FOR THE POST. EVICTED.

pown by the bil'side the humble thatched dwelling,
Nestled in prace, the a lone barren spot,
Twa: the kome of the peasant that memory

Hunger and work, work and hunger,
What can supply an unjust demand?
What can supply and unjust demand?
Better the hillside, 'neath God's blue temple,
Than spirit should waver—fly rom the land; What the the firs on the hearthstone were

sacre!.
And kingred or parent with heary head, And Ringled of partons with nonly need, Twined like the my, by heart springs nour

Around each scene of the old homestead. Over the meadows strange forms are moving, Ah now, they are crowding the sha iy green

and the swagger and shout of the dreaded The tenent can know with a pang of pun-Perish the law that calls crime a duty,
That Free ion's birthright thus enthralls,
Such deeds of shame for aye be written
On Dublia Castle's tottering walls.

Out on the roadside, homeless, not friendless, For soothing words had forbearance made,
To baffle the scheme of dark coercion,
The hate of the whole crowb ir brigade; The hate of the whole crown of the Courage to-day for a flock unsheltered,
The faithful paster would fain obtain,
Help from his sheep beyond the waters,
One fold unlinked by land or main.

Welcome, O'B:ien, across the ocean, Brave champion of a worthy cause, Common to every creed and nation, Common to every creed and nation, Humanity's ever sacr-d laws; Peaceful to justice is thy mission, The true and fearless reach a hand, To greet the patriot, hail his coming, Here in Freedom's honored land.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Otlawa.

PROTESTANT EVIDENCE OF CATHO-LICITY. There are among Protestants two clauses of writers, who differ vastly in their views and natements respecting the claims of the Catholic Church, and it is quite sufficient to point out their distinguishing characteristics show on which side the spirit of truth prerails. One of the classes to which we refer is composed of men whose vision extends no orther than the sectional sphere in which they move, whose knowledge is bounded by the prejudices which they imbibed in their lnfancy, and the one-sided study which they have made of theology and ecclesiastical history. These superficial writers present nothing original; they accept every thing at second hand; they never dream of analyzing their religious opinions or ascertaining those undamental principles which form the basis of certitude on which Christian faith must

necessarily rest, in order to afford security in regard to the conditions of salvation. With such writers every calumny against the Catholic Church is accepted without examination. The historians who have recorded past events in a spirit of partizinship are considered unquestionable authorities. The Bible is looked upon as an armory erected for the special purpose of sup-plying weapons for her destruction. Her doctrines, her practices, her institutions, are all projudged, and if discussion arises on any of these points, the aim of these men is not to institute a calm and argumentative inquiry on the subject, with a view of eliciting the truth, but to adopt the most effectual method of achieving an apparent triumph over their adversaries. To this spirit may be traced the bitterness with which they assail Catholicity in the pulpit and with the pso, the gross misrepresentations of her dog-ms and discipline and the and discipline, and the aston-blindness which, apart from the causes which we have mentioned, would be inexplicable in men of liberal education, and which

resent vitality. There is another class of Protestants, however, whose candor and learning form an honorable and pleasing contrast with the e whom we have just described. If they admit the principal of private judgment, they have at east the consistency rot to receive as infallible decisions the declarations or 'eachings of any one man cr sect of men whose claims to anthority or orthodoxy are no better founded than their own; nultius addicti jurare in rerba magistri. They scout the idea that Luther, Calvin, or any of the so-called reformers, who at the commencement of their career stood, each one, "solitary and alone" in his protest against the Church of fifteen centuries, could have a right to remodel or overturn what had been settled by Christ and His apostles, or to impose his dicta upon the world as the law and the testimony. These writers judge for themselves, and having removed the film of prejudice from their eyes, they look into the history of the Christian Church, not through the distorted and second-hand channels of a Mosheim, or the Centuristors, or a Palmer, but with the aid of these luminous sources of information, the writings of the fathers and others who have left us a record of the constitution, doctrines and observances of the Church in the earlier times. They recognize, and with commendable frankness they acknowledge, the striking resemblance, or rather identity, between the Catholicity of the present day and the Christianity of the primitive ages. They see with admiration how the Church, by her supernatural character, has withstood the shock of time, overcoming all the persecution of tyrants and assults of error, the number of her children increasing in defiance of the one, and the sacred deposit of faith preserved in its original purity, notwithstanding the other. The Gospel is preached, the written word of God is transmitted, ration after action is brought into the Christian fold; tarbirous tribes are civilized; slavery is gradually hanished or its evils mitigated; the cause of human liberty is promoted : education diffuses its blessings on every side; the wants of man are provided for; his

