to $4.50 per suit. Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Woollen, Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawl Straps.
—ONLY ONE PRICE.—
J. CULLINAN & SON,
216 Union Street, Opp. Dockrill Block.

CODFISH AND POLLOCK.
1,095 Qtls. Medium Codfish;
75 Qtls. Large Pollock.
For sale at Sharpest Market Rates.
BARBOUR BROS.
SOUTH WHARF.

GIN! GIN!!
Arrived per steamer "Milanese" from London:
20 HHDS. J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN; 50 qr.-casks De Kuyper & Son's Gin; 250 green cases Gin; 50 green cases Gints, 2 dozen each.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

CITY "A."
LANDING EX I. C. R.:—
1 Car of the above Favorite Flour;
1 CAR OATMEAL.
TO ARRIVE: 400 BOXES
New Valencia and Loose Muscatel
RAISINS.
Prices Away Down.
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.
Sept. 9th, 1882.

MOLASSES AND SUGARS.
530 Puns. Choice Barbados Molasses;
170 Puns. Choice Trinidad Molasses;
60 Casks Barbados Sugar, bright and dry;
320 Bbls. Granulated Sugar;
240 do. Soft Sugars, all grades.
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
june10 11 and 12 North Wharf.

F. BEVERLY,
45 GERMAIN ST.,
has a large stock of
Dolls' Carriages,
Velocopides, Waggons,
Carts & Wheelbarrows
—ALSO—
Fly Traps,
Wire dish covers,
Beautiful American Baby Carriages for $10.50 each.
F. BEVERLY,
45 Germain Street.
400 FLOWER POT BRACKETS at 10 and 15 cts. each.

NOVA SCOTIA
Steamship Company, Limited.
1882. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1882
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STEAMERS WILL sail as follows: for
Digby and Annapolis.
Connecting at Digby with Express trains of the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY for and from YARMOUTH &c., and at Annapolis with Express Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from
KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,
and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.
Steamer EMPRESS will leave Reed's Point Wharf on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at EIGHT o'clock.
Returning on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. Chubbs & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and at the Office, Reed's Point.

YARMOUTH AND BOSTON,
(CALLING AT WESTPORT.)
STEAMER "DOMINION" will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Yarmouth, (calling at Westport when down.)
Connecting at Yarmouth with the splendid side-wheel steamer "New Brunswick," which leaves Yarmouth for Boston, every Saturday p. m., after arrival of train from Halifax and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston, Sunday, p. m.
Returning, will leave Yarmouth for Saint John, calling at Westport (when clear), EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING after arrival of steamer "New Brunswick" from Boston.
☞ Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK" leaves Battery Wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Passengers by this route arrive in St. John by "Dominion" Wednesday, p. m.

Grand Manan and Campobello.
THE STEAMER "DOMINION" will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, every THURSDAY MORNING, at SEVEN O'CLOCK, for EASTPORT, calling at Campobello, and Grand Manan.
Returning, will leave Eastport, on FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for SAINT JOHN, calling at Campobello and Grand Manan.
☞ Steamer "Dominion" connects at Eastport with International steamers for Portland and Boston, and with steamer for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
F. PHEASANT, Agt.
sept 16. St. John, N. B.

UNION LINE.
For Fredericton—Fare One Dollar.
Daily Trips.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 9 o'clock, and Steamer "STAR" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 9 o'clock and Steamer "MAY QUEEN" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 5 o'clock, for
Fredericton and Gibson,
calling at Intermediate Landings.
Returning, will leave Fredericton as follows, viz.:—
"DAVID WESTON" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock.
"STAR" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock.
"MAY QUEEN" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
Above steamers connect with New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Aroostook, Edmundston, etc. Also with steamers FLORENCEVILLE for Eel River, Woodstock, etc. Through tickets, single and return, issued to all stations at special reduced rates.
N. B.—The "MAY QUEEN" will come below the Falls to South Market Wharf, to receive freight, on her respective days of sailing, when tide will permit.

FOR GRAND LAKE!
STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate Landings.
Returning on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS.
Careful warehousemen only employed in attendance at Indiantown to receive freight, etc.
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
45 Dock Street.

1882.
International Steam Ship Co.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Three Trips a Week.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 18TH, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make three trips a week. Leaving St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Chesuncook Rouounsen" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m. for Eastport and St. John.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.
☞ No claims for allowance after goods leave the Wharf.
☞ Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent.

