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Sacred Heart Symbols.

BY ELBANOR C. DONNELLY. the masse of blood red roses hat bloomed in the Church to-day, keef (while the sanahuse nestled here the police of gold dust lay): hat choice is yourn, sweet roses, 'lith yours to the sanahuse nestled at whisper is this, that rises are the sanahuse of your or the sanahuse of the Heart of Jesus, and we smaye His precious Blood!"

turned to the waxen tapers
That bissed on the altar fair
The breath of their fragrant odor
Warming the cool, dim air),
and I said: "O beautiful tapers!
Eathron'd on the marble's height,
What messes a is this ye bring me
In your showers of amber light: "
"It's the feast of the Heart of Jesus,
And we symbol this Wisdom bright!"

Then, over the glowing censer,
I breath'd with a trembling tongue
(as on chains of tinkling sliver
Before the shrine it awung):
"O flames in a shining prison!
From the fiery deeps thereof
Why do your sparks, unceasing,
Flash up to the Hoat above?"
"I'll is the feast of the Heart of Jesus,
And we smage His burning love!"

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Thrilling Speech on the Site of His Father's Ruined House.

FIERCE DEFIANCE OF THE LANDLORDS.

In words burning with patriotic indignation the Father of the Land Leegue has again raised the war-cry against landlordism and coercion before an audience assembled on the spot from which he and his father's family were brutally cast out on the highway close on forty years ago. The Dublin Freeman gives the following account of the demonstration:

The Standay May 29. Straids, the birthplace of Michael Davitt, was to day the scene of a most successful and enthusiastic national demonstration. The place is in the centre of a very depopulated district, vast grazing farms of prime land extending in all directions; but nevertheless the multitude which assembled to day to do honor to the father of ed to day to do honor to the father of the Land League was so immense as not

Davitt's Speech. Mr. Davitt, who was received with prolonged cheering, said:—I am pleased to be
here to day to join my voice with yours
in passionat; protest against the Jubilee
Coercion Act. It would indeed be a
strange circumstance if the county which
gave the Land Lergue principles and
movement to the Irish race did not now
come forward with a manifestation of the
old spirit of stern resistance to the infamous purposes of Irishlad's enemies.
(Loud cheers.) The West could not
possibly be "asleep" while supreme
danger menaces the cause of Irish liberty;
and I am proud indeed to see so many
thousands of Mayo's manhood assembled
round this spot to tell the coercionist hellhounds of England in the words of
Thomas Davis—
we'll watch till Death for Erin's

WE'LL WATCH TILL DEATH FOR ERIN'S

(Loud cheers.) But, my friends, I am not here to day for the mere purpose of pelting epithets at a policy which the land-lords of these three countries are deliberately adopting as a means of reseserting their robber rights in full and for the kindred purpose of strangling popular combinations against their inhuman system. We have gathered here not only to denounce the subversion of our rights as Irishmen, but to consider how we can best render this an impossible and a dangerous task—(cheere) for those who are planning the humiliation of our race and the ir jury of our fatherland. The Government of "wilful and cowardly liars," to borrow Mr. Sexton's words—(cheers)—which is now in power, know as well as we do that there is less crime in Ireland at the present time by 50 per ceut than in England; yet they propose to pass a measure of Coercion infinitely more drastic than any which has yet disgraced the statute book of the place which O'Connell might still, if he were alive, designate as ately adopting as a means of resserting their robber rights in full and for the if he were alive, designate as
THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND'S SCOUN-

(Cheers.) The reel aim of the Coercionist party is to crush the movement which originated in Mayo, in 1879, and which has sought to rid our country both of landlordism and Jublin Castle. (Cheers) It is the objects of this movement and the principles underlying it which the privil-edged classes of Great Britain dread more

be practically a life or death struggle for every industrial and commercial interest in Ireland.

THE DEATH OF LANDLORDISM IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO THE REVIVAL Cohers), and in the coming fight landlordism or the Irish people must go down. The millions of money which go from this impoverished country every year into the pockets of London money lenders and other foreign creditors of Irish landlords must be kept in Ireland doron money lenders and other foreign creditors of Irish landlords must be kept in Ireland doron money which go made to bit the dust of the coming struggle as every other individual in Ireland desiring to live upon the future of his legitimate enterprise. With the downfall of landlord power will fall every obstacle which stands between the inabitants of this country and their material welfare (cheers.), and to effect this most devoulty to be wished for consummation ought to be the daily effort and nightly prayer of every man, woman, and child in Ireland from this forthuntil the Coercionist policy shall be made to bite the dust. (Cheers.) There are many people in this country who are neither Nationalists nor Coercionists, who may be inclined to take sides with whichever party may be the better equipped for the coming fray, in the country the propular cause—suppression that the declaration of the sunday and child in Ireland desire for the country who are neither Nationalists nor Coercionists, who may be inclined to take sides with twishever party may be the better equipped for the coming fray, in the country way be the better equipped for the coming fray, in the country has a considered and application of the sents the production of the considered in the sunday down the land of the country who are neither Nationalists nor Coercionists, who may be inclined to take sides with whichever party may be the better equipped for the coming fray, in the country way be the better equipped for the coming fray, in the country way be the better equipped for the coming fray, in the country of the National stru

the Land League was so immense as not to be exceeded even by the memorable land meetings of six years ago. Large contingents poured in from all directions, and when the proceedings were opened the hill slope fronting the platform was black with a closely packed mass of humanity presenting a most imposing and impressive spectacle. The utmost enthusiasm combined with excellent order prevailed. A very large force of police was present, but save for the purpose of Government policy there was not the slightest need for their services.

Bayitt's Speech. of England's ruling classes in Ireland,
India, Egypt, everywhere, but one of
wholesale murder and crime? (Cheers)
This hellish power has murdered fifty
times more of our people with the knife
of landlordism during the present generation than perished in the Reign of
Terror in France during the great Revol
ution; and justice could not be half vindicated against them even if the English
masses were driven, as their French
neighbors were a century ago, to teach masses were cirven, as their relation neighbors were a century ago, to teach the aristocracy that those who trample with impunity upon man's natural rights and liberties can be treated occasionally

as human beasts of prey. (Cheers) It is characteristic of these BLOODTHIRSTY ENGLISH ARISTOCRATS that they should try and tie our hands with Coercionist bonds behind our backs before they venture upon the task of outting our throats. They are astounded that we should protest against a duel under such conditions, and the mere threat of Patrick Ford, or some other expated Irishman, to retaliate in England for England's atrocities in Ireland fills these wholessle assessing with virtuous for England's atrocities in Ireland fills these wholesale assassina with virtuous indignation. They prate of crime and outrage here in Ireland at a time when their infernal laws are outraging the most cherished of social rights—the right of a people to live upon the land which God created for that purpose. (Cheers.) Tuere is crime—diabolical crime—in Ireland, I admit; but what is its nature and who are the crimicals?

are the crimicals? Are the crimicals of A cry rings round our Irish coast.
A cry of despair for our myrisus lost;
And the tyrants sit with vindictive smile
Reckening the ruined homes of our isle!
On! England, blind in thy cruel greed,
Like dragons teeth in our banished seed.
Wherever an exile's foot hath trod
A yow has gone up to the throne of God.

