MAT 21. 1887

try under heaven could furnish ng, or so cruel an illustration of the blood thirsty qualities of alien landlord rule in Ireland. The case of poor Macdonough is one of special sadness. He is, of course, but one of many thousands driven into the living death of lunacy by British misrule. His misfortune is none the less regrettable because shared in by so many. It is to be hoped that the poor fellow will soon recover his reason, and that he may with his companions become an honorable with his companions become an honorable as well as useful citizen of free America. Ireland in these thirteen young men has sustained a grievous loss. Her loss is America's great gain. They come to these shores to form part of the greater Ireland of the New World, through whose influence and determination England has been forced to look at Home Rule as within the region of practical politics.

BISHOP WALSH AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

On last Sunday His Lordship the Bishop, accomparied by Rev. Father Walsh, paid a visit to St. Mary's church, Hill street, of which Rev. Father Dunphy has pastoral charge, and preached a seron devotion to the Blessed Virgin. mon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The neat little edifice was thronged with a most devout congregation, all of whom listened attentively to His Lordship's discourse, which was delivered in that impressive and touching manner so charac teristic of all his discourses.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE EOSTON Advertiser is of the opinion that Aldrich and John Boyle O'Reilly are writing better poetry just now than either Tennyson or Lowell. The Boston Herald agrees with the Advertiser, and says that "Mr. O Reilly puts the reddest of red blood into his work." We might add that in Canada the poems of that gentleman are highly appreciated and take rank with the very best in our language.

THE publisher in London of Rev. Dr. Dawson's work on Pius IX, writes, under the date of April 29, "The Month" (for May) is to hand this morning, and in a very carefully written and able article, after having made mention of a score or two of more or less fluent penmen who have written his Biography or history, "Dr. Dawson's is the best historical Biography of Pius IX. in our language. With the exception of Adolphus Trollops's life, a shallow and unjust book, there is no other work of the smallest literary value on the subject."

THE MONTREAL Herald of the 12th, THE MONTREAL Herald of the 12th, discussing Sir Henry Tyler's recent speech at the half-yearly meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders, says: "His remarks are in a hopeful strain, as they usually are. Like Mark Tapley, Sir Henry can be jolly in the most adverse circumstance; so that hopefulnees in his case does not necessarily mean railway prosperity. Still, the Grand Trunk's businees is not only large, but increasing. The Grand Trunk has always had an enormous traffic. The trouble has not been with the traffic, but with an imbecile management that has wasted the princely revenues that the

WM. O'BBIEN IN MONTREAL.

Correspondence Detroit Free Press. Montreal, May 15.-Mr. Wm. O'Brien had the quietest time here yesterday that he has had since he crossed the border and entered the Dominion. Prominent public men of different nationalities called upon him during the afternoon at his hotel, but ne felt so ratigued that he relieved himself from all further public notice by locking himself in his room and attending to the dispatches from his friends in Toronto, which were many and frequent. He wrote a couple of long letters for his newspaper, United Ireland, describing his tour so far, drawing a pen picture of the sights and scenes both of this city and Quebec and praising the warmth and hospitality of the people, which, he says, has atonished him more than anything else. A touching scene was witnessed on the Montreal, the boat by which Mr. O'Brien traveled from Quebec. It was noticed that a low-sized man sat opposite the Irish sgitator and never look his eyes off him. Then he began fumbling in his pockets and acting strangely. This cr. cited the suspicions of the party, who watched the stranger closely, and were even going so far as to auggest that he be affair. In the first place the man was deaf and in the second place he put his hand in his trousers pocket and put it into the hand of the editor of United Ireland. Altough his destination was Trace Rivers he insisted on travelling the whole way to Montreal. He got Mr. O'Brien sutograph and wrote out in largeletters: "God save to admine a the second place he put his hand wrote out in largeletters: "God save trans." ence Detroit Free Pres

and wrote out in large letters: "God save Ireland." Mr. O'Brien went to high mass at St. Patrick's Church to day in company with D. Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society, and J. B. Lane and H. J. Cloran, officers of the local league. There was an immense congregation, and he felt he was surrounded by crowds, who fairly took his breath away in their efforts to embrace him as well as to shake hands with him. Then he took a drive, lunched with Mr. Barry, and in the afternoon attended a National League meeting in St. Patrick's Hall, which was crowded by an audience which cheered the Irish agita-tor and the evicted tenant, Mr. Kilbride, when they entered.