tion of the world. It is difficult to conceive how men. who take this view of the subject, can remain long in the bosom of Protestantism, when they look for it in vain among the evidences of primitive Christianity or among those glorious works which it was the manifest destiny of the Church to accomplish. Hence we have teen the De Hailers, the Schlegels, the Hurters, the Newmans, the Mannings, the Brownsons, the Ives, the Marshalls, and a host of others, who were more solicitous for the peace of their souls and their eternal salvation than

miseries are relieved. Such is the gigantic and wonderful spectacle which the Church ex-

hibits in every age, in the performance of her

hely and sublime office; such is the majesty,

authority and power which she still presents

to the contemplative eye, verifying the de-claration of her Divine Founder, who prom-

ised to be with her all days to the consumms-

we are to be likened unto the heathen and the publican. Many more will follow as have followed their sxample, and when we can read in days gone by in the Mercerburg Review such sertiments as the following from Professor Schaff, a man who for learning and made fertile,
made fertile,
When thronged with the past of a sorrowful the thought that he one day will be added to The field by the roadside, scant harvest had yielded,
Its produce but increased the glittering lore,
Its produce but increased the landlord that of the hirelings that builted, the landlord that squandered
The labor of Ireland's rack-reated shore.

The field by the roadside, scant harvest had a sincerity in his remarks, which in our opinion augurammen more favorably for this result, than the eminent talents and extensive erudition for which he is distinguished: for faith is a gift of God. and its accomision. is a gift of God, and its acquisition is much more the effect of earnest and persevering prayer than of intellectual effort or profound investigation. Whatever may be the future in store for him, we shall quote from him at length in our next letter, and we cannot now refrain from saying, cum talis sis, utinam noster esses!

(To be continued.)

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Where Were the Members ?-Lord Lansdowne Comes Out Second Rest-The Unjust Landlord-" Pay Up or Get Out"~ A Beggarly Parade of Flunkeys Premised to Oitawa.

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, May 23.—The only member of the ominion Parliament who was on the platform at Mr. O'Brien's meeting here last week was Senator O'Donohue, whose forcible speech made a deep unpression on the audience. The reason why Senator O'Donohue played a lone hand on the occasion seems to be that the local committee did not take sufficient pains to secure the attendance of the patriotic Irishmen in Parliament. Mr. Flynn, M.P., who defeated Henry Paint, the bald-head par excellence of the last Parliament, in Richmond, N.S., told me to-day that he would have been only too happy to have been present on the platform at the meeting had he received a direct invita-tion. As it was, he said, he did not even know tion. As it was, he said, he did not even know where the place of meeting was. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the object of Mr. O'Brien's visit, and strongly condemns the violence of the bigots of Toronto and Kingston. Mr. Hale, M.P., of Carleton, N.B., would also have been present had he been invited. Other members, too, were present at the meeting in spirit though absent in the flesh, and they are to-day full of admiration for the indentiable place and magnificent patriotism domitable pluck and magnificent patriotism displayed by Mr. O'Brien since his arrival in Canada. The fact is that all men of spirit admire O'Brien's stand and recognize his courage and honesty of purpose, which have struck ter ror into the hearts of the miserable crew who are content to kneel at the foot of a fictitious throne and pray for vice-regal favors. The absolute fearle-sness of Mr. O'Brien's crusade, as it has been well termed, has made him friendamong lovers of liberty and whole quarries of cobblestones will never be able to disprove the weighty charges he has brought against the man whom toadies delight to honor. Lord Lansdowne has undoutedly lost caste, not in this lost of the land. The with the Canawith his kidglove "friends," but with the Cana-cian people at large, who have not objected to supporting harmless momentities at the rate of \$50,000 a year, but will object to paying that sum annually into the purse of a man who realizes the scriptural figure of the unjust land-

To-night the sound of the hammer rever berates through Ott wa's streets. It is the hammer of the "snoozer" who professes patriot i m b cause he makes hundreds of dollars out of

Rideau Hall yearly.