(Cheers.) Are not the vows of eternal hatred to the power which drives our people forth from their birthland but the natural outcome of England's inhuman polley? For my part,

I REJOICE WITH ALL MY HEART THAT FOR

than agrarian violence or dynamite outrage; and the bill now under discussion in Westminster is meant to arrest the work of agrarian combination and the teaching of dectrines which are certain to subvert the rule of British as well as of Iriah aristocracy if given fair p'ay. (Cheers). Here is the real issue which is now about to be fought out under the battle cry of coercion, and unless the people of Ireland are prepared to enter the fight in a life and death spirit wrong will triumph over right, and our cruse will be covered with defeat and dishonor. (Cries of "Nevez," and cheers). The atruggle which is now about to begin will be practically a life or death struggle for every industrial and commercial interest in Ireland.

THE DEATH OF LANDLORDISM IS ABSO-

neither Nationalists nor Coercionists, who may be inclined to take sides with whichever party may be the better equipped for the coming fray, in thope that the defeat of the weaker side will bring cessation from turmoil and disturbance. To these I would venture to say that a triumph for the policy of Coercion might put back the cause of Home Rule for some years, but unless the present leaders of the popular cause should prove to be poltroons and the rank and file of our movement turn out to be cowards there would be little chance of a peaceful country under the reasserted landlord power. (Cheers.)

Knowing as we do the inherent justice of our cause and the monstrous iniquities represented by our opponents, and seeing with what universal approval the civilized world is watching our struggle to win the chances of peace and plenty for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years. Yet, it is at this for our country, there is no length to which we cught not to be prepared in the past five years in a fool's paradise well and ordinal paradise well and ordinal pa

ARDS OR CONTENTED SLAVES.

The wearing of some small emblem or badge of nationality should be adopted as badge of nationality should be adopted as a pledge of allegiance to the cause of a crusade against that of Coercion. It should be made a point of national per-sonal honor to refuse under any considersonal honor to refuse under any consider-ation to supply any information to the enemies of the people, who are to admin-ister the Coercion Act. Any person volunteering information of any kind under the secret inquisition clauses of this devil's bill, or yielding to do so under fear of punishment, should be held to be a virtual informer and unfit to associate with Irish Nationalists. (Cheers.) Im-prisonment for six months as a conse-quence of refusing to inform upon a prisonment for six months as a consequence of refusing to inform upon a neighbor ought to be looked upon as a privilege, while smillar punishment for carrying on the fight sgainst landlordism should be coveted as

A MARK OF DISTINCTION.

(Cheers) It is by punishment of this kind that the Coercionists believe they

can stamp out the spirit of resistance to England's tyranny in Ireland, and if we— if the Nationalist manhood of the country "show a contemptuous diregard for, in-stead of a fear of, this sole weapon of the oppressor the fight for free land and home government will soon by triumphantly ended. (Cheere.) If a man be imprispople to live upon the land which God ated for that purpose. (Cheers.) Tuere orime—diabolical crime—in Ireland, dmit; but what is its nature and who the crimicals?

Tyrings round our Irish coast.!

Tyrings round our Irish coast. Ir THE OPERATION OF INFAMOUS LAWSTHE DEADLY ENEMIES OF SUCH INJUSTICE ARE MULTIPLED AND THE FORCES OF RETALIATION STRENGTHENED BEYOND THE ATLANTIC (Cheera.) They may drive our people forth because we are a menace to their unjust Government here, but, thank God, Our race is not weakened or disunited even of the parish would be present. But meetings for the denunciation of land-the meetings for the denunciation of land-the meetings for concerted action about up with the news that the police had been informers should not be allowed to intrude. The young men of each parish the sheriff from Forraine. So soon as horse the parish, the propagation of principles in the parish, the propagation of principles.

against landlordism, land-grabbing, and all the other kindred iniquities by which the country is sflicted. The youth of Ireland should embrace work of this kind with alacrity, because this is

THE LAST BATTLE WITH COERCION before Home Rule is won; and it ought to start them.

before Home Rule is won; and it ought to spur them on to vigorous action to know that all who distinguish themselves in this struggle will be honorably remembered and rewarded when Ireland becomes a self-governing nation. There has probably never been in the modern history of Ireland a time when we had greater incentives to sleepless exertion and to sacrifices in our country's cause than at the present hour. Victory has only been enatched from our grasp by means the most unscrupulous ever resorted to by political opponents. It is again inclining towards our side, while the blunted wear pens of calumny and moral assassination in the hands of our enemies are less likely to triumph over us again. We are no

THE NATIONAL RANKS
and thereby resent the insult which Coercion implies—namely, that the young men of Ireland can be deterred by appeals to fear, through threats of penalties from continuing their labors to lift their country from dependence and misery to freedom and happiness. Never, in my opinion, has there been a phase of the National struggle more glorious than that which is now about to present itself to an onlooking world. There are less than one million of men in Ireland to-day—probably not half of that number is engaged in our movement. An immense proportion of these are among the poorest people in Europe. Yet all the force of the British these are among the poorest people in Europe. Yet all the force of the British Empire—all the uncreupulous means which a murderous British and traitorous Irish aristocracy can devise are not sufficient to tame our Irish spirits or stamp our train beared of transparent and sanigation. out the hatred of tyranny and aspiration for independence which have lived immor-tal and indestructible in the heart of the Celtic race. (Loud cheers.) ONE GALLANT-HEARTED IRISHMAN ON A