when they entered.

when they entered. H. J. Cloran, President, in a brief speech introduced Mr. O'Brien, who, he said, "struck terror into the hearts of Ire-land's enemies." Mr. O'Brien, on rising to speak, was received with tremendous enthusiaem. "We have," said he, "carried public opinion with us so far. We have convinced every fair man that Landowne is lairer under an eccenation of the most public opinion with a so has has haven convinced every fair man that Lansdowne is lying under an accusation of the most fearful gravity, cruelty and inhumanity that imperatively demands an answer. Otherwise, Lansdowne is not fit to be ruler of a free people. Let him answer us now (applause) and not stab us in the back when we return to Ireland. If he relies for his defense on appeals to sectarian animosity of the Orangemen, he can scarcely escape, or hope to escape, the censure and condemnation of every man in Canada who values free speech and detest rowdyism and intolerance. (Loud applause). I abould be sorry to anticipate what is going to happen in the Province of Ontarlo. "The London Times is trying to stir up



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

HOLY MISSIONARY-A GREAT PRELATE -THE FOUNDER OF A SOCIETY WHOSE LABOURS HAVE RENDERED IT FAM-

> OUS. Mr. J. Moran, of Ammendale, Md., in the

Mr. J. Moran, of Ammendale, Md., in the Catholic Mirror. It has been said that nothing is more edifying and instructive than the lives of truly great and good men—those whose works entitle them to the reverence and gratitude of mankind. It is of one such that I propose to speak, whose noble life was dedicated to the service of humanity, and whose labors produced results the most bene ficent and far-reaching. Charles Joseph Eugene De Mazenod— for such is the name of him whose life and works shall form the subject of these remarks—was born at Aix, in Provence,

and works shall form the subject of these remarks—was born at Aix, in Provence, August 1, 1782. It is not the intention to enter upon the details of his life nor to recount at length the deeds which won for him enduring fame, since to do so would require volumes and ability of the highest order. The sole aim of the writer is to draw attention to A CHABACTER OF IMPOSING GREATNESS,

whose grand traits, however feebly out-lined, cannot fail to elicit admiration, if they do not inspire feelings of religious awe and veneration.

Inted, cannot tail to elicit admiration, if they do not inspire feelings of religious awe and veneration. Eugene De Mazenod was descended for the prominent part some of its mem-bers had taken in the affairs of the nation, and not less so for the virtues which adorned their lives. From an early age he menifested the qualities and virtues which gave promise of the greatness be afterwards attained. In his youth, says his biographer, he had a grave and noble bearing stamped upon him which forcibly atruck beholders. He was tall beyond his years, and a chaste beauty, which dis-tinguished him through after life, was marked upon his features. He was also remarkable for his tender charity; and many beautiful instances of how he exer-cised this virtue might be cited did space permit. Thus gifted, the work of his education was easily accomplished under Christian teaching, and the influence of divine grace, which was abundantly be-stowed upon him. Like Aloysius Gonzaga, of sainted memory, the youthful De Mazenod moved in high circles of society to which his rank entitled him. Like Aloysius, too, he was not dezzled by courtly splendor or charmed by its allurements. Smitten with divine love, his chaste soul could not be won from the object of its affection by the smiles of great ones or the blandish-ments of friends. HE WAS INSPIRED BY A HIGHER AND NOBLER AMENTION

Holy See sgainst his unwarranted aggres-sion — young De Mazenod was schooled in sacred learning and the virtues befitting a great and noble mind. Between the Abbe Emery and his pupil there ever ex-isted a holy intimacy and tender friend-ship which lasted until the death of the former.

