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> Written for the Record. The Country Church.

DE DICATED TO REV. F. M. DEVINE.

Tis not where Gothic arch doth high uplift
Its piercing spex towards the azure sky
Ambitiously, as though it fain would rift
The clould-veil of the heav'nly majesty;

frescoed ceiling doth entrance the eye, stately column rears its carved height, stained window, tinted wonderously, ods noble aisles with many-coloure

But oft, alsa, the sculptured homege stands In the dumb stone; our sdmiration starts, With wonder gezes, lauds the skilful hands, But wakes no thought of heaven in our hearts;

The storied window offers to our sight Virtues most rare, that we may imitat but oft we only see the colours bright, and little on the virtues meditate.

Dear little church! bereft of stately art, Deplore it not; His presence you enjoy, Without Whom naught can satisfy th Whom, art is but an empty toy. And even as thy modest lamp doth burn Before Him vividly, with glesm more bright Than if the sheen of gold or silver urn Outvied its gimmer with more splendid

often, too, within thy humble walls, the light of Faith, the fire of Love civine ore glowing beam, than where the sunlight falls rough tinted pane o'er lofty vault to shine.

With glitt'ring tapers and bright coloure

Joined by the organ's loud triumphant awell, Rises to heav'n, a sacrifice of praise, Until in air the priest we love so well, The immolated Lamb doth trembling raise

Then heads are bowed in adoration deep, And whispered prayers breathed forth in cadence low, And breasts are struck; with joy the angels weep, To see the contrite hearts these signals show.

The prostrate throng adores with cast down yes, es its Saviour God on bended knees; shioned stool or seat makes compromise Between grudged penitence and longed-for

spring,
But in the temple of the heart are set
By Grace, the artist of the Heavenly King.

Each Sunday, Lord, the priest beseeching "Visit, O Lord, this house for Thee prepared, All snares of Satan from it ever chase, From heaven send Thine angel blest, to guard

All entering in, to praise Thy Holy Name, And hear thy word." Loved Saviour de Thou hear And on that lowly temple graces rain For those who both to Thee and me are dear.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. THE CATHOLIC COLORED MISSION OF WINDSOR.

Another very interesting ceremony, in connection with the Catholic Colored Mission of Windser, took place on Holy Saturday last immediately after the morn-Saturday last immediately after the morning service, which was celebrated with due solemnity by Very Rev. Dean Wagner. Eighteen candidates presented themselves at the holy font and were regenerated in the saving waters of baptism. The very zev. gentleman, who has with a great teal of trouble and not a little extra labor for himself, founded this mission, has avery reason to congratulate hinself on the success so far achieved in a field which promises still greater and more abundant truits in the near future. The numbes of baptized colored persons, young and dd, baptized colored persons, young and dd, is far, reaches nearly one hundred and if the charitable public will only send forth their little mite towards the good and briy work, no doubt a goodly-sized parsh, composed exclusively of colored people, will very soon be an accomplished fact t should be well understood by the Datholic people of this Dominion, as it was well said in the CATHOLIC RECORP of last week, that this is in no sense an ordinary sarochial work. The Catholic scople of Vindsor, though willing to provide more han their share of the expense connected han their share of the expense connected with the foundation and presecution of this mission, cannot be expected to bear tie whole burden alone. They consider, and justly too, that this is a work in which every Catholic is interested, where ever he may reside, in or out of this sountry. Our Catholic missions, whether amongst the pegroes, or the Indians, or the Chinese must necessarily be supported and provided for by members of the Charch all the world over. The priests

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The doing their share of the work, by preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments, devoting their time and labor among these poor people. But it is the bounden duty of the lay people, to furnish the means whereby the priests may be enabled to carry on the work successfully. It is therefore to be hoped that all and every one to whom Dean Wagner's appeal for this holy cause will reach will promptly and generously send whatever help they can give and thus make the work lighter to the rev. gentleman, who has with so much zeal and self devotion undertaken so arduous a task as will necessarily be the conversion to the faith of severel thousands of these poor negroes. If all to whom this appeal is addressed are prompt in making their remittances the building of the school house and church will be undertaken at once and the whole establishment. taken at once and the whole establishment completed before next winter. It may be stated here that there are still quite a number of persons, young and old, under instruction, and the number of catechumens is constantly increasing

HOT TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

MAJOR SAUNDERSON AND MR. HEALY EXCHANGE COMPLI-MENTS.

THE LATTER SUSPENDED FOR USING UNPAR-LIAMENTARY LANGUAGE—THE SPEAK-ER'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE ORDER— SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT DENOUNCES

London, April 15.—Mr. Parnell will visit Ireland after the division is had in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Crimes Bill, returning to London in time for the discussion of the bill in committee.

THE COERCION DEBATE. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt resuming the debate on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon said the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on the Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish effairs lay in the acceptance of some form of Irish government which would tend to eatisfy the Irish people. He twitted Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain with having secretly consulted Mr. Parnell, seeking to make an alliance with him for their own purposes. Referring to the comspiracy and Whiteboy clauses of the proposed Act, Sir William declared that they sapped the foundation of all personal liberty and would even debar Irishmen from forming business combinations to defend their existing rights. isting rights.

is ting rights.

THE SPIRIT
in which the Government would administer the Coercion Act if it were passed was sufficiently shown in the appointment of Col. King-Harman to the Parliamentary Col. King-Harman to the Parliamentary Under-Secretaryship for Ireland. By this appointment the Government had declared themselves to be the partisans of the landlords, and determined to administer the bill as the agents of the landowners in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitterest religious prejudices. The bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League because the people believed in the League and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the bill would be to make the Govern ment more detested, and the League more ment more detested, and the League more popular than ever. As to the Tory and Liberal Union taunts

ABOUT AMERICAN GOLD scontent. Sir William Harcourt said:—"There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irlsh landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants rents. The proposal to make the bill permanent, Sir William characterised as a breach of the fundamental con-ditions of the union between Ireland and Great Britain, The Government professed Great Britain, The Government professed to reverence this union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Govern-ment earnestly desired to maintain the union let them abandon the policy of ex-asperating the Irish people and adopt the asperating the Irish people and adopt the policy of justice and conciliation (Cneers).

A STORMY SCENE.

Major Saunderson (Conservative) said the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not derers ecross the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers. Mr. Healy rose to a point of order. The Speaker replied that Major Saunderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere. Mr. Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Saunderson regardless of consequences. If Major Saunderson referred to him he had no hesita tion in saying that

tion in saying that
SAUNDERSON WAS A LIAR. This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The speaker called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his expression. Mr. Healy replied, "I am not en-titled to rise until you sit down," when the cheering was renewed. The Speaker than resumed the chair, and Mr. Healy again took the floor. He said, "I am only able to meet the charge in one day. If you rule that Major Saunderson was in order, my expression was equally in order. If you rule him out of order I shall withdraw the expression."

draw the expression."

The Speaker—"That is not so. Mr. Saunderson made a tharge of the gravest nature. The responsivility rests entirely with himself. It is hisduty to prove it if he can. (Cheers.) But I cannot allow the expression you used."

MR HEALY RELEATED that Saunderson was a liar; A great uproar arose. The speaker again called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw. Mr. Healy refused. The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Snith, First Lord of the Trea-

sury, moved that Mr. Healy be suspended. Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar too." The House divided on the motion, to suspend Healy and the motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52. When the vote was announced Mr. Healy walked out of the House, applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving hats and raising cheer after cheer.

MR. SEXTON JOINS IN.

Major Saunderson—"I said that Sheridan was on the committee and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phœix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was." Here Mr. Sexton springing to his feet shouted, "I say you are a wilful, cowardly liar!" Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all rose and cheeved frantically, waving their hats in the air. As soon as there was a chance to be heard Mr. Sexton again addressing Saunderson exclaimed, "If I only met you outside the door of this House I would thrash you within an inch of your life." The excitement was again renewed. The Speaker arose and addressed the House, but his voice was inaudible above the din. When quiet had somewhat been restored the Speaker said that unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his date with the was willing a decirate and the prospect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bank-rupt. At the same time he would get the benefit of six months' hard labor (laughter). It was a Bill aimed at the prospect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bank-rupt. At the same time he would get the benefit of six months' hard labor (laughter). It was a Bill at made at most of the conspiracy clause in the present Bill might fairly be called nonsense. A tenant refusing to pay rent had the prospect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bank-rupt. At the same time he would get the benefit of six months' hard labor (laughter). It was a commendate the allegation that it was a Crimes a Bill. It was a Dill at the law, but it was a Bill that made things crimes that never were completes existent crimes known to the law, but it was a Bill that made things crimes that never were completes existent crimes known to the law, but it was a Bill at the law unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feeling, (Cheers.) The Speaker then pointedly asked Saunderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers.

Mr. Saunderson, after several every livering the sev sexton with associating with murderers, Mr. Saunderson, after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer," "Answer the Speaker's question," etc., eventually withdrew the words he had used. The Speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression at the same time added, "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his expressions. Mr. at the same time added, "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great."
(Loud cheers.) Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his expressions. Mr. formally withdrew his expressions. Mr. Leak, member for Lancashire, suggested that Mr. Healy be recalled. The Speaker said that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting. Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Mr. Healy be revoked. (Cheers.)

was made Secretary of the Claim-na-craes, which was a murder society of America.

Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order, and the Speaker advised Mr. Saunderson to withdraw the offensive expression.

Another scene of confusion ensued, Mr.

The measure, he believed, would do more Saunders on repeating the words, where to stop the harshness of the operation of the upon Mr. Sexton shouted "the hon. gentleman is again a liar!" The Speaker to the stop the harshness of the operation of the land law in Ireland than anything ever proposed by the Government of England, and the stop of the Mr. Saunderson again resumed his speech information as any of their predecessors, and charged the Parnellites with various All they had taunted Mr. Gladstone with advocates of murders. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Saunderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches. The debate was then adjourn-

Earl Spencer, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on arriving at Truro yesterday, en route to Plymouth, was greeted by a concourse of 20,000 persons, and was pre concourse of 20,000 persons, and was pre-sented with an address of welcome. He replied to the address in a speech, in the course of which he condemned the Govern-ment's Irish policy and advocated Home

GLADSTONIAN VICTORS In the election yesterday for members of the Liberal Association in the Birmingham division, represented in Parliament by John Bright, all the Gladstonian candidates were returned by large majorities over the Unionists.

A NONCONFORMIST PROTEST. A NONCOMPORMIST PROTEST.

In the advertising columns of the Daily
News this morning there appears a protest
against the Coercion Bill signed by 3 200
Nonconformist ministers.

The Debate Continued. On Monday the debate on the Coercion Bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone said if the Bill passed the political subscrip-tions from America which some of the speakers had condemned were likely to increase, not the Irish subscription alone, but those humane contributions which were reflecting such a splendid light upon America. He and his supporters had

who stood up waving hats and raising cheer after cheer.

MR. SEXTON JOINS IN.

Mr. Saunderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!" Mr. Sexton, interrupting, asked Major Saunderson whether he (Saunderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it. Major Saunderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee, of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. (Loud cries of "Withdraw!")

Mr. Sexton—"Did I know him to be a murderer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer?" (Cheers, and a voice: "Withdraw you murderer.")

Mr. Sexton—"I said that Sheridan was on the committee and against bin attack the sexton to intended to suppress existent crimes known to the the more the House would strengthen Mr. Parnell's influence. He had no doubt the Bill would lead to increase of crime and secret societies. Legislation against a nation was vain and futile. The combinations in Ireland should not be suppressed. The question was, by whom were these combinations to be guided? He maintain-Ireland. It must be presented by other hands and it would be an honor and a source of happiness to him to think that he was permitted to have the smallest share in dashing it to the ground. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid loud

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Parnell rose to gether, and after standing some time amid cheers and counter cheers the speaker recognized Mr. Balfour, who began by ANOTHER ROW.

Mr. Saunderson then resumed his speech. He said that Mr. Sexton was present at the meeting at which Mr. Egan was made Secretary of the Clanna-Gael, best way to refute the charges made by best way to refute the charges made by that paper. As to the pledge asked by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Land as with having consented to twenty one Coercion Bills. Proceeding to justify the Bill, Mr. Balfour said the case against the Government as regarded boycotting was practically abandoned. Everyone knew that the League used boycotting as a

that the League used boycotting as a means to carry its object. Mr. Harrington—I take all the respon-sibility for the conduct of the League and brand that statement as altogether inconsistent with facts.
Mr. Balfour thought nobody but Mr.

Harrington would venture to do so. (Laughter). In conclusion speaking from experience, he should say what had failed in the ipast fifty years in Ireland was not coercion, but remedial legislation, and much as he desired equal treatment for Eugland and Ireland, he felt that it would be unsafe and useless to attempt to build up a system of equality on the shifting sands of Irish lawlessness, Mr. Parnell followed. He said Mr. Bal four had with characteristic unfairness re-fused him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world, the ten minutes he craved to refer to a vile, barefaced forgery—(cheers)—printed in the Times obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he was entiled to have an opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character, in time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now. In addition to passing this Coercion Act the dice had to be loaded. Great organs of public opinion were to be permitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnies. Who would be safe under such circum-America. He and his supporters had been charged with inconsistency in proposing coercion in former times and opposing it now. He might admit feel opposing it now. He might admit feel to ing shame over the future of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. (Cheers). He believed, and so, seemingly, did the Conservatives of 1885, that though coercion in 1882 resaw the letter he saw plainly that the signature was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductors of what

bore evidence of an absolute and irrefragible want of genuineness. He had never known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger, or that there was any conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the Invincibles, and nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow tell upon their victims. If he had been in Phœuix Park he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin, or between the dagger of the assassin, or between the dagger of the assassin and Mr. Burke. He had suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed,

amendment was received with che there was little excitement. Sir Henry Hussey Vivian and Mr. Winterbotham (Unionists) voted with the minority on the amendment.

THE ENGLISH MARTYRS. - THE FIRST MARTYR FROM RHEIMS.

London Tablet.

For three years after the martyrdom of Blessed John Nelson and Blessed Thomas Sherwood, the fury of the persecution somewhat slackened, and it was not till the end of July, 1581, that the uttermost rigor of the law was exercised on any of the missionary priests who were by this time become so numerous in England. Perhaps the renewal of the cruelties which had already sent six martyrs to heaven, was oweing to the great increase in the anwas owing to the great increase in the an-nual reinforcements which the foreign seminaries were sending to this country. By the end of 1580, about 130 learned and zealous men were already engaged in the noble and perilous work of the English Apostolate, and their success was such that Elizabeth and her advisers saw that something must be done to check the Catholic reaction which was fast assuming Catholic reaction which was fast assuming almost the appearance of a national return to the Church of old England and of Rome. So new laws were passed in a Parliament composed of men of the "new learning," and wedded to the new opinions, if not by conviction, at least by self interest, and under the influence of the panic thus created the old machinery was once more put in motion, with the result that the prisons were everywhere filled in the contract of the self thand; where the prisons were everywhere filled in the contract of the commendation of these who tax us with the novelty of a dogma which is old as the Church itself.

Another incident of his trial may be mentioned: "He was ordered to hold up his hand: he held up his left hand; where upon the Recorder blamed him, attribute that the prisons were everywhere filled." with Catholics of all ranks and ages, who, with Catholics of all ranks and ages, who, if not put to death, were at any rate afforded frequent opportunities of suffering for their faith. Thus Mr. Mark Typer, a former student of Douay, was whipped through the City of London by command of Recorder Fleetwood, and for persisting in his obstinate "papistry" had his ears bored through with a red hot fron; another youth John Cooper, was reduced to such youth, John Cooper, was reduced to such woful extremity in the Beauchamp Tower, that after his death when his gaoler that after his death when his gaolers entered his cell to complete their cruel work by stripping his emaciated corpse, they were shamed into a passing sense of horror at seeing that his flesh "came off by pieces from the bones." There was another confessor in one of the London prisons at that time, the Rev. Thomas Clifton, a seminary priest, who lay for months in a loathsome dungeon among felone, and endured such sufferings from hunger, cold and the load of his chains, that all men wondered that death had not come to his release. Being condemned to perpetual imprisonment, "he was sent back to Newgate and there fed with the bread of sorrow, having his hands, feet, and neck chained in such sort that he could neither sit down nor stir out of his place all the day, and every night was put down into a horrid and darksome dungeon."
Such things were but the preludes to the still sterner barbarities which were to

disgrace the remaining twenty-two years of Queen Elizabeth's rule, and mark them in the history of the Church with the royal purple of many a martyred hero. More than one writer in the Protestant press has lately been asking Cui bono? Why revive the history of such shameful proceedings in these days? The good such knowledge calculated to do is two-fold: it first and is cast in pleasanter times to learn what manner of men they were who risked their lives to hand on to us the deposit of the that though coercion in 1882 reduced the amount of crime, it had made the Irish more determined than ever to combine. Finding no permanent result from that course, the Liberals looked to some other. The mandate given at last election was to govern Ireland with coercion. When the Liberals passed the Coercion Bill they passed remedial measures also. Were the Government's remedical proposals a reality or an imposture? (Cheers) He would withdraw that expression and say illusion. (Laughter.) Did the Government intend

de'h and the dagger of the assassin and fe between the dagger of the assassin and Mr. Burke. He had suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed, and Ireland had suffered more than any other nation. It was absolutely untrue that the National League had any communication whatever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian organization in America. He never had any dealings with anybody in America in respect to proceedings or doings and sayings. All nis sayings and doings in connection with Irish public life had been open and above board. As to the Bill under discussion it was the most drastic measure proposed since 1833. It would empower the Government to subject their political opponents to treatment reserved for the worst criminals in England. (Cheers.) The great heart of the English people was, he believed, against the Bill, and he hoped the country would make its voice heard before the Committee stage was reached. He trusted in God that the English nation and Parliament would be saved from the peril and degradation of passing such a measure. (Cheers.)

THE SECOND ERADING AGREED TO.

Sir Bernhardt Samuelson's amendment to the Crimes Bill to the effect that the Bill, if passed, would increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the union and the Empire, and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 269, and the second reading of the Orimes Bill was agreed to without a division.

The result of the division on the amendment was received with cheers, but there was little excitement. Sir Henry would be against the Cambridge and from heresy, then, and caused its formers and framers to ahed the division on the amendment was received with cheers, but there was little excitement. Sir Henry would be rejected, was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 269, and the second reading of the Orimes Bill was agreed to without a division.

The result of the division on the amendment was received with cheers, but there was little excitement. Sir

old religion.

From Cambridge and from heresy, then, was Everard Hanse drawn; his brother William, a priest, having been the means under God of reconciling him to the Catholic Church. Two years at the Papal seminary at Rheims, which is spent "in most zealous and studious sort," were his preparation for the brief span of life which awaited him after returning to his native awaited him after returning to his native land. Being ordained priest on Lady Day 1584—the question of the validity of Auglican orders, it seems, gave our martyrs very little anxiety—Blessed Everard set out for England about a month later, and after three months labor in London was arrested in the Marshalsea, whither he had gone to visit certain Catholic captives, on suspicion of being a priest. It was his fate to be brought before Mr. Recorder Fleetwood, whose manner of dealing with Catholics has been indicated above. One Catholics has been indicated above. One of the questions put to the prisoner is interesting, as it elicited from the holy martyr a clear enunciation of what has since become a dogma of the faith. Being asked whether he thought the Pope could not err, he replied that "in life and manners he might offend, as also err in his private doctrine or writing; but that in judicial definitions and in deciding matters of controversy he never did err." We commend this remarkable testimony of three centuries ago to the doctrine of Papal Infal,

ing it to some pride or superstition, that being a priest he would not vouchsafe or might not hold up his anointed right hand; but the truth was he did it because his right hand was occupied in holding up the great bolts wherewith the blessed man was exceedingly laden, for being admon-ished he forthwith stretched forth his right ished he forthwith stretched forth his right hand." His courageous constancy did not shield him from the importunity and slander of the ministers and others who strove to rob his last hours of that quiet for which even martyrs are thankful when death is nigh. But overcoming all their malice by his quiet, cheerful confession of the faith in prison and at Tyburn, and to the last desiring "all Catholics to pray for him and with him," he underwent with courage the hanging and the slaughtering which made a martyr of him, exclaiming, as the executioner had his hand upon his heart "O blessed day." The "blessed day" which saw the triumph of the first of the Cambridge converts and the first martyr of the English College at Rheims, was July 31st, 1581. Rheims, was July 31st, 1581.

ANTI-COERCION.

A large and enthusiastic auti coercion meeting was held in Hamilton on the 15th. The most prominent citizens were present on the occasion. A resolution, condemning the coercion bill now before the British Parliament, was moved by Rev. Dr. Burns, who took occasion to deliver a most spirited address in favor of the principle of Home Rule, He also spoke in severe terms in regard to the tactics employed by the party at present actics employed by the party at present in power in Great Britain to crush out in power in Great Britain to crush out the liberties of the Irish people. The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Crerar, who likewise delivered a power-ful speech in condemnation of the policy adopted by the English ministry. This and other resolutions, all worded in terms strongly supporting Gladstone and the Home Rule party, were carried unani-mously. Before the close of the meeting, Rev. Father Cosgrove moved, seconded by Mr. P. Harte, a cordial vote of thanks by Mr. P. Harte, a cordial vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. Burns, for his able address, which was enthusiastically adopted,

Father Dianoun, grandson of the first Napoleon's general of the same name, has been sent by Pope Leo to Egypt, to found a house of religious in the home of the "Fathers of the Desert."