ONE GALLANT-HEARTED IRISHMAN ON A
MISSION OF DUTY IN CANADA
(loud cheers for William O'Brien) is alone
mifficient to command universal attention
both to his own heroic and unselfish labors
and for the movement in which there is
no more fearless or devoted spirit, and it
is in this way, by each striving to do a
hero's part, by despising punishment and
danger when laboring for justice and
liberty, and by constant, upright, and
honorable devotion to Ireland that civilized public opinion will be made to range
itself upon our side and has'en the day
When freedom's name and freedom's prayer
wheal call an ar-war down from Hawan's

ecital of the heartless evictions taking place at Bodyke, in Clare, as related by Mr. Norman, correspondent of the Boston Advertiser and the Pall Mall Gazette. His accounts are printed by a large number of other Liberal papers throughout Eng.

and.
The horrors of the details surpasses ever the story of the Genbeigh evictions. The landlord, who is in the hands of his agent, was offered 50 per cent. This was more than his due, because nearly every penny goes into the pockets of the mortagees. The richer tenants are passing for pages. The richer tenants are paying for the poorer. Documents were produced at the evictions showing that the rents

were exorbitant.
Michael Davitt was moved to tears by Michael Davitt was moved to tears by the spectacle. He made a passionate speech declaring that he would never protest against the people taking the defence of their homesteads into their own hands. The English spectators present could hardly refrain from throwing themselves between the crowbar brigade and the victims of the eviction. Mr. Norman actually had a bout of fisticuffs with one of the sheriff's minions, who struck a woman.

The tenantry of Bodyke have ac'ually made the soil, built the houses and effected made the soil, built the houses and effected all the other improvements, and on those improvements for years paid rents that amounted to a complete confiscation of their property, yet now, because they are a year or so in arrears, they are being ruthlessly evisted. The teaants are offer-ing all the opposition in their power to the sheriff and his guard of police and excepts I some of the houses from which troops. In some of the houses from which the occupants were to be evicted, cayenne pepper was burned, the fumes of which nearly choked the bailiffs. Boiling water was also thrown from the windows

water was also thrown from the windows upon the evicting force.

MR NORMAN DESCRIBES AN EVICTION.

Dublin, June 3.—On Thursday night there was nobody at Pomgraney, where we are mostly staying, with Fathers Murphy and Hannen. I had no thoughts or time for breakfast this morning, for at an early

hill-top the sight was an extraordinary one. Black lines of people on foot and horses were traveling as far as one could distinguish them. A mile off, along the road, was a compact black mass, which we knew to be the stalwart ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary moving steadily forward. In front of them was a taller body of Welsh fusileers, the most of the latter being thrown out as skirmishers. The scarlet juckets of those skirmishers dotted the fields for several hundred yards on each side of the road. Fine work they had in getting across the ditches over the green banks. The men kept touch by shouting to each other the pass-word for the day, which appeared to be the syllable "Ro."

Ludicrous it was to see all this display of factics and precautions of glorious war large to the product of the stalk was too late. Jening, in charge of must by law be a bailiff, not police. But was too late. Jening, in charge of the constabulary, called to his men to get in. Three of them leaped at the gap. The men and women inside fought like tigers to keep them back. For a moment all was confused. The scuffly and excitement were at their intensest.

I expected every instant to see the fish of fivearms from inside. When the constables were in the crowbar men entered in their wake. Formal protest was then made egainst the illegal entrance. The commanding officer and divisional magistate retired to consult. They were understables were in the crowbar men entered in their wake. Formal protest was then made egainst the illegal entrance. The commanding officer and divisional magistate retired to consult. They were understall the stalk of the constable were in the con

"Ro."

Ludicrous it was to see all this display of factics and precautions of glorious war in so inglorious a task as marching upon a perfectly peaceful people for the martial purpose of pulling about their earse the poor cabins which they had built for themselves. The chapel bell had not careed its mouraful ding, ding, dong, dong, since early morning, when the bugle called in the skirmishers. The police and soldiers debauched upon the road, showing in a cart behind them. One unanimous yell of hatred and fury rose from the crowds, which fell back before the police until the road was cleared. Then the forside in a ring, and completely encircled it. The place was barricaded, so the door was left undisturbed. The sheriff, a man known familiarly as "Crocker of Ballynagarde," dressed in a sporting suit of tweed, with shooting helmet and leggings, stopped, and a moment's colloquy took place between him and Capt. Miller. An instant later a half dozen crowbars went into the mud and plaster wall. Almost simultaneously a storm of execration broke from the crowd, which made every other sound inaudible so long as the process of eviction lasted.

The constabulary formed completely the sheriff, a man known familiarly as sporting suit of tweed, with shooting helmet and leggings, stopped, and a moment's colloquy took place between him and capt. Miller. An instant later a half dozen crowbars went into the mud and plaster wall. Almost simultaneously a storm of execration broke from the crowd, which made every other sound inaudible so long as the process of eviction lasted.

plaster wall. Almost simultaneously a storm of execration broke from the crowd, which made every other sound inaudible so long as the process of eviction lasted. Curses at the sheriff, at the agent, most ingenious and bloodthirsty insults to the crowbar men, cheers for "plan of campaign," for Davitt and for the priests, filled the air. Anybody who has never heard an Irish yell may be interested to know that it is absolutely identical in key and cadence with an Indian war whoop. Meanwhile the emergency men worked with a will. Stones and great fragments of plaster rattled down from the wall. In five minutes a gap was opened big enough to admit a man. In went the balliffs and out came John Liddy, the tenant, the din redoubling at his appearance. The eviction began by handing out a few bits of small furniture, a can of milk and a bundle of flowers. These last were characteristically selz-sd and kept by Davitt as a touching momento of the occasion.

dodging pieces of broken furniture, which came flying out from the inside.

The sight was a ghastly one. The bedstead, an interesting old cupboard seven or eight feet high, and other things were being smashed up by the sledges which were whirling about overhead. Considerable pieces of them were passed out by the windows two feet square. Little enough there was, however, flying out. Soon the crowbar men had roughly piled

Hannen. The crowbars were then piled into the The crowbars were then piled into the cart, the police closed slowly around the emergency men and excorted them away. The command "By fours, march," sent the redcoate along the roads. The visitors closed in behind them, and a screaming crowd followed. Not all, however, went. One man and one little group remained. The man was John Liddy, who stood gazing blankly at the piled-up heap of his demolished furniture. The group consisted of his wife, with streaming eyes, grasping a pretty, fair haired child of about four years, and Michael Davitt, with tears in his eyes, comforting them and dividing his filwers with them.

