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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.
T. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 29, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the *Catholic Record*, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its aims and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the *Record* will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.
Mr. Thomas Coffey,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1881.

THE LAND BILL.

It now seems evident that there will be no land bill before Easter. Mr. Gladstone yet observes profound silence as to the details of his long promised measure. We are inclined to think that the bill has not yet been fully decided on by the Cabinet, and we hardly expect a measure radical enough to remove entirely the evils of landlordism. The Government surely knows that of these evils Ireland must be rid—if she is to enjoy happiness. The injustice, insecurity, and oppressiveness of the present Irish land system are too patent to all observers to have it denied that this system must, in the interests of Irish peace and progress, be removed. It has had a long trial and has failed egregiously. In other countries, according to Mr. Gladstone's own showing, the creation of a peasant proprietorship has added to the national security, and given the people the largest measure of happiness. What is good for France, for Belgium, for Switzerland, must also be good for Ireland. The statesmen now at the head of affairs in Britain well know that the only means of finally and effectually settling the land question is the establishment in Ireland of peasant proprietorship. We advocate no sudden or violent change. If the Government in its land bill decide on a gradual introduction of this system into Ireland—it will, we say it unhesitatingly, deserve the support and gratitude of every Irishman. We have always held that until Irishmen own the soil they till, they cannot be happy in their own country. An unhappy people is a weakness to the Government and a cause of national retrogression. We await with anxiety the promised land bill, and earnestly hope it may meet the just views and expectations of the people of Ireland.

MISINTERPRETATION.

A writer in the last number of *La Revue Canadienne* takes the American Government severely to task for an alleged interference with the domestic affairs of Britain in the matter of the Irish land agitation. To support his view the writer cites the action of the New York and other State legislatures which have passed resolutions of sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for a free soil—as an instance of pointed and unjustified intermeddling with the affairs of another nation. The resolutions passed by the various legislative bodies of the union, conveying to a suffering people the sympathy of their constituents, cannot be justly interpreted as an intervention in the affairs of Britain. The whole world—if we except Britain itself—has evidently taken a just view of the Irish question. Nowhere is it as well understood as in the United States, millions of whose people are of Irish origin. The American people could not, in honor or justice, stand by in silence, while the Irish race at home was struggling for what every right thinking man declares they ought to have. More

especially so when after promising reform in the land system, British statesmen carry through Parliament legislation tending to obliterate every vestige of free 'om in Ireland. It is a well understood, and a universally accepted principle of international polity, that nations ought, in time of peace, to do all the good they can to one another. If we apply this principle to the action of the American state and national legislatures in the course they have pursued on the Irish question, we must at once see that America has rendered service of incalculable value to Great Britain itself. The land question at once settled, this perennial source of contention, strife and anarchy dried up, Great Britain would enter on what is now to her unknown—a feeling of security resulting from internal peace and content. The condemnation of the iniquitous land system prevailing in Ireland by the legislative bodies in the neighboring republic is in itself, apart from the good it may produce in Great Britain and Ireland, apart from its aspect of international justice, an act of humanity to which we think no journal should take exception.

The writer in *La Revue Canadienne* must be well aware of the fact that nations have always intervened either by remonstrance or by good counsel, or both, in the affairs of other states, whenever the interests of any considerable portion of the human family required such intervention. In the cases of Greece and Poland various European powers have time and again remonstrated with, and counselled, if not actually threatened the Governments of Turkey and Russia. The American Government has not, we believe, had any diplomatic communication with Great Britain on the land question. As soon as such communication is decided on, the writer in *La Revue* may, if he sees fit, condemn the course of America, but let him not distort the action of free deliberative bodies into a case of international discourtesy.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The attitude of determination assumed by Greece to enter into possession of the territory awarded her by the Berlin Treaty has of a certainty disturbed the powers. The breaking out of a war between States so unevenly matched as Turkey and Greece bodes apparently no good to the weaker nation. No one doubts that Greece, if left to herself, must fall an easy prey to Turkish strength. There is indeed still enough left of the old Mussulman aggressiveness and valor in the Turks to make such a war an object to be desired on their part. But Europe would not stand by and witness the annihilation of Greece by the Turks. There must, it war breaks out, be some decisive intervention on the part of the powers friendly to Greece to save that country from the consequences of its own tenacity. Certain of the powers have already urged upon the Greek Cabinet the inadvisability and risk of their country's going to war single handed with Turkey. But the Greeks, who have reason and justice, if not expediency, on their side, maintain that the powers whose representatives framed and signed the Treaty of Berlin, are all bound to see to its execution, and they cannot in justice to their country permit it to dilatoriness or cowardice on their part to be deprived of the advantages conferred by that treaty. Everything just now looks as if Greece had decided, come what may, on war to secure its own undoubted rights. What complications its action may bring about, it is very difficult to foresee. The new Czar has likely inherited the continued purpose of his family to drive the Turks from Europe. The Russian Government may not however, for a time, see fit to interfere. But we feel confident that it will never permit without a resort to arms, the obliteration of Greece from the map of Europe.