BEN HUR:

THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK FIFTH.

CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED.

sook hands again; after which the of clothes was effected. It was then that a messenger should go of Thord's losging place with the mand sestertil. When they had giant knocked at the front door; to him; and, passing out of the led Ben-Hur into a room adjoint the latter completed his attire coarse garments of the dead pugil-separated directly in the Om-

was concluded that Messala and would be at rest and happy, and Bens to betake himself to Jerusalem, to
earch for his lost people.
e leave-taking, Simonides sat in his
pat on the terrace overlooking the
and gave his farewell and the peace
Lord with the affection of a father.
went with the young man to the
the steps.

with the words he kinsed her.
it only a kiss of peace?
resed the river next to the late of liderim, where he found the
rese to serve him as guide. The he brought out.

Br

THORD THE NORTHMAN. BOOK SIXTH.

"Is that a Death? and are there two?
Is Death that woman's mate? Her skin was as white as leprosy,
The Nightmare Life-in-Death was she,
Who thicks man's blood with cold."
COLERIDGE.

CHAPTER I. THE PRISONERS

Our story moves forward now thirty days rom the night Ben-Hur left Antioch to go ut with Sheik liderim into the desert. A great change has befailen—great at least a respects the fortunes of our hero. Valetius Gratus has been succeeded by Ponting

Plicial Pilote!

The removal, it may be remarked, cost Simonides exactly five talent Roman money in hand paid to Sejanus, who was then in height of power as imperial favourite; the object being to help Ben-Hur, by lessening his exposure while it and about Jerusalem attempting discovery of his people. To such plous use the faithful servant put the winnings from Drusus and his associates; all of whom, having paid their wagers, became at once and naturally the enemies of Messals, whose repudiation was yet an unsettled question in Rome.

Risef as the time was, already the Jawa

atter.
The cohorts sent to relieve the garrison of intonia made their entry into the city by ight; next morning the first sight that recled the people resident in the neighborhood was the walls of the old flower dependent with military ensigns, which unforosted with military ensigns, which unforbournood was the wails of the old rower de-corated with military ensigns, which unfor-tunately consisted of busts of the emperor mixed with eagles and globes. A multitude, in passion, marched to Cæsares, where Pilate was lingering, and implored him to

tunately consisted of busts of the emperor mixed with eagles and globes. A multitude, in passion, marched to Cresares, where Pilate was lingering, and implored him to remove the detested images. Five days and nights they beset his palace gates; at last he appointed a meeting with them in the Circus. When they were assembled, he encircled them with soldiers; instead of resisting, they offered him their lives, and conquered. He called the images and ensigns to Cresares, where Gratus, with more consideration had kept such abominations housed during the eleven years of his reign.

The worst of men do once in a while vary their weicednesses by good acts; so with Pilate. He ordered an inspection of all the prisons in Judea, and a return of the names of the persons in custody, with a statement of the crimes for which they had been committed. Doubtless, the motive was the one so-common with officials just installed—dread of entailed responsibility; the people, however, in thought of the good which might come of the measure, gay chim credit, and, for a period, were comforted. The revelations were astonishing. Hundreds of persons were released against whom there were no accusations; many others came to light whe had long been secounted dead; yet more amaxing, there was opening of dungeons not merely unknown at the time by the people, but actually forgotten by the prison authorities. With one instance of the latter kind we have now to deal; and, strange to say, it occurred in Jerussiem.

The Tower of Antonia, which will be remembered as occupying two-thirds of the sacred area on Mount Moriah, was originally a castle built by the Macedonians. Afterwards, John Hyroanus erected the castle into a fortress for the defence of the Temple, and in his day it was considered impregnable to assault; but when Herod came with his bolder genius he strengthened its walls and extended them, leaving a vast pile which included every appurtenace, a removies, mage zines, clisterns, and last, though not least, prisons of all grades. He levelie The worst of and, decrease in a While work of the self-registrone will be separed. The worst and in the prompting of the limit of the limit of the prompting of the limit of t

the acces, and reve out in so ones as to the college of the colleg

prisoner, order it according to your judament for you are the master under me, and no other."

"I saluted him, and turned to go away; he called me back. 'Ah, I forgot,' he said. 'Give me the map of the third floor.' I gave it to him, and he spread it upon the table. 'Her, Gestua,' he said, 'see this cell.' He laid his finger on the one numbered V. 'There are three men confined in that cell, desperate characters, who by some means got hold of a State servet, and suffer for their curlosity, which'—he looked at me severely—'in such matters is worse than a crime, Accordingly, they are blind and tonguelees, and are placed there for life. They shall have nothing but food and drink, to be given them through a hole, which you will find in the wall covered by a slide. Do you hear, Gestus?' I made him answer. 'It is well,' he continued. 'One thing more which you shall not forget, or—he looked at me threateningly—'The door of their cell—cell number V. on the same foor—this one, Gestus—he put his finger on the particular cell to impress my memory—shall never be opened for any purpose, neither to let one in nor out, not even yourseif.' 'Sut if they die,' he said, 'the cell shall be their tomb. They were put there to die, and be lost. The cell is ieprous. Gestus stopped, and from the breast of his

The whole company looked at—

IV III II "This is exactly, O tribune, as I had it

from Gratus. See, there is cell number v.,"
said Gesius.

"I see," the tribune replied. "Go on now.
The cell was leprous, he said."

"Itwould like t, ask you a question," remarked the keeper modestly.
The tribune assented.

"Had I not a right, under the circumstances, to believe the map a true one?"

"What else couldst thou?"

"Well, it is not a true one."
The chief looked up surprised.

"It is not a true one," the keeper repeated.

"It is not a true one," the keeper repeated.

"It shows but five cells upon that floor.

The chief looked up surprised.
"It is not a true_one," the keeper repeated.
It shows but five cells upon that floor,
while there are six."
"Six, sayest thou?"
"I will show you the floor as it is—or as I
believe it to be."
Upon a page of his tablets, Gesius drew
the following diagram, and gave it to the
ribune:

v iv iii ii VI

"Thou hast done well," said the tribune, examining the drawing, and thinking the narrative at an end. "I will have the map corrected, or, better, I will have a new one made, and given thee. Come for it in the morning."
So saying, he arose.
"But hear me further, O tribune."

"That which I have yet to tell will not wait."

The tribune good-naturedly resumed his chair.

"I will hurry," said the keeper humbly, "only let me ask another question. Had I not a right to believe Gratus in what he further told me as to the prisoners in cell number V.?"

"Yes, it was thy duty to believe there were three prisoners in the ceil-prisoners of state-blind and without tongues."

"Well," said the keeper, "that was not true either."

"No!" said the tribune with returning interest.

Gestus was plessed.

"We will have to pierce the wall," he said. I found where a door had been, but it was illed solidly with stones and mortar."
The tribune stayed to say to a clerk, Send workman after me with tools. Make asse; but hold the report, for I see it will ave to be corrected."

In a short time they were gone.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The Broken Crucifix

The Breken Crucifix

The young wife of the Marquis of Rosline sat within the curtained alcove of her beautiful boudoir, at her feet a lovely child, of about eight summers, was sitting upon a low ottoman, engaged in the hopeless task of teaching her pet Fide to walk on his hind feet. Suddenly the mirth of the child ceased, as it detected something unusual in the countenance of its mother. Climbing into her lsp, the little arms soon incircled the parent's neck, while the distressed child kissed the cheek wet with tears, which, unbidden, had fallen from the sad, melancholy eyes of the unhappy wife and mother.

and mother.

In vain did the mother strive to con-In vain did the mother strive to con-ceal her emotion, and to restore the mirth of her only child.

The approach of Silva, Marie's faith-

mirth of her only child.

The approach of Silva, Marie's faithful nurse, announced to them that the hour had arrived for evening prayers. Kneeling upon the soft carpet, the three repeated, in tender tones, the Pater Noster, Ave Maria and the Credo, and as Marie was about to kiss her mother good-night, the latter, gently raising her hand, motioned to the child and nurse to remain upon their knees. In obedience to the marchioness, they petitioned Our Lady of Sorrows to obtain for them all, grace sufficient to enable them to remain true to their faith, in spite of persecution.

As soon as Marie had departed, the Marquis of Rosline entered. He was a man whose countenance bore the marks of a heartless, unsympathetic tyrant. Educated in the military school of St. Cyr, he had not only ceased to practice his religion, but had become a disciple of Voltaire and D'Alembert who constantly employed the words liberty, reason and philosophy to destroy the faith, not only of the people of France, but of the fairest portions of the entire continent.

The marquis, like many others, did not

portions of the entire continent.

The marquis, like many others, did not realize the fact that true liberty is only to be found in the religion of the children of God, or that reason properly directed, leads to the centre of truth, while that philosophy which rejects revelation as the corner stone of its system, is really no philosophy.

tem, is really no philosophy. So bitter were his prejudices against the religion of Christ, that he had more the religion of Christ, that he had more than once cruelly forbade the marchion-ess from attending church, receiving the sacraments, or instructing their child in the simple truths of the little catechism. As he entered the presence of the wife she at once detected, with a woman's intuition, that his countenance bore the

intuition, that his countenance core the traces of great anger.

"Madame," he exclaimed, harshly, "have you not again been teaching our child your Papist's prayers? How often have I commanded you to cease your superstitious work and leave Marie's mind free to be influenced by the light of reaem?" rhave you not again been teaching our child your Papist's prayers? How often have I commanded you to cease your superstitious work and leave Marie's mind free to be influenced by the light of reason?"

Without raising her eyes, which were placed upon a small silver armoif.

giance to our Heavenly Father is para-mount to all the other duties, and I cannot displease Him to obey your unreasonable, unnatural and deistical commands. I shall continue to teach my child her prayers, and should it be the will of God to spare my life, I shall endeayor to raise her a true Catho-

driven from his home a discarded wife, suffering all the infamy attached to that name, and without means of support.

Though a woman of rare culture and grace the marchioness in early life had known the pangs of poverty. She was the only child of a retired officer, who had but a small pension on which to support himself and daughter. At his death she was left penniless, and was employed by the aged mother of the marquis as companion. Her beauty and grace soon won the love of the idolized son, and with her last breath the mother blessed the union of the young couple. With the flight of time, and from association with evil companions, the love of the marquis had grown cold, and his hatred of the Church intensified the dislike with which he now regarded his wife.

like with which he now regarded his wife.

He determined to watch her closely and see if his orders were obeyed. One evening, concealing himself behind a heavy damask curtain in his wife's boudoir, he saw the marchioness, Marie and Silva kneel upon the floor and make the sign of the cross. He waited no longer, bursting into the room he forced the nurse and child to leave the scene and ordered his wife to denart from the man. ordered his wife to depart from the man-sion. At the same time he threw a purse containing a few hundred francs at her feet. Seizing a bell cord, which he rang violently, he summoned his valet, who was a man of no more heart than his

was a man of no more heart than his master.

The marquis at once ordered his willing tool to take the marchioness away. In vain did the poor wife beg for her child, but the heartless brute had her seized, placed in a carriage and driven from home. He had privately instructed his servant to take her to cheap lodgings in a distant quarter of the city, and to pay one month's board in 'advance. When they reached the house the marchioness was in a stupor which resulted in a fever, from which she recovered after the lapse of many weeks. Her first inquiry was for Marie. The good-hearted woman in whose house she had been so unceremoniously thrust, could not give her any information of her child, and vainly tried to console the convalescent, telling her she must remain quiet for a long time, and to remove all feeling of dependence, she was assured that the board had been paid for some weeks in advance, and that she had a purse left for her by the man who brought her to the lodgings.

The latter the marchioness refused to touch, and begged to be allowed to go in search of her child.

As soon as she was strong enough, the two women, in the shades of evening

As soon as she was strong enough, the two women, in the shades of evening, drove to the residence of the marquis, and sought entrance at the servant's

What was the surprise and sorrow of the poor mother to find that Marie had been sent to England and placed in a Protestant institution, and that the marquis had embarked with Maximilian

marquis had embarked with Maximilian for Mexico.

The marchioness could not ascertain to what place her daughter had been sent. All that she could learn was that the child had been sent to England. The poor mother crossed the channel, and made inquiries at many schools in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large cities, but her efforts were in vain.

Without raising her eyes, which were placed upon a small silver crucifix, resting on a marble stand, within the alcove, his wife replied:

"I have before told you that my allegiance to our Heavenly Father is paramount to all the other duties, and I cannot displease Him to obey your unreasonable, unnatural and deistical their condition was truly distressing, and their condition was truly distressing, and from the promptings of her kind heart she asked permission to be allowed to attend to them. One day, as

alone, wounded, suffering and dying upon the battle field, I found it in an inner pocket of my coat. My guardian angel must have prompted me to search that pocket in that trying hour. A band of guerrillas had just come to murder the wounded and rob the dead. Not knowing what I was doing, I held this in my hand—the broken image of the crucified Saviour. When the leader of the band had placed a carbine upon my breast he saw this image, it seemed to recall to him other days, and, lifting his hat, he murmured a prayer, and at once helped me to find shelter. From that hour I have been a Catholic. The prayers I learned at my mother's knee suddenly became fresh in my mind, though they had been forgotten for years. I have asked God to forgive me, and now my dear, insuited, injured wife, will you forgive the?

"Yes, freely do I forgive you; but I am all anxiety to find my child, and it was for her that I came to seek you, that from you I might learn where she had been placed?"

"She is in London, at a private house, and as soon as I am able to be moved, and can obtain permission, we will return for her, for I am tired of this adventure which must end in failure."

In a short time, as a special favor, the marquis was allowed to leave Mexico. It was just before the last scene of the bloody tragedy by which brave men were executed, and an unfortunate woman deprived of reason. The party returned to England. The happiness of the reunion was too tender for description, and within the grand manison in one of the most elegant quarters of Paris the Broken Crucifix was preserved as a relic of inestimable value.

THE DAY OF REST.

The pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris contains a forcible appeal to the faithful to keep holy the Sabbath.

The spirit of contradiction, of perverse rebellion against the law which makes the French nation so difficult to govern, is nowhere more strikingly manifested than in their contempt for the ordained observance of Sunday as a day of rest. The ourrier seems to identify the breach of the Sabbath with self respect and the vindication of liberty. He will refuse to work for an employer who makes it a condition that he does not work on Sanday. He will take Monday as a holiday, but not Sunday.

This perverse crochet is a constant source of difficult between workmen and Christian employers. I have known a church kept waiting for necessary repairs—a roof that let in the rain—because the cure would not consent to have the men

day if they will but work that day and get tipsy on Sunday, but in vain. The ouvrier will not be tyrannized over by the priest, for he is persuaded that it is the cure who has invented the Sabbath, and it is a point of honor with a workman not to be hoodwinked and domineered over by the cure.—London Tablet, March 5.

The Dress of the Blessed Virgin When

RELIC OF THE "HOLY HAND,"

LACLES WROUGHT BY FATHER HARROW-SMITH, S. J., A MARTYR.

Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

It is well known to all Catholics in Luncashire, England, that the hand of Father Edmund Arrowsmith, of the Society of Jesus, one of the martyrs of the seventeenth century, has been the instrument employed by Our Lord for working many miracles. This holy priest was executed at Lancashire in 1628; and his body being cut in pieces at the gallows, according to the barbarous sentence which then classed priests with traitors, one of his hands was preserved, and came into possession of the Gerard family.

Many miracles of healing are recorded

Many miracles of healing are recorded as having been vouchasfed through contact with the relic, which is known throughout Lancashire as "The Holy Hand." Some of them are to be found in Brother Foley's "records of the English Providence S. J."

"records of the English Providence S. J."

Ore peculiarity attending these accounts is the fact of the cures being so often wrought upon Protestants—or at least non-Catholics. We prefer this latter term; for when, indeed, have the poor misbellevers of England ever "protested" against Catholic truth? They came into the world under the deep disadvantage and misery of having been torn away from it, in the persons of their forefathers. We will not malign them for that; and could hardly be supposed likely to do so, when we pray so often for their conversion. Well, it is to the class of non-Catholic cures by Father Arrowsmith's hand that the following two instances belong:

1. Some years ago a well meaning per-

the following two instances belong:

1. Some years ago a well meaning person who kept a public-house not far from the Catholic mission where "The Holy Hand" is preserved in a sort of reliquary, employed a charwoman to do the scrubbings and other domestic work in her house. This poor woman lost her employment through palsy, both her arms being reudered useless up to the shoulders. As she was thus deprived of her daily bread, her compassionate mistress proposed to her a visit to Father Arrowsmith's hand, and thither they both went.

went.

Neither of these women, it must be remembered, was a Catholic. The priest produced the relic, and, after saying what they afterwards described as "beautiful prayers"—probably some of the ritual—touched the poor woman's arms with it, invoking the martyr's intercession. No immediate result followed; but, as they left, the priest exhorted them to return a second and a third time, and this they arranged to do. On reaching the public house, the poor charwoman went up stairs, while her mistress prepared for her a cup of tea. She delayed so long in the upper rooms, in spite of being summoned down to her tea, that the other at length called to her impatiently, and down she came. What had she been doing? She, the cripple of an hour before, had employed herself in making all the beds in the house!

church kept waiting for necessary repairs—a roof that let in the rain—because the cure would not consent to have the men working on Sunday, and the men would not give in on the point.

Periodically the Church starts a crusade in behalf of the sanctification of the Lord's Day, and sermons are preached, pamphlets written, associations formed, &c, to enforce the observance of the commandment. Undoubtedly these efforts have ment with a great deal of success. The large shops are now closed on Sunday, and the great msjority of the small ones.

The first great business house that in augurated this good rule was the Bon Marche. Those who saw that now famous establishment put up its shutters on Sunday and it may be said that in this case virtue earned its reward, for no house of the kind has ever flourished, probably, as that popular shop has done.

But no efforts, so far, have made any perceptible effect on the working man—the ouvrier proper. He holds to his principle of working on Sunday and resting and generally getting drunk on Monday.

A Christian architect will bribe his masons and plasterers with higher wages on Monday if they will but work that day and get tipsy on Sunday, but in vala. The

have described as keeping the public house, when asked what she thought of the cure she had witnessed, felt no hesitation in answering: "A miracle." Now, a miracle is what St. Paul calls it, "a sign," and a sign given rather for unbelievers than for believers. How was it then that she saw the sign, and did not thereby advance to the thing sign. not thereby advance to the thing signi-

not thereby advance to the thing signified?

And the young Quakeress, whose spine, like the feet and ankle-bone of the lame man in the acts of the apostles, "received strength" as she walked homewards (for we cannot suppose her to have been, like him, "walking and leaping, and praising God")—why did she not ask for baptism, and renounce her heresy en the spot?

It is because it demands a distinct exertion of grace to send people over the threshold of the faith. The ordinary proofs of the Church of her character and claims, and even the extraordinary evidence of miracles, may all be set aside, and only add to their account. This is a consideration that calls for the special intercession of our associates. Thousands are living all around us, to whom the glimmer of light is vouchsafed that ought to lead them on "to the perfect day." Alas for them! "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe if one rise again from the dead." (St. Luke, xvi., 31).

Montalgue speaks of "reposing upon the sillow of a doubt." Better repose upon the certainty that Dr. Pierce's "Fav-orite Prescription" will cure all chronic fenale diseases with their attendant pains d weaknesses.

Dear Sir—Your "Favorite Prescription" has worked wonders in my case. It gave immediate relief. MRS. M. GLEASON, Nunica, Ottawa Co. One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Ex-

terminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

A letter from P. O., Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohia, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: one man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

it the best medicine sold.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz
Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to
chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no longer.

"Beheld thy Mother !"

BY EDMUND OF THE HEART OF MARY, PAS

from the Crib: for She was no: He chose this hour, and caused the Of him who heard to write what we have

he had shared Thy Passion—seen Thee ove for us, and preved Her own for To last excess: then solemnly instate
The Queen of Mercy in Her realm of love.

ANOTHER PRIEST IN KIL-MAINHAM.

FATHER RYAN DEFIES JUDGE BOYD. TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION IN

THE "GENERAL'S" SPEECH.

DUBLIN.

At an early hour on Monday morning William Sleith, Bankruptcy Court messenger, accompanied by a considerable force of police, proceeded to Herbertstown and Hospital for the purpose of executing the warrants issued by Judge Boyd for the arrest of the Rev. Matthew Ryan, C. C.; Wm. Slattery, shopkeeper, Herbertstown; Denis Carroll, farmer; and John Ryan, farmer. As it was expected that Father Ryan would be taken into custody, the residents of the district were on the alert, and the approach of the messenger was heralded by the ringing of the chapel bells. In a short time crowds from the surrounding towns and districts wended their way towards Hospital, and by eight or nine o'clock no less than six thousand persons had congregated there. Father Ryan could not be found; nor was Mr. Slattery to the fore. A STURDY POLICEMAN.

The general groaning and hissing that prevailed was suddenly changed to vociferous cheering, the cause of which was not quite apparent, but it soon transpired that the jubilation was attributable to an unlooked for incident that had occurred at the Kilteely station, where the constables of that barracks were told off for duty at Hagnital. A policement occurred at the Kilteely station, where the constables of that barracks were fold off for duty at Hospital. A policeman named Durney objected. He said he would throw down his arms and remove his jacket before he would take part in the arreat of a Catholic priest. This he actually did, It is said that it was suggested it would be as well if he asked another constable to go in his place, but that he replied he would not ask any man to do what he declined to do himself. It soon leaked out that Father Ryan had gone to Dublin by a slow train at the very time that the bankruptcy messenger and the police were locking for him. When Setth visited Canon Scully he told him he need not give himself any further trouble in the matter, as Father Ryan would not be conveniently found. The Canon, however, guaranteed that Father Ryan, William Slattery, and two other men would be in attendance at Judge Boyd's court in the morning. After this assurance no other efforts were made to effect the arrests.