The demonstration in welcome of Lord Lansdowne on Thursday night will be a beggarly parade of flunkeyism. There is absolutely no enthusiasm in the city in regard to it. In fact enthusiasm in the city in regard to it. In last citizens of all sorts and conditions are sick of the whole wair. Lansdowne returns to Ottawn after an expended absence with vastly diminished popularity and with the contempt of a large proportion of the people of the city. The author of "Ten Thousand a Year" has shown how what word or harm a man may do with how much good or harm a man may do with that income, and Lord Lansdowne stands convicted to-day before the people of Canada of attempting to do as much harm as he could to a strugg in z people with the "t-n thousand a strugg hald him but the mondo of Canada. He year" paid him by the people of Canada. He has been been branded and had no arm to raise against the branding iron. He is silent and draws a veil over the past glories of the

Church and the undiminished vigor of her convicted. Everybody here who can get out of town tomorrow will do so. The temperature to-day was simply cruel—90° in the shade most of the time. Some rain is promised for to-morrow, but if it don't come there will be no end of cases of sunstroke, or some other stroke, around this town.

A LETTER FROM A PROTESTANT. Here is an encouraging letter received by Mr. Wm. O'Brien :-

FENELON FALL, Ont., May 13, 1887. MR. WM O'BRIEN, Toronto:-

DEAR SIR,—As one Orangeman of good standing in Canada, I welcome you to our shores and wish you success in advecating the rights of poor, distressed, eviced t-nants in Ireland. I poor, distressed, eviced to hands in freund.
despise the man, high or low, who will uphold
Lansdowne in his cruel evicti ns. I am sorry
to see so little symbathy in Canada for your
cause. It is a good cause, and after you are
gone will have its effect. If Lansdowne is a good Governor-General that is no reason why the people should uphold him in his tyrannical eviction career. I have no doubt but what you say is right, as I happen to know Trench. Lansdowne's agent. Being a landlord's son, born and brought up in Ireland, I take a deep interest in Ireland's affairs and the progress of the home rule movement, which, I hope, will soon nome rule movement, which, I hope, will soon be triumphant. I think I may safely any that "Burke's English Peerage" gives my father, Henry Lucas, of older family than either Lord Lansdowne or Trench. Again wishing you and your cause success,

I am, yours fathfully, ACHESON Q. ST. GEORGE. IRISH AFFAIRS.

PARNELL AND HIS TENANT: Dunlin, May 27.—The Freeman's Journal denies that Mr. Parnell has been guilty of desies that Mr. Parnell has been guilty of cruelty to Kennady, one of the Irish leader's Avondale tenants, as charged yesterday by the Dublin Express. The Journal says that instead of being coerced to exchange his good farm for inferior land, Kennedy sought the exchange, desiring to occupy the less improved land during the grazing season. To accomplish the exchange Kennedy went to Mr. Parnell's agent and offered him half of the year's rens due on the farm, minus 25 per cent.; which he asked as a reduction. The agent offered to cancel Kennedy's agreement if he would pay the entire year's rent, minus 30 per cent., which he asked as a reduction. This Kennedy refused. tire year's rent, minus 30 per cent., which he offered as a reduction.

EVICTIONS RESISTED.

EVICTIONS RESISTED.

DUBLIN, May 27.—Evictions are now being carried on at Bodyke, and are attended by exciting scenes. To-day a fight occurred and the police charged the people with their batons. The sheriff, who was in command of the officers, was seized with epilepsy. A truce was had at once, and it was used by the people to strengthen their defences. The persons to be evicted are all barricaded in their homes and have plenty of friends to assist in resisting the police. It is believed severe fighting and even bloodshed is inevitable.

oloodshed is inevitable. PROCESSION DISPERSED. Dublin, May. 27.—A. procession of unemplyed of this gity carrying a black flag with skull and cross bones on it was dispersed.

EVICTION BUSTENDED. THUBLIN, May 27.-The Bodyke evictions have been suspended.

GLADSTONE AT HOME. for any change that might come over their earthly prospects, humbly petitioning to be dmitted into the "One fold of the one shep herd," into that Church which if we hear not she holidays.

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dian and Colonial Exhibition.