A personal friend of Alfred Aylward, Joubert's Irish adviser, states in the *Dublin Freeman* that, through out his stormy and troubled life Aylward has always remained a firm and fervent Catholic. Aylward has had much to do with the stand taken by the Boers in the Transvaal.

THE LATE MRS. GLEESON.

It is with much regret that we have to again announce this week the death of another exemplary Catholic lady, Mrs. Gleeson, wife of T. Gleeson, Esq., Merchant, of Sarnia. The sad occurrence took place on Tuesday morning, 29th ult., after about a week's illness. The deceased had been in rather a failing state of health for some time, but no one expected such a speedy termination, and her death caused much surprise in the community at large. Mrs. Gleeson was much respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and great regret is expressed at her sudden death. She was a munificent patron to the Church, and very exact in the performance of her religious duties. Mr. Gleeson and his family have our sincere sympathy in their sudden bereavement. The funeral took place on Thursday morning, being the largest ever seen in Sarnia. In another column will be seen an account of the obsequies.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN THE year 1880 a greater number of priests died in the Archdiocese of Cologne than in any year within the memory of man. One hundred and ninety-nine parishes are at present vacant.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston, arrived in New York last Saturday. He then proceeded to Toronto, making a short stay with Archbishop Lynch, after which he went on to his diocese, where he will be certain to receive a right royal welcome.

THE *Harp* for April contains an excellent wood cut of the lamented Monsignor Cazeau of Quebec, accompanied by a biographical sketch of the illustrious deceased. Our most little monthly contemporary continues to improve with each number. Being, we believe, the only Catholic magazine in the English language in the Dominion, it deserves to be encouraged.

It is proposed to hold a series of races and other athletic sports on Tecumseh Park on Good Friday. If we have not in our midst a number of out and out Bob Ingersolls, we have at all events many who are strange samples of Christianity. Public school influence and the flash literature of the news depots have served in a large measure to bring about this state of affairs.

It is an interesting and terribly suggestive fact that the public libraries of London, if ranged side by side, would extend to a length of sixty miles. One can conceive that the money spent in them daily must be enormous—sufficient to maintain all the paupers in Great Britain. And yet this is the country which claims to be the greatest Bible-producing and Bible-distributing nation in the world. Truly, the pagans would have good reason to tell her missionaries that their charity should begin at home.

THE *Northeastern Christian Advocate*, a Methodist paper, says that it is beginning to be seen that knowledge alone does not tend to make good citizens. Knowledge merely gives power—power for increased evil when the will and motives are wrong. * * * We have believed that the free schools were a buttress of our Government, and they no doubt are; but righteousness is the only true basis of national as of individual greatness. Righteousness does not grow out of godless schools.

FATHER REICKS, of Heidelberg, makes some complaints that show how small is the number of those who compose the old Catholic sect. He laments that the *German Mercury*, the principal organ of Old Catholicism, has not over eight hundred subscribers, and that his own paper, the *Old Catholic Messenger*, is likewise unable to secure any considerable share of public favor. Old Catholicism, it appears, is losing ground every day, notably at Dortmund, in Westphalia, and also at Bockum; it is stated that at Gumbinnen, Pastor Grunert officiates ordinarily in the presence of only one old woman.