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER JULY 27, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.40 a. m., connecting at 9.50 a. m. at N. B. and C. Junction with train from St. Andrews, arriving in Carleton at 1.20 p. m.
Will leave Water Street, St. John, at 8 a. m., and Carleton, at 3.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in St. Stephen at 1 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by Jas. Momson, 38 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at Momson's, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.

LIGHT!
Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Brackets, Pendants.
STAND LAMPS,
In Bronze, China, Glass, &c.
OILS—AMERICAN AND CANADIAN.
J. R. CAMERON,
jan21 64 Prince Wm. Street.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
Received during last week:
41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE.
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:
Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.
216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD;
To arrive ex "Herbert Baker":
172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;
New Goods received daily.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS., formerly Bangor, Me.
$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co. Augusta, Maine. mar1

Black and Colored
DRESS GOODS!!!
Ex Steamer "Cedar Grove,"—Just opened at
21 MARKET SQUARE
RUSTIC, TRIPLE and FOULE SERGES, DIAGONALS, BEIGES, ORIENTALS, DRAP de CASHMERES, etc., in all the Fall Shades;
FANCY CHECKS, etc., for Trimmings;
Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos;
Black Forile and Ottoman Serges;
INDIA CASHMERES; CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS;
French Crepe Cloths; Bearritz Cloth—a New and Desirable Material for Mourning;
Brilliantines, Sicilians, Lustres, Parisian and Albert Cords, etc.;
ourtauld's Celebrated Crapes, at
W. W. JORDAN'S,
oct21 Market Square.

BLANKETS!!
SPLENDID VALUE.
FLANNELS,
—AT—
Very Low Prices!
SHAWLS, COMFORTABLES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, etc.
Moderate Prices.
H & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
42 Prince Wm. Street, Market Square

LUMBERERS, ATTENTION!
WE are prepared to furnish and supply for the Goods for Lumbermen in the Lower Provinces, at the Lowest Prices and easy terms to responsible parties.
Heavy Reefers; Overcoats;
Homespun Shirts; Frocks; Pants;
Drawers; Socks and Mitts;
Knitted Over and Inside Shirts;
Felt Hats and Heavy Caps;
Homespuns of all qualities;
Willow Grove and York Mills Blankets;
Camp Blanketing; Homespun Drawer Stuff.
Camp Small Wares of Every Description.
T. R. JONES & CO.
Canterbury Street.

NEW MILLINERY.
FOR FALL 1882.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED a Superb Assortment of NEW SHAPES in
HATS and BONNETS,
BEAVER AND FELT, FELT, BEAVER, SATIN AND PLUSH &c.
COLORS: CARDINAL, BLACK, GREEN NAVY, DRAB, BROWN, &c.
AND THE NEWEST STYLES ARE:
The Flyaway, Wildfire, Langtry, Lennox, Corsair, Gala, Cambridge, Oxford, Genoa, Carleton, Olga,
AND MANY OTHER NEW DESIGNS
COSTUMES! CUSTUMES!
A fine assortment of STYISH CUSTUMES, manufactured from McCALL'S newest Autumn patterns.
Sole Agent for McCALL'S Celebrated Glove Fitting Patterns.
September sheet now out; to be obtained free of charge.
JAS. MANSON,
12 King Street.

BEST
REFINED IRON.
NOW LANDING, EX BARK "CROWN JEWEL," FROM LIVERPOOL:—
1200 Bars BEST REFINED IRON;
120 Bdls do. do. do.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL
Nelson Street.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. mar18

Men's and Boys' Boots.
WE have now in stock a FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT of MEN'S and BOYS'
FINE AND HEAVY BOOTS.
Men's Calf Wellington Boots,
Double and Single Sole.
MENS' KIP WELLINGTON BOOTS TAP SOLE.
MEN'S GRAIN KNEE BOOTS;
MEN'S GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS;
MEN'S FISHING BOOTS.
Boys' and Gents' Wellington Boots, of all kinds. Wholesale and Retail.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers
10 KING STREET.

OCT. 2ND.
Sugars! Sugars!
We are receiving this day:
160 Bbls. Granulated Sugars;
182 Bbls. Yellow Ex. C. Sugars,
DRY GRAINY.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882. NO. 10.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, November 4, 1882.