The Limerick Junction was crowded

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The Limerick Junction was crowded when Father Ryan arrived there by car. The people raised him on their shoulders and cheered again and again. Addressing and caeered spain and again. Accessing the people, he said—Two hundred police or thereabouts thought to catch me napping this morning in Hospital, but I was too early for them (cheers). It was the wish of Judge Boyd to bundle me off like a box of lumber in a swift train, so that none of my friends could see me at the Junction, or any other station along the line. I took the liberty of selecting my own time and my own place (cheers.)

I have put the Government to all the trouble and all the expense of sending down something like two hundred A Voice—Oh! the Sassenachs (groans).

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Father Ryan—Do not groan the police, for on this very day or last night a constable, at the station adjoining Hospital, said—"I throw off my jacket; I will never take part in the arrest of a priest" (loud cheers). So there are good men amongst the police, and I think there is a majority of good men; but, unfortunately, as they are at present in the force, and do not see exactly by what other means they can earn a livelihood, they are doomed by necessity to continue obedience, and to do things which they abominate in their heart (cheers). Well I selected the train by which I would travel, and I now proceed by the next train a free man until I get to Dublin. The Rev. Rr. Ryan, Galbally, and other The Rev. Rr. Ryan, Galbally, and other clergymen and laymen then presented addresses. Canon Scully, in response to addresses. Canon Scully, in response to repeated calls, addressed a few words to repeated calls, addressed a few words to the people. Addresses were presented to Father Ryan from the Latin branch of the National League, which was read by Mr. Thomas Bourke; from the priests and people of Knocklong; from the priests and people of Patrickswell, read by Rev. P. Godfrey; and from the priests and people of Kilteely. As the trait was about to move, Father Ryan spoke from the carriage window, and said thaif a gibbet were erected in Judge Boyd'court, and that he were sentenced to bhanged on the spot, he would willingly die rather than disclose any of the secret and confidences intrusted to him by hi people. As the train steamed away low cheers were given.

AT THURLES. On passing through Thurles, on hi way to Dublin, Father Ryan was met be thousands of people, who gave him a enthusiastic reception. Father O'Dwyer as representative of Archbishop Crok delivered an address, in which he said the father had championed a sacre cause. Father Ryan said his prison would be a palace to him.

AT KILDARE.

At Kildare Father Ryan was accorded a very warm reception. A large number

"Behold thy Mother !"

EDMUND OF THE HEART OF MARY, PAS

10: He chose this hour, and caused the

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of people were congregated on either side of the platform with torchlights, fife and drum band of the National League, etc. The Rev. Mr. Murphy read an address on behalf of the priests and people of the parish. Father Ryan, in replying, said it was thought Judge Boyd (groans) had killed the Plan of Campaign (cheers), but he tound it alive and active at every railway station as he travelled along the line (cheers). The Plan was maturing strength by these proceedings, and it would be triumphant before Judge Boyd's plan had succeeded. Though it may be said that because secrets were not confided in the tribunal of penance they were not binding, but only for the relations existing between a pastor and his people, these secrets would not be confided to him; and he (Father Ryan) should hold and regard every secret confided in him by his people as inviolate and inviolable as if it were told him in the secret tribunal of penance.

and inviolable as if it were told him in the secret tribunal of penance.

ARRIVAL IN DUBLIN.

Father Ryan arrived in Dublin at halfpast ten o'clock. He was accompanied by the Rev. Canon Scully, P. P., of Hospital, and the Rev. J. Power, C. C. There was a crowd of about a thousand persons assembled at the entrance leading to the platform. On the platform persons assembled at the entrance leading to the platform. On the platform itself were Messrs Daniel Crilly, M. P., David Sheehy, M. P., Wm. O'Brien, J. Dennehy (secretary to the Lord Mayor), several prominent local Nationalists, and about a dozen clergymen. The Lord Mayor was unable, owing to family bereavement, to join those who assembled to "welcome" Father Ryan, but he sent his carriage. Mr. Wm. O'Brien conducted Father Keller to the Lord Mayor's carriage, which he entered, accompanied by Mr. Daniel Crilly, M. P., Mr. Sheehy, M. P., and a clergyman, and drove off, amid cheers for the Plan of Campaign, along the quays to the Imperial Hotel. The crowd followed, accompanied by several brass and flute bands. Opposite the hotel an enormous crowd assembled in O'Connell street. in O'Connell street,

in O'Connell street.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien delivered an address from one of the windows of the building. He said—Fellow-citizens, in the absence of our worthy Lord Mayor, through a cause which we all deplore, it is my proud privilege to introduce to you as noble-hearted an Irish priest (cheers) as ever suffered for Ireland in prison, on the scaffold, or on the battle-field (cheers). I believe the Government meant to suppress (groans)—Captain Plunkett was sent down to supment meant to suppress (groans)—Captain Plunkett was sent down to suppress the feeling of the Irish heart with reference to Father Matt Ryan, but they might as well have attempted to suppress the shamrock on the green hills of Ireland (cheers). It is the policy of Balfour and the Government to exasperate our people, and to drive them from a wise and open organization in open day; and they do so, not because they dread violence on the part of our people, but because it is violence and crime they want; and if there were no other reason, it is because the Tory Government want it is because the Tory Government want it they will not get it.

it they will not get it.

A BRAVE PRIEST.

No demonstration and no speeches are necessary to night to assure Father Ryan how the hearts of the Irish people—I will not say sympathize with him—but how they will thrill with pride and affection for him (cheers). He would receive to night a welcome that kings might envy; but if I know him rightly—and I think I do—he is not the sort of a man who requires comfort or consolation in doing his duty according to conscience, to his country, and to his God (cheers). He would not be the gallant and lion-hearted young general that his people fondly call him, he would not be worthy to be a priest of the immortal Archbishop of Cashel (cheers)—in one word, he would not be Father Matt Ryan, of Herbertstown, if his heart were not bounding

night (groans). What can be more appropriate than that, while the House of Commons is forging new coercion for Commons is forging new coercion for Ireland, the citizens of Dublin are ed in their tens, if I might not say in their hundreds of thousands, to welcome another noble priest of the Irish
people whom Dublin Castle is plunging
into prison (cheers). And what better
proof could we have of the powerlessness
and the uselessness of coercion? All
that coercion can do is to enable them
to fill their prisons with some of the most that coercion can do is to enable them to fill their prisons with some of the most respected men in the land; and what does it all profit them? Is there any one —is there a man, is there a woman, or is there a child in all this land who would not regard it as an honour and no pun-ishment to be consigned to a prison connot regard it as an honour and no pun-ishment to be consigned to a prison con-secrated and illuminated by the pre-sence of such men as Father Keller and Father Ryan? (cheers.)

THE HERO OF THE OCCASION. No, coercion or no coercion, I promise you they will not take a feather out of Father Matt Ryan (cheers). They will not take a feather out of the Plan of Campaign (cheers), and they will not wring a single stiver of rent from the Herbertstown tenantry until the general and his gallant soldier, Moroney (cheers) are sent back in triumph to the head of are sent back in triumph to the head of their forces, and until we break and smash for ever the infernal gang of landlords and Orange judges and Castle officials who are striving, and striving in vain, to strangle the liberties and the happiness of the Irish nation (cheers). Without one word more I will introduce to you the hero of the night—as good a priest, as good a soldier, and as good an Irishman as ever stepped (cheers)

FATHER RYAN'S SPEECH. The Rev. Matthew Ryan, who was loudly cheered, said—I feel almost ashamed to come forward to address you people. As the train steamed away loud cheers were given.

On passing through Thurles, on his way to Dublin, Father Ryan was met by thousands of people, who gave him an enthusiastic reception. Father O'Dwyer, as representative of Archbishop Croke, delivered an address, in which he said the father had championed a sacred cause. Father Ryan said his prison would be a palace to him.

At Kildare Father Ryan was accorded a very warm reception. A large number

prisonment in Kulmainham or some other gaol (cheers). Yes, I hope to be in prison (cheers). All the powers in Judge Boyd's court (groans) or in any earthly court possess no terrors for me. He may threaten me with imprisonment—sy, if he had the power, which he does not possess, of raising a gibbet and hanging me, he could not intimidate me (cheers).

ing me, he could not intimidate me (cheers).

NOT TO BE COERCED.

That being so, I have no fear of the result. It has always been the cherished hope of my life since I first began at the age of eight to read the chequered history of Ireland to do something for the improvement of the social condition of my fellow-countrymen and for the achievement of national independence which would win for me a place either in prison or on the scaffold; and now that I have identified myself heart and soul with the Plan of Campaign (cheers), as I would identify myself with any other plan holding forth a just end to be attained by just means, I am sure that I cannot be coerced into disclosing secrets (cries of "Never," and cheers) confided to me as a priest by a loving and warmhearted people (cheers).

HE DEFIES JUDGE BOYD.

No priest could think of revealing such secrets, and Judge Boyd (groans) shall not wring any such confidence from me

HE DEFIES JUDGE BOYD.

No priest could think of revealing such secrets, and Judge Boyd (groans) shall not wring any such confidence from me (cheers). No; sooner shall the shamrock of which Mr. O'Brien spoke cease to grow in Ireland. The crack of doom shall be heard, and the sun shall cease to give its light, before I give any of the confidences of the Irish people to Judge Boyd (cheers). And in his court, or out of his court, I dely his power (cheers). I suppose I will be guilty of contempt of Judge Boyd's Court if I do not disclose them I would be guilty of contempt of the Court of Heaven. Placed in this dilemms, I need scarcely tell you which court I will despise. I will respect the Court of Heaven, and despise Judge Boyd's Court (cheers).

THE ENEMY OF THE LANDLORDS.

Now, to change the tenor of my remarks.

THE ENEMY OF THE LANDLORDS.

Now, to change the tenor of my remarks a little, I think Judge Boyd and his courts are the greatest enemies the landlords have yet made. I believe myself that that judge must do his duty as prescribed by what they call the English law; but I tell you again he is the greatest enemy that ever the landlords came across. And, what is more, unknown to them, and, perhaps, up to the present unknown to you, he is the greatest campaigner in Ireland at the present moment (laughter and groans).

NO RENT FOR O'GRADY.

No RENT FOR o'GRADY.

John Dillon (cheers) and William O'Brien (cheers), you must know, never seriously thought of a greater reduction in rent than 40 per cent. We might have asked them to wipe away the rent altogether in justice, but yet we have not gone so far—that is coming, please God (cheers). But what does Judge Boyd do by means of those bankruptcy proceedings which are being enacted in his court and by terror? O'Grady and other landlords would have been paid their rents less 30 per cent. off judicial rents and 40 per cent, off non judicial rents; but the fact is that O'Grady was driven by a knowing attorney in Limerick named Beauchamp, and another knowing attorney in Dublin named Beauchamp, to introduce proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy before Judge Boyd, with this result, that Thomas Moroney was imprisoned, and with this further result, that the other tenants vowed to pay no rent as long as Moroney was receiving the attentions of Judge Boyd in Kilmainham; and they have further vowed a fresh vow that as long as I am the recipient of similar favours they will pay no rent, just or unjust (cheers). Thus, you see, the meddling of Judge Boyd in our affairs at Herbertstown deprives the O'Grady of his rent. Judge Boyd has wiped away the rent altogether, and will not allow us to pay any at all.

AN IMPORTANT COURT.
But I think the demonstrations such as NO RENT FOR O'GRADY,

John Dillon (cheers) and William

nessing this evening, and demonstra-tions such as Moroney made in the Court of Bankruptcy, and as I hope I will make to-morrow, will impart a much needed lesson to Judge Boyd, and very soon he will learn, unless he gets a terrible tion that will drive him mad (A Vo tion that will drive him mad (A Voice—Like Judge Keogh), that the machinery of the Bankruptcy Court, as a modern means of gathering rack-rents, has be come insignificant for the purpose; and I am afraid that before he is able to gather much rent by the terrors of his court he will die himself with a broken heart or, growing giddy in the brain, will be incapacitated for the discharge of his judicial functions (cheers).

THE PLAN.

of his judicial functions (cheers).

THE PLAN,

I will only tell you now that the Plan of Campaign holds the field (cheers). It holds the field at Herbertstown. It held it at every little station as I passed along to this city, and here I see it holds the field in the streets of Dublin (cheers). I have my reward this evening for all the eventions of my life and as I have to go have my reward this evening for all the exertions of my life, and as I hope to go to jail to morrow evening I will carry with me a lively recollection that your hearts are full of friendship for me and my cause, and the knowledge that you congratulate me on the work I have been doing will sustain me and support me in the cell of Kilmainham. I have that approval of your great Archbishop of Dublin (cheers), and the approval of my own Archbishop of Cashel (cheers), who showed Dr. Walsh the right political path on which to walk (cheers). And I showed Dr. Walsh the right political path on which to walk (cheers). And I will have with me in the jail the sanction and approval of my own conscience (cheers.) I have entered into the struggle, and I mean to continue in it as long as I enjoy liberty. I have entered into it because I believe it is a just cause, and I am ready to speak to date in do. and I am ready to speak, to dare, to do, and to die for Ireland (cheers). Mr. Daniel Cailly, M. P., and other speakers followed, and the crowd separated at about one o'clock in the morning.

THE GENERAL AND THE JUDGE. On Tuesday, Father Ryan appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, surrounded by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, the Lord

Horsford's Acid Phosphate GIVES SATISFACTORY RESULTS. DR O. W. WEEKS, Marion, O., says: "Its use is followed by results satisfactory both to patient and physician."

me other in prison of clergymen. It was near noon when the case of Thomas Moroney was called on for witnesses. Father Ryan stepped into the box, and was handed a Catholic Bible. His reverence said—My lord, be-fore I take this oath, I must protest against taking it at all, for I regard a citation to this court in the matter of citation to this court in the matter of Thomas Moroney as an insult to myself as a priest personally, and to the clergy of Ireland, inasmuch as it assumes that! would betray confidence reposed in me as a priest, by a people who confide in me.—Judge Boyd—That is no excuse for not taking the oath, and I require you to do so. When a question is asked that at all interferes with your privilege as a clergyman that is the time to raise the point.—Father Ryan—Very well, with that understanding I will take the oath. Father Ryan then kissed the book. In reply to Dr. Houston, Father Ryan said—I know Thomas Moroney, of Herbertstown, who by repute is now bankrupt.—Dr. Houston—Did Thomas Moroney hand you over before bankruptcy any money?
—Father Ryan—I decline to answer the question or to give any information question or to give any information which I as a priest received, and which question or to give any information which I as a priest received, and which might criminate any person or persons who have confided in me as a priest solely because I am a priest—Judge Boyd was about to speak, when Mr. Adams interposed and addressed a long argument to the Bench, contending that in such a case as that before the court a clergyman was entitled to the privilege of withholding confidential communications—Dr. Houston having replied contra, Judge Boyd, at the end of a long statement on the law of the point, ruled that Father Ryan refused, and was subsequently committed to prison. William Slattery, a farmer on the same estate (The O Grady's), was committed also for contempt of court. A second farmer named Denis Carroll was permitted to decline answering questions with regard to the removal of the bankrupt's stock on the ground that it would incriminate himself, and the court paid his expenses to Dublin. self, and the court paid his expense

to Dublin. Vociferious cheers for the Plan.

The Judge left the bench at twenty minutes past one, and Sleith came in with the warrants and bowed to the prisoners. They rose, and the people in court gave a tremendous cheer in court gave a tremendous cheer. Father Ryan stood up and called for three cheers for the Plan of Campaign, which were given by the entire audienc

The streets leading to the courts were thronged with people for hours, and when Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery appeared at the door leading from the
Bankruptcy Court they were received
with tremendous cheering by the crowd,
and they were seized upon by those
nearest them and cheered and shook by the hand and clapped on the back While the two gentlemen walked from While the two gentlemen walked from the door to the cab the excitement in the courtyard was unbounded, and cheers were raised for the "Plan of Campaign," and there was groaning for "the judicial emergencyman." The Lord Mayor, M. P., the Archbishop of Cashel and his secretary, the Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. William O'Brien, and the Very Rev. Cannon Scully, (Father Ryan's parish priest), then took their places in the Lord Mayor's carriage to accompany Lord Mayor's carriage to accompany Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery to Kil-mainham. When these two gentlemen "declined" to move on, and it was only after considerable pressure that the animal could be induced to proceed on its way. Considerable confusion arose in consequence of this incident. The people closed in on the cab, and one of the mounted constables, who seemed to have lost his head, made a thrust with his sword at a man in the crowd. Anhis sword at a man in the crowd. Another of the mounted men, who seemed
to be of higher grade, pushed his horse
forward and happily parried the thrust,
and the man escaped injury. A number
of the people in the rush that took place
after the horse was got to move on came
to the ground, and one man had his leg
broken. The scene along the quay was
an extraordingly sight. Men, women, and an extraordinary sight. Men, women, and children rushed after the cab, though driven at a quick pace, and cheered Father Byan and his companion, and all the available outside cars along the route were seized upon and driven on to Kilmainham, while many carters who Kilmainham, while many carters who happened to be about the quays at the

nappened to be about the duays as the time also joined in the procession to the jail. The windows of the houses along the quays were filled with people, and handkerchiefs were waved in honor of Father Ryan. THE PRISON GATES Arrived at Kilmainham, Father Ryan wa received by another large crowd of people and by a force of police. When he stepped from the cab he was greeted with tremen. from the cab he was greeted with tremendous cheering, which was renewed again as, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Cashel, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and Canon Scully, he and Mr. Slattery stepped inside the portals of Kilmainham. While the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop, and Mr. O'Brien were in the prison the crowd remained outside and cheered for Father Ryan and Father Keller. The cabman who drove Father Ryan and Mr. man who drove Father Ryan and Mr. Slattery to prison received very unpleasant attention from the crowd, and he was ant attention from the crowd, and he was
groaned and hooted as, guarded by police,
he was eccorted from the place. The cabman protested that he hed to do the job,
but this explanation did not appear to
satisfy the people assembled outside the
juil. When the Lord Mayor, the Arch-

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Saraparilla, the best blood purifier known.

bishop, Mr. O'Brien and Canon Scully re appeared outside the joil at two o'clock, they were again greeted with cheering, and they drove back to town in the Lord Mayor's carriage amid the plaudits of the people, who then dispersed with cheers for Father Ryan and the Plan of Campaign.—United Ireland.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Calm as the rocks on which the wild waves are breaking, disciplined as a great army on the battlefield, ready and resolute, fearless and crimeless—that is the state of the country. They used to be very fond of this heading in Conservative newspapers. Under it was found always some excited harangue of a partisan judge or some outrage returns as long and as delusive as the endless strings of bogus sausages which the clown draws from his pocket in the pantomine. Beyond the vaguest generalities, the Conservatives are somewhat sensitive at present about alluding to the state of the country. They tell us generally that it is in an exceedingly dangerous condition, and they are right. In its resolute calm—a calm not to be disturbed by threats or maddened by brutality, there indeed is deadly danger—to falsehood, plunder, and oppression. Anything but that, they cry in terror. The old alternatives of craven servility or blind desperation they understand, and can cope with; but not this new and terrible defence. This calm, invulnerable discipline which hems the people round as with a wall of brass. Fraud cannot scale it nor coercion break it. It offers no vantage point for attack. The old-fashioned excuses for a vigorous regime are wanting now. You cannot, it has been said, indict a nation. To punish a nation without indictment, without trial, without verdict—this seems to be the present policy of the Tories. It is weak to say no case Calm as the rocks on which the wild cannot, it has been said, midict a nation. To punish a nation without indictment, without trial, without verdict—this seems to be the present policy of the Tories. It is weak to say no case is made for coercion. The argument against coercion is established on evidence that is irresistible. The witnesses for the Government break the Government case to pieces. Whenever Ireland is put in the dock the Irish judges are always the first witnesses called for the prosecution. They are willing witnesses enough, in all conscience, never over scrupulous about the moderation of their language or the accuracy of their evidence. Now, with the utmost straining of their judicial conscience, they cannot make a case on which the great jury of public opinion dare be asked to return an honest verdict. They did their best, but the facts were too hard for them. It was pitiful to note at the assizes how the blank calendar was slurred over in shamefaced silence by the constitutional judge; how a riot or an illegal assembly was made the subject of an excited oration and magnified into a civil war. The judges who were unfortunate enough to be donated with white gloves assumed them with the same cheerful grace with which a confirmed criminal is decorated with handcuffs. Judges, Crown Prosecutors, and County-Inspectors combined in the attempt to make a case for coercion, and the result was a miserable fiasco. It would read like a lesson in geography to recite the counties in Ireland in which the judges are reluctantly compelled to offer their melancholy Grand Juries on the absolutely peaceful condition of their counties. We give elsewhere a rough-and ready analysis of these utterances, and attempt to supply the statistics of crime, or rather, of crime-lessness in Ireland which the Coexcient Ido—he is not the sort of a man who requires comfort or consolation in doing his duty according to conscience, to his country, and to his God (cheers). He would not be the gallant and lion-hearted him, he would not be the gallant and lion-hearted him, he would not be worthy to be a priest of the immortal Archbishop of Cashel (cheers)—in one word, he would not be Father Matt Ryan, of Herberts-town, if his heart were not bounding with joy and delight to night at the prospect of following where Father Kellerled the way (cheers).