WE HAVE just received a letter from the Nun of Kenmare, in which she states she recently had a conversation with a member of the late Beaconsfield administration, and from what transpired at the interview it seems probable that no Land Bill will be passed at the pre-

sent session of Parliament. We must confess we had a strong suspicion from the beginning that this would be the case. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that such a measure will be carried at any subsequent session until such time as the people of the three kingdoms become educated in political questions and make a proper use of the ballot box. The nest of Shylocks who now rule the country must be thrust aside by the popular voice, and their places filled by men who will legislate for the benefit of the country at large.

ANOTHER outrage! The mansion house powder expedient having failed to draw odium on Ireland, for the reason that everybody looked upon it as a clumsy fraud, something must be done to keep the excitement up in order to show cause for coercive measures. It now transpires that a member of Parliament received a box which, on being opened, was found to contain a pistol, apparently arranged with murderous intent. The member did not have the courage to open the box himself, and an officer was called to perform the dangerous task, which he did with caution and with fear and trembling. It is high time this silly business of manufacturing outrages was brought to a close. The authors are dishonest policemen who are working for preferment, or else it is a silly scheme of the authorities, as we have said, to justify bungling legislation.

A BEARDED priest from the African mission of Dahomey, on the coast of Guinea, is the guest of the congregation of St. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, L. I. Father Malone, the pastor, as interpreter, explained concerning the human sacrifices offered by these cannibals. Since the establishment of the mission, twenty-five years ago, of the millions of these people only about 25,000 have been received into the Church by baptism. The missionaries, as soon as they present themselves, are butchered. Those of them who, living with the Christianized natives, escape butchery, soon succumb to the torrid climate. To the king hundreds of lives are sacrificed, the heads of these victims being offered to him, and their bodies cut up and exposed as food, as cattle are in our shambles. "Yet," said the speaker, "these people, when they come under the influence of religion, are most docile. The second generation of these converts are offering themselves up for the reclamation of their people."

YEAR after year the works of noble men long since dead wield an influence for good over the hearts of mankind. They do not grow old with time. The lessons of St. Augustine, Thomas Aquinas and Thomas a Kempis, are as fresh to-day as they were centuries ago. And they are Catholic in a universal sense. They are read by Protestants and rationalists of all kinds, and who shall say how great is their measure of good in these circles? The late George Eliot, in one of her works thus speaks of the "Imitation": "The small, old-fashioned book for which you need only pay sixpence at a book stall, works miracles to this day, turning latter waters into sweetness; while expensive sermons, and treatises newly issued, leave all things as they were before. It was written down by a hand that waited for the heart's prompting; it is the chronicle of a solitary, hidden anguish, struggle, trust, and triumph—not written on velvet cushions to teach endurance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones. And so it remains to all time a lasting record of human needs and human consolations." Only the other day we read somewhere that a Franciscan priest, of the Mission Secutari, had composed an Albanian version, the first, of this wonderful little book which is now in course of publication by the Propaganda printing-press.

IT APPEARS that the personal influence of the Viceroy of India has a great deal to do with the progress of Christianity in that country. Mgr. Antonio Tosi, a member of the Franciscan Order, Bishop of Rhodopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of the Punjab, East India, writes to the *Unita Cattolica*, of Turin, for the purpose of making known to the entire world how much good a true and sincere Catholic can effect when placed at the head of a nation, even though it should be still pagan or Mohammedan. Mgr. Tosi speaks at length of the regularity with which the Marquis of Ripon attends at Mass and adheres to the other practices enjoined by the Catholic Church, and also of the edification which he thereby gives to the people over whom he rules. He says that during the Viceroy's illness prayers were universally offered up for his recovery, and, as an instance of Lord Ripon's popularity, he men-

tions that the rajahs of many parts of India spent large sums of money in giving food to the poor, as well for the complete restoration of the Marquis's health as in thanksgiving for the fact his life had been spared. One rajah in Allahabad spent £500 in this way. On the authority of the Mother Provincial of the Daughters of the Cross at Bombay, Mgr. Tosi states that two members of a Protestant Sisterhood established in that city under the protection of the Protestant monks, called the "Coley Fathers," have recently joined the Church, and that a third will probably soon do likewise. He also announces the baptism of several other converts in the Catholic Cathedral of Allahabad, one of these being an official whose mother had been converted in London.

