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St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We have appointed Mr. P. J. Cass 3 Water street, St. Johns, Newfou id, our sole agent for the Island, om parties desirous of becoming s

Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885 THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

We were much surprised to read the following in Le Moniteur de Rome: "Mr. Parnell, no doubt to satisfy the extremists has thought it his duty on this occasion to issue a manifesto in which he invites the majority of Irishmen to observe neutrality and reproaches the Prince of Wales to have come to Ireland for political purposes. This manifestation of partisanship, of doubtful taste, will not destroy the impression of unity and will, no doubt, prove fruitless. Ireland as a Catholic nation feels too deeply the respect due to authority to obey interested advice springing from motives so little deserving of mention. In giving the hereditary princes of England the welcome they merit, Ireland will give to the world a great example. By its worthy and irreproachable attitude she will show that she separates her cause from that of revolutionists and Fenians; and the lively sympathies which this noble people inspire every-where cannot but thence increase."

When and where did Le Moniteur learn that Mr. Parnell was an ally of revolutionists and Fenians? Is the Roman journal really so ignorant of Irish affairs as not to understand that the agitation guided and controled by the Irish Parliamentary party is not one of a revolutionary but of a strictly constitutional

With all due respect for Le Moniteur we must say that we consider the Archbishop of Cashel a more competent judge of the duties of the Irish people in regard of the royal visit than its editor, who has evidently received at least part of his training in Irish matters from Mr. Erring. ton or some such craven plotting poltroon. Writing from Thurles on Easter

Monday that illustrious prelate says : "I am clearly of opinion that their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, should be courteously received by all classes of persons during their approaching visit to Ireland. Were they coming amongst us to restore our constitutional rights; to demolish Dublin Castle; to put an end to Orange ascendancy and Freemason's rule; and above all, to inaugurate an Irish Parliament in College green, we should joyously strew all, to inaugurate an Irish Parliament in College green, we should joyously strew flowers on their path, and literally fill the air with the echoes of their name. But coming, as we are regretfully forced to think they do, on no such ennobling or beneficent mission, and indeed for no clearly defined or useful purpose whatever, they can reasonably expect nothing from the oppressed people of Ireland but a dignified reserve and 'the charity of their silence.'"

†T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel.

Here are the exact words of the most popular-and, certainly, one of the most clear-headed of Ireland's bishops, Do they differ in signification from Mr. Parnell's advice that the Irish nation should receive the heir apparent with a dignified reserve? The only cause for regret in connection with the visit of the Prince is that the advice of the national leader was not more strictly adhered to. The Cork Examiner, one of the most soundly patriotic journals in Ireland, speaking of the troubles at Mallow, says that "if the country is debarred from reciprocating the friendly sentiment for which the Prince receives credit, and debarred from according to His Royal Highness and his popular consort a reception of genuine Celtic warmth, it is because the time and circumstances are such as to render the welcome liable to be misrepresented and misunderstood. Mr. Parnell's advice has been fully justified by the re-

been followed to the letter this object would have been fully attained without exposing the National party to misconceptions which it is important to avoid. The display at Mallow yesterday was a violation of the attitude of neutrality wisely enjoined upon the people, and we cannot but regard it as a serious indiscretion. regard it as a serious indiscretion.

There was evinced in the display an absence of the discipline and self-control which were specially needed in the critical circumstances to which this ill timed and unfortunate royal excursion has given rise. At the same time allowance must be made for the provoking influences to which the demonstration is dis-tinctly traceable: The unscrupulous and disgraceful manner in which the attitude of the country in respect to the Prince has been misrepresented, both in England and Ireland, was calculated, if it were not intended, to inspire feelings of

anger and resentment."

We further commend to the attention and careful perusal of Le Moniteur, the views of the New York Times on the Prince's visit to Ireland. The Times, by any one who knows it, cannot be accuse of any special friendliness to Ireland.