former. Trained under such a master, the splen-did gifts of De Mazenod were fully devel-oped and brought to their highest per fection, so that, on his ordination to the priesthood, he was prepared to enter presented, he was prepared usefulness in whatever direction he might choose to em-ploy his talents. Possessed of an impos-ing presence, highly refined manners, great fluency and lucidity of speech, besides deep and extensive acquirements, what more natural than that he should look forward to a brilliant career in the look forward to a brilliant career in the midst of the cultivated and influential. Such a mission, however attractive and promicing in results, he did not seek; it was not his choice, and to his eternal glory bait said. His great heart beat in sympathy with those who were despised and neglected—the poor of Christ, whose condition he found to be most deplorable. to EVANGELIZE THE POOR WAS THE MISSION to which he felt that divine Providence had called him; and he adopted for his device

called min; and he acopted for mis device these expressive words: "Evangelizare pauperbus misit me Deus-God hath sent me to evangelize the poor." Never did an apostle select more beautiful words, and never did one more beautiful words, and never did one more folly realize the grandeur of their mean-ing or more zealously and lovingly de-vote himself to the labors which they wote himself to the labors which they imposed. From the very beginning his efforts were crowned with the greatest efforts were crowned with the greatest success; everywhere his labors produced the happiest results. Multitudes of the most abandoned sinners flocked to hear him, and were won back to God by the fervor of his preaching. He seemed to be invested with the power of imparting to his words a divine unction which penetrated all hearts; for they never failed to move sinners to repentance and inspire the just with holier emo-tions. He did not seek popular applause or to elicit praise from the learned. Souls were dearer to him than fame and applause, yethe acquired both, for everywhere he was acknowledged to be a great preacher in the highest and be a great preacher in the highest and best sense of the term : Finding the scope of his labors con-stantly enlarging, and the demands up-on his zeal increasing

unwise and the protects of friendly. On the 16th of February, 1826, the Con-On the 16th of February, 1826, the Congregation of Cardinals, presided over by Cardinal Pecca, unaulmosily approved the rules submitted by Father De Mazenod for the government of his new community, and petitioned the Holy Father to give his The government of mis new constitutions of the government of mis new constitutions of the solution of the following day, 17th of cal form. On the following day, 17th of February, 1826, the Holy Father, Leo XII., confirmed the decision of the Congregation of Cardinals, and gave his solemn approbation to the institute, to the rules and constitutions of the "Oblates of Mary Immaculate." Contrary to the usual custom, this name was given by the Inspired, and in testimony, as he said, of forever connected with belief that it was inspired, and in testimony, as he said, of forever connected with belief in the Immaculate Conception long before it was defined to be a dogma of faith. Father De Mazenod and his followers, with the benediction of Othrist's Vicar upon

Father De Mazenoa and his followers, with the benediction of Ohrist's Vicar upon them, resolved to push their missionary enterprises wherever a field opened for their zeal. Hearing of their extraordinary success, BISHOPS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PETI-

BISHOPS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PETI-TIONED FOR THEIR SERVICES both as missionaries and teachers in dio-cessn seminaries and schools of learning, to which appeals Father De Mazenod generously responded, giving preference to the places where the wants were great-est and most likely not to be supplied by others. Soon his sons were scattered over the earth, everywhere doing glorious work for their divine Master. Whole tribes of North American Indians were brought under the influence of the Gospel, which they carried to places so remote as to be considered inaccessible. Whether amidst the ice bound coasts of Labrador, the barren wastes and snow clad regions the barren wastes and snow clad regions of the far North, or beneath the scorching of the far North, or beneath the scorching suns of Africa, or in the crowded cities and haunts of vice, they were found labor-ing with the same holy ardor and untring energy—ever engaged in the great work of saving souls and elevating the down-trodden, all inspired by the genius of him who directed and governed their move-ments. ments.

