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ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

A GRAND RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION

THE FEAST OF OUR MOTHER OF GOOD COUNSEL, PATRON OF THE CHURCH—SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN.

The Feast of Our Mother of Good Counsel was commemorated most fittingly in St. Mary's Church, on Sunday last. A large congregation of the faithful of St. Mary's with a number of people from the English-speaking parishes of the city, filled the church, which was elaborately decorated with streamers, banners, and flags, and a profusion of flowers. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, pastor. Rev. Fathers McGarry and Condon occupied seats in the sanctuary. The choir, under the able direction of Prof. James Wilson, organist and musical director, and Prof. Wm. Sullivan, leader of the orchestra, performed the Kyrie and Gloria from Wilson's Mass, and the Credo, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei, from "La Messe Ste. Therese." At the Offertory, Ave Maria, etc., by Messrs. Hamlin and Emblem, with violin and cello obligato by Messrs. Sullivan and Charbonneau. Prominent singers from other church choirs assisted. The soloists for the Mass were: First tenors, Messrs. Hamlin, Paquette, Pappillon and Cuvillier; second tenors, J. Emblem and T. Phelan; basses, T. G. and A. Emblem and J. Johnson.

The sermon, which was most eloquent, impressive and interesting, was delivered by the Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, who took for his text:

"I must do the works of Him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."—St. John, chap. ix., 4.

Small and narrow minds are pent up within the horizon of this mortal life; their thoughts, aims and enterprises are, on that account, most limited and most circumscribed, and are branded with the decay inherent to all mortality. Larger and broader minded people, though sharing with these the common lot of humanity, rise infinitely above them, and look out through time into the far-off eternity, and build all their hopes on the future life. Indeed, to invest time with a character of solidity and durability, which it has not, is an avarice of the mind; and to regulate one's morals according to that standard, a very great blunder.

The Reverend Father then dwelt at length on the nature and quality of time. Time is rest with motion. It presses gently upon the flying moments, like the bird that hounds the branch under its weight, or the honey-bee that sucks its sugar from each flower as it alights upon it. It controls and sways alike the child and the centenarian, because both are creatures of the moment! It is short-lived, because death, its rival competitor, pulls down what it builds up. In monasteries, the excitement of so many decades of heads measured the time to be given to sleep. Great events also have been used for this purpose. The Roman Calendar began with the foundation of Rome, B.C. 752. The Christian era dates from the birth of Our Saviour, A.M. 4001. The Mahometan era commences with the birth of Mahomet, A.D. 622. But it was only in the year A.D. 1582 that time was measured to a nicety, and the honor of this achievement belongs to a Pope of the Holy Catholic Church, Pope Gregory XIII, corrected, in 1582, the old chronologic error, and his calendar was adopted in France in 1582, by the Catholic States of Germany in 1583, by the Protestant States of Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden in 1600, and last by England in 1753.

The preacher then dwelt upon the changes brought about by time, and the absolute necessity of employing it well. He cited the words of the great Cardinal Wolsey: "Had I served my God as well as my king, I would not be abandoned in my old age."

The wise and provident husbandman stores away in summer his provisions for the winter, and refines them in due season; the spendthrift uses his earnings extravagantly, and endures afterwards hunger and privation. They who labor for Heaven store away in this life into the granary of eternity their treasures of merit, with the prospect of every good thing in the Kingdom of Blessings; but the slothful, the careless and the indifferent, whose storehouses remain empty through positive evil or negative good, are making straight for a barren and sterile land with no other alternative than disappointment and despair.

In the evening at 7.30 there was musical vespers and solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament. Sanctus and Benedictus, Ste. Therese Mass; duo, Ave Maria, and Tantum Ergo; by Werner; soloist, F. Harkins.

MGR. LANGEVIN ON THE DUTY OF CATHOLICS.