ARCHBISHOP BLANCHET, of Oregon, has resigned the episcopal office. His truly beautiful and apostolic Farewell Pastoral concludes with these words: "At the age of eighty-six years, we feel 'we are growing old like a garment' and that, 'our generation being at an end' our time has at last arrived to retire into a place of rest and solitude, in order to recount to God all our years in the bitterness of our soul." Farewell, then, beloved and Reverend brethren of the priesthood, who have been so often our consolation, and our support in days of trouble and tribulation. Farewell, beloved daughters, Christian virgins, spouses of Jesus Christ, who have so often edified and rejoiced us with the perfume of your virtues. Farewell, beloved children of the laity, who have been so long the object of our concern and of our prayerful solicitude. Farewell, young men, in whom we behold with pleasure the future of the Catholic Church in this country. Farewell, little children, the beloved ones of Jesus Christ, and the cherished of our heart. We part now, but we have the firm hope of seeing you forever in heaven. Forget not your old and loving spiritual Father; forgive him his mistakes and his shortcomings; pray for him that his sins may be forgiven and forgotten when he will be called on to give an account of his stewardship. We borrow the words of St. Ephrem to commend to you our last will and testament. We bequeath to you our most humble submission to the teaching and mandates of the Apostolic See; we bequeath to you our sincere and fervent care of the Church of Jesus Christ.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD speaks warmly and decidedly on the Utah question. In this matter we wish him God speed. He goes on to say:—"Polygamy must end—shall be stamped out. This plague-spot on our institutions must be banished. I ask you, as my friend, to take your stand in the Senate and fight this evil until it is crushed out of existence. We must, however, save from illegitimacy the 70,000 children in Utah born of polygamous parents." Could you not with good reason go a step further, Mr. President, and declare "Divorce must end—shall be stamped out. This plague-spot on our institutions must be banished." While you are endeavoring to save from illegitimacy the 70,000 children born in Utah of polygamous parents, how will you classify the equally large number of children born of divorce parents in the United States. The law-makers at Washington should deal with the Mormons at home as well as with the Mormons abroad. There is a slight difference. One is legalized by an earthly tribunal. The other is not. Before the great judgment seat this will be of no avail. The Mormon and the divorced Pharisee will be alike called to account for transgressing a decree enacted by one who is the just and the final judge of all mankind.

THE *Catholic Standard* says that some one who knows how to write pointedly and incisively has prepared and had printed for circulation among members of the British Parliament a letter addressed to the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, in which he shows up Mr. Gladstone's inconsistencies in a way that must be anything but pleasant to the British Premier. The following will serve as a specimen: "Out of the depths of her misery Ireland calls to you; out of the long accumulated agony of her hunger and her thirst and fever, she asks you for food, for rest, for shelter, and you offer her a rod. You, the champion of the full-fed land-owners of Bulgaria. You, the advocate of the peasant seated in plenty among the Tuscan hills. You, the upholder of relentless Slave and prosperous Serbian, and olive-faced Ionian, have nothing to give this weary, starving, maddened Celt, save scorn, insult, and the gaol. You could vapor of freedom on the distant Danube, and play the tyrant on the nearer Shannon. You could invoke

the sacred name of freedom in Corfu, only to be the champion of coercion for Cork. You could play bear-leader to the Bulgars, the Serbs, the Neapolitans, and jungle his chain in the ears of Europe; but the quiet extinction of millions of your own people was an everyday matter that was beneath the sublime loftiness of your comprehension."

