

BEN HUR; OR, THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH.

BOOK SIXTH.

CHAPTER III.

THE OLD HOME.

About the hour dinner, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

CHAPTER IV.

A TRIAL OF LOVE.

It was dark when, passing with the driver... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

He advanced stealthily with timid steps... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

she should, in company with her Prime Minister... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a... Ben-Hur, the keeper, made a...

Catholic Record.

Such, according to the Monitor of Rome, is the title of a very interesting article published by the Rassegna Nazionale of Florence, and which the former journal very gladly brings under its reader's notice, because its own views on this important subject very closely coincide with those of the Florentine periodical. La Monitor claims that it has never, since its foundation, ceased to insist upon the importance of services that Catholic missionaries might render to civilization and to governments. It is therefore with pleasure that it views the progress in the public mind of this fruitful idea, a progress to which the discussion of the subject by the Florentine paper bears very full testimony.

All governments, says this latter journal, even those that combat and persecute the Church, have ever recognized the importance of missions. More especially do they so today, when river and colonial policies and emigration drive so many people from Europe into other parts of the world. We all know how much France has done to extend the Catholic apostolate. It was in France, Lyons, that was founded the Society of the Propagation of the Faith, in imitation of the Propaganda at Rome. During the last few years this association collected about seven millions of francs of which four millions came from France alone. In 1884 there was founded another association for the diffusion of the French language in the colonies, and this society, comprising ten thousand members, with an annual revenue of eighty thousand francs, liberally subsidizes the missionaries. Portugal, from the view of extending its influence in Africa, has reformed the College of Missions, and a governmental decree grants that institution a large pecuniary subsidy. England and the other Protestant powers every year expend large sums to sustain evangelical associations and missions scattered throughout the Colonies. There is but one power, says the Rassegna Nazionale, which permits itself to be outdone in the generous emulation of Christian nations—that is Italy. The law of military service has in the measure exhausted the sources of apathy in Italy. A report, addressed in 1878 to King Humbert by Father Giovanni dei Conti, Procurator General of the Province of Palermo, declared that Italy's influence was daily diminishing in China, because of the lack of missionaries to fill the places of the sick and the dead. This missionary asked that there should be every year exempted at least twenty-five young men, who would devote themselves to the propagation of the gospel truth. This concession, small as it was, was permitted, and refused. France alone, says the Rassegna, has profited by Italian anti-social fanaticism to work with success the substitution of its influence for that of Italy's in these regions. And yet there are not wanting many minds in Italy, understand the social and political importance of these missions. The years ago M. Mancini proposed a mission to aid Italian missionaries explorers. But this measure has unfortunately remained a dead letter, bitter anti-clericalism that now prevails in official circles forbid the hope that it will be revived.

This attitude of the Italian government is all the more regrettable and comprehensible because public men of the smallest clerical sympathies recognize the political advantages that might derive from an efficacious propagation of its missionaries. In a conference held in 1883, at the Manzoni theatre, the Mancini measure, a liberal deputy M. Brunialti, made the following declaration: "I know that there is in Italy between church and state, an antagonism that seems insurmountable, but we carry this division when we would benefit both. Let us not abuse the Catholic missions. Everywhere Italy has asked a service from a missionary she has obtained it. Many missionaries have rendered us inestimable services." The report presented in 1884 to the Italian Parliament on Italian schools abroad, heaps eulogy upon eulogy on the schools of the missionaries, especially those of the Franciscans. "The Franciscans," says the report, "are the ancient missionaries and educators of the east, and are certainly those who do most from Italy. If our language has long been the most widely spoken in the Orient, it is largely due to the Franciscans." These words are the severest condemnation that could be formulated of the course pursued by the Italian Government. The persecutions and spoliation of the religious of the war upon church and convents revived with unaccustomed severity not only a crying injustice, but the anti-national and anti-patriotic attitude of the government could commit.

OTTAWA CLERGYMEN.

AN OMISSION SUPPLIED IN THE BIOGRAPHY OF REV. DR. DAWSON.

Among the list of Ottawa clergymen recently published by the Free Press the following should have been given: REV. ANAS M'DONNELL DAWSON, L. L. D., was born at Redhaven, Scotland, on the 30th July, 1810. He had an early education and studied the Latin classics at a school in his native place. He studied afterwards at Paris during the pontificate of Archbishop de Quelen, and was some time also at Douai in the Benedictine college directed by the learned Bishop Collier, and studied a few months at St. Mary's college, Hales, Aberdeen, under the direction of the late venerable and Rev. President Sharp. He was ordained priest on the 24th of April, 1835, and labored for nearly twenty years in the Catholic missions of Edinburgh. Before coming to Canada in the fall of 1854 he preached for some time, with great acceptance at St. George's cathedral, St. Mark, London. He was engaged in the mission of the diocese of Ottawa. Relieved from the more heavy labors of the ministry he now officiates at the chapel of Notre Dame congregation, Gloucester street, where a pretty numerous congregation assemble, particularly whilst parliament is in session. Dr. Dawson is well known at Ottawa as a preacher and lecturer on a variety of subjects. Mention may be seen of his numerous writings in prose and verse, in H. J. Morgan's Bibliotheca Canadensis. Larrea's Canadian literature, and the Honorable M. Chauveau's work on Education and Letters in Canada. He was appointed a Fellow of the Royal society of Canada at the time of its institution by the Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada, and honored with the degree of L. L. D., in consideration of his writings, by the Provincial and Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston.—Ottawa Free Press.

Seven Years Of suffering relieved in as many days. Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Patnam's Corn Extractor that makes it so successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Patnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Safe, safe, and painless.