Mgr. Langevin, of St. Boniface, officiated at the High Mass of the St. Joseph Society at Hull on Sunday. After the sermon, His Grace was asked to address the congregation and consented. In his remarks he said that Manitoba was not so blessed as Hull. In Hull their children could be educated in their own faith by their own pastors. Not so in Manitoba. Whose fault was it? Politicians were appealing to them for their votes, and both sides would claim a desire to do justice to the minority in Manitoba. They must not trust them all. They must examine them and consider the acts of their leaders. A bill to

give Catholics in Manitoba justice had been introduced in the House of Commons and had nearly passed but it had been blocked and defeated. By whom? It was for his heavens to decide. They had the power to do substantial justice to Manitoba by their votes at the coming election, and he trusted they would do their duty.

BECAME A CATHOLIC.

DAUGHTER OF DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH CHANGES FAITH.

Miss Alice English, daughter of Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N.J., on Thursday last was received into the Catholic Church, having renounced the Protestant faith. Dr. English's fame as a poet, and incidentally as the author of "Ben Bolt," made his name familiar all over the world. Miss English inherited the poetic instinct, and many poems and prose articles from her pen have appeared in leading American magazines. She is a strikingly handsome woman.

Miss English was formerly a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in Congress street, Newark, of which her cousin, the Rev. W. H. C. Lyburn, is rector. Her sister, Florence, is married to an Episcopal clergyman named Arthur Noll, who is connected with a church in Louisiana.

Dr. English approved the course of his daughter, saying she had reached the age of discretion. Her brother Arthur declares his sister has more brains than all the rest of the children put together, and that when she joined the Catholic Church she did so because she believed which was doing right. The Rev. Father Godly, pastor of the St. James Roman Catholic Church, in Madison street, Newark, received her into his congregation after the usual examination.

HUMILITY OVERDONE.

THE YOUNG MEN WHO DEVORATE THE VESTIBULES OF OUR CHURCHES.

Humility is a beautiful thing indeed to see, especially in the young; but it may be overdone and run in the ground, so to speak. Some occasions seem to demand a show of personal pride, and we think attending Mass is one of them. A young man should go to church like a gentleman. He should act like a gentleman in church, and certainly should not through false modesty or mistaken humility hang around the door struggling with his fellow publicans for soot spots in the walls and pillars whereon to lean his weary shoulder. We like the young man that may be seen taking his mother or his sisters to and from church, who sits with them in the family pew, and who is brave and bold enough to look the collector straight in the face. There is an air of respectability and good breeding about such a man that wins him the good word and the good will of others, and that helps him, too, materially in his life work, whatever it may be. Good manners and morality are not synonymous terms to be sure, but, as a rule, they are very closely related, and where one is we naturally expect to find the other. The young man who decorates the vestibules of our churches and dives out at the communion to improve the shining hour smoking cigarettes around the corner is certainly lacking in good breeding, and as for morality—well! quon sabet?—The Monitor.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

NEW BUILDINGS AND AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY WILL BE FINISHED ON TIME.

All the arrangements have been made for the session of 1896 of the Catholic Summer School of America at the Assembly Grounds at Hull Point, Lake Champlain, N. Y., from July 12 to Aug. 16.

This will be the first session of the Summer School on its own property. The Administration Building and Assembly Hall have been completed at a cost of \$200,000. A number of cottages are to be built, roads and walks made, and a water main laid. The committee has received positive assurance that the electric railway from Plattsburg to the grounds would be ready for operation for June 15.

The contract has been let for the erection of the Philadelphia cottage, and it will be ready for occupancy during the session. It will accommodate 400 persons.

The Frank Line Association has granted the reduction of 10c on the multiple plan of Fall fare going and one-third of full fare returning. The limit on tickets will be from July 5 to Sept. 1. The other passenger associations will be doubt grant the same concessions.

MGR. FABRE'S CONSECRATION.