On October 4th the Franciscans celebrated with great pomp and gladness, in many parts of the world, the seven hundredth anniversary of the birth or death of St. Francis of Assissi, the founder of their order. Probably nothing is more incomprehensible to the Protestant world, nothing in the Catholic system more calculated to offend their ideas of what is proper and becoming than the existence of bodies of men who deliberately, and of choice, embrace a life of absolute poverty, and are willing to live upon alms. The mendicant orders, as they are sometimes called, have been the object of sneers, reproaches, revilings and calumnies for many years, and yet it can not be denied that the Franciscans have rendered great services to humanity, stemming the tide of corruption in Europe, reviving the true spirit of Christianity there, and carrying Christianity and civilization to many pagan natives and tribes. On this continent numberless monuments of their zeal and piety, their love of their fellow men, and their success in the mode of diffusing a knowledge and love of God amongst the most barbarous peoples, are yet to be seen. The Pope, in an encyclical published before the festival, says:

Jesus Christ, the Liberator of mankind, is the everlasting and ever-flowing source of all the good things which come to us from the infinite bounty of God; so that he who has once saved the world is he who will save it throughout all ages. "For there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv., 12). If then the human race fall into sin, either through its natural propensities or through the faults of men, it is absolutely indispensable to have recourse to Jesus Christ and to recognize in him the most powerful and the most sure means of salvation. For so great and so efficacious is its divine virtue that it is at once a refuge from all dangers and a remedy for all evils. And the cure is certain, if mankind returns to the profession of Christian doctrine and to the rules of life laid down by the Gospel.

When the evils we have spoken of arise, as soon as the providentially-appointed hour of help has struck, God raises up a man; not one of the common herd, but eminent and unique, to whom he assigns the salvation of all. Such is what came to pass at the end of the twelfth century and in the few subsequent years; St. Francis was the agent in this great work.

That period is sufficiently well-known, and its character of mingled virtues and vices. The Catholic faith was deeply rooted in men's souls, and it was a glorious sight to see multitudes inflamed by piety set forth for Palestine resolved to conquer or to die. But licentiousness had greatly impaired popular morality, and nothing was more needed by men than a return to Christian sentiments. Now the perfection of Christian virtue lies in that disposition of soul which dares all that is arduous or difficult; its symbol is the cross, which those who would follow Jesus Christ must carry on their shoulder. The effects of this disposition are a heart detached from mortal things, complete self-control, and a gentle and resigned endurance of adversity. In fine, the love of God and of one's neighbor is the mistress and sovereign of all other virtues; such is its power that it wipes away all the hardships that accompany the fulfilment of duty, and renders the hardest labors not only bearable, but agreeable. There was a dearth of such virtue in the twelfth century; for too many among men, enslaved by the things of this world, either coveted madly honors and wealth, or lived a life of luxury and self-gratification. All power was centred in a few, and had almost become an instrument of oppression to the wretched and despised masses: and those even who ought by their profession to have been an example to others had not avoided defiling themselves with the prevalent vices. The extinction of charity in divers places was followed by scourges manifold and daily; envy, jealousy, hatred were rife, and minds were so divided and hostile that on the slightest pretext neighboring cities waged war amongst themselves, and individuals armed themselves against one another. In this century appeared St. Francis. Yet with wondrous resolution and simplicity he undertook to place before the eyes of the ageing world, in his words and deeds, the complete model of Christian perfection.

And even at that period the blessed Father Dominic Guzman was occupied in defending the integrity of Heaven-sent doctrine and in dissipating the perverse errors of heretics by the light of Christian wisdom, so was the grace granted to St. Francis, whom God was guiding to the execution of great works, of inciting Christians to virtue, and of bringing back to the imitation of Christ those men who had strayed both long and far. It was certainly no mere chance that brought to the ears of the youth these counsels of the Gospel: "Do not possess gold, nor silver, nor money in your purses; nor scrip for your journey, nor two coats, nor shoes, nor a staff" (Matt. x., 9. 10). And again: "If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, . . . and come, follow me" (Matt. xix., 21). Considering these words as directed personally to himself, he at once deprives himself of all, changes his clothing, adopts poverty as his associate and companion during the remainder of his life, and resolves to make those great maxims of virtue, which he had embraced in a lofty and sublime frame of mind, the fundamental rules of his order.

Thenceforth, amidst the effeminacy and over fastidiousness of the time, he is seen to go about careless and roughly clad, begging his food from door to door; not only enduring what is generally deemed most hard to bear, the senseless ridicule of the crowd, but even to welcome it with a wonderful readiness and pleasure. And this because he had embraced the folly of the cross of Jesus Christ, and because he deemed it the highest wisdom. Having penetrated and understood its awful mysteries, he plainly saw that nowhere else could his glory be better placed.