Says the New York journal:

"The significance of the visit to Ireland of the Prince and Princess of Wales is wholly political, and there was never a more preposterous piece of politics in the world. Hereditary hatred is to be exorcised by the royal touch. The representative of the sovereign is to bow from a carriage upon the populace and to distribute smiles and largesses among them, and the Irish peasant is thereupon to forget that he has had no breakfast and has no clear prospect of any supper and to lay aside his vindictive feelings and let his landlord ungalled play.

This is a singular practical application of the saying that the sovereignest thing on earth is parmaceti for an inward bruise. Emotional as the Irish people are, the notion of transforming their emotions from hatred and rebellion to love and loyalty by exhibiting the Prince of Wales to them is one of the strangest evidences of the English misunderstanding of the Irish character that could be furnished. It would be interesting to know to whom this pleasing scheme first occurred.

The Prince of Wales himself is quite. Says the New York journal:

The Prince of Wales himself is quite The Prince of Wales himself is quite incapable of having suggested it, though his readiness to sacrifice his comfort by taking a journey which certainly cannot have any resemblance to traveling for pleasure, on the chance that he may be able to do some good, is almost as praise-worthy as it is pathetic. It is scarcely possible that Mr. Gladstone can have advised the journey, and it is most likely that it has been suggested by 'the castle,' which is just now in need of all the moral and social support it can muster. If this explanation is generally accepted in Ireland, the visit of the Prince, instead of being merely null, will be positively mischievous in its effects.

In any case the visit must seem to Irishmen who hate England—that is to

In any case the visit must seem to Irishmen who hate England—that is to say, to nine-tenths of the Irishmen in Ireland—to be adding insult to injury. It cannot possibly do any good."

The visit has been a complete failure This we should, had it really been intended to do good, really regret. But it was not so intended. In the south of Ireland it was used to cover the infamics and perpetuate the rule of the hated castle faction. In the North it has been a grand Orange triumphal procession. All true Irishmen will regret that the Prince and especially his amiable and noble-hearted consort, should have been made use of for purposes so ignoble and that their visit should have intensifithe troubles of Ireland and more clearly marked the dissensions of Irishmen.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.

His Lordship the Bishop of London some few months ago sought to impress upon the Catholic men of London the desirability of their becoming members of the society of St. Vincent of Paul. His Lordship's words produced a lively impression upon his hearers. From a respected gentleman present at his discourse we have received the following commun-

ication:

Holy Saturday, 1885, London, Ont.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Dear Sir.—Many perhaps of St. Peter's congregation, like myself, are anxious to follow the advice given us by His Lordship the Bishop a few Sundays ago, in the matter of becoming members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Would you kindly advise through your paper what constitutes a member and the proper steps to take to become one, and oblige yours truly.

A WOULD-BE MEMBER.

In the published rules of the society we find the following statutory regulations

find the following statutory regulations in regard of the admission of members:

When a member wishes to introduce candidate to the Conference, he must furnish the President with the name, calling vice has been fully justified by the result. Whatever may have been the inspiring causes of the visit so far as the Prince personally is concerned, it has been invested by those around him with a distinctly political and partizan character. Every demonstration made in his favour has been represented as an expression of approval of the existing regime in Ireland and as a repudiation of the policy of the National leaders. It was expedient therefore that all popular manifestations of welcome should be withheld, and that the Prince should be withheld, and that the Prince should be permitted to realize the insignificance of the faction who took it upon themselves to receive him in the name of the Irish

able of edifying it, and who are disposed to love their colleagues and the poor, as their brothers.

Members, who have any observations to make on the candidate, transmit them to the President in writing, or verbally, before the time shall have elapsed that precedes the meeting at which the candidate is to be admitted. If no observations be made, the candidate is received at the fifth meeting following that of his nomination.

cheering joys and soothing loveliness. The winter of life she had spent in fortitude, in confidence and yet in holy fear of the Lord. Now her spirit hath entered the supernal season of golden glory and eternal flowers. Such is our trust, such our prayer.

HON. A. M. KEILY.

nomination.

If the person who is presented as a candidate belong to any secret, or other society condemned by the Church, he cannot be received as a member of the Conference. And if a member, after being received, join any society condemned by the Church, the Secretary shall write him an official letter, admonishing him to send in his resignation; and if he do not resign within a certain time, the Secretary shall give information thereof to the Conference.