The ancient See of St. Lazarus-that of Marseilles-baving become vacant, FATHER DE MAZENOD WAS RAISED TO THE

FATHER DE MAZENOD WAS RAISED TO THE EPISCOFAL DIGSITY. Reluctantly did he accept the honor; but in dutiful obedience bowed to the will of the Pontiff who wisifed to recognize his great merit. Besides, a man of his exper-ience and attainments was needed to administer the affairs of the important Diocese of Marseilles. Bishop De Mazenod, however, retained the direction of his beloved Oblates, for whom, as he remarked, he had the tenderness of a mother for her children. bildren. Under his wise rule every religious in

Under his wise rule every religious in-terest flurished and grew apace, as if directed by a master mind. Nothing escaped his vigilance; no want remained unsupplied. The splendil temples and charitable institutions that rose up, as if by magic, under his management, beepoke his wise forethought and fatherly solici-tude for the wants of his people, and pro-claimed his praise more eloquently than words.

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to have his society raised to the dignity of a duly constituted body in the Church, was to encounter obstacles, and from unex-pected sources. He experienced much opposition—even strong and earnest pro-tests were entered sgainst the granting of his petition from influential quarters. BUT GOD'S BLESSING WAS UPON THE work, and it was destined to succeed. He in-spired His Vicar to look favorably upon the project despite the coursel of the unwise and the protests of the un-friendly. On the 16th of February, 1826, the Con-greention of Cardinale, presided over by to his beloved disciples to encourage them in their work. With his own hands he consecrated five of his followers as bishops, and several others rose to even higher dignity. Truly might he say: "Bebold what a family God has given me." WHAT MAN OF OUR DAY, IT HAS BEEN ASKED,

At length, worn out by incessant labors, THE GREAT MAN SAW HIS END APPROACH-ING, and prepared to meet it with calmness and resignation. He had passed the allot-ted period of human extistence, and upon his venerable head rested the merits of long years of toil. He was soon to receive his reward exceedingly great—the crown of justice which a just Judge had in store for him. There is a beauty and a majsety that surround the death of holy souls which it were wain to endeavor to describe. The virtnes which gave charm and beauty to thein lives are then revealed to us more strikingly. The virtnes which marked the life of the holy De Mazenod shone forth with resplendent beauty in the supreme and solemn hours which closed his earthly pilgrimage. The manner in which he re-ceived his Lord and Master for the last time brought tears to the eyes of those who beheld it. When asked by one of his beloved Oblates by what virtue he wished them to be distinguished, he answered: "Charity charity charity." from which beloved Oblates by what virtue he wished them to be distinguished, he answered: "Charity, charity, charity," from which may be seen the depth and tenderness of his love. Truly could he say with the Apostle of the Gentiles: "I desire to be ditactived and to be with Christ." Such was the end of this great servant of God, who, consumed with the ardor of divine charity, breathed forth his soul on May 21, 1861-Mary's own sweet month and while repeating her holy name—in the 79th year of his age. Whether viewed as a missionary, as a prelate, or as the founder of an order,

Whether viewed as a missionary, as a prelate, or as the founder of an order, HIS CARER WAS ONE OF MARKED SUCCESS, fully entiting him to be called great. As a missionary he deserves to rank with the holiest, as a prelate with the greatest, and as the foun ler of an order with the moat illustrious. What more can be said save that his name and his fame are indisso-lubly united to that of the Immaculate Mother of God. This secures to him cer-tain immortality : for a fame less than this would not be commensurate with the heroic virtues and grand achievements of his saintly life.