The twenty-third anniversary of the consecration of Mgr. Fabre, as Archbishop of Montreal, takes on May 1st, and religious services will be held in the Cathedral upon that occasion.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Catholic School Commissioners met on Monday evening under the presidency of Canon Bruchesi. There were also present Messrs. Justice de Lorimier, F. J. Hart, Wm. Farrell, Dr. Desjardins, Rev. L. Leclerc and Rev. J. Quindion. The Finance Committee made a report on the general expenses and receipts for the session 1896-97. The general receipts were \$132,878.77, and the total anticipated expenses amount to \$190,952.75, leaving a balance of \$1,905.12 at the disposal

of the commission for repairs and unforeseen expenses. A special committee, composed of Rev. Leclerc, Ald. Beaussolil, Messrs. F. J. Hart and W. Farrell, was appointed to examine the maintenance expenses of the different schools. It was decided to establish a uniform tax of ten dollars for the rent of any of the academic halls when used for educational or charitable purposes. This tax to defray costs of light and cleaning. With reference to the dispute about Mr. Jos. Hayne's contract, it was decided, if possible, that a compromise should be arrived at.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. J. Flavin, a Listowel man, has been selected to contest North Kerry, rendered vacant by Mr. Sexton's retirement.

Active preparations are being made in Limerick for the Irish Trades Congress, to be held on May 25, 26 and 27. The local committee, of whom Mr. James Dalton is president, and R. P. O'Connor, G. Gansford and J. Neville, secretaries, are working to give the visitors a fitting reception and make the Congress in the City of the Treaty a success.

In a touching letter to Canon Davis, Mr. Sexton bids adieu to his old constituency of North Kerry, and promises his assistance to the "new member" who is to succeed him. The greatness of Mr. Sexton's services to every Irish cause and movement enhances, says the Freeman, the poignancy of the regret of his severance from the Parliamentary life of which he was so great a power for his country's good.

At the meeting of the Westport Guardians, Peter Kelly, Esq., presiding, a resolution was received from the Roscommon guardians stating they considered that the abnormal abolition of small farmer's holdings and their consolidation into large grass farms for the last half century is the main cause of the disastrous depletion and the rural population, and of the consequent misery in the town and the enforced emigration of our young men—the bone and sinew of the country—to seek a living on foreign prairies whilst leaving Irish patries behind them. They called on the British Government to amend, as in duty bound, this disastrous condition of affairs. Without any new compulsory law either for landlord or tenant, and without any loss to either, the needed change can be gradually but surely accomplished, by increasing the powers and functions of the Congested Districts Board.

An occurrence which seems to be so far enveloped in mystery is reported as having occurred in the vicinity of Charlestown some days ago. A man named Michael Flynn, a caretaker of Lord Dillon's at Kilgarra, alleges that he was fired at after leaving Charlestown, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening and within two hundred yards of the town. His statement is that a pistol shot was fired by a man he saw in a field about fifty yards from the road and he pointed out to the police a wound on the side of his face which it appears is little more than a scrape. The matter was reported to the County Inspector at Castlebar, where he was completing his round of inspection, and he lost no time in proceeding to Charlestown. Up to the present there is no confirmation of the man's statement although there were parties with him at the time of the alleged occurrence. They say there was some noise a little farther up the road, but none of them heard a shot. The police are investigating the affair.

The death of a centenarian occurred during the early part of the present week in the neighborhood of Ballygally, when Thady Glynn of Knocknakill, Mayo, passed peacefully in his eternal reward at the age of 108 years. What makes this rather remarkable instance of longevity still more striking is the fact that Thady's life was spent in poverty; for a long number of years past he and his wife subsisted on the small amount of out-door relief allowed weekly by the Claremorris Guardians, for which he was accustomed, until quite recently, to tramp a considerable distance. The death of his wife occurred only a couple of years ago; she, too, had attained an advanced age, being verging upon the century. Thady delighted in telling how, as a little lad, he carried his pike in '98, and he had a lively recollection of the stirring times following the French landing. Death came to him amid the quiet surroundings in which his life was passed and he was buried at the expense of the guardians.

CARDINAL SVAMPA.

REARDED BY MANY AS THE MOST PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF LEO XIII.