A person not having means to contribute to the common funds, cannot be admitted as a member.

A member of the Society cannot, under any pretext or circumstances whatever receive aid from its funds.

In this city there are two Conference in good working order, that of Our Lady attached to St. Peter's Cathedral, and that of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to St. Mary's Church. No Catholic, once made aware of the good done to his fellowmen and the inestimable blessings he may secure for himself through the society of St. Vincent of Paul, should hesitate to have his name inscribed on its rell of membership.

THE COADJUTORSHIP OF WATER. FORD.

We learn from the Cork Examiner tha at all the parochial churches in Waterford it was announced on Sunday, the 12th of April, that His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power had solicited episco pal assistance, and that the Holy Fathe having consented to the request, the election of a Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford would be held on Monday, the 13th Accordingly, on that day after High Mass, the parochial clergy of the diocese proceeded to the election. The result was as follows :

Rev. Father O'Riordan, Professor, St. Rev. Father O'Riordan, Professor, St. John's College, 9 votes (dignissimus); Dr. Fitzgerald, P. P., Carrick-on-Suir, 8 votes (dignoir); Rev. P. Power, P. P., Dungarven; Very Rev. J. A. Phelan, President, St. John's College, dignus and exequo 6 each; Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston in Canada, 4 votes; Rev. P. Casey, P. P., Ring, 1 vote; Rev. E. Toran, C. C., Dungarven, 1 vote. The E. Toran, C. C., Dungarven, I vote; Mer. E. Toran, C. C., Dungarven, I vote. The four names highest on the list will now be submitted to his Holiness the Pope, with whom the final selection rests. The decision is expected in about two months.

It will be gratifying to the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary's many friends in this country to perceive that his name and the memory of the good he effected in the old land are yet so keenly remembered in Ireland as to secure his nomin ation for the coadjutorship of Waterford notwithstanding that the clergy of that important diocese must have been aware that the youthful church of Ontario could not, without deepest regret, see aim depart from this Dominion wherein he has won a name and distinction that do honor to religion and give the diosay that His Lordship's transla- statement of opinion of an unusually inflict a serious loss on the intellectual resource and amiability of character have given him a place in this country which it would be difficult, if not impossible, at least for the time, to

DEATH OF MRS. WM. MURRAY

We have had often indeed of late to chronicle sad visitations of the grim monarch death, but rarely if ever has it given us such pain to do so as at this noment when we have to announce to our readers the demise of Mrs. Wm. Murray, Pembroke. The deceased lady, who had just attained her fortieth year, has been taken from the midst of her family and a large circle of friends whom she edified by her virtues and encouraged by her example. Hers was not a life of tinsel show or frivolous gayety, it was a life of well-doing, self-sacriice and charity, a life of peace and good. ness and content. Her heart was in her family's welfare. Hence her thoughts and preoccupations were all directed to the regulation of her household. Her care and solicitude in this regard recall the words of the wise man concerning the valiant woman: "She shall not fear for her house in the cold of snow: for all her domestics are clothed with double garments. . . Her husband is honorable in the gates, when he sitteth among the senators of the land

. . Strength and beauty are her clothing and she shall laugh in the latter day. She hath opened her mouth to wisdom, and the law of clemency is on her tongue. She hath looked well to the paths of her house, and hath not eaten her bread idle. Her children rose up and called her blessed: her husband and he praised her. . . give her of the fruit of her hands and let her works praise

her." (Prov. xxxi, 21.31.) She died at the opening of springtide's

The appointment of the Hon. A. M. Keily, of Richmond, Virginia, to repre-sent America at the Quirinal, was certainly one of the best, and in all regards the most satisfactory to the public yet made by President Cleveland. We therefore deeply regret to see it stated that Mr. Keily has, after full consideration of the matter, resolved to decline the appointment. We can quite understand the distinguished gentleman's motives in so acting, but, nevertheless, hold his refusal of the position as regretable in the extreme.