The second eviction was far more

The second eviction was far more dramatic and exciting. It was at the house of a widow named Macnamara. The house of a widow named Macnamara. The process of surrounding it was precisely similar, in view of an elaborate and solid blockade of door and windows. A short council of war was had, and then this house was attacked. The crowd had greatly increased in volume and excitement. A hole was soon made about three feet by two, at the height of a man's walst from the ground. The sheriff stood hard by; the leader of the crowbar men encouraged them with such cries as "Heave from the ground. The sheriff stood hard by; the leader of the crowbar men encouraged them with such cries as "Heave away, my men," "Pitch the stones in on them," "Heave them in." Then, when the last big block fell inwards amid a blinding cloud of dust, he shouted, "Get in, my men, get in." But saying and doing are different things. The hole was filled by the faces of the family—three sturdy young fellows, two fine-looking young women, the pleasant old face of the 81 year-old widow, surrounded with its white-frilled cap, in the background. There they all stood shoulder to shoulder. It was evident from their set teeth and fiashing eyes that they had not the slightest idea of giving way.

"Get in, my men, get in, will you?" yelled the leader. The cowardly julibirds stood skulking. Not a man stirred. Crocker of Ballynagard swore under his breath and called upon the district inspector to order his constables to clear the way. There was a second's pause; then the constables granted their riffes and

tor to order his constables to clear the way. There was a second's pause; then the constables grasped their rifles and aprang forward. Instantly all was Babel. Several Englishmen present, carried away by their feelings, interposed between the treasure and police, telling at the top of tenants and police, yelling at the top of shall take place, and arrangements are their voices to make themselves heard being made to outwit the police.

stood to admit the illegality, but this must of course be decided elsewhere. Crocker, of Ballynagarde, came forward, exclaiming: "My people were beaten with sticks." This statement Fr. Glynn, a jolly young priest, met with the retort, "You are a liar," and appealed to all present to confirm it, which they did. Then the women inside got hold of the crowbars and flung them out. I entered the house now and found the struggle beginning between the tenants and the sheriff.

"I want you to move out," said the

There is, perhaps, no reason why I should not add that at this point of the proceedings I had the pleasure of exchanging a few blows with one of the crowbar men whom I saw strike Kate Macnamara with his first in the breast, and who attempted to strike me when I stepped between them. Here Colonel Turner showed the only signs of strong feeling during the day by sharply informing

showed the only signs of strong feeling during the day by sharply informing maign," for Davitt and for the priests, filled the air. Anybody who has never heard an Irish yell may be interested to know that it is absolutely identical in key and cadence with an Indian war whoop.

Meanwhile the emergency men worked with a will. Stones and great fragments of plaster rattled down from the wall. In five minutes a gap was opened big enough to admit a man. In went the bailiffs and out came John Liddy, the tenant, the din redoubling at his appearance. The eviction began by handing out a few bits of small furniture, a can of milk and a bundle of flowers. These last were characteristically selzed and kept by Davitt as a touching momento of the occasion.

Then a cry was raised for sledge ham mers. Two big once were handed into the gap. The pounds which immediately ensued indicated that the centre of interest had been transferred to the inside of the cottage, so I climbed through the hole, dodging pieces of broken furniture, which came flying out from the inside.

The sight was a ghastly one. The bedstead, an interesting old cupboard seven or eight feet high, and other things were being smashed up by the eledges which were whirling about overhead. Considerable pieces of them were passed out by the ledges which were whirling about overhead. Considerable pieces of them were passed out by the men, including two who had BODYKE EVICTIONS.

TRAGIC SCENES WITNESSED BY AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

London, June 6—Public attention here is again turned directly to Ireland by the make. John Liddy handed the sheriff a procital of the heartless evictions taking being smashed up by the sledges which were whirling about overhead. Considerable pieces of them were passed out by the windows two feet square. Little enough there was, however, flying out. Soon the crowbar men had roughly piled up a wall of stones into a gap they had recital of the heartless evictions taking bill rapidly written for him by Father the mounted a laider placed against the aide of the house, but was beaten down.
A constable with a rifle and fixed bayonet was battered by the defenders. Several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder, but failed. A second gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder, but failed. A second ladder was then procured and several constables mounted, but were beaten down. Mr. Cox, M. P., essayed to climb up a ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but police prevented him from doing so. Finally a constable entered with a rifle and fixed bayonet, but the rifle was wrenched from him and his safety was imperilled, when Father Hannan entered and secured a cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction was carried out. When Father Hannan entered O'Hallaran's house, O'Hallaran had Constable Norton raised aloft and was in the act of throwing him out of the window. The crowd of peasants who surrounded the place jeered at the evictors, whereupon they were charged by the police, who brutally beat several of the peasants with their batons. Dublin, June 11—The evictions at Bodyke were further carried out to-day. Dublin, June 11—The evictions at Bodyke were further carried out to-day. The first house visited by the evicting force was that of Timothy Collins, but as it was announced that a daughter of Collins lay dying inside the work of eviction was abandoned. The evictors then proceeded to the house of Michael O'Callaghan, where they met with a terrible resistance. The bailiffs and police were deluged with scalding water and meal. Coll Turner, who was in charge of the evicting party, implored Father Hannan, who was again in attendance, to endeavor to persuade the people to cease

nan, who was again in attendance, to endeavor to persuade the people to cease resistance and thus prevent bloodshed. Father Hannan then entered the house and the inmates ceased their attack on the force, which entered and carried out the work of eviction. Five women who had been extremely violent in their attacks were arrested. Several other evictions were effected during the day and there was more or less resistance in each case. The police threatened to arrest each case. The police threatened to arrest Michael Davitt if he interfered. A meeting of tenants and sympathizers an-nounced to be held at Bodyke to morrow has been proclaimed by the authorities, Michael Davitt is determined the meeting four path were strewn with roses That concealed no stinging thorn, the hour when our joy closes Saw another newly born, out dream were fail of beauty, And our waking hours of peace, fould we feel for those whose duty Never give their hearts release?

our dwelling were a palece Where we knew no pang or pain, here the red wine in life's chalice Bore no bitterness, no bane, ould our sumpathles awaken.

If our raiment were the fairest
That the Indies could afford,
If the daintiest food and rarest
Daily crowned our glittering board
Could our full hearts snow the sorro
Of the patient tolling poor,
Who tremble lest to morrow
Bring gaunt famine to their door?

If we knew no lack, no losses, Lisappointment, toil or care, Would we succor him whose crosses Are too wearloome to bear? If we alept on sliken couches, Pranked with costly gems and gold Would we pity him who crouches By the wayside, in the cold?