There are many who believe that Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, will be the next occupant of the Pontifical throne. The superstitious take his name as a sure sign that this will be the case, for a curious old book of Latin prophecies, giving a motto for each of the Popes, gives for the successor of Pope Leo XIII, "Ignis ardens," (a burning fire) and Svampa, in Italian, means flame. His coat-of-arms also is a sun surrounded by rays of fire. Before being cardinal, Svampa was bishop of Forli, in Romagna. Some prelates have said of Cardinal Svampa that he has no sin but his age. He is only 48, but as according to Professor Lapponi, the Pope's doctor, Leo XIII will probably live at least ten years more, what has been termed the only sin of Cardinal Svampa will be corrected.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

ELECTIONS FIXED FOR JUNE 23.

SPRING PROCEEDINGS AT WORK—MR. MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P., AND SIR CHARLES TUPPER GOING TO THE FRONT—SIR DONALD SMITH APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

OTTAWA, April 27.—The formal proclamation announcing the dissolution of Parliament was issued on Friday. Nominations will take place on June 16, and the general elections on June 23. The writs are made returnable for July 15, and Parliament is summoned to meet on July 16.

The announcement of a general election is usually a kind of a veritable bonanza for a class of people whose delight it is to indulge in prophesying future results. During the past few days, as a consequence, the trade in prophecies has been very brisk. There has been considerable speculation indulged in, since the closing of the House, regarding the attitude of Premier Bowell, some apparently knowing ones avowing that the veteran leader would not retire. However, all is now at rest upon that point, as Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in a most happy mood, handed his resignation to His Excellency this afternoon, and suggested the name of Sir Charles Tupper as his successor.

The usual Irish whimsicality of curiosity is being manifested by the active politicians, on both sides, in the endeavor to ascertain what is going on in the inner circles of the two great parties. Many there are who assert that the dominant issue in the approaching election will be the Manitoba School question, whilst others are equally positive in the statement that the Trade Bill will be carried to the front and will be the all-absorbing theme during the campaign.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, held on Friday last, Sir Donald Smith, the venerable and much esteemed member for Montreal West, was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, as well as being made a Privy Councillor of the Dominion. The new High Commissioner was sworn in before His Excellency in the presence of Sir Frank Smith, at Rideau Hall. There is a general feeling of satisfaction manifested on all sides at the appointment. Sir Donald Smith is deservedly popular, and the prevailing impression appears to be that in his new position Sir Donald will be the means of carrying out a successful issue some great undertakings in the direction of increasing the trade relations with the Mother Country.

Charitable Requests.

A PRAYER FOR THE REQUESTS.

Rev. Father J. J. Doherty, who for 37 years was pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Homestead, Pa., and who died on April 7, made the following bequests in his will: Catholic University, Washington, D.C., \$5000; St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., \$5000; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Emmittsburg, \$2000; Magdalena home, Springfield, Mass., \$500; Catholic Orphan Asylum, Scranton, \$1000. His executors are directed to expend \$20,000 in the erection of a building at Homestead, to be known as St. John's hall or opera house.

Patrick Hughes, of Pittsburg, who died recently, left his fortune, estimated at \$20,000, to the Holy Cross Church. He started life as a pack peddler, and accumulated the money by saving.

The will of the late Bryan Lawrence, president of the New York Catholic Protective, and prominent in business circles in the Empire City, was probated the other day. Mr. Lawrence left real estate valued at about \$900,000. His personal estate was small. After providing liberally for his surviving relatives the deceased gives the sum of \$17,500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to distribute amongst the poor of certain parishes which he names. To the Catholic Protective he bequeaths the sum of \$70,000, and he suggests that it be used for an orphan and old age home of the highest character. Mr. Lawrence also gives \$10,000 to the convent of Ursuline Nuns, to the American Catholic School, Italy, to the Roman Catholic Seminary at Valentin Hill, New York; the Roman Catholic University, the churches of St. Agnes, the Blessed Sacrament, All Saints, St. Charles Borromeo and St. Catherine of Geneva; he gives the sum of \$5,000 each. Gifts of \$2,500 each are also made to St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the institution of Wm. Stearns Nuns, the New York Mothers' Home, the Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the church of the Nativity, the church of St. Stephen, and the church of St. Jerome. The church of the Annunciation receives \$2,000, and the Association for Befriending Children, St. Benedict's Home, the Dominican Convent, the New York Foundling Asylum, and St. Agnes' Church receive bequests of \$1,000 each. The whole amount of the specific legacies to these institutions is nearly \$100,000.