With the love of the cross, an ardent charity penetrated the heart of St. Francis and urged him to propagate zealously the Christian faith, and to devote himself to that work, though at the risk of his life and with a certainty of peril. This charity he extended to all men; but the poorest and most repulsive were the special objects of his predilection; so that those seem to afford him the greatest pleasure whom others are wont to avoid or overproudly to despise.

Therefore has he deserved well of that brotherhood established and perfected by Jesus Christ, which has made of all mankind one only family, under the authority of God, the common father of all.

By his numerous virtues, then, and above all by his austerity of life, this irreproachable man endeavored to reproduce in himself the image of Christ Jesus. But the finger of Providence was again visible in granting to him a likeness to the divine Redeemer, even in externals.

Thus, like Jesus Christ, it so happened that St. Francis was born, in a stable; a little child as he was, his couch was of straw on the ground. And it is also related that, at that moment, the presence of angelic choirs, and melodies wafted through the air, completed this resemblance. Again, like Christ and his apostles, Francis united with himself some chosen disciples, whom he sent to traverse the earth as messengers of Christian peace and eternal salvation. Bereft of all, mocked, cast off by his own, he had again this great point in common with Jesus Christ; he would not have a corner wherein he might lay his head. As a last mark of resemblance, he received on his Calvary, Mount Alvernus (by a miracle till then unheard of) the sacred stigmata, and was thus, so to speak, crucified.

We here recall a fact no less striking as a miracle than considered famous by the voice of hundreds of years. One day St. Francis was absorbed in ardent contemplation of the wounds of Jesus crucified, and was seeking to take to himself and drink in their exceeding bitterness, when an angel from heaven appeared before him, from whom some mysterious virtue emanated; at once St. Francis feels his hands and feet transfixed, as it were, with nails and his side pierced by a lance, and his face shining as at an immense charity in his soul; on his body he bore the living tokens of the wounds of Jesus Christ.

Such miracles, worthy rather of the songs of angels than of the lips of men, show us sufficiently how great was this man, and how worthy that God should choose him to bring back his contemporaries to Christian ways. It was undoubtedly a superhuman voice that bade St. Francis, when near the church of St. Damian, "Go thou and uphold my tottering house." Nor is the heavenly vision which presented itself to the gaze of Innocent III. less worthy of admiration, wherein it seemed to him that St. Francis was supporting on his shoulders the falling walls of the Lateran Basilica. The object and meaning of such manifestations are evident; they signified that St. Francis was to be in those times a steadfast protector and pillar of Christendom. Nor, in truth, did he delay about his task!

Those twelve disciples who had been the first to place themselves under his government, were like a small seed which, by the grace of God, and under the fostering care of the Sovereign Pontiff, quickly became an abundant harvest. After having nobly instructed them in the school of Christ, he allotted to them for the preaching of the Gospel the various parts of Italy and of Europe; and some he sent even as far as Africa. There was no delay; poor, ignorant, unrefined, they mingled with the people; in the highways and in the public squares, with no preparation of place or pomp of rhetoric, they set themselves to exhort men to despise earthly things and to think of the time to come. It is marvellous to see the fruits produced by the enterprise of such workers, apparently so inadequate. Crowds gathered around them eager to hear them; faults were bitterly bewept, injuries were forgotten, and sentiments of peace were reintroduced by the appeasing of discords.

It is impossible to express the enthusiasm with which the multitude flocked to St. Francis. Wherever he went he was followed by an immense concourse; and in the largest cities as in the smallest towns it was a common occurence for men of every state of life to come and beg of him to be admitted to his rule. Such were the reasons for which the saint determined to institute the brotherhood of the Third Order, which is to admit all ranks, all ages, both sexes, and yet in no way necessitate the rupture of family or social ties. For its rules consist only in obedience to God and his Church, to avoid factions and quarrels, and in no way to defraud our neighbor, to take up arms only for the defence of religion and of one's country; to be moderate in food and in clothing; to shun luxury, and to abstain from the dangerous seductions of dances and plays.