THE FOWERLESSNESS OF COERCION.

Mr. Balfour is proposing a new Coercion Bill in the House of Commons tonight (groans). What can be more approximate than that while the House of Commons tonight (groans). What can be more approximate than that while the House of Commons tonight (groans). What can be more approximate than that while the House of Commons tonight (groans). What can be more approximate than that while the House of Commons tonight (groans). What can be more approximate than that while the House of Commons tonight (groans). What can be more approximate than that while the House of Commons tonight (groans). When the cab in the coat into the cab, in company with this further result, that the other tenants vowed to pay no as a minham. When these two gentlement stepped into the cab, in company with that the other tenants vowed to pay no as the proposition to off their counties. We give eiget where as and attempt to supply the statistics of crime, or rather, of crime-lessens, in Ireland which the Coercion Bill not the cab, in company with drawn swords, formed around the cab to prevent the government so pertinaciously, and what they thought where the cab in the the cab, in confidence or time, that the other tenants vowed to pay no at all one to the cab, in confidence in the the cab, in confidence or time, that the other tenants vowed to pay no at all one to company with the saltern to supply the attaintion to the cab, in the the cab, in confidence or time, the the attaintion of origina harangue was based not on the criminal business of the assizes, but on the secret and irresponsible returns of the Crown officials. "The calendar, gentlemen, is very light," so runs the customary formuls. "There are but few cases, none formula. "There are but few cases, none of any importance to go before you, but unfortunately the calendar affords no indication at all of the condition of the county." Then the returns of the impartial and intelligent police-officers are lugged out and made the text for lurid harangues. Just fancy it, an entire district is indicted and condemned on the hearsay evidence of a police-man, by a judge blindly ignorant of its condition. This is the case, the best case that the Chief Secretary the best case that the Chief Secretary can make for coercion. He does not attempt to press it further. Six Assize districts out of about forty—taking counties and cities together—are "disorganized." That is to say a county inspector told the judge, who told the Grand Jury that they are "disorganised," and the Chief Secretary of a fortnight's standing read their speeches in the standing read their speeches in the newspapers. On this ground, and on no other, he asks the House of Commons to sanction for the whole of Ireland a savage and perpetual Coercion. These lurid statements of the judges on a close examination melt away like soap bubbles under pressure. The strongest state-ment of all was made by Judge Lawson in Mayo. The county, he said, was in a complete condition of disorganization, only one step removed from civil war. This description points to riot and

culty in getting the prisoners into the dock, whatever difficulty there might be about conviction. What were the facts?

The two gravest cases for the assizes was a charge against a number of peasants in the island of Achill for

peasants in the island of Achill for an alleged attack on the police at an auction of timber, in which, on the Crown's admission, no stone had been thrown and no blow struck, and no injury of any kind inflicted. Fortunately for the prisoners, an impartial witness—an artillery lieutenant who was shooting on the island—was able to give syidence as an

thrown by an unknown hand in a crowd. The jury promptly convicted the only prisoner, a man named Skeffington, against whom there was sufficient evidence, and the judge considered the ends of justice satisfied by three months' imprisonment. So much for the civil war in Mayo. In Galway Judge Murphy declared the reign of lawlessness triumphant. There was but one important agrarian case before him at the assizestaking illegal possession of a holding. The case created much local excitement. There were, it is said, several members of the National League on the jury. The alleged ringleader in the offence was promptly convicted and, with the concurrence of the Court, was permitted by the Crown counsel to stand out on his own recognizances. Are the judges partisans who describe this condition of things as lawlessness one step removed from civil war, or are they suffering from the same nightmare with which the Prime Minister confesses he is sfilteded. It is impossible to acquit them of partisanship at the expanse of their suffering from the same nightmare with which the Prime Minister confesses he is stillicted. It is impossible to acquit them of partisanship at the expense of their intelligence. These judges are precisely what the Chief Secretary, with his three days' experience of Ireland, proclaimed they are not. "They are politicians and partisans travelling about the country making up a good Parliamentary case." There is not one of them who has not been a Crown Prosecutor in his day, or who does not remember the old tricks of his trade. Their harangues chime in with singular appropriateness to the Coercion project of the Government. These inflated orations of Judge O'Brien and Judge Johnson, Judge Lawson and Judge Murphy, are the only justification of their Coercion policy which the Tories have to offer to the House of Commons. Can any one doubt that these opportune have to offer to the House of Commons. Can any one doubt that these opportune harangues were delivered to order; that the mysterious police statistics on which they purported to be based were cooked on a hint from Dublin Castle?—United Ireland.

thrown by an unknown hand in a crowd

MISSION OF THE LAITY.

THE GREAT GOOD THAT OUR CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN MAY DO IN SOCIETY,

Catholic Columbian. There is no such thing as measuring the There is no such thing as measuring the good that young men may do. They have youth and its energy; while the more aged, though possessed of experience, must feel the fatigue consequent upon growing old. Again youth seeks for companionship and is wearied by the conversation of an age not its own.

an age not its own.

As youth comes into society, the aged drop out. It is hard for the two to meet on the same ground. Each plays folly for the other. For all this, we must love our youth and do. They are to take our place in the world and the world will be that they make it.

our youth and do. They are to take our place in the world and the world will be what they make it.

Another thing about this is also true.
Our youth love us, though maturity may make us, in their estimation, dull and behind the times; yet, love us they do. We have very many of the very best of reasons for making such assertions.

First is the respect they tender to us. At times they laugh at what they consider our crude ideas of the times and things; but some more rough experience in the world brings them to our confidence, and to their surprise, comfort is afforded to them from out the experience of our grey heads and wrinkled brows. They then begin to know that the world is old in its dealings with men and things, and what they thought was new out of our scope, has only changed its clothes like the serpent aloughs off its skin. It is the same world, and always deceptive.

Now, young men, it is right good for us to have a plain, fair and square understanding. It helps us to be friendly with each other. Harmony dwells where friendship exists. This will benefit you, the world in which you move, and us old fogies, too.

Now let us say a few things that will

by others, for virtue seldom dwells in bad company. A young man who loves the home of his father and mother, will know how to love and cherish his own, when he takes upon virtue seldom dwells himself the onerous duties of a parent.
"As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

"As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

A long life is promised to those who love, respect and obey their parents. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land of the living." A young man who loves and respects his sisters, will always be polite. Kind attention of brothers towards their sisters begets a control of self which is one of the first requisites for the habit of politeness. A young man, who is unkind to his sisters, will most likely, be brutal to his wife, should he have the misfortune to marry.

misfortune to marry.

A young man who spends his evenings and nights away from the parental hearth, will never be content in a home of his own making. A young man, who neglects his religious dutles, will most likely, if he marry, be the father of children that will soon lose their faith. Like father, like child, but the perversity is imbred in the child.

It is the reflection of by gone years that has brought into our memory the truth of the above. We place it before the Cath-olic young man of our day. He has more advantages than those of our age and older ever possessed; churches have aprung, up on all sides, and the number of priests greatly, multiplied; have convertunities greatly multiplied; hence opportunities for instruction are above comparison in This description points to riot and unlawful assembly, to open violence, to crimes in which at least there was diffi-

If he makes use of them the good in his power to accomplish cannot be estimated on earth. His example will influence of whole communities. The good morals of society are never so well preserved and made to increase as when they are pro-minent from the good example of young

men. Immoral youth is death to society. Virtue in youth should be the prettiest flower among its companions and not a lily in a swamp.

Nasal Balm.

Nasal Balm.

In the only medicine in the market that will immediately cure Cold in the Head, and dence exonerated the prisoners, and the jury refused to convict in obedience to the judge. In the other case a resident magistrate had been injured by a stone to the cold in the cold in the Head, and soft corns cannot withstand the lower's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

great social movement can well, in the

world's present condition, be carried on to

success without certain individual losees

and hardships. Taken as a whole, it has

achieved valued successes, without inflicting on any part of the community marked

injustice or suffering. Anything of in-

netice or suffering that may have been

ansed by the labor movement, is

not to government of

movement, but to the haste, passion and

irreflection of men who cannot be gov-

erned, even when they know that self-

control is the key to success. One of the

evils of which the masses in New York

and other cities have long and till now

fruitlessly complained, is the tenement house enormity, whereby the poor were

crowded into traps of sin, crime and

death, because of capitalistic extertion.

greed and rapacity. A paragraph, taken from a leading American journal, now

assures us that, in so far as New York is

"The extension of the tenement house system in New York is to be forbidden by law. Hereafter not more than two

by law. Hereafter not more than two families will be permitted on the same story, and the new houses must be adapted to the regulation. This marks a distinct advance in the conception of the right and the duty of the State to regulate such matters. Thirty years ago the evils of the system were as visible as they are to-day. But it was then claimed that the landlord had a right to build such houses as he wished, and that the State could not interfere in the interest of either health or decency to prevent his doing what he pleased with his property. And it was argued that any such interference would be to the injury of the working-classes, by increasing the cost of house room. But the sway of these economic notions is broken. It is felt that the State cannot afford to confine itself to the functions of

broken. It is felt that the State cannot afford to confine Itself to the functions of the policeman, and that a rise in the cost of house room will be compensated by the rise in wages needed to pay for it. Indeed it always was absurd for economists of the English school, who held that the cost of necessaries determined the rate of wages, to assume that an increase in the cost of any necessary would leave wages as they were."

This reform must be extended to other

cities. Had it been carried out years ago, how much of crime, misery, death and

degradation would have been spared

humanity in these centres of population?

The time has surely come in the New

World, as it came long ago in the old,

for society to teach the landlord that as

member of the body politic he could not

the protection of the laws and administra-

tive strength of that body, he must employ

his property to the furtherance of the

public and general welfare, not in the

repression or degradation of his fellow-

CANADA CONDEMNS COERCION.

This new nation of five millions o

self-governing people has done itself im-

perishable honor by voting during the

week just ended endorsation of Ireland's

striving for Home Rule, and condemna-

tion of Lord Salisbury's Algerine code of

coercion. We have always felt proud of

Canada, but never prouder than-never

as proud as-we feel to-day. Canada has

discharged her duty to the empire and to

humanity, by its reprobation of that

savage measure of repression. By a happy

coincidence three Canadian legislatures

just fresh from the people have, in the

same week, pronounced condemnation on Balfour's blood-thristy Crimes act. From

the Parliament of the Dominion of Can

ada, representing eleven Provinces, ex-tending from the Atlantic to the Pacific,

the cable has conveyed to Lord Salisbury

an indignant protest against coercion, and

a warm, emphatic endorsation of Home

Rule. Mr. Curran's resolutions were as

"That the Parliament of Canada in the years 1882, adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to Ireland, and

"That in the year 1886, by resolution

of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Mos

Gracious Majesty were earnestly referated and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial

Parliament, and,
"That such measure of Home Rule ha

"That such measure of Home Rule has not been granted to the Irish people, but on the contrary there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Coercion Bill, enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

"That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the

found regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coer

cion Bill above mentioned, and protes

do as he liked with what he compl do as he liked with what he complacently termed his own, but enjoying as he does

concerned, this evil has spent its force :

THE CATHOLIC RECORD OS. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITO

GENERAL AGENTS:
Donat Crows and Luke King.
OTTAWA AGENCY:
Sey, General Agent, 74 George S opies, \$7.50; Ten sopies, \$15.50. Pay-

Catholic Record.

CONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 188 NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

One of the objects of the Tory coer clonists in Britain is, without doubt, to drive the Irish people into despair, and despair into violence and crime. Mr. tion of the Coercion bill into Parliament thus hopefully, but firmly expressed him

"Balfour may fill our prisons, but that
"Ill not be the end of the Irish National
movement. He may put down public
meetings and suspend trial by jury, but that
will not prevent either the Pisn of Campaign or the principles of the Pisn of
Campaign being carried out throughout
the country. I am satisfied that the generous Irish race at home and shroad will
look well after the families of the men to
be incarcerated now under Mr. Balfour,
as they were looked after when they
were put into prison under Mr. Forster.
All I wish to say in these brief and personal remarks here to-day is this, and I
say it to the country, I would advise our
people to be caim, to show no passion, to
utter no threats; but to keep to the principle of no surrender, and victory is certain to be ours."

His words commend themselves to the

His words commend themselves to th consideration of the Irish everywhere. They are words of patriotic wir With Mr. Davitt we believe "that the very stringency of the act proposed by Mr. Balfour is the very best attribute of that measure. Playing the part of a Robespierre with the fundamental principles of the British Constitution is a langerous game ; applying the guillotine cion to political opponents, to the right of public meeting, to the right of trial by jury, might be a policy which the Tories are compelled to initiate at the beheat of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington, but it is work that will not fail in teaching the British masses that the prenticehand application of despotism in Ireland may encourage the landlord aristocracy of Great Britain to try their hand on the other side of the channel by and.

The British masses have already clearly shown that they fully appreciate the danger to their own liberties involved in the Balfour measure of repression. They have given the world proof, honorable indeed to the English race, that they cannot endorse in justice because it is to be cans have substituted for the Supremacy visited on Ireland. The latter country, for of the Pope! part, faces the situation with a resolute calmness which confounds her foes. Ireland seems to have taken the words of her patriot journalist, Wm. O'Brien, deeply

"There is a Coercion Bill before us, and a good many things may happen to provoke us, and a good many things may happen to madden us, but there never was a moment in the history of Ireland when the Irish people could face a Coercion Act with less reason to be afraid, because we have upon our side the greatest forces of the sge. Upon our side we have the greatest of living Irishmen, Charles Stewart Parnell. We have the greatest of living Englishmen, aye, or of dead once either, William Ewart Gladstone, whose noble speech only last night in the House of Commons gave pleasure and joy and gratitude to every Irish heart. We have priests like your own noble priests who are around us to day, great and holy priests like Father Keller, who was proud to endure imprisonment and outrage for his people's sake. We have our own illustrious Archbishops going and accompanying him to the very jail gate, and, if necessary, quite ready and prepared to share the prison cell with him "There is a Coercion Bill before us, and and accompanying him to the very jail gate, and, if necessary, quite ready and prepared to share the prison cell with him. We have their blessing, and we have God's blessing, and indeed we might just as well doubt there is a just God above if we doubted that for this time of suffering and desolation that we will and desolation that we will not have a day of victory and rejoicing, and that we will yet purge this land of the whole vulture brood who prey upon the life, poison the blood, and obstruct the exist-

We believe that the Coercion Bill will become law, we believe that-despite the protests of outraged humanity and injured liberty—despite the appeals of reason, justice and truth-despite the warnings of history and the counsel of good sense-this bill will be placed on the British statute book. Still we do not fear for the future of Ireland. That future God has in His hands for purposes of untold benefit to humanity. He will not permit the extermination of the Irish race, nor will that race, trusting as it does in His omnipotence and goodness, suffer itself to be made the unresisting victim of a cruel and merciles oppression. We believe with the American, that all the signs of the

see indicate the near approach of the Pope is entirely set saids with the declar- that history shows us that the authority solution of the Irish problem on the basis of justice and equality. We believe that the day is at hand when the English and Irish nations, that have so long hated each other and struggled against each other, are about to be united in a friendship that will endure for ever, a friendship that will ensure everlasting greatness to the British empire, and liberty, prolonged to the day of doom, to humanity at large.

MODERN CLAIMS OF ANGLICAN-ISM.

III.

THE QUEEN'S SUPREMACY. The following item is at present soing he round of the press :

"The Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, "The Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, Archdeacon of Rangoon, has been presented with the vacant Bishopric of Jerusalem. He will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The appointment has hitherto alternated between the British Government and the Emperor of Germany, but the latter having refused to make an appointment the right devolved upon the British Government."

Among the vagaries of Anglicanism, the ortion of the above statement which is in scordance with truth is one of the most ludicrous. It is a fact that through jeal-ousy of French influence the British and man Governments agreed to appoint alternately a successor to St. James the Apostle, who first filled the see of Jerusalem. The absurdity lies in this, that the successors of the English Bluebeard, Henry VIII., and of the German infidel, Frederic II., should claim, by virtue of their office, the right to name an Apostle's successor Was there not in the Apostolic office, sufficient authority inherent to establish a mode of filling the vacancies therein whenever they might occur, without having recourse to such sources to supply whatever was lacking in Apostolic author

But it is with the Church of England we have to deal, and not with the Church of Germany. Let us see how this act of the Church of England accords with the "modern claims of Anglicanism."

There is already a patriarch of Jerusalen acting under authority of the Holy See. There is another claimant to this office in connection with the Greek schismatical Church; and we have here a third Bishor of Jerusalem, deriving his authority from the impudent claim of Henry VIII., and later of Queen Elizabeth, to be the Supreme Head of Christ's Church. Where In England, or rather in the British Empire. But Jerusalem is not in the British Empire. Where then is "the right" of the British Sovereign to appoint a Bishop of Jerusalem, even if there were no previous occupant of the See?

We do not wish to cast any repro upon the personal character of the Queen and we have in these articles on Anglican. ism nothing to do with the Queen's civil rule. The claim, however, which is made for her, that she is the Supreme Head of Christ's Church, whether in England or Jerusalem, is unfounded either in holy scripture, tradition or common sense. When, indeed, we test it by these three criteria it is found to be refuted by them all. Such is the supremacy which Angli

Will it be denied that such supremacy of the Sovereign exists? Is it true the thirty-seventh article of the Church of England says : "We give not to our Princes the ministering either of God's Word, or of the Sacraments, the which thing the Injunctions also lately set forth by Eliza. beth our Queen do most plainly testify." We do not find that the kings and queens of Great Britain have attempted to exercise these functions, but the Supremacy does not consist in the act of preaching or of administering Sacraments. It consists in a real authority or jurisdiction in the Government of the Church, or in deciding matters of faith. This authority has been and is exercised by the Sovereign over the Church of England, and it is recognized in the same thirty-seventh article. Here are the words :

"The Queen's Majesty hath the chief power in this Realm of England, and other her Dominions, unto whom the chief Government of all Estates of this Realm, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil, in all causes doth appertain, and is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign jurisdiction."

This is not a mere platitude, nor does it mean merely that the Sovereign has temporal authority over Ecclesiastical as well as lay persons. It means that the Sovereign is as supreme in the spiritual rule of the Church as in ruling the nation. Keeping in view this dogmatic teaching, surely the compilers of the "Articles of Religion" might have added the Church of England to the list of peccant churches, contained in the 19th Article, if they had been blessed with a modicum of modesty. Here is the list :

"As the Church of Jerusalem, Alexan-Church of Rome hath erred; so also the Church of Rome hath erred, not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of Faith."

To be convinced that we have not misinterpreted the thirty-seventh article, we employed. Allegauses are declared to appertain to the Queen's Majesty, ecclesiastical and civil; and the jurisdiction of the

ion in this Realm of Eogland. Of this loss in this Realm of Eogland. Of this losen's authority in all causes it is further said it is not, nor ought to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction."

There is no exception, the author-

is therefore supreme; and same is declared by the Act of Supremacy, which is thus formally sanc-tioned by au act of the Church. This apremacy is even made a matter of religsupremacy is even mane a matter of real four faith by being incorporated into the Articles of Religion. The absurdity of this is excelled only by the blasphemy of thus endeavoring to pass on the public as a divine dogma a doctrine which is contrary to the spirit as well as the words of Christ, and which is reprobated by the unmistakeable teaching of tradition and

The evidence that our interpretation is correct does not end with what we have already advanced. Even while the article in question endeavors to minimize its absurdity by keepingaway from the "Queen" the right to preach and administer sacra-ments, it is only on the Queen's authority that it presumes thus to limit her powers! It expressly states that this "thing the Injunctions also lately set forth by Elizabeth our Queen do most plainly testify." Further on we are told that the prerogative attributed to the Queen, and the only one so attributed, "has been given always to all godly Princes in holy Scriptures by God Himself; that is, that they should rule all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesias tical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doers."

The thirty-sixth article affords further proof of the same. The form of "Conse-cration of Archbishops and Bishops, and rdering of priests and descons" must certainly depend on the will of Christ who instituted the priesthood. It is readily understood that, provided the Church Christ preserves the essential form used by our Lord Himself, and by His Apostles, he may ordain such symbolical rites as she deems suitable to preserve respect for the sacred orders so conferred. The essentials must, however, originate with our divine Saviour, for it is He who "gave some Apostles, and some prophets, and other some evangelists, and other some pastors and doctors, for the perfecting of he saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ . . . that henceforth we be no ore children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doc-

ning craftiness by which they lie in wait to deceive." (Eph. iv., 11 14). From Acts xiv, 23, and II Cor. viil, 19, we learn that the Apostles used a form for ordination. They "ordained to them riests in every church, and prayed with sting, and commended them to the Lord whom they believed." So also a brother (Barnabas) was ordained by the Churches, companion of our travels." In both cases the Greek word cheirotoneo is used in the original, meaning to impose

trine, by the wickedness of men, by cun-

onferred upon them, to the English Parliament, with the "Virgin Queen" Elizabeth at its head? The thirty sixth article expressly says that the forms of Rites of that book . . . we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and ordered." Then, not only all this, but the entire doctrine of the Articles "is approved and allowed to be holden and executed within the realm by the assent and consent of our Sovereign Lady Eliza. beth, by the grace of God, of England, France (?) and Iteland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c." and all this is confirmed "by the subscription of the Archin their Convocation." A. D. 1571.