In addition to these gifts of definite amounts Mr. Lawrence directs in his will that the rest of his estate, after the payment of the other legacies, shall be divided between St. Francis' Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Home for the

aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—Sacred Heart Review.

STARTLING FIGURES.

SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

According to statistics collected and published by Prof. Rodi, who furnishes authentic figures covering the entire Italian monarchy, there are among the 25,541 communities of Italy 1,151 which have water of a bad quality or in insufficient quantity. More than one-half of all the communities, or 1,877, have no drainage, and refuse matter is simply thrown into the street. The conditions of homes are also very bad in Italy, as in no other country in Europe are there so many people living in cellars or basements. In 27,206 tenements situated below ground, more than 100,000 Italians live, out and so on.

In 1,100 villages of Italy bread is not used as food, a mush of cornmeal, called polenta, taking its place. Corn being frequently sold in deteriorated condition, causes many cases of catarrhal sickness peculiar to this country, which annually causes 1,000 deaths in the provinces of Venetia and Lombardy. It is estimated that more than 100,000 cases of pellagra occur annually in those provinces. In 4,035 communities of Italy meat is not eaten, and only fish is obtained from nearby towns, since meat is so dear that the poor people of Italy cannot afford it. These four bad and sixty-six communities have not even a cemetery, their dead being buried in the churches, for they are too poor to purchase ground for burying purposes. Fourteen hundred and thirty-seven villages have no physician, a condition which is simply deplorable, for one-third the entire area of Italy is subject to malarial fevers during one-half of the year.

WOMEN SEIZE A CARLOAD OF BEER

Temperance women in South Dakota have tried a new method of dealing with the liquor business.

Assistant Superintendent Burke, of the Northern Railway, has just returned from St. Paul, S. D., having gone there to procure the release of a carload of beer taken possession of Wednesday by a body of women of that city.

For some time efforts have been made to rid the world of blind pigs, but without success. Finally the women determined to see what they could do. They took possession of a carload of beer sent from a Chicago firm to a man named Casey.

They refused to surrender the same till assured that it would be removed from the city. They ate and slept in the car for two days, and the car was compelled to stop for St. Paul. When it arrived he was met by twenty or more women, many of them among the most prominent in the city. After a consultation they agreed to release the car provided it and the carload beer were taken out of the city. This Mr. Burke agreed to do, and ordered it shipped to Tracy, Minn.

THE EARLY CLOSING LAW.

The new early closing law, passed on the 21st of October last, comes into force on the 1st of May.

The provisions of the new law are as follows: Sec. 1. The shops in the City of Montreal, during the whole year, shall be closed at eight (8) o'clock p.m., and the same shall remain closed until five o'clock the following morning; nevertheless this provision shall not be construed to include Saturdays, Mondays and the day of holidays.

One of the beautiful features of the new law are its exemptions, among the number being the following: Holy schools, taverns, restaurants, cafes or licensed establishments when in spiritual, alcoholic, or fermented liquors, to be sold the coin, are sold retail.

THE MAN WITH ONE PURPOSE.

The great majority of men that fall don't fall for want of brains. Most of them have more brains than they know what to do with. But the men who have won the grand standards are not usually the men of splendid natural ability. But they set their teeth and pluck their feet and moved straight forward guided and guided by a great purpose. A man will achieve nothing if he has a single purpose, it is his first and most master passion sweep all the rest. Men do not waste their powers. There is scarcely any limit to the possibilities of men whose abilities are converged on one local point.

SPAIN TO BECOME CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Spanish government within the next three or four weeks will put into execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba. There is good reason to believe that the state department at Washington has received from Madrid information to this effect. In any event, it is beyond question that this important movement is assured. This promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain, and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly and amicable nature.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.