Unlike Mr. Phelps, the Vermontese

lawyer selected to represent the great republic of the West at the court of St. James, Mr. Keily is one of the best known, because one of the most distinctively patriotic of Americans. When we use the term patriotic we do so in its very widest sense. Mr. Keily has been a patriot in the sense of devotion to his country as a whole, and to the great commonwealth of Virginia as a free constituent thereof. He has also been a patriot in the sense of his devotion to his fellowman, seeking, out of his unquenchable Catholic charity, to assist him out of the bondage in which the poverty and misery, begotten whether of misfortune or of evil ways, may have enchained him. The North - Western Chronicle says of Mr. Keily, the favorite son of the bistoric capital of Virginia, that "he is a thorough gentleman, a distinguished scholar, and what is best in our eyes, a practical and devoted Catholic." Our contemporary further remarks that:

"His presence in Rome will be a continu-us gratification to the Holy Father, who ous gratification to the Holy Father, who will have thereby new reasons to love and esteem the Republic of the West. Catholic Americans more than other citizens of the Republic are concerned in the Roman embassy; they have in Rome important interests which they desire to have well represented and duly protected, and a Catholic minister can do all this for them as no other could. We see in this appointment, too ter can do all this for them as no other could. We see in this appointment, too, a great boon for Ireland; he will practically though not officially, represent her, and speak words of truth in the Vatican Halls, through which lying representatives of England are too anxious to have free course. However, Mr. Keily goes to Rome as the Minister of the United States — and his first duty, ord -and his first duty and care will be to represent worthily our great nation and o watch vigilantly over her interests and

Mr. Keily evidently perceives that the spirit of Know-Nothingism, if latent, is still living in the American Union, and that his usefulness in Rome would be seriously hampered by the spirit of intolerance yet prevailing among so many of his fellow-citizens. He sees that his every act in Rome would be subjected to the criticism of the vulgar and prejudiced masses of American non-Catholics who cese of Kingston a renown worthy its still have an unreasoning and unreaglorious history and the sterling faith of sonable dread of the Pope. Lest any its people. We feel that we speak one imagine that we do an injustice to the sentiments of his friends on the American people in the premises, we this side of the Atlantic when we propose to lay before our readers the fair minded American non Catholic jour Church of Canada. His great learning, nal on Mr. Keily's appointment. That journal accuses Mr. Bayard of having already made three bad mistakes in paying his political debts out of the patron age of his department. Mr. Keily's appointment is, we need not say, one of these three "bad" mistakes. Here are

our contemporary's ipsissima verba: "The third was in sending Anthony Keily—an ultramontane Roman Catholic—to Rome. Mr. Keily's brother is an excellent priest, and may have rendered Mr. Bayard good service in the politics of his State. But Mr. Bayard ought to have known enough of Italian affairs to know that not every Roman Catholic is suitable to represent the United States at the Court of King Humbert. The great majority of American the United States at the Court of King Humbert. The great majority of American Roman Catholics would have declined the appointment with promptness. Mr. Keily ought to have done so, in view of the part he took in the denunciation of King Victor!Immanuel on the occasion of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870. Why he did not do so is a puzzle. Has he changed his mind since 1870, and thrown the temporal power of the Pope overchanged his mind since 1870, and thrown the temporal power of the Pope overboard? Or does he go to Rome with the hope that he may use his position to advance the views of the ultramontane party, and to extend to the Vatican court such prestige as it can get from its public recognition by the American court such prestige as it can get from its public recognition by the American minister? We hardly can believe that Mr. Keily has this intention, for we presume he is an honorable man, and it would involve a grave breach of public trust. Years before the Italian troops trust. Years before the Italian troops superseded the papal government in Rome the people of the United States broke off all diplomatic relations with the Pope. They did so deliberately and atter a full discussion of the matter in Congress, and because they resented the intolerance shown by the papal government in closing the American church in Roma. In these gircumstances, it is Rome. In these circumstances, it is quite impossible that any American ambassador should present himself at the Vatican, and no good Catholic like Mr. Keily could stay for years in Rome and avoid appearing there."