It is easy to understand what immense advantages must have flowed from an institution of this kind, as salutary in itself as it was admirably adapted to the times. That it was opportune is sufficiently established by the foundation of so many similar associations which issued from the family of St. Dominic and from the other religious orders, and by the facts themselves of history. In fact, from the lowest ranks to the highest, there prevailed an enthusiasm and a generous and eager ardor to be affiliated to this Franciscan Order. Amongst others, King Louis IX., of France, and St. Elizabeth of Hungary, sought this honor; and in the course of centuries several sovereign pontiffs, cardinals, bishops, kings and princes have not deemed the Franciscan badges derogatory to their dignity. The associates of the Third Order displayed always as much courage as piety in the defence of the Catholic religion; and if their virtues were objects of hatred to the wicked, they never lacked the approbation of the good and wise, which is the greatest and only desirable honor. More than this, our predecessor, Gregory IX., publicly praised their faith and courage; nor did he hesitate to shelter them with his authority, and to call them, as a mark of honor, "Soldiers of Christ, new Machabees"; and deservedly so. For the public welfare found a powerful safeguard in that body of men who, guided by the virtues and rules of their founder, applied themselves to revive Christian morality as far as lay in their power and to restore it to its ancient place of honor in the state. Certain it is that to them and their example it was often due that the rivalries of parties were quenched or softened, arms were torn from the furious hands that grasped them, the causes of litigation and dispute were suppressed, consolation was brought to the poor and the abandoned, and luxury, that gulf of fortunes and instrument of corruption, was subdued. And thus domestic peace, incorrupt morality, gentleness of behavior, the legitimate use and preservation of private wealth, civilization, and social stability spring as from a root from the Franciscan Third Order; and it is in great measure to St. Francis that Europe owes their preservation.

Italy, however, owes more to Francis than any other nation whatever; which, as it was the principal theatre of his virtues, so also most received his benefits; and, indeed, at a time when many were bent on multiplying the sufferings of mankind, he was always offering the right hand of help to the afflicted and the cast down; he, rich in the greatest poverty, never desisted from relieving others' wants neglectful of his own. In his mouth his native tongue, new-born, sweetly uttered its infant cries; he expressed the power of charity and of poetry with it in his canticles composed for the common people, and which have proved not unworthy of the admiration of a learned posterity. We owe to the mind of Francis that a certain breath and inspiration nobler than human has stirred up the minds of our countrymen so that, in reproducing his deeds, in painting, poetry and sculpture, emulation has stirred the industry of the greatest artists. Dante even found in Francis matter for his grand and most sweet verse; Cimabue and Giotto drew from his history subjects which they immortalised with the pencil of a Farrhaius; celebrated architects found in him the motive for their magnificent structures, whether at the tomb of the poor man himself, or at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels the witness of so many and so great miracles. And to these temples men from all parts are wont to come in throngs in veneration for the father of Assisi of the poor, to whom, as he had utterly despoiled himself of all human things, so the gifts of the divine bounty largely and copiously flowed. Hence it is clear that from this one man a host of benefits has flowed into the Christian and civil republic. But since that spirit of his thoroughly and surpassingly Christian, is wonderfully fitted for all times and places, no one can doubt that the Franciscan institutions would be especially beneficial in this our age. And especially for this reason that the tone and temper of our times seem for many reasons to be similar to those; for as in the twelfth century divine charity has grown cold, so also is it now; nor is the neglect of Christian duties small, whether from ignorance or negligence; and with the same bent and like desires many consume their days in hunting for the conveniences of life and greedily following after pleasures. Overflowing with luxury they waste their own and covet the substance of others; extolling, indeed, the name of human fraternity, they nevertheless speak more fraternally than they act; they are carried away by self love, and the genuine charity towards the poorer and the helpless is daily diminished. In the time we are speaking of the manifold errors of the Albigenses, by stirring up civil wars against the power of the Church, had disturbed society and paved the way to a certain kind of *Socialism*. And in our day likewise the favorers and propagators of *materialism* have increased, and who obstinately deny that submission to the Church is due, and thence proceeding gradually beyond all bounds, do not even spare the civil power; they approve of violence and sedition among the people, they attempt agrarian outbreaks, they flatter the desires of the proletariate, and they weaken the foundations of domestic and public order.

In these many and so great miseries you well know, venerable brethren, that no small alleviation is to be found in the institutes of St. Francis, if only they are brought back to their pristine state; for if they only were in a flourishing condition faith and piety and every Christian virtue would easily flourish, the lawless desire for perishing things would be broken; nor would men refuse to have their desires ruled by virtue, though that seems to many to be a most hateful burden. Men bound together by the bonds of true fraternal concord would mutually love each other and would give that reverence which is becoming to the poor and distressed, as bearing the image of Christ. Besides, those who are thoroughly imbued with the Christian religion feel a conviction that those who are in legitimate authority are to be obeyed for conscience' sake, and that in nothing is any one to be injured.