Since the death of this holy man HIS FOLLOWERS HAVE IN NO WAY RELAXED

charitable institutions that rose up, as if by magic, under his management, beepoke his wise forethought and fatherly solid-tude for the wants of his people, and pro-claimed his praise more eloquently than words. The time having arrived, in the judg ment of Christ's Vicar, to decide a question of paramount importance to the entire Christian world, the prelates of the Uhurch were summoned to Rome, there to meet in council assembled. was established for the United States and a novitiste-house opened at Tewkesbury, Mass., for the training of subjects accord-ing to the spirit and rule of the saintly Father Mazenod. Many young men of promise have already enrolled themselves under the standard of Mary Immaculate. The United States having been solemnly placed under her protection by the bishops thereof in council assembled, her name should be loved and her influence spread throughout their length. May it to the safely predicted that here, as else-where, the sons of De Mazenod will suc-ceed in planting, permanently, the glori-ous standard of the Queen of Heaven, and resping the same grand results, thus rereaping the same grand results, thus re-alizing the prayer of their holy founder-the erangelization of the poor of Christ and the extension of His empire over

ated the princely revenues that the road has drawn from the commerce of Canada. Any signs of returning sense on the part of the management will be welcomed by Canadiana," The Herald's hope will be very generally re echoed through out the Dominion. We all feel that way.

FROM ten to twelve thousand people we are told, assembled in Toronto on Saturday last to protest against the appearance of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., in that city. The speakers were the Bishop of Algoms, the Bishop of Toronto, and Rev. Meesrs. Potts, Milligan and Dumoulin. Mr. Clarke, M. P. P., the irrepressible School Inspector Hughes, and Prof. G. Smith also addressed the inflammable multitude. The speeches of the right rev. and rev. gentlemen will, in the minds of the majority of people, serve to bring discredit on the cloth. That of Canon Dumoulin was very wild and coarse, and it would be well were his friends to advise his abstalning from such performances again. Mr. O'Brien's style of speaking would be a good model for all and sundry who unburthened them. selves on the Queen's Park on Saturday. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the speakers were the same persons who were so dangerously sfilicted with Papaphobia during the elections of December last.

A GOOD CHOICE.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Thomas Hewitt has consented to allow himself to be placed in nomination to fill the vacancy caused in No. 3 ward by the himself to be placed in No. 3 ward by the resignation of Mr. Stringer. Mr. Hewitt for some years held the position of water commissioner, and judging by the business capacity, prudence, and skill displayed in that post, no better man, we claim, could be chosen to take part in the management of civic affairs. We would like to see more men of Mr. Hewitt's stamp filling alder-manic positions. Were this the case we would be awed the unseemly conduct and manic positions. Were this the case we would be saved the unseemly conduct and wanton extravagance so often noticeable, we regret to say, in men on whom the cit-iseas unwisely confer the title "alder-man." We hope Mr. Hewitt's majority 'will be a large one.

and also with a full and firm trust i the justice of our cause and the provid-ence of Him who watches over the poor ence of Him who watches over the poor and lowly, whose struggle we are fighting. And when our tour is over, I feel that you will send Lord Lansdowne home (applause) with the stamp and brand of Canadian reprobation on his brow." (Loud and prolonged applause.) The Ma O'Brian was driven to the

(c) and reprobation on his brow." (Loud and prolonged applause.) Then Mr. O'Brien was driven to the rooms of the Young Irishmen's Literary Association, where a reception was held and where he made snother speech, as did also tenant Kilbride. The speeches were followed by another round of hand shaking and the party then drove to Brother Arnold's, the Superior of St. Ann's Christian Brother's schools, on Ottawa street. Here refreahments were served and another informal recoption took place. Brother Arnold was for thirty years a dtizen of Toronto and told the editor of Unside Ireland how difficult it was in former days for Catholics to walk the streets in that city without being insulted. "These days are ell gone now," Brother Arnold said. The party adjourned to a large school room where, as Mr. O'Brien en-tered, the band played "God Save Ireland" and "O'Donnell Aboo." Mr. O'Brien during the course of his speech said: "When England was banishing Irish-men, she said they were gone with a ven-geance, but the brutal expression has come back upon them with a vengeance (ap-plause), and now, although our race is scattered, it is almost omnipotent, and to day Oharles Stewart Parnell is not alome ruler of Ireland but ruler of the British Empire as well." (Loud applause.) D. Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society; H. J. Cloran, and J. B. Lane accompanied Messrs, O'Brien and ;Kil-bride, and as they entered and emerged

accompanied Messus. O'Brien and Kil-bride, and as they entered and emerged from each place immense crowds cheered and surged around the carriages and even followed them several blocks.