These absurdities are rendered still nore glaring by the cath which every with the integrity of the Empire." Anglican clergyman of every degree, from It was another French Canadisn, a deacon upwards, is obliged to take. It lesder amongst his people, the Hon. M. in their days.

of the Sovereign in purely religious matters was greater than the prayer book would fain let us know. Of course, in this age of "constitutional" or "limited monarchy" the power of the Sovereign is much modified by the power of the people, or of the Houses of Parliament. Still the or of the mount of Parliament. Still the principle is the same, whether the supreme power be attributed to the Sovereign King, or the Sovereign People. The commis aion given by Christ to His Apostles "teach all nations to observe all ti whatsoever I have commended you." The commission given by the Church of England to her ecclesiastics is "teach Kings and nations, the things which by their royal decrees, and Parliamentary enactments they shall tell you they wish to be taught.

We may appropriately close this paper with a quotation from the edition of the "Apology of the Church of England by John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; edited John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; edited by the Protestant Bishop of Maryland."

"The best friends of the Church of England have ever been ready to acknowledge that it would have been happy had parliament possessed a far less conspicuous share in its reformation. The measure was one of necessity; for although the great body of the people, and the principal nobility, were friendly to the reformation, yet a large mejority of the clergy retained their attachment to the distinguishing dogmas of popery, and were strenuous in their opposition to the measures which were taken for their suppression. Left to themselves, they would, in all probability, have quietly relapsed into submission to the yoke of Rome. Lay influence was employed by the Providence of God to effect the purification of His Church."

ment are meant the three estates, the Sovereign as supreme, and the Lords and Com.

FRENCH CANADA AND IRELAND.

There has ever dwelt a deep and he felt sympathy in the breast of French Canada for Ireland. The fathers of the French Canadians of to day fought side by side with Irishmen for the glory of the Frankish name, and the last generation of our French fellow citizens, who after a prolonged and bitter struggle won for themselves and their posterity the plessings of free constitutional governpowerful friend in the British Parliament than the immortal O'Connell, Liberator of the cause of freedom in Lower Canada is yet green in the hearts of the countrymen of the Plessis, the Papineaus, the Lafontaines and the Cartiers, who have shed lustre on that most interesting portion of the new world. The legislature of Quebec last year voted its cordial endorsation of the Gladstonian Home Rule Bill, and, this year, votes its condemnation of the Salisbury scheme of coercion in terms of vigorous indignation, becoming champions of outraged liberty :

"That this House desires to express feel ings of the most profound regret that a measure of extreme coercion had been introduced into the Imperial parliament —a measure utterly at variance with the hands.

How then shall we characterize the deliberate act of the Church of England, laity and clergy, transferring from the threatened cruel encroachments on the liberty of her Majesty's subjects in Ire-land, and hopes that the arbitrary and

unjust measure will be withdrawn:

"That in the opinion of this House it would be a gracious act on the part of her

Irish people, and thereby assuring the stability of the Empire, will be found in bishops and Bishops of the Upper-house— granting to that people such measures of and the whole clergy of the Nether house Home Rule as Canadians enjoy, as, while gratifying the natural, the national aspirations of Ireland, will also be consisten

may be seen in the form of ordination of Chapleau, who at a dinner given him at deacons: that "no foreign Prince, Pre- Montreal on the 11th inst, spoke these late, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to touching words of sympathy for Ireland have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, "I will now speak of the Irish question pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical and ask what is to be the end of the excit r spiritual, within this Realm." Surely, ing and tragic drama which is now being the apostles, sent by Christ to preach his played in the United Kingdom, a drams gospel "to every creature," and "to teach where the plot is the subjection or the all nations all things whatsoever I have liberation of a nation. I feel with Ireland commanded" would have been badly in her aspirations. I weep with her in the received in England if such a law had been extant in their time. St. Augustine for justice, for pity, for humanity. Born, preaching Christ to King Ethelbert, and brought up and educated with proud St. Patrick to King O'Leary (Laghaire) notions of the British constitution, that would have been deservedly "restrained sublime charter of free humanity; breathwith the civil sword" as "stubborn and ing that atmosphere of independence need only consider the force of the words evil-doers" if the principles of the Book which surrounds and permeates this free of Common Prayer had only been known land of America, I cannot realize that a n their days.

nation in the world can be condemned
Behind all this there is a history; and and put in bondage. I regret the necess-

ity, if it is a necessity; I detect and I con-down the device, if it is the only opportunity that justifies the most extraordin-ary legislation which the British people are now called upon to sanction."

These generous centiments, the out pouring of a heart true to freedom and t ional government, as opposed to constitutional government, as opposed to Algerine despotism, have awakened the chords of Canadian sympathy for the suffering land that has given us a million of our people. The French and the Irish races in Canada are bound together by ties of closest friendship. They are to-gether fully one half of the entire populaion of the Dominion. Both arden lovers of rational constitutional freedom they have here to fulfil a great mission in the interests of humanity, civilization and Christianity. Standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, they form an unsurmountable bulwark of Canadian freedom. Bound together in that sacred cause, they will, no man who calmly surveys the situation in Canada at this moment can deny, truly, nobly, heroically if need be, fulfil the mission of peace and progress given them by Him to whom they daily pray, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

Well, indeed, might the Governor Gen eral of Canada utter this trite and wellworn but apt and expressive prayer. His Canadian friends have undertaken to deny that he is a cruel evictor of robbed starved and helpless tenants. These shal-low-minded antagonists of human rights, who know nothing and care less for Ireland and the Irlah race, are ever ready to rush, like the fools they are, to the defence of titled despotism and gilded injustice. We have no desire to do wrong to Lord Lansdowne. We have, however, in our duty as a journalist, who respects authority but loves justice and humanity more, we have charged upon him the guilt of being an evictor of Irish tenants, and being, as such, an unfit person to longer continue at the head of Canada's government. The noble Marquis cannot pull the wool over the eyes of our people by the publi-cation of cooked statements reflect ing on the honesty of the tenants of Ireland. He, the direct recipient or the inheritor, or both, of thousands of ill. Ireland .- The memory of his services to gotten gold extorted from a starving peasantry, should be the last to cast odium upon a people to whom he owes so much Is it, we ask, any excuse for robbery or extortion that the victim is rich—that he has abundance of means? Yet this is the justification advanced by Lord Lans. downe's Canadian apologists for his late evictions on his Queen's County estates. United Ireland, speaking with the author ity of an eye witness, puts the blame just where it ought to lie. That able journal which has rendered the Irish cause such invaluable service, declares : "We have reason to know that the vin

Canada from every newspaper in the Dominion. It is impossible that our kinsmen in Canada, who number a third of the whole population, should long tolerate a Governor-General who executes this savage vengeance upon Mr. Kilbride for siding with his humbler brother tenants against their tyrant. The money that hires the brutes who hacked Mr. Kilbride's furniture to prices with "That in the opinion of this House it would be a gracious act on the part of her Msjesty's government in this year of the Queen's jubilec to grant to Ireland a liberal measure of self-government similar to that which obtains in all of her Msjesty's self-governing possessions throughout the world, and it is earnestly prayed by this House that the principle of Home Rule may be conceded to Ireland at the present session of the Imperial parliament."

It was a French-Canadian alderman, Mr. Grenier, who introduced and carried through the City Council resolutions emphatically reprobating the Coercion bill as a measure subversive of the liberties of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and renewing the already expressed opinion of that important by complete the prospenity and loyalty of the Irish people, and thereby assuring the starling fallowing to the language. A sentence of destruction of 30 per cent. upon such a rent is a crime of the deepest dye; and although the Luggacurran people had to suppress their wrath and submit to the outrages of crime of the deepest dye; and although the Luggacurran people had to suppress their wrath and submit to the outrages of the emergency rabble as best they could, there will be no government proclamation or shotted guns to prevent a million of Irish Canadians from bringing the emergency men's master to book for the infamies he is perpetrating with Canadian monay. s perpetrating with Canadian money.

United Ireland counts not

the Luggacurran estate is already ringing in the ears of the Governor General of

vain on Canadian Irish sympathy. The London correspondent of the Globe, who had conversation with Mr. John Dillon on the subject of the Lansdowne evictions, says : "I may further mention that the eviction of Mr. Kilbride has been followed by that of Mr. J. W. Dunne, the largest tenant on the property, who rents over 1,200 acres and has paid over £1,300 a year rent. To-day and next week the same treatment will be extended to other and smaller tenants. I may also discussing the question with several other statements all point to the determination of the leaders of the league to fight out the struggle to the bitter end. As proof abatements made on analogous and sd-jacent estates since the fall of prices last our countrymen of Canada.

year, and to the fact that tenants like Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne, with very large sums sunk in their holdings, would not volun. tarily make such enormous sacrifices as their evection involves, were they not convinced of the justice of their case and of the argent necessity of standing by the poorer

Lord Lansdowne has nothing to gain by quivocation or false statement on the part of his friends. There is but one ourse open to him, if he desires to remove the odium attaching to his name, in the old and new worlds, that of beginning at once to deal justly by his tenants.

A DEVICE OF THE ENEMY.

The enemies of the Irish cause in Canada affect to believe that Lord Lanedowne is crilegious attempts upon the patriotis use their enemies would make of an at-

An informer, in Dublin castle pay, was the author of the Pronix Park nation had to bear the odium of the awful deed. Verily there must be a Carey somewhere in the neighborhood of the Dominion capital, as will be seen from the follow. ing Associated Press despatch which appeared in the leading dailies in New Louis, Pittaburg, Brooklyn, Kansas City

Ottawa, April 12.-Lord Lansdowne the Governor General of Canada, has de-clared himself regarding the report that Sir John Macdonald had received advices Sir John Macdonald had received advices from England that danger threatened Lord Lansdowne on account of evictions on his Irish estate, that dynamite was to be resorted to for the purpose of blowing up Rideau Hall, and that the advices suggested the placing of a strong guard over the Governor-General's residence until the threatened danger had passed. Last night the Governor General caused the reports to be repeated to him, and thereupon refused to have a guard or anything else, stating that when he found it necessary to have protection he would ask the Imperial government to recall him. A sharp lookout is being kept by the Dominion police for suspicious looking strangers.

An Ottawa paper lost to time after the

appearance of this dispatch to make enquiries at proper quarters for a verification of its contents. The chief of the Dominion Police replied that there was nothing in it, and at Rideau Hall a flat contradiction was given the whole stateent. Our duty, as Mr. Davitt lately so well put it, is to look the situation calmly in the face. We have no need to feel alarm much less to resort to threat or violence. What we do need is "to keep to the principle of no surrender, and victory is certain to be ours."

A NOBLE ENGLISH PRELATE.

full and interesting reports of the progress and proceedings of the Irish National League in Britain and Ireland. In its issue of April 2ad, under the heading

"Nottingham," we read the following:

"A reunion under the auspices of the above branch was held in the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, the 17th of March, to celebrate the Irish National festival. The Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, occupied the chair, supported by Alderman Cropper, the Very Rev. Canon Douglas, Fathers McSweeney, M'Key, Gernon, Hickey, O'Haire, Carlton, Williams, Hogan, Moloney, Diocesan College; Messrs. J. P. C. Sharkey, John Sharkey, C. F. Nugent, Murray, Mullen, Daly, Dunne, Walsh, P. D. O'Connor, hon. sec. Speeches were delivered by his lordship, Alderman Cropper, J. P. C. Sharkey, the president. the president.

under the heading "London (Hexton)" that at the quarterly meeting of the Father Sheehy branch of the League there 'Mr. Dwelly proposed and Mr. Marrow seconded a resolution thanking his Grace the Bishop of Nottingham for his able

The Bishop of Nottingham holds in the heart of the Irish people, all over the world, a place second only, if it be second. say that I have had the opportunity of to that held by Archbishops Walsh and Croke. He is an Englishman who loves members of the Irish party, and that their justice and hates iniquity, whom no respect for persons can deter from denouncing tyranny and oppression, whom his innate sense of fair play and of the excessive character of the rents devotion to right has made an ardent exacted they point especially to the large Home Ruler. We gladly proclaim his

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. The labor agitation has, whatever its enemies say to the contrary, done much good for the masses in America. True, it has not been unattended with evil, but no

n danger of personal injury at the hands of some indignant Irishman. Strongly as the Irish people of Canada and their right thinking neighbors and fellow-citizens of every other origin reprobate the action of Lord Lansdowne in ordering victions from his estates, they more strenuously reprobate personal insult or vio-lence offered him or any one else in the sacred name of Ireland. Such outrageous secorts are, in the eyes of the Irish race, Lord Lanedowne has nothing to fear at the hands of Irishmen in Canada, or elsewhere, save the condemnation of his iniquitous part in the execution of the exterminating policy of Irish landlordism. There are no Irish designs on his person or his life. The Irish people know too well—had they no nigher motive to abstain from crime—the empt on the Governor-General of Canada.

but for many months the whole Irish York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. and Buffalo on the 13th instant:-

An Ottawa paper lost no time after the

The Dublin Freeman's Journal publishes "Nottingham," we read the following:

Elsewhere in the same issue we read. advocacy of the Irish cause in England.'

> against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty' the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.
>
> "That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedly be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, whilst estisfying the national appirations of the people of Ireland for self-Government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole.
>
> "That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Most Gracious

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The labor agitation has, whatever its enemies say to the contrary, done much good for the masses in America. True, it has not been unattended with evil, but no great social movement can well, in the world's present condition, be carried on to make the contrary of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone, M. P., and the contrary of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone, M. P., and the contrary of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone, M. P., and the contrary of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone, M. P., and I am heartily glad of it. It messes without certain individual losses. world's present condition, be carried on to success without certain individual losses and hardships. Taken as a whole, it has achieved valued successes, without inflict-ing on any part of the community marked stice or suffering. Anything of inustice or suffering that may have been used by the labor movement, is not to government of the movement, but to the haste, passion and irreflection of men who cannot be gov erned, even when they know that selfcontrol is the key to success. One of the evils of which the masses in New York and other cities have long and till now fruitlessly complained, is the tenement house enormity, whereby the poor were crowded into traps of sin, crime and death, because of capitalistic extortion. greed and rapacity. A paragraph, taken from a leading American journal, now assures us that, in so far as New York is concerned, this evil has spent its force :

"The extension of the tenement house system in New York is to be forbidden by law. Hereafter not more than two families will be permitted on the same story, and the new houses must be adapted to the regulation. This marks a distinct advance in the conception of the right and the duty of the State to regulate such matters. Thirty years ago the evils of the system were as visible as they are to-day. But it was then claimed that the landlord But it was then claimed that the landlord had a right to build such houses as he wished, and that the State could not interfere in the interest of either health or decency to prevent his doing what he pleased with his property. And it was argued that any such interference would be to the injury of the working-classes, by increasing the cost of house room. But the away of these economic notions is y of these economic notions is It is felt that the State cannot afford to confine itself to the functions of the policeman, and that a rise in the cost of house room will be compensated by the rise in wages needed to pay for it. Indeed it always was absurd for economists of the English school, who held that the cost of necessaries determined the rate of wages, to assume that an increase in the cost of any necessary would leave wages as they

This reform must be extended to other cities. Had it been carried out years ago, how much of crime, misery, death and degradation would have been spared humanity in these centres of population? The time has surely come in the New World, as it came long ago in the old, for society to teach the landlord that as a member of the body politic he could not do as he liked with what he complacently termed his own, but enjoying as he does the protection of the laws and administrative strength of that body, he must employ his property to the furtherance of the public and general welfare, not in the repression or degradation of his fellow-

CANADA CONDEMNS COERCION.

This new nation of five millions of self-governing people has done itself imperishable honor by voting during the week just ended endorsation of Ireland's the old world monstrosities. striving for Home Rule, and condemnation of Lord Salisbury's Algerine code of coercion. We have always felt proud of Canada, but never prouder than-never as proud as-we feel to-day. Canada has discharged her duty to the empire and to humanity, by its reprobation of that savage measure of repression. By a happy coincidence three Canadian legislatures just fresh from the people have, in the same week, pronounced condemnation on Balfour's blood-thristy Crimes act. From the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, representing eleven Provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the cable has conveyed to Lord Salisbury an indignant protest against coercion, and a warm, emphatic endorsation of Home Rule. Mr. Curran's resolutions were as

"That the Parliament of Canada in the years 1882, adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to Ireland, and

That in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial

Parliament, and,
"That such measure of Home Rule has on the contrary there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Coercion Bell, enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

"That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coercion Bill above mentioned and protests.

cion Bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's

the rights and liferties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

"That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominton of Canada, which, whilst satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-Government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole, "That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Most Gracious"

The subjects in Ireland. Since or professional politician, who would sacrifice any cause, no matter how sacred, were he thereby to score a point for the political flag to which he has given his allegiance.

We read in Le Manitoba that, upon the arrival at Quebec of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, some of the dignitaries in the Archiepiscopal palace will be raised to the rank of Roman Prelates.

From the Queen City of the Westwhere Ontario's newly elected legislature is in session, the House, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mowat, registered its views on the Irish question in terms worthy Canada's empire Province :

Resolved—That the legislative assembly of Ontario representing the whole of two millions of her Majesty's Canadian subjects feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the British empire of which we rejoice that our province forms a part.

That the people of this province are chiefly, though not wholly of British birth or origin, that a considerable number of them are Irishmen or the children

ber of them are Irishmen or the childre of Irishmen, and live in the utmost har mony with their fellow-subjects of other mony with their fellow-subjects of other nationalities joining in the general prosperity which the province enjoys under a constitution guaranteed by the imperial parliament to the Canadian people, and securing all the local self government, which at the time was desired.

That we regard with the deepest sorrow

That we regard with the deepest sorrow the discontents which have long prevailed in Ireland, and as usual present a marked contrast with the prosperity and content-ment of the Irish people in this province

and elsewhere:
That, alive from our experience to the advantage of Home Rule, we hailed with joy the introduction last year into the British House of Commons of a measure which recognized the principle of self-government for Ireland, and we hoped that the bill with such improvement as discussion should august or the wisdom discussion should suggest or the wisdom of parliament devise might afford a settlement of long existing difficulties, and promote the unity and happiness of the

That we observe with regret that in the first session of the new parliament instead of a measure granting to the people of Ireland the desired boon of local self gov-Ireland the desired boon of local self government, from which so much good was reasonably to be anticipated, there has been submitted to the House a stringent Coercion bill, which further exasperates the great majority of the Irish people

the great inspirity of the frish people everywhere;

That we desire to place on record our sympathy with the efforts made to find a remedy for the miseries long endured, and to express our earnest hope that such a measure of self-government may soon be measured, while preserving the integrity. granted, while preserving the integrity of the empire and all the just rights of the minority, may at the same time be satis factory to the Irish people and perman-ently remove discontent, and so far as may still be possible, its cause.

The resolutions adopted by the Quebec legislature, still more vigorous and em-phatic than those of the Dominion or of Interio, were moved by Mr. Owen Murphy, and are elsewhere recited. No further comment need we here make on this splendid manifestation of French Canadian sympathy for Ireland. We hope next week to give our readers some interesting particulars of the debates on the various resolutions, with accurate division lists that will be hereafter useful for reference. The men who voted against condemnation of coercion by Canada would to morrow defy, if they dared, the public mind of Canada, and here enthrone an oligarchy as odious as any of

THERE appears in this issue the annual report of the Ontario Life Insurance Co. This Company is without doubt one of the very best doing business in Canada, It is an essentially Canadian concern, and being a very secure association, those who need life insurance cannot do better than take a policy in the Ontario Life.

"Indecent advertising, pictorial or un-pictorial, should go, and must go. Inde-cent advertising should be made by law, what it is in fact, a criminal offence."-Catholic Review."

There should also be a check put by legislation upon some of our daily and weekly papers which give publicity to indecent advertisements. Our people should likewise be protected from the contaminating influence of the abominable stuff sold by book renders on railway trains.