Than this disposition of mind nothing is more efficacious to extinguish utterly every vice of this kind, whether violence, injurious desire for revolution, hatred among the different ranks of society, in all which vices the beginnings and the weapons of socialism are found. Lastly, the questions that politicians so laboriously aim at solving—viz., the relations which exist between the rich and the poor, would be thoroughly solved if they held this as a fixed principle—viz., that poverty is not wanting in dignity; that the rich should be merciful and munificent, and the poor content with their lot and labor; and since neither was born for these changeable goods, the one is to attain heaven by patience, the other by liberality.

The correspondent of a New York paper states that Arabi, at an interview held with him in prison, said:—

"The ruin of this country is due to the foreigners. They came here against our will, and, under the pretence of educating and civilizing us, robbed us and maltreated us, and having obtained a footing in the land by our forbearance, the English more than others considered Egypt their own and us their inferiors and slaves. The great curse, however, of my countrymen has been that Suez Canal; cursed was the hour in which it was conceived, cursed was the Sultan that signed its Irade, cursed was the Khedive that sanctioned, but, above all, cursed be that evil spirit, Lesseps, who carried it out. If I only had that traitor here in this room for two minutes—but never mind, this is irrelevant. Mahmed Ali Pasha, the founder of modern Egypt, foresaw this trouble, and for that reason never would hear of the canal being built; on the contrary, he was wont to say to those who were importuning him for permission to make it, that he did not need a razor with a jewelled handle with which to cut his own throat, and the words of the late Kadri Pasha, the Sultan's personal friend, are well known to Orientals. You remember that when the Irade had been signed for the Suez canal by the Sultan, old Kadri said: 'Sire, you are giving the English the key of our door.' Through the canal Egypt has lost millions; for the canal she is millions in debt; the canal gave the powers cause to interfere in our state, and to this very canal do I owe the ruin that has just overtaken my party. Before the building of the Suez canal Egypt used to earn enormous sums of money from all the passengers who were on their way to India, China, Japan, Java and elsewhere, and on their return to Europe the various European States paid us for carrying their mails. Valuable goods like tea, indigo, ivory, shawls and carpets passed through Egypt in preference to going around the Cape of Good Hope, for which privilege they paid us one per cent. *ad valorem*, besides employing our railways, camels and men in transporting and handling them, and Cairo was a half-way market between Europe and Asia, where merchants of all nations met to exchange produce. All this is now lost to the country, as passengers, mails, goods and merchants go straight on to the east or west by way of the canal. The land was rich and prosperous, the people happy, and, above all, we had not one para of public debt. Now the land is poor, the people overtaxed and unhappy, and our public debt amounts to nearly £85,000,000. The very first loan Egypt contracted under Ismail Pasha was £4,000,000, which went toward part payment of our share of the canal, and more than one-third of the rest of our debt went toward the same thing. Who has benefited by it? England, of course, and nobody else. As for us, I have already told you that we are heavy losers, not even getting a share of the tolls paid for passing through it. Besides which, this ever-cursed waterway has given England a pretence to interfere in our internal administration, and now to take possession of our soil."

After narrating the events hinging on the bombardment of Alexandria, he is said to have continued: "I fortified Kafr-el-Dwar and waited for the British; and thinking that they might seize the canal, determined to blow it up in three or four places and thus make it useless. I went there with the engineers and materials for the purpose, when that villain, De Lesseps, swore by all that was holy and sacred, even by the light of his eyes and the lives of his children, that if England touched the canal, France, Russia and Italy would prevent her by force of arms, and showed me false telegrams to that effect purporting to be from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and even copies of the notices the French, Russian and Italian admirals then at Port Said were supposed to have served on the British admiral, warning him against entering the canal at his peril. I had always been on friendly terms with DeLesseps, and I was foolish enough to believe him, although all my advisers, and especially M. Ninet, who knew him well, insisted upon the destruction of the canal, the latter saying that having known DeLesseps personally for forty-five years he would not trust him with one *para*."

In the local politics of Manitoba party lines, it is probable, will now be clearly drawn. The Liberals, through their leader, Mr.