

POPE LEO XIII.

What He Does on His Daily Work Always Grave and Solemn.

After his mass, which he says early, Leo XIII. gives audience to Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state and formerly nuncio at Vienna, whose political leaning is rare even in those of his official position. His place is then taken by the cardinal secretary of ecclesiastical affairs, and by the congregation of cardinals, each of which has its fixed day. The several councils generally occupy the whole morning, until one hour after mid-day. The pope's dinner. A potage, one dish of meat, and some cheese, a few minutes suffices for its consumption. While he takes the air in the afternoon—generally in his carriage—he usually reads the bishops' reports, all of which come direct into his own hands, the dispatches from the nuncios, and especially any news from Belgium. That little kingdom, which has broken its diplomatic relations with the holy see, is particularly near his heart. For it is there that he himself was nuncio from 1843 to 1846, and there that he studied at close quarters a great politician, Leopold I. Toward 4 o'clock the pope gives his private and public audiences, and the evening hours are devoted to the reception of bishops. This long day over Leo XIII. regains the solitude of his own closet. Then at last he is able to begin work.

Tall, thin, spare, with his pale and deeply lined face, the pope usually has delicate health, of which he takes small care. His austerity is extreme. The spiritual sovereignty of 200,000,000 Catholics does not spend 100 francs a month for his table. The energy of a strongly developed nervous system alone enables him to resist the fatigue of his labors and vast responsibilities. At times those about him perceive a moment of exhaustion and collapse; but a little happiness, a piece of good news, or a pleasant telegram, restores the life of his worn frame. Suddenly well again, he takes up once more his heavy burden, and betakes himself to that work of reconciliation and peace-making to which he has devoted himself.

He is always grave or rather solemn; always the pope. The Italians call his manners and surroundings ceremonious. Gravity is inherent in his nature, as those aver who have known him from his earliest youth. He never abandons himself, laughs rarely. He might be thought stern did he not temper his severity by the patient attention with which he listens—without interruption—to all who speak to him. His audiences are far less frequent than were those of Pius IX., but for that very reason they take up more time. He has not the brilliant side so noticeable in his predecessor, the genial ease, the fine good humor which endured, notwithstanding the surprising vicissitudes of the last pontificate, nor the frank, bold, and genial speech full of witty and happy words, thrown off in that sonorous voice which Pius IX. retained in his extreme old age. Leo XIII. is as slow of speech as the archbishop of Paris. But if neither the pope nor the cardinal has received the orator's gift, each has been endowed with the author's. Perhaps this similarity explains the special sympathy and esteem which the pope entertains toward Mgr. Guibert.

The pastorals in which the archbishop of Perugia (this was Cardinal Pecci's office before his election as pope) was wont to demonstrate the harmony of faith and reason, of religion and civilization, "growing like flower and fruit from the root of Christianity," were much noticed by Italian publicists. The priest loved to treat the question of the day and of modern society. The illustrious Bonghi said to him, that his was "one of the most finely balanced and vigorous of characters," that he was "a man who had realized the ideal of a cardinal such as St. Bernard conceived it." Since the eighteenth century, since the time of Benedict XIV., and Clement XIV., Rome has not seen a Pope of so cultivated a mind, so accomplished in Latin and Tuscan verse; so familiar at once with classic and contemporary letters. At the present time, the two qualities which Leo XIII. most prizes, and aims most constantly in securing in his writings, are simplicity and moderation. His letters, his encyclicals, all are submitted to the sacred college. Nothing is more admirable than the manner in which he elicits opinions and weighs objections. He has been known to completely rewrite, after grave debates, encyclicals which he had already completed. As he suffers from sleeplessness, it is generally in the night hours he composes his most immortal work.

It is by this active life, the monotony of which would frighten many statesmen, that the holy father is able to manage directly, in all their immensity of detail, the affairs of the church. Those affairs have multiplied greatly since the first third of the century. More than one hundred bishoprics have been founded in America. Pius IX. wrote little, he inspired the writings of others. Leo XIII. has his own hand in all, sees all with his own eyes, and directs all. Moderation, which, with austerity, is the dominant note in the sovereign's conduct, and which he has made into law for himself, has borne its fruits. At the time of his ascension the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was reduced to about two ambassadors—those of France and Austria. At present he receives the envoys of the ambassadors of all the powers, save only Belgium and Italy. With regards to these two countries, there are no signs of any possible understanding, but the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the holy see and almost all states guarantees for the present the existence of the pope at Rome and his spiritual independence. Nevertheless, we must not suppose that the present moderation denotes a change or a backward movement from the doctrines of the late pontificate. I recall to mind the recent significant saying of a dignitary of the Roman curia: "All that had to be said has been said. The church never changes."—*Catholic Review*.

Yankee Condescension.

The steamer Orinoco sailed recently for Bermuda with about seventy-five first cabin passengers. Many of these were society people, but they generally disclaimed that they were taking the trip for the opportunity of seeing the Princess Louise. "Indeed, we engaged our tickets long before we knew that Princess Louise was going," said a young American princess in a sealskin sacque; "but they say she is quite a pleasant person, and we won't mind meeting her."