WE direct special attention to the letter appearing in this week's issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD, bearing the title "An Orange Catholic Scheme Defeated." We need scarcely say that we heartily concur in the sentiments expressed in this letter. The Irishman who would at any time, but more particularly in the present crisis in Ireland's history, attempt to drag the sacred cause of Irish nationality through the mire of Canadian politice, is an individual who should be carefully watched and shown the door when Irishmen meet for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the old land. By all means let there be held meetings at once of Home Rulers in every place in the Dominion where even half a dozen good men and true may be found, but let there be no place or pro-

DEAR SIR.—The meeting beld last week to do—well nobody knows exactly what—but ostensibly to inaugurate a local branch of the Irish National League has proved abortive, and I am heartily glad of it. It was evident from the commencement of the proceedings that the inaugurates of was evident from the commencement of the proceedings that the inaugurators of the meeting had the confidence of no one in the wide world but themselves. The honest Irishmen who were led to attend on account of the supposed horest pur pose of the meeting—as suggested by the anonymous public announcement— had no idea that the promoters of the scheme were two men destinue of the scheme were two men destitute of the confidence of the Irish Catholics of Outario, and whose sole object was to con vert the sacred sentiment of Irish Nationble to resuscitate themselves from their state of political extinction into the semblance of representative Irishmen, who would have the power to manipulate the Irish vote in Ontario for party purposes and self aggrandizement on the first convenient occasion. They are political suicides, and they know it. One of this party, a Catholic also, and a member of the legal profession, who had speechified and worked laboriously, though not so offensively as they, in behalf of the Mail Orange No Popery combination last December, truly blance of representative Irishmen, who Popery combination last December, truly expressed his own mind and theirs, shortly after their defeat at the polls, in saying to a distinguished citizen of Kingston: "We are in a bad position just now. The Orangemen and ultra-Protestant bigots will ignore us, despite our services, whilst the Catholics will hate and detect us as the Catholics will hate and deteat us as renegades to our Church. What is to become of us?" Well I say, let what will become of them; they dug their own grave and let them lie in it. If they were not to arise till Dooms-day it shall be the bounden duty of every Irish Catholic in Ontario to prevent them from degrading and let them lie in it. If they were not to arise till Dooms-day it shall be the bounden duty of every Irish Catholic in Ontario to prevent them from degrading and disgracing the holy cause of Ireland'z Nationality by prostituting it to the service of Canadian party politics or the whitewashing of political bankrupts. The flag of Ireland has been tattered and torn by the storms and bullets of centuries, but it waves aloft in the pure air of Heaven unetained and unsullied as the symbol of eternal right and truth: and if symbol of eternal right and truth; and if the day should unhappily ever come when it shall be tarnished and befouled by contact with political apostacy to Ireland's religious rights and the religious education of her children, let it never be said that it was in Ontario the evil thing was done, with the co operation or guilty connivance of the Irish Catholics of

Kingston. The man who on the platform let the cat out of the bag by innocently announcing that it was he who had issued the anonymous cards of invitation, is one who, a few years ago, needed not to be ashamed or afraid to affix his name to any document addressed to the Irish Catholics of Kingston or Ontailo in reference to any cause sacred to the hearts of Irishmen. But now how changed is he! and how conscious he is of the change! He knew full well that had his name appeared upon the cards as a promoter of the meeting, not twenty Irish Catholics would have responded to the call. Every Catholic Irishman would have instantly been stirred with indignation at the outrageous insolence of a prominent rider of the "Protestant horse" in the recent No-Popery campaign and an over zealous Mail Orange-Platform orator, who, having stood side by side with the mest malignant enemies of the 300,000 Irish Catholics in Ontario throughout an electoral contest, whose main issue was the destruction of Catholic education and the suppression of all Catholic in institutions. The man who on the platform let the main issue was the destruction of Cath-education and the suppression of all Cath-olic institutions of charity and mercy, should have dared to use the holy sentiment of Irish Nationality as a lever for lifting himself out of the mire in which he flounders and striving to appear once again as a representative Irishman, and consequently of some worth in the politi-cal market. He it was who did what no other No-Popery sgitator dared to do, he actually stabled his "Protestant horse" in one of the Separate Schools of this Parish

of Kingston. It was an infamous proceeding, never to be forgotten. ceeding, never to be forgotten.

Nothing could have been more comic, as a piece of stage effrontery, than this gentleman's coolness in proposing that his legal colleague in the No-Popery warfare (for whom I entertain no other feeling than profound pity) should take the chair at the bogus National League meeting. It was supremely ridiculous. It reminds me and many others of the exquisite farce practised, as modern history tells us, at public meetings in Ireland some thirty-five years ago by Keogh, Sadller, Flaherty & Co, when Keogh would propose that Sadlier, the emineat lawyer and disinterected patriot, do take the chair, and ested patriot, do take the chair, and

ested patriot, do take the chair, and Flaherty would second the motion, and both Sadller and Flaherty would deliver themselves in grandlioquent laudation of Keogh. At all events, it is a blessed thing that our good city of Kingston has not, by word or act or tacit consent, done dis-honour to Ireland's glorious cause. The honour to Ireland's glorious cause. The men who, after their day's hard work, had gathered into St. Patrick's Hall on that night of Holy Week, with the expectation of seeing something done for Ireland by men who love their nation and comprehend her rights, her history, her long catalogue of suffering and her immortal hopes, and whose presence on the platform would have been a joy to their eyes and a pledge of prosperity to the undertaking, were sorely disaptry to the undertaking, were sorely disap-pointed at beholding on the platform sel-fishness, political cunning, party hacks and the shameless audacity of renegades. Therefore they were silent whilst they listened; and therefore did they walk away when the cunningly contrived speeches had been delivered, and would have no hand, act or part in helping the promoters of the projected Orange-Catholic National League to form a committee, or raise a subscription, or appoint officers, or take any action whatever in pursuit of their scheme. Therefore nothing was done, and now nothing remains to be done but to bury the still-born babe.

Faithfully yours,

Au Lyrus Parser.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

The following has been received by the

The following has been received by the Bishop of Kingston in reply to his letter asking the Very Rev. Vicar General of Philadelphia, to select the window in St. Mary's Cathedral, in which he is to put stained glass, the cost of the glass for a lateral window being \$550, and of a gable window being only about half that sum:

St. Paul's Church, Philadelphis,
St. April, 1887.

Rt Rev James Vincent Cleary, D. D.

My Lord,—I have just received your very kind and affectionate letter. Procure on my order the window for your Cathedral that will cost \$550. As soon as it arrives drap me a note and I will send you a cheque for the money. Should you wish to ave the money before sending for the vil. dow, only say so, and by you wish to ave the money before sending for the valow, only say so, and by return of port the smount shall be forwarded. I don't make any sacrifice in giving for the honor of the Blessed Mother this slight token of friendship to a Bishop of God's Holy Church, whom I have known and respected from my boyhood. Indeed it affords me particular pleasure to be able to do so without, any inconvenience. nconvenience.

I hope now you will be careful not to injure your eyes by writing in gas-light— a great deal has to be seen through them

Wishing you a very happy Easter, and desiring a kind remembrance to Father Kelly and your amiable Dean. I remain, very affectionately,
Your devoted friend,
Maurice A. Walsh.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. "A LETTER FROM HIGH LATI-

TUDES.

DEAR SIR :- Five hours drive from Toronto on the old Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway brings one to the thriving O'Donohue being the superior, having Rev. Fathers Benoit, Granottier and Rev.

Father Simande as assistants.

On a cold, disagreeable stormy Monday evening it chanced that I found myself plodding my weary way afoot and alone towards St. Mary's Church, now in snow up to my knees and then in mud and slush, with a blinding snowstorm in my face, blowing and howling for all it was worth, as if the very d——I himself had madej up his mind that well-disposed Christians would never face its fury. I was attracted thither by the announcement that the Redemptorist Fathers were to commence a mission on that night to Father Simande as assistants. to commence a mission on that night to last throughout the week and be brought to a termination on Easter Sunday.

I would dare attempt an account of its progress and successful conclusion and would feel highly flattered indeed if my would feel highly flattered indeed if my literary powers were such that I could do the subject justice, for it is so important and sublime a one, looking at its various phases, that I fear me much it should have been left to one more worthy and hands more capable. But I cannot let this opportunity pass without sending a few lines to convey to your numerous readers the joyful news that God, in His goodness, has been pleased to send us a mission.

Rev. Father Sigl, C. SS. R., arrived here from Toronto on Monday, April 4th, and opened the mission same evening. He announced that mass would be said every morning at eight o'clock, after which a short sermon or instruction would be given, and that in the evenings the services would begin at half past seven o'clock with the rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, then the sermon and the Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament of the altar, and that this would be the order of the services throughout the mission. He then delivered a most elequent sermon, taking for his text the wonderfully impressive words "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his gain the whole word and lose his soul!" Every passage in his soul-stirring address appealed directly to his hearers and the effect was plainly visible. His sermon Tuesday night on "Mortal Sin" was none the less important and imsin" was none the less important and impressive, and Wednesday night's discourse was one of those wonderful afforts which the emergency of the case calls forth, and in language that spoke directly to the heart the missionary showed what a fearful thing it is "to fall into the hands of the living God?" On Thursday night the sermon on "Hell" was presched to a very living God?" On Thursday night the sermon on "Hell" was preached to a very large congregation. In depicting the tor-ments of the damned and the terrible meaning of being forever deprived of en-joying the beatific vision of the Almighty, the speaker held his auditors completely spell-bound for an hour, giving them good food for very serious meditation. Friday night's address was the sermon of the week, being of a controversial char-acter and delivered to a mixed congregation was most suitable for the day and occasion. It was on the Church, her unity, Catholicity, apostolicity, and divinity, and in well defined terms the reverend preacher showed clearly why the Church of Rome is the only true church. Saturday night's discourse was devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary the Mother of God, and was a fitting tribute to one so powerful and holy. The priest led his audience away from this vale of tears to the crib at Bethlehem, thence through all the long inter-vening years till they reached Mount Cal-vary, and there, at the foot of that Cross, whereon died the Redeemer of the world whereon died the Redeemer of the world to save ungrateful man, showed them how Our Blessed Lord Himself had given Her to be our Mother, suitably closing his well timed remarks by dedicating the entire congregation to Mary. Esster Sunday opened gloriously; the harsh weather of the early part of the week having vanished and mildness taken its place. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the parting words of encouragement spoken prior to the Papal Benediction were very opportune. "He who persevereth to the end shall be saved." A three-fold blessing was then given—the special blessing of the missionary Father, the Papal blessing, and the blessing of the Benediction of the

Who loves his country and values her

Most Blessed Sacrament—and after blessing the mission cross, which was erected in the church to remind us of our good promises made during the mission, Father Sigl feelingly bade his hearers farewell.

Sigl feelingly bade his hearers farewell.

It is very pleasing, and I am sure very gratifying to our worthy pastor and his willing assistants to know that all who were at all able to come to the church attended the mission, and those who through tilness or other causes were unable to do so were all seen personally by the good missionary at their own houses. Every day after his morning services the energetic soldier of Christ could be seen marching through the streets or diving over some country road trains. could be seen marching through the streets or driving over some country road trying to cover as much ground as his limited time would permit, visiting Father O Donohue's flock, administering to their needs and by these means helping many poor bed ridden Christians to fulfit the end for which God made them.

After terminating the mission in Owen Sound Father, Sigh, in company with

Sound Father Sigl, in company with Father O'Donohue, drove out to St. Michael's Church at the Irish Block, where Michael's Church at the Irish Block, where the former began and preached another mission, which lasted till Wednesday morning, when, owing to very important business requiring his presence in Toronto, Father Sigl was obliged to leave. However, the good work will not be so abruptly dropped as all that, and another Redemptorist will be here on Saturday albus, to open another mission in St. Paul's Church, Griffin's Corners, to terminate the following Wednesday, and the Paul's Church, Griffin's Corners, to terminate the following Wednesday, and the preacher will immediately proceed to the Church of St. Stanislaus, Chatsworth, where it is expected he will conclude on Sunday. It will be impossible for the present to hold missions in Meaford, Thornbury and Cape Croker, owing to the lateness of the season and the termess. lateness of the season and the farmers requiring the time to attend to their crops, but later on a chance will be given to all to participate in the graces of a Mission.

Tour D'EN HAUT.

Owen Sound, April 15th, 1887.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM OSCEOLA.

Easter Sunday in Osceola was a delight. ful day. The warm, cheering influence of the weather seemed to give a new lease of life to all, but especially to those who were enfeebled by their austerities during the penitential season of Lent. At Grand Mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. Pastor, Father Devine, the spirits of the crowded edifice of worshippers were enlivened and invigorated by the joyful alieluias of the ceremonial, the tasteful decorations of the church and the beautiful singing of the choir. It was generally conceded that the sanctuary never looked so well before, and universally so that the choir surpassed all previous efforts by its rendition of the new mass prepared for the occasion under the efficient leadership of the organist, Miss Aunie Hart. At Benediction in the evening the exuberance of green palm from the south that gracefully opened its folds on the altar, the many-tinted lights orderly arranged and the multitude of pure sparks that flickered at the tops of chaste tapers, together with a beautiful display of flowers natural and artificial, all combined to make that and artificial, all combined to make that altar a fitting repository for our heavenly King and to inspire the hearts of the worshippers with a true devotion to Him. At mass Father Devine complimented

the choir on their beautiful singing of the parts of the mass, and told them to never forget that all their efforts and sacrifices forget that all their efforts and sacrifices should be made with a view to promote God's honor and glory. Nevertheless, as their pastor, he wished to give them a little proof of his appreciation of their goodness, and for this purpose he had given orders for a supper to which all the members of the choir were invited, to be present the following consists. pared the following evening at Mr. Mul-

THE SUPPER. Besides the members of the choir were present Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leacey, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leacey and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rathwell; in all, including the rev. pastor who presided, about eigh-teen or twenty sat down to a supper that gave satisfaction to the guests and reflected credit on the genial host and hostess. After supper all repaired to the parlor, where an enjoyable evening was spent. Music and song were indulged in.

Music and sony were indulged in.

Mr. Mulligan's new organ was much appreciated, and I have no doubt he felt proud of his purchase when he saw how much it helped to make all enjoy themselves. The duet sung by Messrs. Hart and Leacey was deservedly encored. Other songs were sung by Miss Hart, Mrs. James Leacey, Miss Kenny, Miss M. J. Mulligan and Michael Thomas Mulligan, all of which were pleasingly rendered. The evening's social meeting was brought to a close by a speech from father Devine, who said, among other things, that it pleased him greatly to see the neighbors of the village so social in their enjoyment of the innocent amusement furnished. This, he innocent amusement furnished. This, he said, would make them better neighbors and he hoped that opportunities would present themselves from time to time which would call for a repetition of the pleasant evening they had spent together. As the party dispersed a smile beamed on every countenance.

J. K. innocent amusement furnished. This, he

ondence of the Catholic Record. COERCION CONDEMNED.

Grafton, Ontario, April 13th, 1887. At a mass meeting of the members of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, held here to-day, a resolution was unanimously passed, strenuously protesting against the Coercion Bill now before the English Parliament, as being a gross injustice to Ireland and the Irish people, and as being cruel, brutal, degrading and a disgrace to

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BIDDULPH IRISHMEN AGAIN THE FRONT.

At the invitation of their respected partor, the Rev. Father Connolly, on last Sunday the good and true Irishmen of St. Patrick's, Biddulph, met at the Cedar Vale School House, on last Monday evenifig, when the following resolutions were proposed and seconded in very appropriate addresses by the gentlemen whose names are given below, a very brief synopsis of which we can only give in our columns to-day. The Irishmen of Biddulph were the first to set the ball rolling, in Ontario, at any rate, in subscribing to the Parliamentary fund nearly two years ago, and we are glad to find them, headed by their good Pastor, denouncing the atroctous coercion act that is now being passed by the British government to ensiave the Irish people. This is a duty imposed upon all lovers of freedom the world over, and more especially is it the duty of Irishmen in this highly prosperous Home Rule Dominion of ours.

The following are the resolutions:

The following are the resolutions:

Mr. Wm. Toohey, in moving his resolution, said he would remind Lord Salistion, said he would remind Lord Salisbury and his government that the day may not be far distant when he should have to repent for having passed such laws, and be forced to exclaim, as did His Majesty King George, after the battle of Fontenoy, "cursed be the laws that deprived me of such subjects." He would ask the Imperial Government of Eagland to reflect and ponder over the words of the great Henry Grattan, which have been verified to the present day, "that no power on earth can make laws to bind Ireland except the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." He then moved that,

Whereas, the Imperial Government has in progress a code of unjust and arbitrary coercion laws calculated to enslave and degrade her majesty's subjects of Ireland,

coercion laws calculated to ensiave and degrade her majesty's subjects of Ireland, Be it resolved that we, a portion of her majesty's loyal subjects, living in Canada under the benign blessings of Home Rule, do emphatically protest and condemn the measure now before the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Jas. Keeffe said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Toohey's resol at the same time making some well-timed

remarks.

Mr. M. Crunican moved the second resolution as follows:

Resolved, That as we ourselves are partakers of the national benefits which flow

from the right possessed and exercised by her Majesty's subjects in Canada, of her Majesty's subjects in Canada, of governing their country in accordance with the wishes of its own people, we earnestly desire to see this in-stimable right conferred on her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. That we therefore heartily approve of the just and enlightened policy of the Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone and his colleagues, which policy has been loyally and unequivocally accepted by Mr. Parnell and the other leaders of Irish national coninon.

Mr. Jas, Kinsella seconded the resolution

Mr. Jas. Kinsella seconded the resolution by a few appropriate words.

Mr. Patrick Breen, in moving the third resolution, which follows, made a few remarks, in which he spoke in condemnatory terms of Lord Salisbury and his government in seeking to pass an act of coercion against the Irish, more especially in this year of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which ought to be a year of grace to all Her Majesty's subjects.

Kesolved, That Lord Salisbury and his government take into their consideration

government take into their consideration and reflect that this is the year of her majesty's jubilee and that they will not impose upon her the disagreeable duty of signing Coercion Acts and thus enslave a spirited and noble people, but will rather grant her the satisfaction of putting her name to a bill granting Home Rule to

Mr. S. Patton seconded the resolution by making a few scathing remarks on the ment of priests for not violating their vows in disclosing the secrets confided to them by their people, as well as by the tyrannical extermination from their mesteads of many of the poor farmers of Ireland.

The resolutions were all carried unan-

INFORMATION WANTED.

The editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD has received the following, which speaks for itself: 280 Broadway

New York, April 5th, 1887.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:—Information is wanted of Edward Kenneally, son of John Kenneally, formerly a soldier in the 68th Regiment, British Infantry. The and John Kenneally was at Amherstburg, the 68th Regiment, British Infantry, The said John Kenneally was at Amherstburg, Canada, from 1819 to 1829 with his regi-ment, when he went to England to get discharged and afterwards returned to Canada. He had a land grant which he disposed of to one Ulick Howard about

Edward and his brother William were Edward and his brother William were left in 1829 with one Father Fluet of Amherstburg. They separated soon after their father's departure, and went away from Amherstburg. William finally reached New York city, and died in 1868, leaving a large estate. Elward is supposed to have been employed somewhere in Canada. Their mother's name was Mary Fire. Mary Finn.

If you have any information relating to

either John or Edward will you ple LUKE F. CCZANS.

Munkaesy's "Christ Before Pilate."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphis, Pa., have just published an exact and faithful copy of Munkacsy's great picture "Christ Before Pilate," which has just been sold for over One Hundred Thousand Dollars in a fine steel plats enters in a fine s Thousand Dollars in a fine steel plats engraving, done in line and stipple, measuring 22x28 inches, which, though a Five-Dollar print, they have decided to sell at the extremely low price of One Dollar a copy, so as to bring the picture within the reach of thousands and tens of thousands who cannot see or own the original. Every family in the land should get or send for a copy of this great picture at once, which will be sold or mailed to any one, to any address, post-paid, on remitting One Dollar to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. Canvassers wanted everywhere to sell it. Large commissions given. Send for terms for it.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

On March 16th, there passed from this life to a better, the Rev. Mr. Doyle, a most amiable and distinguished student of the Urban College, Rome. He was to have been ordained for work in the Archdiocese of Dublin next Easter; but a few days before his death he was esised with inflammation of the lungs, through which he passed to his God deeply regretted by his superiors and companions and by all who knew him in Rome.

On March 24th, the return to the writ of actre faces, issued against Mr. Biggar, L. P., as security for Mr. John Dillon, L. P., in the Queen's Bench proceedings, was lodged in the proper office with he endorsement "no service," Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., as Sheriff, certifying in the usual formal way, that within its bailiwick he could not find Mr. liggar, or anything pertaining to him to aswer the writ.

Mr. Thomas Dowling died on March
19, at his residence, Marcafield Gardens,
Hampstead, from a severe attack of
gout. Mr. Dowling was one of the chief
promoters of the Kingstown and Kingsbridge Line, which has just obtained the
sanction of both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. James Fleming has been reinstated in his holding, at Poulgour, from which he was evicted some months ago, by Captain Wheeler. He has arranged to purchase his farm under Lord Ashbourne's Act, where by his instalments for the future will be £50 a year. His old rent was £90 and his judicial rent £80. From this it will appear he gains £30 a year on the judicial rent,

Wexford.

On March 18th, a force of 200 police with Mr. Dunsterville, R. M., Carrickon-Buir and commanded by Mr. Jones, C. I., Wexford; District Inspectors Gamble, New Ross; Lawlor, Kilkenny, and Holmes, Taghmon, assembled at Kilbraney, protecting Mr. A. Bardon, poor rate collector, in the collection of poor rates due on the union. The first house visited by them was that of Mr. Rossiter, Kilbraney, where Bardon received the rates. The houses along the side of the road to the village of Cassa were then visited. Bardon received the rates in each house, and the force returned to New Ross in the evening. The same forces started from New Ross, on Saturday, on similar business, and commenced operations at Mr. Carthy's of Ballylane. Having been paid, Bardon and his escort turned up by the side of Slievcoilta, and through the village of Aughclare, and ended the second day's work at Dunmain. The force returned to New Ross as on the first day. It is expected the poor rate campaign will continue for the next three months.

Queen's County.

Queen's County.