If the world were juster, truer,
In its ecosure and its praise,
If our doubte and feare were fewer,
Fewer weary nights and days,
If there were no graves behind us
Where the loved and lost ones sleep,
No sweet memories to bind us
Would we weep with those who weep?

If our hopes were blasted,
If our love grew never cole,
If our strength and beauty lasted
Till a hundred years were told,
Would our hearts be humbly given
To the Giver of such bliss,
Would we ever think of Heaven
As a better place than this?
— Househo'd Words.

# BEN HUR:

### THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK EIGHTH.

CHAPTER II. BEN HUR'S RELATION.

CHAPTER II.

BEN HUE'S RELATION.

An hour or thereabouts after the scene upon the roof, Balthasar and Simonides, the latter attended by Esther, met in the great chamber of the palace; and while they were talking, Ben-Hur and Iras came in together.

The young Jew, advancing in front of his companion, walked first to Balthasar, and saluted him, and received his reply; then he turned to Simonides, but paused at sight of Esther.

It is not often we have hearts roomy enough for more than one of the absorbing passions at the same time; in its blase the others may continue to live, but only as lesser lights. So with Ben-Hur, much study of possibilities, indulgences of hopes and dreams, influences born of the condition of his country, influences more direct—that of Iras, for example—had made him in the broadest worldly sense ambitious; and as he had given the passion place, allowing it to become a ruler, and finally an imperious governor, the resolves and impulses of former days faded imperceptibly out of being, and at last almost out of recollection. It is at best so easy to forget our youth; in his case it was but natural that his own sufferings and the mystery darkening the fate of his family should move him less and less as, in hope at least, he approached nearer and nearer the goals which occupied all his visions. Only let us not judge her two harshly. He paused in surprise at seeing Esther a woman now, and so beautiful; and as he stood looking at her, a still voice reminded him of broken vows and duties undone: almost his old self returned.

For an instant he was startled; but recovering, he went to Esther, and said, "Peace to thee, sweet Esther—peace; and thou, S'monides"—he looked to the merchant as he spoke—"the blessing of the Lord be thine, if only because thou has been a good father to the father-less."

Esther heard him with downcast face; Simonides answered:

Esther heard him with do

Simonides answered:
"I repeat the welcome of the good Balthasar, son of Hur—welcome to the father's house; and sit, and tell us of the travels, and of the work, and of the wonderful Nazarene—who He is, and what. If thou art not at ease here, who shall be? Sit I pray—there, between us, that we may all hear." that we may all hear."

Esther stepped out quickly and brought a covered stool, and set it for

m.
"Thanks," he said to her gratefully.
When seated, after some other conersation he addressed himself to the

men.
"I have come to tell you of the Nazar-

The two became instantly attentive. The two became instantly attentive.

"For many days now I have followed Him with such watchfulness as one may give another upon whom he is waiting so anxiously. I have seen Him under all circumstances said to be trials and tests of men; and while I am certain He is a man as I am, not less certain am I that He is something more."

"What more?" asked Simonides.

"I will tell you"—

"I will tell you"—
Some one coming into the room interrupted him; he turned, and arose with

you say to have seen that I now tell you?

A leper came to the Nazarene while I was with Him down in Galilee, and said,
'Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean.' He heard the cry, and touched the outcast with His hand, saying, 'Be thou clean;' and forthwith the man was himself again, healthful as any of us who beheld the cure, and we were a multi-

Here Amrah arose, and with her gaunt fingers held the wiry looks from her eyes. The brain of the poor creature had long since gone to heart, and she was troubled to follow the speech.

"Then, again," said Ben-Hur without stop, "ten lepers came to him one day in a body, and falling at His feet, called out—I saw and heard it all—called out, 'Master, Master, have mercy upon us!' He told them, 'Go, show yourselves to the priest, as the law requires; and before you are come there ye shall be healed.'"

"And were they?"

"And were they ?" "Yes. On the road going their infirmity left them, so that there was nothing to remind us of it except their polluted clothes."

"Such a thing was never heard before —never in all Israel?" said Simonides

was spotted with white tents recently put up by people attending the feasts; the hour, however, was too early for the strangers to be abroad; still, had it not been so, no one would have troubled her. Past Gethsemane; past the tombs at the meeting of the Bethany roads; past the sepulchral village of Siloam she went. Occasionally the decrepit little body staggered; once she sat down to get her breath; rising shortly, she struggled on breath; rising shortly, she struggled on with renewed haste. The great rocks on either hand, if they had had ears, might have heard her mutter to herself, could have heard her mutter to herself, could they have seen, it would have been to observe how frequently she looked up over the mount, reproving the dawn for its promptness; if it had been possible for them to gossip, not improbably they would have said to each other, "Our friend is in a hurry this morning; the mouths she goes to feed must be very hunger."

hungry."
When at last she reached the King's Garden she slackened her gait; for then the grim city of the lepers was in view, extending far round the pitted south hill

of Hinnom.

As the reader must by this time have

As the reader must by this time have surmised, she was going to her mistress, whose tomb, it will be remembered, everlooked the well En-rogel.

Early as it was, the unhappy woman was up and sitting outside, leaving Tirzah asleep within. The course of the malady bad been terribly swift in the three years. Conscious of her appearance, with the refined instincts of her nature, she kept her whole person habitually covered. Seldom as possible she permitted even Tirzah to see her.

This morning she was taking the air

Some one coming into the room interrupted him; he turned, and arose with extended hands.

"Amrah! Dear old Amrah!" he cried. She came forward; and they, seeing the joy in her face, thought not once how wrinkled and tawny it was. She kneel at his feet, clasped his knees, and kissed his hands over and over; and when he could, he put the lank grey hair from her cheeks, and kissed them, saying, "Good Amrah, have you nothing, nothing of them—not a word—not one little sign!"

Then she broke into sobbing which made him answer plainer even than the spoken word.

"God?s will has been done," he next said solemly, in a tone to make each listener know he had no hope more of finding his people. In his eyes there were tears which he would not have them see, because he was a man.

When he could again, he took seat, and said, "Come, sit by me, Amrah—here. Not then at my feet; for I have much to say to these good friends of a wonderful man come into the world."