THE STATIONS OF THE CROSS

REPRESENTING THE PASSION OF OUR DIVINE SAVIOUR.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS OF THE NEW WAY OF THE CROSS NOW ADORNING THE WALLS OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The new Stations of the Cross, which were canonically erected in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Friday, with impressive ceremonies, are now definitely placed in position for the veneration of the faithful.

St. Patrick's Church has, in truth, made a precious acquisition in its present station of the Passion of our Divine Saviour. As the readers of THE FINE ARTS are already aware, the Stations of the Cross at St. Patrick's are a copy of what is recognized to be the best Way of the Cross ever painted, viz., that of Oudebeck. They were painted by Patrizia, an artist of eminent merit, and so ability is attested by no less a personage than the Director of the Fine Arts Museum and Gallery of Paintings.

Before entering upon the artistic merits of the work, a few words with regard to the perfection of the setting might be in order. The paintings are framed in wood, and the ingenious contrivance by which each painting is set in the wall is especially worthy of note. The framing of the Stations, and the setting, are a marvel of the mechanic's art. Mr. Dean, the architect of the work, was happy in his design, and it is much to be congratulated upon the success of his conception. The cross by which each Station is surmounted, and to which the indulgence of the devotion is attached, is of oak, and made to harmonize with the paneling that surrounds the paintings.

A glimmer of painter still pervades the paintings, which may be accounted for by reason of their fineness, for which will eventually disappear. In the course of a few weeks it is expected that the paintings will be in a condition to be venerated.

As the devout worshiper kneels at the feet of the first Station he cannot fail to be impressed with the serenity of the Divine Contemner. There is a tenderness in that Divine Face which Penitence conveys with unerring fidelity.

In the second Station, the foot of Our Divine Lord as he starts from the house of Pilate on his way to Calvary, exerts in our hearts the same sorrow and the same pity, but in this painting it is principally in the capacity of the Divine form that the artist has surpassed himself.

In the third Station, in which Our Lord falls for the first time under the weight of the cross, the artist, very happily conveyed, by the position, the painful reality of Our Saviour's sufferings.

Especially beautiful in the fourth Station is the use of the sorrowing Mother, who in her sympathy portrayed to us, we believe in the wise Simon, the Cyrenian, is bound to bear Jesus to carry the cross. Patrizia's conception, of the reluctance on the part of the latter to accept the task, leaves nothing to be desired.

In the sixth Station, Veronica, at the risk of drawing upon herself the wrath of the persecutors, in compassion, offers a handkerchief to Jesus, which he accepts, leaving upon it the imprint of His Sacred Face.

In the seventh station, where Jesus falls for the second time under the burden of the cross, Patrizia gives us a beautiful representation of maternal tenderness in her conception of the Blessed Mother of Our Lord, as she witnesses from afar the sufferings of her Divine Son.

The woman of Jerusalem, who, in the fourth Station, is represented as seeking consolation for her Divine Son, are already depicted by the artist. Most of them are represented as bringing their children in various ways to the scene of the suffering, and the artist has depicted the effect by painting in a very masterly way.

In the eighth station, Jesus is stripped of his garments, in the presence of his accusers.

In the seventh Station, where Our Lord is crowned with thorns, the artist gives us a powerful indication of the suffering, and the effect of the execution, and the artist has depicted the scene in a very masterly way.

In the ninth station, which represents the descent from the cross, the most poignant of the scenes, and the artist has depicted the scene in a very masterly way, and the artist has depicted the scene in a very masterly way.

In the tenth station, Jesus is taken down from the cross and given to His Blessed Mother, who receives Him in her arms. We know, kisses Our Lord with her face, and lay down. Her sorrow is written on her face.

In the eleventh station, Our Blessed Saviour is laid in a tomb, and the scene is depicted in a very masterly way, and the artist has depicted the scene in a very masterly way.

A Turkish man sees her husband only after the funeral, and after he and the woman are broken down the wedding was a sad occasion to speak until she was taken to the home. Wouldn't you go to her?