On March 22d, the eviction campaign against the Marquis of Lansdowne's Queen's County tenantry was commenced, at Luggacurran, and the sum total of the whole day's work was the eviction of one tenant, Mr. Denis Kilbride, P. L. G. Some few months ago the tenant sought for a reduction of 20 per cent, on the non-judicial rents, and 30 per cent, on the non-judicial rents, which the landlord, through his agent, Mr. Townsend Trench, refused. The tenantry then joined the "Plan of Campaign." The land is in great part rocky and mountainy. The tenant selected for eviction paid a rent of £760 11s., while his valuation was only £424. On several holdings immediately adjoining the tenants, towards the close of last year, went into the Land Court and got reductions of 40 per cent. in their rents. A large force of police had gathered in Luggacurran under the command of Mr. Lynch, R. M.; Capt. Slack, D. R. M.; and County-Inspector Black, There was also a force of about 40 emergencymen present under the arders of a man area. Queen's County. County-Inspector Black. There was also a force of about 40 emergencymen present, under the orders of a man named Hutchins, said to be of Boughty, near Kenmare. The emergencymen carried with them ladders, bridges, etc. The bailiffs and policemen did not find their progress a very pleasant promenade, as with that strategic skill which the crisis has developed to such an extraordinary degree, the enemies of landlordism had thrown as many obstacles as possible in the way of the advancing brigands and petroleurs. Immense trees had been cast across the roads at frequent intervals, and the bridges along the line of the route had been torn down. So blocked was the road that the police found it necessary to take to the fields blocked was the road that the police found it necessary to take to the fields in search of a fordable passage across the intercepting streams. In the attempt to cross the rivers, many of the police got very good duckings, their bedraggled condition, as, with dripping jackets, they emerged from the pools, affording extreme pleasure to the delighted observers, who jeered the unfortunate policemen most heartily. When eventually the force reached the place at which the operations were to commence, the residence of Mr. Kilbride, they found that neither that gentleman nor his friends were disposed in any way to facilitate the work of the evictors. The doors and windows were barricaded, and as the result of a very arduous day's labor, but that one tenant was evicted. Mr. William O'Brien, who attended, assisted the people with

County. The Rev. Edward Kavanagh presided. At a meeting held in Athy, a sum of £200 was subscribed towards the fund opened on behalf of the evicted

formed, and fifty pounds subscribed on the spot.

The inquest on the body of Patrick Hanlon, who was killed in the police charge at Youghal, was concluded, on March 22d. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against District Inspector Summerville and Sub-constable Garrett Ward. The coroner granted committal warrants, on the application of Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., and handed them to District Inspector Kerin for execution. The foreman, on behalf of the jury, said they were of opinion that the unfortunate collision between the police and the people was caused by the words used by the Chief Secretary in Parliament.

In consequence of Mrs. Vandeleur's refusal to grant her tenantry of Cooraclare a reduction of 40 per cent., they banked their money with private trustees, and took no further notice of the lady. But she proceeded to move the law against the tenantry, issuing writs and processes at no little expense to herself. Her baillifs recently made an early start for the farms of several tenants; but after a long and laborious hunt, they found nothing on the lands worth seizing. The tenants, in accordance with the instructions of the Plan, had sold all their stock, leaving Mrs. Vandeleur no other alternative but to evict, for which the tenants are quite prepared. the tenants are quite prepared.

On March 22nd, the County Sub-sheriff, Mr. Hobson, accompanied by bailiffs and a considerable force of pol-ice, proceeded to Fort and Garryfine, bailifis and a considerable force of police, proceeded to Fort and Garryine, near Charleville, and evicted John Dunworth and two other tenants, on the property of Mr. Richard Lee, Longfield, for non-payment of rent. A large crowd assembled, and groaned and hissed the sub-sheriff and police, but no determined resistance was offered. The evicted tenants were reinstated as caretakers. The sheriff has a considerable number of ejectments waiting execution, but in several cases negotiations for a settlement are pending.

The tenants on several estates near Herbertstown, county Limerick, threaten to refuse to pay any rent while the Rev. Matt Ryan is imprisoned.

Tipperary:

Several of the special juries engaged in hearing record cases at the Clonmel Assizes have handed over their usual fee of a guinea, for the relief of Mrs. O'Hanlon, mother of the man killed in the recent encounter with the police, at Youghal.

The Archbishop of Cashel has appointed the Rev. W. J. McKeogh, Parish Priest of Kilcoleman and Hollyford, and has appointed the Rev. Mr. Hackett, from Ballingarry, as his successor to the parishes of Ballinahinch and Kilascrelly.

The Rev. Phillip Cleary, P. P. Cappamore, died, on March 19th, aged 64 years, in the 37th year of his sacred ministry. His remains were interred in the

years, in the 37th year of his sacred min-istry. His remains were interred in the parish chapel of Cappamore, to which he largely contributed in his pastorship to the altars and religion generally. On March 22, at Dromard (Temple-more), the Sheriff's officer, under the protection of a large force of police, evicted three of Major Lidwell's tenants, two of whom adopted the "Plan of Cam-paign." The third was allowed back as

Waterford.

It would be well for the reputation of the Irish judicial bench if there were more judges on it like Baron Dowse. His the Irish judicial bench if there were more judges on it like Baron Dowse. His judgments are invariably impartial, and are consequently received with respect. Even a quasi political issue does not interfere with the impartiality with which he administers the law on all occasions. Mr. Sergeant Hemphill found out this, on March 22d, when he applied at the Waterford assizes for an order directing Sir Thomas Esmond to hand over to his alleged successor in the high shrievality of that county certain documents necessary to the fulfilment of the duties of the office. Baron Dowse refused point blank to do anything of the sort, believing he had no legal power to do so. He said he "would not strain the law for anybody, that there had been too much of that kind of thing already in other places." What a keen cut at some of his judicial brethren!

Donegal.

Captain Hill has served over fifty ejectments for Quarter Sessions, commencing in Letterkenny, on April 9th, Amongst those is the Rev. James Mc-Fadden, P. P., against whom there are three ejectments. The rev. gentleman was served personally by the process server on the public street of Lifford, on the occasion of his attendance there in connection with the defence of his personal proposed the process. arduous day's labor, but that one tenant was evicted. Mr. William O'Brien, who attended, assisted the people with his advice and guidance. On the next day the attack was renewed, but not with very striking success so far as the object of getting up possession of holdings was concerned. On the first day the besiegers had only captured Mr. Kilbride's dwellinghouse; on the second day they were engaged in driving out Mr. Kilbride's laborers. To the number of sixty persons, whose industry must have contributed to the general wealth of the community, these honest toilers were cast forth at the whim of an overgrown social excrescence that absorbs the lifeblood of the social organization.

Carlew.

A largely-attended meeting of the inhabitants of Carlow and the surrounding districts, was held, on March 12th, in the Town Hall, Carlow, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the evictions which were being carried out on this same evicted were put back as caretakers, and the others have since gone back of their own accord. All this is due to the fact that even the smallest reduction has been persistently refused. On this estate only about 280 out of 780 tenants have had judicial rents fixed by land courts. In view of this action of the landlord, on the occasion of his attendance there in the occasion of his attendance to connection with the defence of his pectured that Assizes. The twenty-eight ejectment decrees obtained by Capt. Hill at the January Sessions have not take place at a not very distant day. It

the other landlords generally following suit. The relieving officer has been recently served with the usual notice of approaching evictions on the Munycladdy estate of Mr. Joule. Decrees were obtained against ten families in that townland last January, but the work of drafting an evicting army into Gweedore once a quarter is becoming inconvenient.

Cork.

On Sunday, March 20th, a meeting of the Nationalists of Bansha and Kitmoyle, presided over by Mr. D. Heffernan, was held for the purpose of forming a committee to organize a testimonial to Mr. John Cullinan, who is now in prison in Cork, in consequence of having been true to the National cause. A resolution was adopted recognizing the sacrifices made by Mr. Cullinan on behalf of the people, and letters were read from the Mayor of Cork and others enclosing subscriptions. A committee was then formed, and fifty pounds subscribed on the spot.

The inquest on the body of Patrick Hanlon, who was killed in the police charge at Youghal, was concluded, on March 22d. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against District Inspector Summerville and Sub-constable Garrett Ward. The corner granted committel warrants, on the application of Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., and handed them to District Inspector Kerin for execution. The foreman, on behalf of the jury, said

Maye.

At Ballina, on March 21, a numerous and representative meeting of the tenants on the estate of Sir Charles Knox Gore, Bart, was held in the office of the Western people to consider what course to adopt in reference to the refusal of the landlord to grant a reduction of rents. Rev. John M. O'Hara, P. P., Castleconnor, presided. Delegates attended from Castleconnor, Attymass, Ballycastle, and Kilmoremoy. The rev. chairman announced that he had received a letter from Sir Charles Gore stating that it was out of his power to grant a reduction on judicial rents, and practically refusing to grant any concession to the tenants. After some discussion, it was resolved to intimate to the landlord that unless they got a reduction of 25 per cent, all round they will take all the necessary steps in their own defence.

The estate of Lord Arran is being ruled with an iron rod by his agent, Mr. Hewson, of Dromahaire. The curly young Adonis of the rent office aspires to the reputation of a terrible daredevil in his profession. The peculiar and extraordinary virulence with which he is pursuing Mayo.

profession. The peculiar and extraordi-nary virulence with which he is pursuing his calling is shown in the fact that the Arran estate is now sprinkled with eject ments for half a year's rent.

As a superb hair dressing and renovator,
Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes renewed growth of the hair, and prevents its fading or turning gray.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me," John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B. B.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimplee, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good." Personal.

George Legault, of Tayside, Ont., says he can heartily recommend Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pain, his father and mother having suffered for years with rheumatism and all remedies failed except Yellow Oil.

She was Saved

From days of agony and discomfort, not by great interpositions, but by the use of the only sure-pop corn cure—Put-Corn Extr painful corns are removed by its use in a few days, without the slightest discomfort. Many substitutes in the market make it necessary that only "Putnam's' should be asked for and taken. Sure

safe, harmless. A Good Life Preserver.

T. Milburn & Co., March 16th, 1886.

I was completely relieved from that dreadful disease dyspepsia, with only four bottles of that life preserver—B. B. B., and cheerfully recommend it to any one subject to such disease.

P. DEVANNY, Morrisburg, Oat.

Overworked.

"My husband strained himself with overwork, causing a large swelling in the groin. He suffered great agony, which doctors falled to relieve; he could not eat nor sleep. B. B. guickly cured him. He says he never had such a quick relief in his life," Extract from a letter from Mrs. George Boek, Cooksville, Ont.

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation.
These ailments, as well as Bilicusness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurint as well as corrective, and contains ent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

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Many bad joints, by which people are crippled for life, are made by neglected or badly treated rheumatism. Ida Plank, of Strathroy, Oat. was afflicted with rheumatism in her fingers so that she could not bend them. Yellow Oil cured her, and is a prompt cure for all painful complaints. OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP-An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

For Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur

When you cannot rest from Asthmatic troubles, Nouthern Asthma Cure will at once relieve. Double treatment in each package.

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Respectfully,

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the facal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cowe, Bulls, Agricultural implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Forms of lender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Omes, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of

Winnipeg.
Parties may tender for each description of goods or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) esperately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Infantafiars for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the Money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender while in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will into be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions—

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is olaimed.

2. No honder for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his surties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

3. In mis should be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at

tenderer.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regins, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or a any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA. H. Martineau....The Narrows, Lake Mani

toba.

F. Ogletree...... Portage la Prairie.
A. M. Muckle..... St. Peter's.
R. J. N. Pither... Fort Francis.
Geo. McPherson. Assabaekasing.
John McIntyre... Savanne.
J. Reader...... Grand Rapids.
A. McKay...... Beren's River. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES Agency. ...Birtle.
...Moose Mountain.
...Crooked Lakas.
...Assiniboine Reserve.
...File Hills. A. Markle....
J. Campbell...
McDonald....
S. Grant....
J. Williams...

P.J. Williams... File Hills.
J.B. Lash... Muscowpetung's Reserv.
H. Keith..... Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Rase... Prince Albert.
J. A. MacKay... Battleford.
G. G. Mann... Onion Lake.
J. A. Mitchell... Victoria.
W. Anderson... Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas... Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington... Blood Reserve.
M. Begg... Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Balinhard, Sarcee Reserve.
and that no attention will be naid to

W. C. de Balinhard, Sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on veiw at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated —they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for -and tenderers should in the covering letter accompanying their leader, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-Gene
of Indian Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feb., 1857.

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Dyspepsia,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

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blood, and imparts vitality and strength.

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get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is economical blood purifier.

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THE HOLD TM HINT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,
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FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
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AND HOLY WEEK.

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REAL PALMS FOR PALM SUNDAY,

D. & J. SADI; IER & CO. CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, ETC.,

1669 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

APRIL 23, 1887

LATEST FASHIONS IN ANGLICAN. TI

Catholic Review.

London, January 12.—Church of Eng-

landism is going from bad to worse. The last development (abyusus abyusum invocat) is to try to harmonise the teaching of the gospels with the teaching of Herbert Spencer or Professor Huxley. It is found impossible to "answer" the modern scientists who would seek to destroy "Bible Christianity," so the best thing to be done is to create a modus vivendi, by which Anglicans and Agnostics may huddle together. Canon Freemantle, a church dignitary of the Establishment, has been writing articles in one of the leading London reviews to show that Christianity is not really Christianity, but Christianity with Christianity left out, There is no "certitude," he assures us, about this fact of the Resurrection. Nor did our Divine Lord even "pretend to any absolute knowledge of God." He only pictured them as a pious poet might be supposed to do. Further, we are to be careful not to "think of a transcendental God;" we are to think of Him only as that Supreme Power—which ex ncer or Professor Huxley. It is dental God;" we are to think of Him only as that Supreme Power—which ex hypothesi includes mankind, the leading portion of the world, with all its noblest ideals—the weekest possible kind of washed out Pantheism! Immortality is to be "a background of hope beyond the scene of present duty;" in fact, a point of the same painful incertitude as the Resurrection of the amiable prophet, Christ. And so on, with a good deal more of the same kind. Meanwhile the Bishops and the Archbishops of the Establishment take no notice whatever of such writings. Were Canon Freemantle to publish his conviction that obedience to the Holy See is an obligation for all Anglican clergymen, it is quite certain that his superiors would be down on him and would advise him to retire from the Establishment. But he has only published a little scholarly anti-Christianism. This is a very mild offence indeed, Probably the next time the Canon dines with his Bishop his Lordshy will say to him. offence indeed. Probably the next time the Canon dines with his Bishop his Lordship will say to him: "My dear Canon, forgive my mentioning it, but you really should not throw doubt on the Resurrection, at least, not in widely read reviews. To me you may, of course, say what you like; we Anglicans understand one another perfectly; but it is imprudent to tell the public that Christianity is a pretty sham, because it may tianity is a pretty sham, because it may lead the public to think that we are

It is somewhat amusing to read the clerical advertisements which appear in what are called "the Church papers." That highly respectable old Tory weekly John Bull, always furnishes interesting pabulum of this kind. "Required, a priest with mod. views" (mod. means moderate) is a sort of advertisement which is normal and, perhaps, tame. "Wanted, an assistant curate; views liberal, but distinctly Evangelical." This is rather a puzzler for the ordinary mind. To be liberal is not necessarily to be Evangelical, but possibly to be rather too much inclined towards the Freemantle estimate of Christianity. However, the advertiser would explain his meaning by post. "Local tenancy required, rem. (this means remuneration) not so much desired as pleasant hilarity." This is, at least straightforward and intelligent, "Curacy wanted; married, private means, mod. views, unturnished house," Now here it is unnecessary to mention the "mod. views," It might have been taken for granted that a married man with private means mould held moderate and disprest views." that a married man with private means would hold moderate and discreet views about the priesthood. Another curate advertises that he is "single." Look out, young ladies, for this young gentleman! "Abstainer" is another personal recom-mendation. Though whether the gentle-man abstains from marriage or from claret is not specified, nor does it matter much. But the Low Church newspapers are more funny than the High. Their ad-vertisements have more purpose of No. vertisements have more pungency of No-Popery. "A thoroughly Christian and non-Ritualistic mind" must be refreshing non-Ritualistic mind" must be refreshing at a tea-party of old spinsters. "A Protestant of the good old-fashioned type" is a sort of picture which recalls to us the delightful days of our (Protestant) youth, when port wine and snug rectories were the summa bona of a priestly career, and an unmarried clergyman was a "rara was"." Enally a "Protestant worker" and an unmarried ciergyman was a "ram wis." Finally, a "Protestant worker in the Lord's vineyard" must be tract-distributing, unctious and saponacious; full of texts, and bubbling over with pious sentiments; not unlikely to look out for a lady of good fortune, and to be "called" to a fat incumbency with a good

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As I am writing about Anglicanism, I think I will add that Lord Selborne, whose judicial mind might have saved him from such blunders, has been publishing papers to prove that the Church of England is the "same Church as the pre-Reformation Church"! So that the Church of Canon Freemantle (to whose Christianity I have referred, the Church of the clergymen who hold "mod. views," and the Church of the "good old-fashioned Protestant," is one and the same Church with the Church of all the Popes, including, therefore, Leo the Thirteenth. That things which are equal to the same thing will certainly be equal to one another is a truism which no one will dispute; but that things which are the exact opposite of other things are not only could things but the no one will dispute; but that things which are the exact opposite of other things are not only equal things, but the same things, is an assertion which it needs a Protestant intellect to fathom in the unfathomableness of its nonsense. Now, what is to be done with men of such wild prejudices as the amiable and judicial Lord Selborne? Certainly, if it were possible to prove the Divinity of the Catholic Church from the (intellectual) necessity of its existence, it would be easy to show that the con-Divinity of the Catholic Church from the (intellectual) necessity of its existence, it would be easy to show that the contrarieties of heresy necessitate the infallibility of Catholicism. Such an argument would, however, be rejected. Yet this much may with safety be sfiirmed that when judges say that exact opposites are the same things; when Auglican canons say that Christianity is only Humanism; and when all Anglicans differ as to what is Christianity, it follows that if the Catholic Church be not the True Church, there cannot possibly be any Church at all.

Oxoniensis.

Catholic Review. ndon, January 12.—Church of Engndism is going from bad to worse. The last development (abyusus abyusum invocat) is to try to harmonise the teaching of the gospels with the teaching of Herbert Spencer or Professor Huxley. It is found impossible to "answer" the modern scientists who would seek to destroy "Bible Christianity," so the best thing to be done is to create a modus vivendi, by which Anglicans and Agnostics may huddle together. Canon Freemantle, a church dignitary of the Establishment, has been writing articles in one of the leading London reviews to show that Christianity is not really Christianity, but Christianity with Christianity left out. There is no "certitude," he assures us, about this fact of the Resurrection. Nor did our Divine Lord even "pretend to any absolute knowledge of God," He only pictured them as a pious poet might be supposed to do. Further, we are to be careful not to "think of a transcendental God;" we are to think of Himonly as that Supreme Power—which ex noer or Professor Huxley. It is dental God;" we are to think of Him only as that Supreme Power—which ex hypothesi includes mankind, the leading portion of the world, with all its noblest ideals—the weekest possible kind of washed out Pantheism! Immortality is to be "a background of hope beyond the scene of present duty;" in fact, a point of the same painful incertitude as the Resurrection of the amiable prophet, Christ. And so on, with a good deal more of the same kind. Meanwhile the Bishops and the Archbishops of the Establishment take no notice whatever of such writings. Were Canon Freemantle to publish his conviction that obedience to the Holy See is an obligation for all Anglican clergymen, it is quite certain that his superiors would be down on him and would advise him to retire from the Establishment. But he has only published a little scholarly

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Oxoniensis,

LATEST FASHIONS IN ANGLICAN- THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE AS-SURANCE COMPANY.

The reventeenth annual meeting of the Company was held at its head office, in the town of Waterloo, Ont., on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1887, and in addition to

5th day of April, 1887, and in addition to many local members, embracing the leading business and professional men of the town, a large number of representative policy-holders from a distance were present.

The president, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion W. H. Riddell, Esq., secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Notice calling the annual meeting having been read, on motion the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read, and the same thereupon confirmed. The President then read

read

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It affords your Directors much pleasure to be able to submit to you the following report of the affairs of your Company as at the 31st December, 1886, showing that the past year has been one of great prosperity and satisfactory progress.

The volume of new business—the premium income—the interest on our investments—the number and amount of policies in force—the net and total assets—the reserve snd surplus, have all been largely increased, and the amount paid for death claims is on ya little more than half the amount paid the previous year. These facts are all fully verified by the following tabulated statement:

	1885.	1886.	Gain.	Gain per ct.
Total cash income Fr m premiums From interest	\$270,697 44 237,665 32 33,032 12	\$315.802 2 272,308 10 43,494 12	\$45,104 78 34,642 78 10,462 00	16.6 31.6
Amount of policies issued	1,867,953 00	2,515,250 00	647,300 00	
policies in force.	8,259,361 00	9,774.543 00	1.515, 182 00	
held	753,661 87 695,601 36	909,489 73 831,167 24	135,565 88 97,647 86	19.4 58.2
Death claims and matured	83,086 00	51,000 00	32,086 00	Becrease.