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The Unusual Experience of an American Gentleman and Its Valuable Results.

American Press Correspondence. London Eng.

The origin, growth and final success of any enterprise are causes for the greatest public interest, whether relating to public institutions or private ventures. The western continent has been especially marked by examples of this nature, and we are glad to record one which is so prominent as to be of universal interest. Several years since Mr. H. H. Warner, residing in Rochester, N. Y., became aware that what he supposed was an iron constitution, was becoming rapidly undermined, and that something of a mysterious nature seemed to be sapping his vitality. At first the indications were slight, consisting principally of frequent headaches, dull pains in various parts of the body, unaccountable lassitude, and occasional nausea. He thought that perhaps these symptoms were the result of a cold and gave them but little attention, but they increased and finally became alarming. Consultation with two prominent physicians revealed the fact that he was suffering from an acute attack of kidney disease, and to say that he was alarmed would be only to partially express his feelings. Under the most careful attention of the physicians, however, he failed to improve and in fact grew worse constantly. His symptoms at this time were most serious. The slight troubles which he had first observed increased and finally became intense. What originally were simple pains became the greatest agony. Occasional headaches and a lack of energy eventually resulted in the pains and horrors which only such troubles can bring. It was at this critical time that he heard of a tropical plant, which was reputed to be of great value in similar troubles. He had little faith in its power but resolved to try it, as nothing else seemed to in any way relieve him. He therefore ceased taking the medicine of the doctors, began the use of the article referred to and was aware in a very short space of time that it was greatly benefitting him. He continued its use faithfully and as a result became perfectly cured, has been one of the most active men in America ever since, and is to-day a picture of perfect health.

Mr. Warner's experience caused him to thoroughly and most carefully investigate, and as a result he discovered that the majority of common diseases could be traced to their origin to disorders of the kidneys or liver. This was a revelation so startling in its nature that as a duty to humanity, Mr. Warner felt impelled to make known to the world the great means by which he had been saved. Up to that time kidney diseases had increased at the rate of 25 per cent. each year for the past half score of years, and were still largely on the increase. With the end in view above described, however, Mr. Warner began preparing and selling the remedy referred to, since which time the demand for it has been remarkable. In all the history of the world there is no instance on record where so great a demand has been known as that at present existing for Warner's Safe Cure for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs, and for sale in every drug store in the land. Were the call for this remedy a fictitious one, mortality from kidney troubles would now be as great as ever, but statistics show that for the past few years there has been a marked decrease of deaths from this class of diseases, although the tendency toward kidney troubles is as great as ever throughout the entire United States. The theory, therefore, by which Mr. Warner advanced has been proven correct one by reason of the decrease of mortality shown by government statistics.

Not long after presenting this medicine to the American public, Mr. Warner introduced it into England. Kidney and liver difficulties, as you know, are very prevalent over there, owing largely to the nature of the climate and influence of the atmosphere. The same results, however, which were noticeable in America were to be found in an equal degree in Europe. The remedy conquered the disease.

Strange as it may seem, this great medicine which has become so popular in the United States has never been introduced into Canada, owing to the fact that the large amount of business coming from the demand prevented an extension of the field. We learn, however, that Messrs. Warner & Co. have just established a Canadian house at Toronto, for the purpose of supplying the demand which has already sprung up, and our Canadian friends are to be congratulated on this fact. The financial and social standing of Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., in the United States, is second to that of no house with whom we are acquainted. The well known public spirit and liberality of Mr. Warner in contributing to the wants of the South during the yellow fever epidemic; endowing the celebrated Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., at an expense of nearly \$100,000, and encouraging the advancement of science by the generous expenditure of money in prizes for cometary and meteoric discoveries, are known to the entire world, and mark him as one of the leading patrons of science of this day. Success such as has been achieved by this house, and of so high an order, is wholly meritorious and deserved and while it is phenomenal, it is none the less of the greatest value to the entire western continent.

An Old Licensing Law.

In the year 1440, a code of laws for the "godo rule and governance of the borough of Walsall" was issued by the "Mayer and his brethren." From this it appears that even in those far-off days strict watch had to be kept over the conduct of the ale-house keepers. This is evident from the following extract: "XI. Also it is ordeyned, that if eny man kepe at the ale or sportyng in theyre houses, aft. the howers appointed to make a fyne therefore, and to sessed by the Mayer. And if by one or or twyes warnyng do not amend, then the same ale house to be put downe by the commandment of the Mayer and his brethren."—*Notes and Queries*.

Practice makes perfect. True, but a man can contrive to drop a hot horseshoe as readily the first time trying as the second.

NOTES FROM MANITOBA.

At Morris wood is coming in pretty freely at fair prices.

Portage la Prairie is shortly to have a straight Reform newspaper.