From the Beigian we were presented with a silver medal and diploma for our exhibit of Furniture, and a bronze medal and diploma for our exhibit of Tpholostery Goods. From the Indian and Colonial Exhibition we were presented with a beautiful illuminated diploma sand commemorative medal from the High Commissioners, and a still more valuable recognition of the merits of our exhibit from the Art Critics of the London Cabinel Mater, the most acknowledged authority on such matters in London. The Nov. number of 1886 also; contained a most flattering notice of our exhibit as being one of the finest and largest from our colony. The following extract is from the Gazette of Nov. 25th, 1886.—

"It is exceedingly rare to find English journals noticing the manufactures of Causda in any form and certainly unusual that a special pictoria. Illustration should be made and inserted in the reading columns of steel a paper as the Cabinet Maker and Art Furnither, of Canadian made furniture exhibited at the late Colindaries. When such a surprising step is taken it may be unquestionably assumed that the articles so treated possess merits far above the ordinary. From a copy of the journal mentioned we find that a portion of the exhibit of Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son. of this city, has been so favored—a drawing room chair and a courte table of which the above cut is a fac-simile, being selected for commendation and praise. The table is made of chony with sides of free ornamental scroll work carving, the legs similarly treated to which brass claws are attached, and the chair is of that kind known as wire-backed, upholstered very richly in crimson and gold, gold brocatelle. Both of the soartleits, as we have already stated, formed part of Messrs McGarvey's large exhibit, which, by the way, has received several other euloslums from both English and Canadian newapapers, and both were manufactured hero under the personal supervision of the firm. Two of such tables are now in their shownoms as well as specimens by such compinements bosts stance. Our numerius Diplomas, Medals, First and other Prizes from the different cominion Exhibitions are well known to the public, having received so many from aimost every Dominion Exhibition, during the past forty years, and as we now retire from Exhibition Contests, both Dominion and Foreign, we will in the failure.

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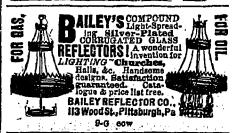
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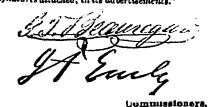
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32—L PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1220.
Dame Thurcile Guscon has instituted a demand for separation as to property against her husband, Alphonso Roccile, barber, of soontreal.
Montreal, 12in March, 1887.
OHAS. C. DELORIMIER,
41-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Carthagipian 4,500 A. Macnicol.
R. P. Moore.
R. Carruthers. S.berian 4,600 Norwegian 3,531 Hibernian3,440 John Brown. Austrian2,700 Nestorian2,700 John Bentley. John France Prussian. 3,000 Scandinavian 3,600 Janus Ambury John Park. Buenos Ayrean . . 3,800 James Scott, Corean 4,000 J. C. Menzies Grecian....3,600 Manitoban...3,150 C. E. LeGallai, W. Dalziel. | Shantooan | 3,150 | Canadian | 2,600 | Phonician | 2,800 | Waldengian | 2,000 | Lucerne | 2,200 | Newfoundland | 1,500 | Academ | 1,500 | John Kerr.
D. McKillop,
D. J. James
W. S. Main.
C. J. Mylins,
F. McGrath. Acadian 1,350

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Mon-trent Mail Service, satting from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THURS-DAYS, calling as Lough Foyle to receive on board and land hails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

FROM QUEREC: Parisian. Thursday, May 19

* armahan. Thursday, May 26

* Sardinian. Thursday, June 20

* Parisian. Thursday, June 20

* Sarmahan. Thursday, June 30

* Sardinian. Thursday, July 14

* Parisian. Thursday, July 14

* Parisian. Thursday, July 28 *These steamers carry neither cattle nor slicely. Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabir, \$60, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30 Steerage, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreat Extra Service, salling from Tiverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and vailing at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are 12 tended to be despatched FROM QUEBEC:

"Circassian Friday, May 13"

Circassian Friday, June 13"

Folynesian Friday, June 17

Circassian Friday, July 28

Polynesian Friday, July 28

Circassian Friday, Aug. 12

Circassian Friday, Aug. 12 *These steamers carry neither cattle nor sleep. Rates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin, \$50, \$60 and \$70 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Stoorage, \$20.

The Steamers of the Giangow, Quebac and Montreal Service are intended to sail from montreal for Glasgow, as follows:— Norwegian About May 8
Carthaghatan About May 15
Iliumos Ayrean About May 22
Siberian About May 29
Grecian About June 5

The Steamers of the Landon, Chebec and Montreal Line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for Landon, as follows: Nestorian. About May 12
Corean. About May 23
Canadian About June 9 The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Hallfax and Hallmore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

Bates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:-Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; htterage \$0.00.

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Roston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Roston for Glasgow direct: FROM BOSTON. Prussian......May 14
Austrian......May 22

The Steamers of the Clargew and Philadelphia Sorvice are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:

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May 3, 1887. YARD'S

rence Hall.



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