and surged around the earriages and even followed them several blocks. The next visit, the most interesting of the day, was to Point St. Charles, where a big stone stands within an inclosure with the following inscription : "To preserve from desceration the re-mains of 6 000 emigrants who died of ship faver, 1847 8. They were all Iria." As O'Brien saw it he took of his hat revenently and lifting his eyes to Heaven, exclaimed: "May the Lord have mercy on them." Turning to the reporters, he sadd: "Great God, six thousand Irish lives sacti-ficed to the greed of Irish landlordism. Wouldn't the same fate befall Leadowne's tenants, only for the National League and the organization of the Irish people".

HE WAS INSPIRED BY & HIGHER AND NOBLER AMBITION

The was instructed at a normal and Notice AMBITION than the attainment of mere earthly fame —that of offering his life as a sacrifice to God and his neighbor. Nor could he be deterred from his high purpose by being reminded that he was the last male repre-sentative of the elder branch of his illus-trious family, but nobly answered that the name could not become extinct in a more glorious and honorable way than by ending in the person of a priest. The perpetuity of an earthly name was to him of little consequence, since he resolved to abandon the world's riches, honors and pleasures in the hope of meriting, by a life of self-imposed labor and mortifica-tion, the more enduring recompense which God awards to such herois conduct. The world and its votaries do not understand

God awards to such heroic conduct. The world and its votaries do not understand such lofty disinterestedness; for they take into account only this present life, its advantages and its methods of erjoyment. They can form no adequate conception of those pure and elevated pleasures that spring from the knowledge of having made sacrifice for God and one's fellow-men since they never merited to suring made sacrifice for God and one's fellow-men, since they never merited to enjoy them. True, the world worships its own imagined heroes and speaks of their ex-ploits with unstituted praise, but has none to bestow upon those who have the courage to rise above its false maxims and set aside its imparient distance and set aside its imperious dictates. Having made known his determination

to j in the ecclesiastical state, and obtained the approval of a wise and holy lirector YOUNG DE MAZENOD ENTERED THE SEMIN-

ARY OF ST. SULPICE, IN PARIS,

ARY OF ST. SULPIOE, IN PARIS, the abode of sencity and the home of learning wheren so many have been trained to walk in the ways of holiness and fitted to advance the honor and glory of God. His previous habits of plety and regularity enabled him to make rapid progress in the knowledge and accom-pliahments suitable for the sacredotal life to which he aspired. Under the enlightened rule of the famous Abbe Emery, the fear-less champlen of justice and truth—whose voice silenced the great Napoleon in formulating and defending the rights of the

HE PERCEIVED THE NECESSITY OF CALLING TO HIS AID OTHERS who wished to share his labors. He sought such as were imbued with his own exalted

such as were imbued with his own exalted motives and sentiments, avowing that he desired for his associates only those who were willing to walk in the footateps of the Apostles—men of heroic souls. For-tunately, he found no difficulty in drawing around him many holy and learned men, who at once caught his impulse and became fired with his zeal. It is a dis-tinguibhing trait of great men—that they became fired with his zeal. It is a dis-tinguishing trait of great mem-that they are able to mould others according to their own heart. De Mazenod was thus gifted to an extraordinary degree, for his disci-ples became living images or reproductions of himself.

of himself. The fame of De Mszenod and his followers soon spread far and wide. The countiess souls rescued by them from sin and degradation, and restored to the peaceful ways of virtue and industry, pointed to the divine character of their mission and proved the merit of their work work. BUT ONE THING MORE WAS NEEDED

to complete their organization and give stability to their efforts—the approval of the Vicar of Christ. When De Mszmod began his work he never thought that it began his work he never thought that he would assume such proportions or be attended by such results. In his humility it never suggested itself to his mind that he would become the founder of a new providence of he would become the founder of a new society. But under the guidence of divine Providence events had so shaped themselves as to point unmistakably in that direction. Urged by his followers to seek the sanction of the Holy See, he at last consented to visit Rome, whither his fame as a great missionary and servant of God had preceded him. LEO. XIII. RECEIVED HIM WITH MARKED KINDNESS;