Complaints are numerous about the difficulty of obtaining meat at Morris.

The transfer office of the St. P. M. & M. Railway at E person has been burned to the ground.

An Ohio firm has secured the contract for building a \$20,000 bridge across Red River at Emerson.

Rev. M. Ferris, of the Brandon Presbyterian Church, has resigned on account of ill health.

Two hundred British immigrants arrived in Quebec last week. Nearly all of them left for Manitoba to take up land.

Mr. Rand, a member of Beatty's survey party at Fort Saskatchewan has been badly burned about the face and hands by a powder explosion.

Premier Forquay is ill so from overwork, at his residence in St. Andrews, that his physicians have forbidden him to converse with any one.

The new station at Winnipeg will be ready for the reception of part of the C. P. R. staff by the end of the month. It is intended to use the old building for a reception room.

The Nelson Mountaineer says that a man named Quintin Blair, who lives at Pembina Crossing, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, made a desperate attempt to kill his wife. Crazy with drink, he threw \$400 into the fire.

Teams are hauling wheat into Brandon from a distance of fifty miles, several loads coming in from Oak River, Souris City, and eight miles beyond Rapid City.

At a meeting of the rate-payers held in Portage La Prairie recently, on the motion of W. M. Reith, seconded by Mr. Wm. Smith, By-Law No. 46, for the purpose of increasing the town debentures from \$50,000 to \$85,000, was passed by a unanimous vote.

Three rows of townships have been set off from the south of Shoal Lake county and named Minicota. The English of Minicota is "well-watered."

Shoddy men are said to be going about the country trying to delude farmers and others into purchasing worthless goods, and thereby detracting from the trade at the stores. It is a pity this practice could not be put a stop to.

The second run of stones in the Eamonton mills is at work, but is only used for chopping, as the bolt for that run is not completed yet. When it is completed one run will be kept for making fine flour only.

A brass band of ten pieces has been organized among the Mounted Police of Edmonton, and Colonel Herchmer will bring the instruments if he can obtain them at Winnipeg, otherwise he will send east for them.

Mr. Larwill, of Rapid City, reported at a public meeting held at that place a few days ago that the Local Government was prepared to grant the prayer of the petition of the ratepayers in reference to the proposed division of the counties of Minnesota and Brandon.

Extreme cold, slow business and light receipts of grain are the leading points of report from Brandon for the past week. Merchants say customers are scarce and sales few. The cold weather has doubtless much to do with the matter. Grain comes in very slowly and sells: Wheat, 60c. to 62c.; Oats, 35c. to 40c.; Barley is not in demand and scarce.

An application will be made to the Legislature at its first session to charter a line of railway to run from Brandon west and north through the Birtle district, tapping the lumber country in the vicinity of Shell River. Messrs. Leacock and A. W. Ross are the principle promoters.

The quantities of gold which have from time to time been washed from the sands of the Saskatchewan have caused the impression to prevail that if the bed of the river were systematically dredged by proper machinery the result be a paying investment, and a company have been formed, and the necessary machinery will be imported for this purpose.

Rufus Stephenson, inspector of colonization lands will leave in a few days for the Northwest, and report upon all the even numbered sections of the belt on each side of the Pacific Railway Company as far as Moose Jaw Creek. It has been discovered that some colonization companies have been charging \$30 for homestead and preemption entries, though they are only entitled to charge \$20. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Government, and will be at once rectified.

A Lock of Hair.

Few things in this weary world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever, to the heart at least, nor to our eye, lose their tender, their wonderful charm. How slight, how small, how tiny a memorial saves a beloved one from oblivion, worn on the finger or close to the heart, especially if they be dead. No thought is so in-superficial as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness; when the creature that once laughed, sang, and wept to us, close to our side, or in our very arms, is as if her smile, her voice, her tears, her kisses, had never been. She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust. Of all the keepsakes, memorials, relics, most devoutly do we love a lock of hair. And, oh, when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining ringlet! All else gone to nothing, save and except that soft, smooth, burnished, and glorious fragment of the appareling that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow. Ay, a lock of hair is far better than any picture; it is a part of the beloved object herself; it belongs to the tres that often, long, long ago, may have all been suddenly dishevelled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beaten breast. But how solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright, so refulgent!



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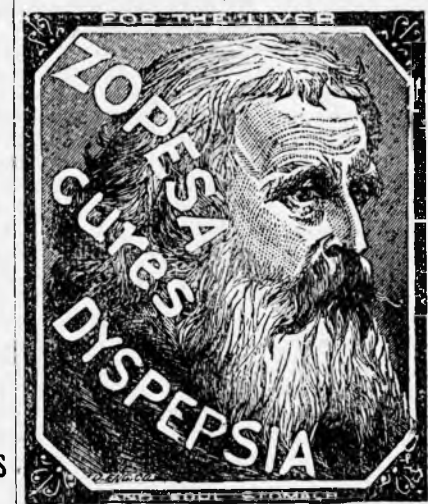


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