But she went off, and stooping with her back to the wall, joined her hands before her knees, content, they all thought, with seeing him. Then Ben
"Such a thing was never heard before never in all Israel!" said Simonides. And then, while he was speaking. And t

stage plongs in hand some larger without fine and the first plane of the second stage of the second stage

pen shrinks from the picture she pr sented. In the half-clad apparitio patched with scales, lividly seame nearly blind, its lumbs and extremiti nearly find, its limbs and extremities swollen to grotesque largeness, familiar eyes however sharpened by love could not have recognized the creature of childish grace and purity we first beheld

her.
"Is it Amrah, mother?

head.
"There is a wonderful man," Amrab continued, "who has power to cure you. He speaks a word, and the sick are made well, and even the dead come to life. I have come to take you to him."
"Poor Amrah!" said Tirzah compas-

I am old; and it is but a little way off.
There—now we can go."
The face of the hill they essayed to cross was somewhat broken with pits, and ruins of old structures; but when at last they stood upon the top to rest, and looked at the spectacle presented them over in the north west—at the Temple and its courtly terraces, at Zion, at the enduring towers white beetling into the sky beyond—the mother was strengthened with a love of life for life's sake,

"Look, Tirzsb," she said—"look at the plates of gold on the Gate Beautiful. How

"Is it Amrah, mother?
The servant tried to crawl to her also.
"Stay, Amrah!" the widow cried imperiously. "I forbid you touching her. Rise, and get you gone before any at the well see you here. Nay, I forgot—it is too late! You must remain now and share our doom. Rise, I say!"

Amrah rose to her knees, and said, brokenly and with clasped hands, "O good mistress! I am not false—I am not wicked. I bring you good tidings."

"Of Judah?" and as she spoke, the widow half withdrew the cloth from her head.

"Is ske.
"Look, Tirzsh," she said—"look at the plates of gold on the Gate Beautiful. How they give back the flames of the sun, brightness for brightness! Do you remember we used to go up there? Will it not be pleasant to do so again? And thin k—home is but a little way off. I can almost see it over the roof of the Holy of Holies; and Judah will be there to receive us!"

From the side of the middle summit grainshed green with myrtle and olive trees, they saw, upon looking that way

garnished green with myrtle and olive trees, they saw, upon looking that way next, thin columns of smoke rising lightly and straight up into the pulseless morning, each a warning of restless pilgrims astir, and of the flight of the pitiless hours, and the need of hasts.

He speaks a word, and the sick are made well, and even the dead come to life. I have come to take you to him."

"Poor Amrah!" said Tirzah compassionately.

"No," cried Amrah, detecting the doubt underlying the expression—"no, as the Lord lives, even the Lord of Israel, fly God as well as yours, I speak the truth. Go with me, I pray, and lose no time. This morning He will pass by on His way to the city. See! the day is at hand. Take the food here—eat, and let us go."

The mother listened eagerly. Not unlikely she had heard of the wonderful man, for by this time His fame had penetrated every nock in the land.

"Who told you about Him?"

"Judah."

"Judah told you? Is he at home?"

"He came last night."

The widow, trying to still the beating of her heart, was silent awhite.

"Did Judah send you to tell us this?" she next asked.

"No. He believes you dead."

"There was a prophet once who cured a leper," the mother said thoughtfully to Tirzah; "but he had his power from God." Taen addressing Amrah, ale asked, "How does my son know this man so possessed?"

"He was travelling with Him, and "He was travelling with Him, and "He was travelling with Him, and "he come to take you to the list. In have to say to him were I to leave you?"

"The elder leper arose from bending of the relation of the soul than anything else. The suprement joy of the thought of cure was inseparable from Tirzah, who was not too old to forget, in the happines of healthful life to come, the years of misery by which she had been so redaked."

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heard plainly by passers-by whose notice they desired to attract. There they cast themselves under the tree in its shade, and drank of the gourd, and rested refreshed. Ere long Tirsah slept, and fearing to disturb ner, the others held their peace.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Scottish Customs.

It was formerly the custom in many parts of Scotland for the bride, immediately after the wedding, to waik round the church unattended by the bridegroom. Matrimony was avoided in the mouths of January and May. After a baptism the first food that the company tasted was crowdy, a mixture of meal and water, or meal and ale. Of this every person took three spoonfuls. The mother never set about any work until she had been kirked. In the Church of Scotland there is no eeremony observed on such occasions, but in this instance, the woman, attended by some of her neighbors, entered the church, sometimes in service time, but oftener when it was empty, went out again, walked round it, and then returned home. After baptism, the father placed a basket filled with bread and cheese on the pothook suspended over the fire in the muddle It was formerly the custom in many niced with bread and cheese on the photo hook suspended over the fire in the muddle of the room in which the company was gathered, and the child was handed across attempts of evil spirits or evil eyes. The custom appears to have been designed as a purification, and is analogous with that of the Israelites, who made their children pass through the fire to Moloch.

A Stitch in Time \* \*

When first attacked with a cold in the head, droppings from the massi passages into the caroat pain in the head, or any of the symptoms or forestancer of caterra, a 50 cent package of Nasa. Baim will cure

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes : D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes:
"I have been seiting Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no heattation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine! have ever soid. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

IT CAN Do No HARM to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful. NATIONAL PILLS will not gripe or THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

The spring has less of brightness
Every year,
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year;
Nor does aummer flowers quicken,
Nor does aummer flowers quicken,
As they once did, for they sicken
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended
Every year,
Of the charms of friendship ended
Every year,
Of the ties that still might bind me
Until time to death regined me,
My infirmities remind me
Every year. Ah! how sad to look before us
Every year,
While the clouds grow darker o'er us
Every year;
When we see the b'ossems faded,
That to bloom we might have aided,
And in mmortal garlands braided
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces
Every year.
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
and to come to them entreat us
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
"Every year;"
"You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year;"
"You can win no more affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection
Every year,"

Yes I the shores of life are shifting
Every year,
And we are seaward drifting
Every year;
Old places, changing, fret us;
The living move, forget us,
There are fewer to regret us
Every year. But the truer life draws nigher

And its morning star climbs higher Every year.

Earth's hold on us grows slighter, And the heavy burdens lighter, And the dawn immortal brighter Every year.

THE ENGLISH MARTYRS-BLESSE RALPH SHERWIN, PRIEST.

London Tablet.

An illustrious convert once said that we would be glorified with Christ, whose fellow heirs we are, we must also suffer with Him; and what St. Paul learnt be his own painful experience many other converts from his days to ours have it greater or lesser measure experienced also Such of our Martyrs as were called from heresy to Catholic unity amply verifies the dictum of the apostle; nor does the case of the next on our list in anywise contradict the general rule.