May we not, in view of such statements, ask if America is really the land of

the free. Equality is a necessary concomitant of true freedom. Do Catho lics in the Union really enjoy equality with their non-Catholic fellow citizens?

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

There is no change in the situation between these great powers. On Friday. the 24th ult., the Czar passed four hours with General Obrutscheff, chief of the staff, and several engineer officers, in close study of war maps of the Afghan frontier. Obrutecheff is said to regard war as inevitable. He is credited with urging an mmediate mobilization, and the early occupation of Herat and Candahar. He is reported as saying to the Czar:

reported as saying to the Czar:

"Now is the moment for Russia to strike. Lumsden's retreat has utterly destroyed England's prestige among the Afghane, who, I can assure your Majesty, are ready to revolt against the Ameer. Besides, Persia is prepared secretly to help us, and to do so the moment we strike the first blow. All these advantages will be lost by delay."

The Czar is represented as replying: "You are too hasty, General. Russia's manifest destiny is too strong to be wrecked by any human agency, but I still hope war may be avoided. But come what will, I never shall consent to give up Penjdeh or Zulfikar Pass."

There are 70,000 Russian troops in

There are 70,000 Russian troops in Poland and 30,000 are under orders for immediate movement to Olessa. This goes to some extent to prove that Russia ears nothing from Austria. Amongst the Poles the feeling is said to be one of indifference arising from their sense of helplessness. Eighty thousand Cossacks have received orders to hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice. In Moscow war is eagerly hoped for and at Cronstadt men are busy day and night loading Whitehead torpedoes in the arsenal. From London, on the other hand, comes the news that the Admiralty has chartered five of the fastest and finest passenger steamers in the Atlantic trade, the Oregon, America, Arizona, Umbria and Alaska steamers. The Cophic and Britannia are also chartered, and the Government will increase the number of armed cruisers to twenty.

It would indeed, from all the information now at hand, appear that the period of negociation has passed and that war is inevitable. It would further appear that Russia actually desires war, and that Britain must take up the gauntlet. Russia's bold and firm stand may be understood under the light thrown upon the situation by the statement that all rumors indicating that Germany and Austria will not keep the strictest neutralty are baseless. Russia's final proposal is said to be the appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the reports of Komaroff and Lums. den to determine where correctness really lies. Meantime General Kouropatkine urges an immediate advance upon Herat and his proposal finds many supporters. In one word the situation one of extreme gravity, and no one need be surprised if, at any moment, the dogs of war be let loose and the world thrown into a ferment at the spectacle of a conflict that must shake it to its very foundations.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Much interest is felt in Sir Ambrose Washington to Ottawa to interview the Canadian government on the subject of the trade relations of Canada and Newfoundland. His visit to Washington was made at the instance of the St. John Chamber of Commerce to represent its interests in the matter of the Fisheries Treaty. Sir Ambrose, at an informal meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange held in that city on the 22nd, stated that although nothing definite had resulted from his trip to Washington in his capacity as represen tative of the Newfoundland Chamber of Commerce, still the question of reciprocity had been broached and hopes were entertained that negociations now on foot would lead to some action at the next ession of Congress, and that it was not improbable that Canada would be included in the reciprocity treaty. Sir Ambrose entertains strong hopes that in regard to the trade of Canada and Newfoundland both governments would cancel duties proposed to be imposed after July 1st. He expressed himself satisfied of Mr. Bayard's desire to effect a settlement of the whole fishery question, but, of course. nothing definite could be done till the meeting of Congress next fall. Sir Ambrose deprecated the idea of sending cruisers in the meantime to protect the fisheries, as such a course would only involve serious trouble. Speaking of the fishery question and the expiry on the 1st of July next of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, the American says that "the Canadians are becoming much excited over the fisheries question, the one problem which gives them a share in the high politics of the world. In the Dominion Parliament it is proposed to close all the fishing beds to our fishermen after the 1st of July next, when the settlement provided in the Washington Treaty will expire. Of course, they would be quite willing to go on with that settlement. If we were ready to give them a guinea a pound for all the fish we take, excited over the fisheries question, the

and then to admit their fish free of duty into our ports, they would be happy.' We may remind our contemporary that the Treaty of Washington conferred upon Canada no undue advantage, nor does this country seek from Americans a guinea a pound for all or, any of the fish they take in our waters. Our republican neighbors have in every case too keen an eye for business to pay for fish at that rate. What we desire particularly to note are the observations of the American in respect of Cauada's treaty-making power, or rather want of power :