LEO. XIII. RECEIVED HIM WITH MARKED KINDNESS; praised him for the works he had accom-plished; expressed himself favorably dis-posei toward his project, and, in recogni-tion of his merit and distinguished services, cffared to raise him to the dignity of Cardinal. But the humble missionary sought not such honors and so modestly declined. "God willed," says his eloquent eulogist, "to bestow upon him not the purple of terrestrial dignity, but the robe of sternal glory." Like all great works undertaken for God, the project of Father De Mazence

in council assembled. THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE IMMACULATE

CONCEPTION was to be passed upon. All Christendom, with exceptions here and there, believed in Mary's Immaculate Conception. Still an authoritative declaration on the subject an authoritative declaration on the subject was deemed advisable It need hardly be said that the great De Mazenod became a conspicuous figure in that remarkable assemblage of prelates. He shone as a brilliant star in a firmament of glory. All eyes were directed towards the great Oblate of Mary Immaculate, who, for more than a quarter of a century, had borne that glorious title and labored with a mighty energy to make it known and loved. His heart swelled with holy joy and his intellectual face was radiant with a smile that reflected the interior light which illumined his mind.

HE WAS ABOUT TO REALIZE HIS LONG CHER

which illumined his mind. HE WAS ABOUT TO REALIZE HIS LONG CHER-IBHED WISH of beholding his beloved Queen and Mother crowned with the most brilliant gem in her diadem of glory—that of her Immaculate Conception. Without this title Mary would be deprived of her highest glory, her richest adornment, her prondest prerogative, her hollest magnifi-cence. Yet some there were who thought it inopportune to confer upon her this glorious title; but all times and all seasons are opportune for the accomplishment of God's holy decrees. Rome, however, does not discountenance, but courts discussion, which does not weaken a good cause, but serves to bring out in more striking contrast its merits. Truth, after discussion, may be likened to the rainbow after a storm, reflecting its variegated beauty in peecoful shadows over the earth. So it was in regard to the discussion of the Immaculate Con-ception. After due deliberation alded by divine inspiration, the Fathers of the Council decided that Mary was conceived without sin by a singular privilege con-ferred upon her by God. The Venerable Council decided that Mary was conceived without sin by a singular privilege con-ferred upon her by God. The Venerable Pontiff, Pius IX. of glorious memory, proclaimed to the world, on the 8.h of December, 1854, that henceforth belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God was a dogma of Catholic faith. That was

Amendale, Md.

A GENEROUS PROPOSITION.

SEE REVIEW ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE. Toronto, April 30th, 1887.

To the Lady Superior of the Bouse of Provid. ence, Toronto, Ont.

To the Lady Superior of the House of Provid-ence, Toronto, Ont. MADAM — We, the publishers of the "Canadian Edition of the Life and Poems of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.," beg to inform you we intend devoting ten per cent. of the total proceeds received by us derived from the sale of this valuable work to the House of Providence, bellev-ing it to be one of the most praiseworthy charitable institutions in the Dominion. We hope our kind intention will meet with your sanction and approval, and remain, dear Madam, PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO., CRENTS,—

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO.,-GENTS. In reply to your communication I beg to state that your kind offer to devote ten per cent, of the proceeds derived from the sale of the Poems of Leo XIII., to our institution, not only meets with our sanction and approval, but with our most grateful thanks.

grateful thanks. Wishing your new undertaking every possible success, I remain, dear Sir, Very respectfully yours, Starge M. LOUISE, Superior House of Providence. Toronte May 5th, 1857.

Toronto, May 5th, 1887:

Corsider as lost the day you have suf-fered nothing for Our Lord.-Von. Mother Barat.