Blessed Ralph Sherwin, born in Derbyshire, "at Rodesley, near Langford, became a Fellow of Exeter College Oxford, in 1568, and six years later too his M. A. degree. The Catholic influence of the University told on him as on man another, and in 1575 he forecook Oxfor and Protestantism, and followed the stream of distinguished men who has thrown in their lot with Dr. Allen in trising seminary at Doual. There he proceed for hells and the contradiction of the process of the process

thrown in their lot with Dr. Allen in the rising seminary at Doual. There he propared for holy orders, and in company with a large band of fellow-students, or of them being Blessed Lawrence of the Britanian was not deem fitted for the English missicn till he be apent three years in further training the centre of the Christian world. It ce tainly could not be said of him, as it was aid of the late Anglican Bishop of Machester, in last week's Athenoum, that "ahowed little or no interest in the philoophical or theological problems which engressed the attention of his colleagues nor that "he had no tastes for scientitheology, doctrival differences, ritual of theology, doctrinal differences, ritual of servances, or even for ecclesiastical h tory;" such a temper of mind, thou admirably fitted as a preparation for t Anglican episcopate, was not exact suited to one who was called to be a price and teacher of truth to a people that he been robbed of its faith. Prepared five years of hard study, and filled with holy zeal to emulate the labors and she the sufferings of the missionaries where already at work, Blessed Ralph were already at work, Blessed Ralph out towards England in 1580 in compawith the venerable Dr. Goldwell, Bish of St. Asaph, who was then contempling a visit to this country for topurpose of administering Confirmation to the sorely tried faith, who were in such need of the streng which that Sacrament alone can give. Bishop being unable to proceed furtition Rheims, Blessed Ralph went forwoon his way alone, and began his laborated and the sacrament alone in For befivery long he was arrested in Mr. Rose very long he was arrested in Mr. Rose rock's chamber in London, and lay fo month in the Marshalsea prison with great pair of shackles on his legs night a day. One or two anecdotes of this parthis imprisonment have been preserved. There was with him in captivity a you gentleman of Essex, John Paschall name, a former scholar of our martyr' Oxford, who, being of a sanguine or Oxford, who, being of a sanguine coplexion and fervent in his religion, wo often times break forth into zeal speeches, after the manner of St. Pe before his denial of his Master, when

"Mr. Sherwin would always reprove he saying, 'O John, John, little knowest the what thou shalt do before thou comes it.' And so it fell out with no little grie what thou shall do before thou comes it.' And so it fell out with no little grie the martyr," who was no sooner remoto the Tower than his old scholar and copanion fell away through "frailty upon fear of torments that were three end unto Him." Another story is told by Luis de Grenada. Though the preadwas a prisoner, the Word of God which delivered was not bound, and by exhortations of the holy man many Coolies were animated to suffer everyth for their religion. And it happened that two men in an adjaining cell who some strangs doctrines deemed here even by the Church of England—"be the lowest depths a deeper still" had a cast into prison, hearing the joyful clamations of the man of God at prospect of his approaching death, thim to be a madman; but their amusen was turned to amazement when be once in his company they saw him, we the time had come for the recital of Office, break off his conversation, after prostrating on the floor, give him to his devotions with extraordinary gand reverence. In a few days he so

### THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

By ALBERT PIKE. The spring has less of brightness
Every year.
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year:
Nor do summer forward whiteness

Of the loves and sorrows blended Of the charms of friendship ended Of the ties that still might bind me Until time to death resigned me, My infirmities remind me Every year.

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them over that they both begged to be made members of the Catholic Church, so that it came to pass that the two prisoners who had been hitherto punished for heresy were henceforth sufferers for their Catholicity. Ever ready to forward the cause of truth, blessed Ralph Sherwin accepted a challenge which certain ministers of the Establishment had thrown down, but before the disputation could take place the zealous champion of the faith was removed to the Tower. There he remained in close confinement for a twelvemonth, the monotony of his life being broken only by his being "sundry and several times examined and racked," After his first racking he was laid out "in a great snow;" Mr. Roscarrock that "layman, braver than many priests," in whose house he had been arrested, being kept close by to hear his groans. A second time he was stretched upon the rack, after which he lay in a swoon for five days and nights. After these preliminaries he was considered to be in a fit state for an interview which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London inflicted upon which he lay in a swoon for five days and nights. After these preliminaries he was considered to be in a fit state for an interview which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London inflicted upon him, in which those worthies, with an assurance comparable only to Satan's when he promised "all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," assured their poor mangled victim that the second bishopric in England should be his if he would but go once to St. Paul'a. This tempting offer being refused, for what would it have profited Ralph Sherwin if he had gained the whole world and lost his own soul? an attempt was made to shake by arguments that noble faith of his which was proof against the allurements of a mitre under Queen Elizabeth; and Clarke, Fa'ke, Whitaker and other ministers were admitted to the Tower to hold a conference on debated matters of religion with the half-starved and rack-torn confessors, Campion and Sherwin. Blessed Sherwin's akill in debate was well known, and "never was a man so held up to the wall in his life" as the unfortunate man who was bold enough to enter the lists with the reholar of three famous universities.

In 1581, on St. John Baptist's Day, Blessed Ralph was sent for to be examined; and on refusing to attend the new-fangled service called the Common Prayer, he receiving notice of a forthcoming indictment on that account in accordance with a statue recently devised. The order of his life for the remainder of his days showed him to be a true servant of God; "his spare diet, his continual prayer and meditation, his long watching, with frequent and sharp discipline used upon his body, caused great admiration to his keeper, who would always call him a man of God, and the best and devoutest priest that ever he saw in his life."

Brought to the bar with Father Campion, and with him condemned, he was also to be a sharer in his last agony and martyrdom. Dragged through the streets of the metropolis to the gallows at Tyburn, December 1st, 1581, he was a witness of the brave de

mariyadom; a martyrdom of faith, for refusing to barter away his soul for novel and pernicious doctrines; a martyrdom of charity, for preferring torture and death itself to the betrayal of those fellow Catholics and fellow priests whose lives were in his hands.

### CATHOLICS AND NON-CATROLICS.

SIR:—The non-Catholics are accustomed to look at the church of Rome as the most daugerous and treacherous of which extend all over the world. If at any time, whether in Russia, Germany, Ireland, etc. members of that terrible adversary, who are ground down to poverty and abjection on account of their faith, are making any efforts to raise their, heads from the dust, at once their heads from the dust, at once clusters of pastors hasten to work up and stimulate the passions of the societies above mentioned in order to prevent the emancipation of a long persecuted people. Fiery speeches are made to excite the vilest creatures among the mobs, taverns get filled with these noble defenders of their creeds, which are represented to them as in danger, orgies become the order of the day, in which the most blasphemous language is used against God's Holy Church and His Saints, and finally the deeds follow, as we have witnessed alas, too often: such as in Toronto and Kingston lately.