"Tather want of power:

"We remember that we have another power than Canada to deal with in any further negotiations. Canada has no more power to shut us out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence than out of Bristol Bay. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is British water, not Canadian. Our rights to fish in it will be settled in London, and not in Ottawa. And the concessions made to us,—as in the settlement of the Fortune Bay outrages,—will be determined by the consideration of how much England desires at that moment to keep us in good humor. And unless all the signs of the political weather are delusive, Eugland will have much need for our good-will both before and after the first day of July.

"Canada cannot cat her cake and have it. She cannot hang on to an European Empire and enjoy the facilities furnished by its military and diplomatic system, and then strut about with the airs of an independent country. She may cut the silken rein' as soon as she likes and

then strut about with the airs of an in-dependent country. She may cut "the silken rein" as soon as she likes, and we will deal with her as a nation. But so long as she wears it, she is to us merely an outlying province of the British Empire, and our dealings with her interests are but a part of our diplomatic relations with that Empire."

We have, as our readers are aware, constantly and consistently advocated the right of Canada to make its own commercial treaties. We have now no treaty. making power, and are, in consequence, treated with neglect, indifference or contempt when we send envoys abroad to open up some new resources of trade for our people. This is certainly not as it should be, and the consequence is, that while many of our towns are smouldering in decay, and look more like the habita. tions of the dead than the homes of living men, the American cities on our borders are bustling with life and activity. Give Canada freedom of trade and commercial independence, and there is no reason why our progress will not keep pace with that of our republican neighbors. In the matter of the fisheries treaty, Canada will, it is certain, consent to nothing so one-sided as the Washington treaty of 1871-2.

GOOD TIMES.

The American, an excellent authority on the subject, says that evidences are multiplying to show that the business of this country has been adjusting itself to the charged conditions and will begin, this year, to branch out once more. We have, according to that well-informed journal, seen the worst of the stagnated times for the present, which likewise assures us that they are very unlikely to return, "unless everything is torn up by a reduction of import duties and the inflow of foreign goods." Our contemporary points out that one

of the changed conditions of industry and trade is the enormous substitution of steel for iron. This change, it says, is going on in all directions and the processes of adaptation, which have taken some time to set in motion, are now active in all quarters. "The owners of great works are," concludes the Philadelphia journal, "changing them so as to meet the new conditions. Iron rails for railroads are almost entirely out of use, and steel alone is now thought of, Ordinary nails for carpentry are beginning to be of steel. Other like substitutions are in progress in many branches of industrial art. It is to these that capital, skill and sagacious business enterprise have been obliged to apply their best capabilities, in order to restore activity, and the signs now are that they have fairly succeeded.' Although there has been a change of administration in the United States, it is not likely that there will be a change in the fiscal policy of that country, so that from the standpoint of the journal just cited the prospects of good times are excellent. In Canada—even should there be a change of administration, of which there are no indications-no radical change in our taxation of imported goods could be

CATHOLIC NOTES.

undertaken.

The Journal de Rome has been seized by the Italian Government, in consequence of its publication of the address of the Holy Father to the Italian Catholic youth. The cornerstone of St. Joseph's (Colored) Catholic Church was lately laid in Richmond, Va., with interesting ceremonies. The building will be a very substantial structure. It will be the first church edifice in the city erected for colored Catholics.