Nasal Balm. Defiance ointment by Catarrh is quickly relieved by Nasal Balm. Headache caused by Catarrh is quickly cured by Nasal Balm.

Freeze His Feet. While out skating last winter, G. Varcoe, of Brandon, Man., got his feet badly frozen. He rubbed them with snow, and then applied Hagyard's Yellow Oint, which speedily cured them, and saved him from being a cripple.

THE HAZEL FLUENT, pale hollow cheeks and precursors of progeria indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

CANADA CONDEMNED COERCION.

The Legislature of Quebec was the first of our Parliamentary bodies now in session to adopt vigorous resolutions condemning the Salisbury scheme of coercion. The debate on the subject was one of the most brilliant that has ever taken place in a legislature provincial for its eloquence. We subjoin a rather imperfect summary supplied by telegraph.

Quebec, April 18th. The debate on the anti-coercion resolutions was commenced at 7.30 p.m., and lasted until midnight. The galleries were crowded and much enthusiasm manifested.

Mr. Owen Murphy moved the following resolutions—"That this House desires to express its opinion on the proposed resolution of the Salisbury scheme of coercion has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, a measure utterly at variance with the spirit of the age and entirely opposed to the rights and privileges of common humanity. This House desires to place on record its strenuous protest against the threatened encroachment on the liberty of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland and hopes that the arbitrary and unjust measure may be withdrawn. That it is the opinion of this House that it would be a gracious act on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in this year of the Queen's Jubilee, to grant a more liberal measure of self-government similar to that which obtains in all Her Majesty's self-governing possessions throughout the world, and it is earnestly prayed by this House that the principle of Home Rule may be conceded to Ireland at the present session of the Imperial Parliament."

Mr. Hall, in support of the resolutions, said that he was glad to see the House in support of his resolutions concerning the present condition and aspirations of his unfortunate country. But with such a cause and so sympathetic an audience he knew that he need attach but little importance to what words he should say. He was addressing the representatives of a people who had more than once manifested their sympathy with the Irish people. He pointed out that amongst the provisions of the Coercion Bill was one suspending together the provisions of the present law and substituting instead a trial before two stipendiary magistrates. The judiciary, he said of Ireland was well known to be opposed to all the sentiments and sympathies of her people. More than this, in certain cases offenders against the law were to be taken from their own country and people to be tried in England across the Channel. Mr. Murphy showed that not only had the Irish representatives themselves strenuously opposed the measure, but the greatest statesman of the age, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, had risen in his place to combat it, and had shown that there was more opinion in England, Wales, and Scotland to day than in Ireland. He denounced the bill as cruel and inhuman, and expressed his surprise that so humane a Government as that of Great Britain should have been so inhuman towards Ireland. He could only account for it on the ground that England did not know the people of Ireland sufficiently well. The bill had unfortunately regarded Ireland not as a sister, not as an equal, but as an inferior. Ireland had been persecuted for ages past, trial by jury and even the rights of habeas corpus had been suspended. The result had been a continued protest. The Irish people, he said, had not only protested, but had rebelled, and as long as there was a vestige of the Irish race left in any part of the British dominions, or under any flag that owed no allegiance to the Queen, so long would the protest continue to exist. Referring to the question of Home Rule, and to the claim that it is essentially a Catholic movement and calculated to promote Catholic ascendancy, he referred to the fact that most of the modern leaders of the Irish people, including Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Smith, O'Brien, F. J. Emmett, John Mitchel, Isaac Butt, were all Protestants, and Charles Stewart Parnell the last leader of the movement, and who was destined to lead the people of Ireland to ultimate success, is also a Protestant. He said it was frequently urged that Home Rule for Ireland meant separation from England, and that the disintegration of the Empire, but protested that such a sentiment found no place in the hearts of the great majority of the Irish people. He concluded by saying: "This is the Queen's Jubilee year. We marked the event at the sitting of this House on Friday last by voting a loyal and patriotic address to Her Majesty, and I had occasion from the place in which I now stand, only a week ago, in responding to the resolutions in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Parliament to refer to the event. In the reference I then made to Queen Victoria, as a ruler, a wife and a mother, I was happy to say that in all these particulars the Irish race was wide over attached no personal responsibility to the Queen for the injuries done their afflicted country, but were imbued with the kindest feelings towards Her Majesty—her's has been a long reign, her's has been a happy reign. Her relations with the state have never been strained, she has been a constitutional ruler, her domestic life has been the admiration of the world, and her court a model intellectually and morally,—all of which has had its beneficial effects on the general social tone of the British empire. There remains the opportunity for the Queen in her Jubilee year to give additional and unexampled assistance to her Crown and her reign. This she can do by imposing her personal influence, which is equal to the accomplishment of the work, and obtaining the passage of a measure in the Imperial Parliament granting Home Rule to Ireland. Her Majesty should be herself the bearer of the glad tidings. She should summon a royal squadron at Holyhead.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN NERVOUS EXHAUSTION. DR. GEO. McKNIGHT, Hamilton, N. Y., says: "I have used it in cases of nervous exhaustion, with quite satisfactory results." No one can describe the sufferings caused by Asthma except it be trifling, but the complaint. One package of Southern Relief will cure it in one case. Double treatment in each package.

Dr. Geo. McKnight, Hamilton, N. Y., says: "I have used it in cases of nervous exhaustion, with quite satisfactory results." No one can describe the sufferings caused by Asthma except it be trifling, but the complaint. One package of Southern Relief will cure it in one case. Double treatment in each package.