"THERE is at least one common-sense and out-spoken Protestant clergyman among the many clerical readers of the *Guardian*," says the *Liverpool Catholic Times*, "as the following letter, written in its columns by the Rev. Arthur A. Dawson, and headed 'Irish Aggression,' will show.—'SIR—May I ask if there is any truth in the rumor that some of the Anglican Bishops are going to consecrate a Bishop, and send him to gather proselytes in Spain? How is this, if so, consistent with our position as a National Church? What right have our Bishops in Spain? The Pope is consistent, though, as we contend, unwarranted, in sending his Bishops here; but we surely are most inconsistent if we claim liberty for each National Church, and yet invade another Christian nation with our Bishops. If this scheme, as I have heard, emanates from Ireland, the presumption of it seems to me indescribable. The Reformed Church of Ireland does not include a tenth of the population, and yet it proposes to send a missionary Bishop to convert the Christians in Spain?'"

EVEN T. DE WITT TALMAGE has ranged himself on the side of the oppressed people of Ireland, utterly disregarding the opinions of those of his own sect who will say as little as possible in his favor for the reason that the Irish nation acknowledges the authority of Rome, and rejoices in its Catholicity. The following is an extract from a letter sent by the gentleman alluded to in reply to an invitation to be present at a dinner given in Brooklyn on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet: "The pronouncement of Emmet's name makes my heart beat like a war-drum. His dying speech will not cease its reverberation till the last oppression in all the earth has ceased. Let others cipher out the particulars. I give as my opinion that Ireland will yet be as independent of all other governments as is the United States. How? When? I leave that to omnipotence. I am neither monarchist nor communist, but if it be communism to hate the theory that a comparative few have a right to gather up the resources of the world and crowd others off into squalor and wretchedness, giving them no chance for this world or the next, then I am a communist. Every industrious and virtuous citizen has a right to a livelihood in Ireland and everywhere else."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Beaconsfield is confined to his house with gout.
The Prince of Wales has conferred the order of the Garter on the new Czar.
In the Lawson Labouchere libel suit, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.
Prince Charles has been proclaimed King of Romania.
King Alfonso and wife lately presented to the Pope a chalice mounted with \$10,000 worth of precious stones.
The Czar has cancelled the Russian loan of 300,000 roubles granted Servia as compensation for losses in the late war.
A number of lives have been lost by floods in Omaha, Neb., and different parts of the Western States.
A large petard exploded at the door of the Carmelite Church, Madrid on March 26th, doing considerable damage.
The governor of Wisconsin on Tuesday signed the Bill recently passed by the Legislature prohibiting the practice of treating.
The Massachusetts House of Representatives has defeated the Bill giving municipal suffrage to women, by a vote of 122 to 76.
The sixty-one victims of the opera house disaster at Nice consist of thirty-six Frenchmen, twenty Italians, three Englishmen, one German and one nationality unknown.
Herr Most, publisher of the *Prichet*, a Nihilistic journal in England, has been indicted for publishing a libel concerning the late Czar, and urging the people to murder.

The new Prohibition Law of Kansas forbids the use of wine at the Lord's Supper, and provides for the clergyman who administers it a penalty of two years' imprisonment.
A telegram has been received by the Czar that if Sophie Perovsky, one of the Nihilists arrested for participating in the killing of the late Czar, is executed, his death will speedily follow.
A despatch from Vienna says that the Russian Councillors will start shortly for Rome to continue, direct with the Vatican, the negotiations relative to the Roman Catholic Church in Russia.

A construction on the Rock Island Road, near Walnut, Iowa, collided with a freight train on Wednesday, March 30th, demolishing the cars of the construction train, including the caboose, in which were twenty-five employees, all of whom were injured, five of them fatally.

It is a fact that Gibbon Wakefield, a great authority, in his "Account of Ireland," vol. ii., page 795 said: "The Irish landlords as a class are needy, exacting, unrelenting, harsh, and without sympathy for their tenants."

HAMILTON LETTER.

Sunday Evening in Dundas.—Newspapers for the St. Augustine's Church. Via Crucis.—Historical, Moral and Philosophical.—Clerical Items.

VIA CRUCIS.