The late Archbishop Henni, of Milwau-



RT. REV. JOHN WALS Devotion to the Blessed

John Walsh—by the Grace the appointment of the Bishop of London. To the Clergy, Religious and the Diocese, Health and Bo the Lord.

the Diocese, Health and Be the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHER approach of the beautiful mosacred to our Blessed Lady, we duty to address you some a devotion to the august Mot and on the spiritual fruits to gathered therefrom. What it May is in the order of nature, mind of the church, the Bless in the order of Grace. May it time of the year, the month of promise, the harbinger of the them, the fairest and most beau of the year, decked out in a young beauty, and fragrant wind flowers. "Winter is no rain is over and gone, the flappeared in our land, the time is come, the voice of the turt the fig-tree hath put forth her the vines in flower yield the well?" (Carticles if the fig-tree hath put forth her the vines in flower yield the smell." (Canticles, ii. 12-13). stormy winter is past, Natur from its tomb, and has awake new life. The voice of Sprim, on the hills and in the valleys, the fields are robed in brightest trees bring forth leaves and blo gardens are fragrant with fl woods are vocal with the sweet

woods are vocal with the sweet singing birds, the air is reson sounds of joy and gladness, and is clothed with a vesture of varied beauty.

Now, the Blessed Virgin Springtime of that season of mercy, and spiritual beauty, ar tion, with which our Divine blessed and enriched the earth, approach the spiritual winter of disappeared, the springtime of promise for mankind had come followed by the Summer or richest blessings and graces. Si richest blessings and graces. She day-star that appeared ab darkened horizon of a fallen darkened horizon of a fallen herald the rising of the Sun o justice. Mary was the fairest it he garden of God. She was the of the field and the lily of the She was the fairest, the most hand the most perfect of God's c. She was never stained by the sin or of action, no thought allied to darkened her pure soul, no shadover dimmed the brightness of ginal purity. She was indeginal purity. She was inde-ainted nature's solitary boast." tainted nature's solitary boast."
the inspired writer, gazing on the far peerless beauty and perfect appeared to his far-reaching glaimed: "Who is she that come like the morning rising, fair as the beautiful as the Sun." (Cantie

V. 9.)

It was, then, a happy thought church, who, like her Divine doeth all things well, to associ beautiful month of May with devithe Blessed Virgin, and to matural beauty and loveliness—it and its promises are helicated. and its promises—symbolize the beauty and loveliness of Mary, blessed hopes and promises who brought to the wearied hearts and

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIE Devotion to the Blessed Virgin in honoring, venerating and lovin and in earnestly and fervently in her powerful and most salutary in sion. Alt christians should honor ate and love our Blessed Ludy, (a) of the prominent place she hapied in the economy of human retion and reparation, because (b) transcendent sanctity and dignit because (c) God himself honored her all other creatures, by bestowing the unspeakable and incomparable ilege of the Divine Maternity.

1. The Blessed Mother of God hapied a prominent place in the w DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIE

1. The Blessed Mother of God ha pied a prominent place in the wour redemption, and has ever bees ciated with our Divine Saviour scheme of man's salvation and in the pensation of His graces and mercie. Our Lord is the inexhaustible foof grace; Mary is its channel. Our is the Alpha and Omega, the begand the end, our Father, our Creat Lord, our all, the God of our hear God that is our portion forever, needless to tell you, dearly beloved ren, for you are perfectly convinced. needless to tell you, dearly beloved ren, for you are perfectly convinced that our Saviour is the author and fi of our Faith, that He is the life life, the Way, the Truth, and the that it is His precious blood that the deemed the world, that He is the mediator of redemption between G deemed the world, that He is the mediator of redemption between Goman; that there is no ether name heaven, save the holy name of whereby we can be saved; and it soul can ever enter heaven, except the merits of the sufferings and determined the suffering the suff canst. To Him alone are divine we and adoration due. All this is Catruth and teaching. But as it has p God to rule the natural world, and t serve and direct its marvellous harn by secondary agents and laws, so i supernatural order it pleases Him to use of secondary agents to carry ou merciful behests. Now such is the tion of Mary in the divine alone.

She actively co-operated, but only secondary agent, with our Blessed in the great scheme of the world's retion. As Eve, by her infidelity, acco-operated in bringing on the fall co-operated

tion of Mary in the divine plan of