The amount of new business for 1886 is

31, 1885 Less cancelled		\$6 60,617 05	
liens on lapsed policies Less ledger ba'- ances written	\$1,089 9	5	
off (including \$31453; educing the value of the C o m p a n y's			
(flice)	3,634 1	4,724 06	902.00
Income-			892 99
Premium			
Less reassurance	3,471 7	6	

(flice)	3,634 11	4,724 0	
Income-	1 25 400		\$ 655 892 99
Premium	975 770 90		
Less reassurance			
Less reassurance		\$272,308 1	0
Interest		43,494 1	
Interest		10,101 1	- 315,802 21
			- 315,802 22
			\$971,695 21
P.	PENDITU	DE	4012,000 21
To Policy Hol :e		Iv.E.	
Claims under 41	10-		
policies	251 950 00		
Claims under	po1,200 00		
two matured			
endowments	3,000 00		
Purchased po.i-	3,000 00		
	10 000 00		
c es	13,333 38		
Surplus	34,009 71		

Returned prem-	01,000	11	
iums	391		104.997 86
General expens Commissions and Supe intend- en's salary Medical exam- inations			47.000
Salaries— President and Directors' fees and mile ge Manager, Secre- tary and assist-	\$2,608		47,850 7:

Sundry expendi-tures, including printing, ad-vertising, com-missions on loans, valua-tion fees, etc., etc., 9,216 43

	173,2)3 41
Total net as-	
sets	\$798,491 80
	rising the following invest
ments:	
Municipal de-	
bentures, face	*** *** **
value	114,348 41
Municipal de- bentures, mar-	
ket value	105 169 11
Municipaldeben-	120,100 11
tures, cost	£115,999 J2
Mortgages (cash	\$110,000 DC
valuation \$1,-	
259,326 00)	550,541 60
Loans on Poli-	
cies (reserve to	
credit, \$152,-	
068 51)	68,240 61
Liens on policies	
(reserve to	
credit, \$108,-	40.00* 01
Bills eceivable.	46,065 31 342 46
Company's office	6.000 00
Agents'and other	0,000 00
balances	5,892 32
Molson's Bank	0,002 02
current ac-	
count	1,341 79
Less deposit in	
hand, waiting	
disbursement	
on account of	
mortgage in-	10== 00 00 =0
ve-tment	1,275 00 66 79
Bank of Com-	
current	4,374 30
Less outstanding	1,011 00
abasha	246 22 4,128 08
Cash on hand	1,215 05
- Cuon ou mana	

\$23,523 19 transmission... Deferred half-yearly and quarterly prom-iums on exist-2,997 62 37,259 49

Interest accrued

policy loans...
Interest accrued
on policy loans
not due...
Interest accrued
on policy liens
not due..... 4,744 91 34.672 23 Market value of debentures over cost..... Liens on Def. Sur. Policies (reserve to credit) \$7,611 67) 3,081 57 110 997 93 Total assets.. 6,378 03 —\$847,951 98 \$61,534 75 Surplus ...

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1886, and that we find the same correct and in accordance with the foregoing statement.

We have a'so examined the mortgages,

We have also examined the mortgages, debentures and other securities held by your Company, and we hereby certify that they are correctly shown upon the statement submitted herewith.

H. F. J. JACKSON, J. Muditors.

J. M. SCULLY,

Waterloo, Feb. 12, 1887

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the reports, said that during the past year the Superintendent of Agencies appointed a number of new general agents and a large number of local agents which has re-ulted in a satisfactory increase in the list of our policy holders.

Our death losses for 1886 are very light compared with the previous year, and our surplus available for distribution among policy holders is proportionately increased.

policy holders is proportionately increased.

During the past year the Company has been compelled to dispute the payment of two claims, amounting to \$4.500. One of these, known as the Dunseath case, came to the payment of the payme to trial before Justice Rose, in Toronto, and was declared to be a barefaced att mpt to defraud the Company. Since the trial Samuel J. Dunseath, whose life was assured and who was said to have been drowned in the D troit River, has been found alive and well in Michigan, which proved the wisdom of the Board in resisting the claim. The

bonest claim.

The new business for the first three months of 1887 is largely in excess of the business or the same period of 1886, which shows that the progress of the past year is still spine on.

shows that the progress of the past year is still going on.

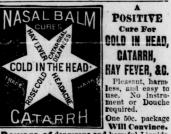
The adoption of the reports was seconded by several of the members, who offered hearty congratulations on the pre-eminently satisfactory nature of the reports read by the President, and in the most enthusiastic terms expressed their high appreciation of the present undoubted financial stability of the Company, and of the gratifying success which characterized the operations of the past year in the face of the keenest competition from rival institutions. Among the speakers were the Rev. Messra Morrow and Burns, Dr. McLellan, Director of Teichers' Institutes, Mr. Allison, Q.C., of Picton, and others.

The balloting for directors resulted in the re-election of Messra. I. E. Bowman, M.P., James Trow, M.P., Alfred Hoekin, Q.C., and the election of A. P. Clement, of Messra. Bowlby & Clement, barrister, etc., Berlin, for the ensuing three years.

etc., Berlin, for the ensuing three years.
On motion, Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson and J. M. Scully were reappointed, by the votes of those present, auditors for the

current year.
Votes of thanks to the President and Directors, to the Manager, Secretary and Directors, to the Manager, Secretary and cffi ial staff, to the agents, medical examiners and referee hading been tendered and responded to, one of the most largely attended, influential and thoroughly representative meetings of the Company was brought to a successful close.

After the annual meeting the Board met, when I. E. Bowman, Eq., was re-elected president, and C. M. Taylor, Eq., vice-president for the ensuing year.



COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH. One 50c. package Will Convince.

Beware of dangerous and harmful Liquids. Snuffs and Cauterizing powders. Nasal Balm is entirely different from any other preparation. If not obtainable at your druggists, sent pre-paid receipt of price. 50 cents and \$1.00. FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont

MONEY TO LOAN AT . 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO

Taylor's Bank, London. CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mail enough to convince you, FREE. Send 10 20-stamps to cover expense & postage. B.S.LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N.J.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., ef London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company,

Lonnon, Brantford, Molphy, Ingersoil; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been caused. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to A NEW TREATMENT, when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular positioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

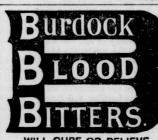


Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Serofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers. Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Serofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspensia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS - Anti-

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS – Anti-Bilious and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by druggists.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,

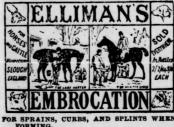
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.





BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. BULKETE DELL TOBells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue seut Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



GALLS.
FOR RHUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP
AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace The Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Dee. 1, 1879.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrecation is used in my stables.

Ithink it very useful.

Catale Weir, Kingston, Herenstein, Dee. 3, 1879.

"Gentlemen.—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also sed the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it. R. H. PRICE, Lieut Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt."

ELLIIMAN'IS ROYAL EMBROCATION.

Sold by Chemist, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2a.

LIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION ELLIMANS EMBROCATION RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.

SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS,
SORE THROAT PROPERTY COLDS.

The Safest, Quickest, most
certain remedy.

Frepared only by

ELLI MAN, SONSAG.

SLOUCH, ENGLAND.

"MISTAKES **5 MODERN INFIDELS."**

New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommended by Cardinal Tacehereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 13 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address REV. GEO. E. BOETH GRAVES, Ingersoil, Untario, Canada.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good imported or manufactured in the United States. imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

Ist, It is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—and. No extra commissions are charged its pair as on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN. Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York. NEW YORK.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

Illustrative Sample Free



Do not expend hundreds of dollars for adver-tised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding-lontains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoiis, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Phy-sician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

MINNESOTA
Chaan Homes on long time and Libera'
Channier Abstract and

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PATHER PELIX MARTIN, S. J.

CIDENTS OF THE PLAGUE IN CANADA

Early in December the news was received in Montreal of the death of Father Felix Martin, S. J., long and intimately connected with that city and with Canada in general. He was born in the historic town of Auray, famous for its ahrine of the "good St. Ann," so dear to the people of Catholic France, and so widely known as a place of pilgrimage. His father, Jacques Augustin Martin, some time mayor of Auray, was one of its most distinguished citizens, likewise holding the honorable post of attorney general for Morbiban. To him Auray owes its delightful terrace overlooking the river, and one of its principal quays still bears his name.

Father Martin's mother, a woman of fine mind and of tender piety, desired for her children no greater happiness than that of embracing the religious state. Two of her sons became Jesuits, and one daughter a religiods of the Order of Mercy of Jesus. Felix, having made his classical studies in the Jesuit Seminary, hard by the abrine of St. Ann, entered the movitiate of the Society of Jesus at Montronge, Paris. His eldest brother, Arthur, afterwards famous as an archælogist, was already a scholastic.

Father Martin was ordained in Switzer-

Already a scholastic.

Father Martin was ordained in Switzer-

Father Martin was ordained in Switzer-land in 1831. Eleven years afterwards he was sent to Canada. A very simple cir-cumstance paved the way for his coming— that is to say, for the return of the Jesuits after years of what may be called expatriation from their most glorious field of labor.

Indication and services and the second and compared to the com

Canadians are tenacious of their old traditions.

With the first Jesuits came Father Martin. There were six in all, Father Chazelle being superior. They were received with the greatest kindness by Mgr. Bourget, of happy memory, who had succeeded Bishop Lartigue. He had long cherished the desire of seeing a house of the order in Montreal. He continued to be, indeed, until his death, its devoted friend.

The history of those first years, how.

to be, indeed, until his death, its devoted friend.

The history of those first years, however, is little else than struggle and heroic endeavor. But throughout these troublous times the name of Father Martin shines with a peculiar lustre. The burden was early thrown upon him, as Father Chezelle was charged with another mission, and Father Martin in January, 1843, was appointed superior for Lower Canada. The amount of his missionary work alone seems almost incredible; but it would be impossible in my present limits to attempt more than a glance at it.

Mgr. Bourget was particularly desirous that the Jesuits should found a college in his queen city of the north. He called a meeting at which meny of the principal citzens and numbers of the clergy assis-

alien shores only to find on them a grave.

But I am not to grayting Father Martin, who had his own hereis chare in the labors of those days. I shall let him relate in his own words, far more graphically than I could do, some setalls of that melancholy period. On the 27th of July, 1847, he wrote as follows to his brother, Father Arthur Martin, S. J.:

"Here there is nothing thought of but the plague which divine Providence has sent upon ms. Irish emigration, hitherto regarded as a means of development and of prosperity for the country, has turned out this year a terrible calamity. The annual emigration, which did not usually exceed 24,000, this year approaches 100,000."

annual emigration, which did not usually exceed 24,000, this year approaches 100,000."

Having dwelt a little upon the nature of the disease and its outbreak on board the ships, he resumes:

"To return to our unfortunate city. It is being turned into a lazeretto. Temporary structures have been put up just-outside its limits. They contain at present some 1,700 patients suffering from the worst forms of typus fever. Is not this a terrible misfortune? And to add to this distress comes this additional blow, which must, indeed, leave a painful wound. The emigrants are chiefly Catholics. The priests of St. Sulpice, in whose parish they are, flew to their assistance with a truly admirable and most intrepid heroism. God awaited them upon that field of battle to bestow upon them their reward. Five of them died, seven others are hors de combat; it is probable that they will not all recover. Two of the secular clergy have likewise perished in the exercise of their ministry. The city, thus deprived of twelve of its laborers, is in great desolation. Those who remain are bowed beneath the weight of their grief and of labors which are far beyond their strength. They have been obliged to sak monsignor for assistance, being no longer able to supply the wants of their parish. Our holy prelate has already taken upon himself the direct charge of ministering to the emigrants, and advanced at the head of his priests to bring them aid."

Father Martin left Montreal in 1862, having been rector of St. Mary's from its foundation almost to that time. After a short stay in Quebec he left Canada for ever in or about 1862. Returning to France, he became rector of the beautiful college at Vannes, in Brittany, which, by a strange coincidence, had been a splendid donation of his father to the Society of Jesus.

Father Martin was a man of varied acquirements, but it is, perhans, as an

Montreal, died upon the spot which they of all others hold most sacred.

OBITUARY.

Many of the citizens of London will read with real sorrow of the death of Mr. Wm. Bannan, of Cartwright street, a well-known resident for upwards of forty years. None knew Mr. Bannan but to esteem him for his high character, for sterling honesty and faithful dealing with all who had business with him, and few more upright inhabitants or in whose breasts beat more warm hearts are left among us. Mr. Bannan's wife died a few months ago, and he never had any family. The funeral took place on the 18th. Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, after which the remains were taken to St. Peter's cemetery for interment. for interment.

FROM OWEN SOUND.

owen Sound Times, Aprill 14.

The results were so far satisfactory that the building of the college was actually commenced in 1847. But, alsa! snother and more terrible visitation than those already described was at hand. The year 1847 is forever memorable in Canadian annals as that of "the ship fever." A malignant form of typhus having broken out on board the emigrant ships, these floating pest-houses brought the contagion to Montreal. Temporary hospitals were exceted at Point of Charles, and for months following scenes of heroism were enacted which are, for the most part, peculiar to the Catholic Church. Laterday theorists propound many a view of life, many a humanitarian scheme for the good of the race. But when will they ever produce one such friend of the poor as the humblest Catholic priest, one such heroins of self devotion as the most obscure Sister of Charity? The year 1847 was a living illustration of this great truth. The bishop himself gave the example—daily tended the sick, took the disease, and escaped death almost by a miracle. The priests of St. Sulpice, who have borne the heat and burden of the day in Montreal since its very foundation, were unwearded in their devotion to the poor emigrants, who had sought these Owen Sound Times, April 14. The entertainment in the Town Hall

him)—Prof. Binane—stole the hearts of the audience. The boys in costume gave "Johnnie Schmoker" with mechanical precision of action and vigorous vocal effect. All did well; and all retired, feel-ing that the children of St. Mary's know how to entertain their friends.

ndence of the Catholic Record FROM DUNNVILLE.

"BRIGHT EFOCHS IN IRISH HISTORY."
On Thursday evening, the 14th inst., the people of Dunnville and vicinity enjoyed an intellectual and literary treat in the shape of a lecture delivered by the Bishopelect of Peterboro on "Four bright epochs in Irish history". The lecture was in aid of new pews for the new church, which will be ready for dedication when the pews and an organ are in their respective places.

pews and an organ are in their respective places.

F. R. Lalor, E:q., Deputy R eve of Dunnville, acted as chairman, who in a neat and nicely delivered speech introduced the right rev. lecturer, who, he said, was no stranger to a Dunnville audience. He thanked him for the honor he now did Dunnville in coming to lecture and congratulated him on his elevation to the Episcopate and as a prince of the church. Bishop Dowling, after the applaues subsided, said that although he could not come to lecture for them on St. Patrick's day as requested, he had chosen an Irish subject, "Bright Epochs in Irish history." There were four phases in the history of Ireland and four places particularly representing them to which he wished to call attention, viz, the religious, the educational, the military and the patriotic, and the places representing them Tare, Iona, Clontarf, and College Green.

Green.

The religious epoch and the Hill of Tara were first treated. The epoch in which the Irish received the true faith, which they have kept so well, must be considered the brightest in Irish history. Here the lecturer depicted the beautiful, fertile, and royal plains of Meath, with its Tara of the kirgs, St. Patrick's landing at the mouth of the Boyne, his attack on paganism unarmed save with a book, and the conversion of the whole Island to Christianity.

Father Maddigan moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Jao. Parry and presented by our own priest, Father Crinion, who thanked him, Bishop Dowling and the

Bishops, The Representatives of God.

BY POPE LEO XIII.

Now, even as the Roman Pontiff is the Teacher and Prince of the Universal Church so likewise are Rishops the rulers and chiefs of the churches that have been duly intrusted to them. Each has within his own jurisdiction the power of leading, supporting, or correcting, and generally of deciding in such matters as may seem to effect religion. For they share in the power that Christ, Our Lord received from the Father, and transmitted to His Church; and therefore Gregory IX, our predecessor, said of Bishops, "We do not hesitate to declare that the Bishops called on to share our cares are the representatives of God." This power has been given to the bishops for the supreme benefit of those over whom it is exercised; it tends by its very nature to "the building up of the Body of Christ," and makes of each Bishop a bond which unites in faith and charity the Christians under his guidance at once with one another and with the supreme Pontiff, as members with the head. Here is a weighty expression of St. Cyprian's: "The Church is the people united with its pastors, and the flock that follows the Shepherd," and another, still more weighty: "Know ye, that the Bishop is in the Church, and the Church is in the Bishop, the same is not in the Church." Such, unchangeable and everlasting, is the constitution of the Christian commonwealth; if it be

Voltaire and the Pope,

Leo Paxil's late work entitled "The Vatican and the Freemasons," contains two remarkable letters of Voltaire. One of these is a dedication of the tragedy "Mahomet" to Pope "enedict XIV., which the Sovereign Pontifi acknowledged by sending his benediction and a gift of some medals, at the same time kindly criticising some faults in versification on the part of the French writer. Under date of October, 1745, Voltaire replied as follows: "Most Holly Father:—The kindness of your Hollness is expressed by the medals which you in your great goodnes, have sent me, as also by the letter with which you have deigned to honor me. I offer at your feet my most humble and sincere thanks. I am constrained to acknowledge the infallibility of your holiness in literary matters, as well as in matters of far higher worth. With sentiments of the deepest veneration and the liveliest gratitude, I kiss the feet of your Holiness.

The acknowledgement of Parel Lafelii. Leo Paxil's late work entitled "The The scknowledgment of Papal Infallibility shows the depth of that faith which marked the character of Voltaire in early life, but which the intellectual pride of a later period completely destroyed.

Dr. Morgan Dix, Episcopal minister of New York, in speaking of the Blessed Virgin, said in a sermon recently: "Until her time, woman was but the slave of man's passion, but her glorification as the mother of Christ carries a lesson with it to the women of the present day. The bold and forward women who would unsex themselves to assume the places and duties of men should learn humility.

BOOK NOTICES.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH; OF Henry George vs. Archbishop Corrigan. By Rev. Willibald Hackner, priest of the diocese of La Crosse, Wisconsin. New York: Catholic Publication Society Co. NGERSOLLISM IN ITS TRUE COLORS; or, NGERSOLLISM IN ITS TRUE COLORS; or, a Familar Conversation between a graduate and his aged Uncle, showing the true inwardness of Ingersoll's teachings and their pernicious effects on American society. Buffalo: Catholic Publication Co.

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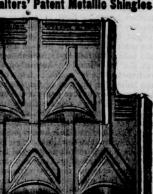
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ANTI COERCION.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

On Friday night in the Ontario legisla-

On Friday night in the Ontario legislature.

Hon. O. Mowat rose amid loud applause to move the resolutions favoring Home Rule for Ireland and protesting against the Coercion Bill. He said that he had calculated on beir g able to move them at an earlier hour. He believed the passing of these resolutions might be of service to the cause of Ireland. He would not speak at great length. The speeches they might make would have no affect in England—they would effect only our own people—and they were already alive to the importance of the cause of Home Rule. It was said that we had nothing to do here with the question of Home Rule. But those who were most deeply interested in the matter, and conspicuously that veteran statesmap, Mr. Gladatone, had said that such expression of sympathy were of great moral value. They were following the examples of the Dominion Government and of other colonial legislatures, asking for this expression of opinion. It was now beyond doubt that there was a larger amount of poverty and misery in Ireland than in any other English speaking country. It was easy to see

SOME OF THE CAUSES

of this. Ireland was a conquered country, conquered by an alien race. Then there was the union, effected by bribery and frauds of the gressest kind. Afterwards England had governed Ireland for some time, and while there was, he believed, no willful misgovernment, there was no doubt that Ireland had been badly governed. Experience showed that England could not govern ireland. To illustrate this he would point out that it took 30 years after the Union

well. To illustrate this he would point out that it took 30 years after the Union before the Irish people were emancipated sufficiently far to allow of people of the Roman Catholic creed representing their countrymen in the British Parliament. Then, again, there was the alien church, which had existed as an established church which had existed as an established church with the countrymen in the second there was until a very few years ago. There was in consequence a very strong feeling on the part of the great majority of Irish people against England and English people. This feeling extended to the Irishmen in America. Recent events had done a good deal to moderate the antagonism existing between the two races, especially existing between the two faces, specially the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule. The very fact that Gladstone had taken up the cause, and had been supported by a great majority of the Liberal party, had done much to allay ill-feeling. Here in Canada we knew the effects of home rule. We knew that there around have necessarity here without the effects of home rule. We knew that
there would be no prosperity here without
home rule, and we knew that under it the
Irish people lived here in content and
happiness. (Cheera) Home Rule in
Ireland, he believed, would promote the
HAPPINESS AND UNITY
of the empire. It was difficult to get
attention in the British Parisament to local
unestions. The well being of Ireland

attention in the British Pariiament to local questions. The well being of Ireland required a Legislature competent to deal with her own local affairs. The Irish people, as the resolutions stated, were proud and happy to believe that Ontario was a part of the British Empire. (Cheers). If there was crime in Ireland, that was no reason for the passage of the Coercion Bill. Only a part of the Irish people had been gullty of crimes, but the bill applied to the whole people, guilty and innocent, the Coercion Act took away trial by jury and otherwise interfered with the liberty of the subject. Coercion might sometimes be necessary, but he contended that the causes leading to the crimes that made coercion necessary should be removed simultaneously with should be removed simultaneously with or prior to the

or prior to the

APPLICATION OF COERCION,
but the Act of the British Government
proposed to apply coercion without removing those causes of crime and without promising to introduce any measure
that would remove these causes. The
resolutions had been drawn in such temperate larguage that it seemed difficult to
suppose that any one would oppose them as
it would be a grand thing for Ontario if
they were passed unanimously, and they
had been drawn with that end in view.
At all events he was fully of opinion that
they would be of some service in pro
moting the welfare of Ireland, and the
unity and prosperity of the empire. The
resolutions were printed in the Globe of
April 13.

April 13.

Mr. E. F. CLARKE said he did no Mr. E. F. CLARKE said he did not desire to make political capital out of the discussion. This seemed to be the solutions. The Imperial Parliament was now dealing with this difficult aut ject and he was entirely opposed to interfering in their deliberations. The recent elections in Great Britain were on the