The ceremonies of the Church are tiful and impressive in their performance and full of sublime religious significance. They are performed first for the glory of God, and agreeable example set by Him while on earth, for the purpose of edification, illustrating the various offices of church; and lastly, to excite within breasts of her observing children sentiments of reverence and devotion to the administration of the Sacraments, to the divine origin and inimitable religious worth of those mystic acts of Divine grace; in the sacraments of the greatest ceremonies, as shown in this great sacrifice, worthy of our fullest gratitude and attention; and in the blessing of sacraments, vessels and vestments, she us that whatever is set apart for divine service or devoted to holy should be treated with extraordinary respect.

A ceremony of the class last mentioned took place in the church of St. Augustine, Dundas, on Sunday evening last. Some months ago, a new and costly set of the cross was ordered from a local artist, and set up, though venerable, and still capable of use, being now in keeping with the dignity and majesty of the church. After some delay the anxiously expected Statuette arrived, and preparations were made for their erection. Very T. J. Dowling, Vicar General, was called to perform the ceremony, but one holding the rank of vicar-general being eligible for the office, and directing and assisting were the Very Rev. Dean O'Leary, priest, and his curate the Rev. P. L. The church was crowded to the doors, and well lighted and warmed.

THE CREMORY.

At the appointed hour the celebration in surplice and stole, with the rev. men above named, and preceded by aolytes and attendants bearing the incense, and holy water, entered the sanctuary, and proceeded in the manner. All knelt at the lowest steps, while the choir sang the hymn *Creator Spiritus*:

Come, O Creator, Spirit blest,
And in our souls take up thy rest.
Come with thy Grace and heavenly aid,
To fill the hearts which thou hast made.
The Spirit of God is necessary as true religious animation. We therefore invoke that Spirit at the beginning of all our important actions to their fit and proper performance, to guard against all evil, and to fill the hearts which thou hast made. This is a faint expression of the contained in the prayer which our brant now recited: "O God, who light of the Holy Ghost didst just hearts of the faithful, give us by Holy Spirit a love and a relief of right and just, and a constant of its comforts. Defend, we beseech by the intercession of the Blessed this thy people from all adversities, from the enemy, through Christ Lord."

The Holy Spirit being thus invoked, the celebrant asks God to bless the crosses and pictures intended in honor of Our Lord Jesus Christ, that their appearance may always us of good and holy acts, and that ever studies to imitate the holy Son of God, shall obtain His blessing and enjoy eternal glory in sprinkling the crosses and pictures with holy water, that they may give health and cleanliness to those who devoutly practice this devotion, and thus to show the fervent devotion of the truly pious prayer, "Bless, O Lord, these crosses, be they Holy Cross thou hast redeemed world from the power of demons by thy passion overcome the serpent who delighted in the corruption of first man through the fruit of hidden tree." The power of the rendered so great by the sorrowful our unfortunate father Adam, forever crippled by the saving which the new Adam, our Saviour, by his death and resurrection, sign of the cross, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, kneeling and praying before may find health of mind and soul. Through Christ Lord.

Under the "old's redeeming wood" The most afflicted Mother stood, Mingling her tears with the Holy Oil. As that stream flows down from every Of all His wounds the body pierced. What pierced the body pierced the place. After that each station was place. The celebrant kissed each picture, through respect for that our Saviour died, and for the place he suffered, and re-dying there, and prayers always reciting the public Way of the Cross return to the main altar, the "Te Deum Laudamus." The ceremony the celebrant, our Saviour, most stillness, joining fervent responses, and, silently, but sinning their beautiful and devoting pictures.

HISTORICAL AND INSTRUCTIVE. The *Te Deum* being sung, the celebrant, a discourse of moderate length, explained the excellence and utility of exercise, the Way of the Cross, some valuable historical references. The pictures hung on walls to-night, illustrating Lord's sorrowful journey, were beautiful, and appropriate decorations of the house of God. Those who that the money could be better alms to the poor, forget that traitor, was the first to utter ment, and they forget also the of the Most High is worthy of construction. Insufficient to call it superstition for to bow and pray before these crosses, although done through for the good Saviour who they represent, overlooking human beings pay similar re-embles of mortals like them, general in the field takes off