On the other hand the "perfidious church of Rome" which suffers with patience and charity the iniquitous and criminal deeds at the hands of those un-Christian as well as demoralized institutions, never ceases

as the angles of those un-Caristian as well as demoralized institutions, never ceases from praying to Our Merciful Father, imploring Him on behalf of the flock which was intrusted to the feeding care

which was intrusted to the feeding care
of St. Peter, by our Divine Lord. Daily
prayers are made for her enemies and
persecutors, heretics and infidels.

I will now ask our separated brethren
to calmly draw their conclusions from
the above facts, and ask them which side
is more in harmony with Christian
Revelation and will be more favorably
heard before the Throne of our just heard before the Throne of our just Heavenly Father? LUDGER BLANCHET.

Ottawa, June 1st, 1887.

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN NERVOUS IRRITABILITY.

Dr. B. B. GROVER, Rushford, N. Y., says. "I have prescribed it for nervous irritability, with marked results."

At SS. Mary and Joseph's Poplar, a course of lectures was commenced on Sunday evening by the Rev. James Law les. M. R., the subject being "The Protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, this ished Church, and above all according to the particular feeling of parties in the Established course, and to give strength to be to a certain extent controversial, I am anxious above all things to avoid wounding feelings, whether they be Protestant to Catholic. And should any word escape me which should grate upon the religious feelings or sensitiveness of any of my audience, let that word be softened in its sound, at the same time maintaining the truth. I must now humbly beg our good God, through the intercession of her whose cause I wish to defend, to bless my undertaking, and to give strength to my words and docility to your minds and hearts, that whilst I speak you may give quick and ready ear, that we may both profit for our instruction here and our eternal happiness hereafter. The solid mass of religious bigotry and opposition on the part of Protestants is not so much primarily from an innate dislike to our creed and profession as to an absolute want of knowledge of what we really do profess and believe. And where I blame Protestants is this: that two often, instead of inquiring what the Catholic Church is a few profession as to an absolute want of knowledge of what we really do profess and believe. And where I blame Protestants is this: that two often, instead of inquiring what the Catholic Church is the stable to a certain the catholic church of the stable and coording to the particular feeling of parties in the Established Church is I have known of some Protestants in ont so much primarily from an innate in the subject of the particular feeling of parties in the Established Church is I have to be dear the particular feeling of parties in the Established Church is I have to be to a certain the particular feeling of parties in the Established Church is I have to be to a certain the stable of the particul

principle, morality, and all social independence.

TAKE FOR EXAMPLE THE DEEP-SEATED, that have for ages cankered the Protestant mind with regard to convents, the confessional, indulgences, and the like. And it needs but to put one question to each one's individual self. Would not public opinion, the press and our well-loved and well-educated law-courts have crushed and stamped out long age all the abuses and irregularities of the Catholic liturgy and discipline should such have excisted? If it is worth while examining what we, Catholics, protess and the Church teaches, who is our guide in all things, let that examination be fair, unprejudiced, and entirely with a view to find out the truth, and to profit by the discovery. This I would particularly recommend in the consideration of that much assailed, because entirely misunderstood tenet of our Catholic worship, which I am now about to submit to you may find it in your hearts to re-ceole in the Blessed Virgin, The heading of this my first lecture, "The Protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, The heading of this my first lecture, "The Protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, The heading of this my first lecture, "The heading of this my first lecture, "The protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, The heading of this my first lecture, "The heading of this my first lecture, "The protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, The heading of this my first lecture, "The protestant in the work in the protestant that the protestant return the protestant and the catholic Church. Protestants are under the firm conviction, to say the least, that Catholics worship that the they themselves now happily converted to the Catholic Church. Protestants are under the firm conviction, to say the least, that Catholics worshippers of her, understanding by the word worship that the catholic Church. Protestants are under the firm conviction, to say the least that Catholics worship will be a protess of the protess of the protess of the protess of the pro TAKE FOR EXAMPLE THE DEEP-SEATED, blish what they call an age of Mary, in which she was to be the sole centre of worship and the source of all good to mankind. Again,

WE ARE CALLED WORSHIPPERS OF IDOLS in this that we bow down before images of the Virgin in our churches, and that if we burn a candle before these images if we ourn a candle before these images and put some money in a box and count so many "Hail Mary's" on beads we will get our sins forgiven. Further, that we look upon these beads as a sort of charm look upon these beads as a sort of charm to drive away the devil, and that as such we wear them about our persons as cer-tain superstitious people wear a piece of sealing wax to keep away the fairies, or write their names around the ring, worm to dispel the disease. This, as I have described it, is the Low Church and Dis-serting notion of Cathelia descriper to senting notion of Catholic devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The High Church body in the Church of England in their estimin the Church of England in their estimate of our Catholic devotion are not quite so erroneous. They are quite will ing to concede that many falsehoods have been circulated about Catholics and their devotion to the Virgin, but at once drift into the conclusion that there are two opposing streams of thought in the Catholic Church; one party wishing to use respectful devotion to Mary as the Mother of Jesus Carist, and to ask her prayers; the other making her practically Mother of Jesus Carist, and to ask her prayers; the other making her practically a goddess, and breaking away from all moderate veneration of her as the Mother of the Saviour, and giving her fanciful and extravagant titles which sooner or later is bound to

THE POPULATION INTO GROSS IDGLA-

Not, they continue, that we think this latter phase of devotion to the Blessed Virgin is to be regarded as a part of the real religion of the Catholic Church, but as an excresence developed mainly in southern countries like Italy, Spain and

THE PROTESTANT IDEA OF DEVOTION TO OUR LADY.

London Universe.

At SS. Mary and Joseph's Poplar, a course of lectures was commenced on Sunday evening by the Rev. James Lawles, M. R., the subject being "The Protest

dainty stanzas from "Reverie" :

"At eve, as the sun sinks low in the west, And its streamlets are kissing each hill, 'Ils sweet to recline 'neath a bright Autum tree That is brooding in silence so still;

To watch the dark mantle of night fall down And wrap the cold shoulders of day,—
O golden hour in the Autumn of life,
Stay, linger with hope's bright ray.

Stay, linger a while, oh thy sapphire hues, And paint me a vision so brigat, That the past and the future shall blend into one. Like a day and a star-cheering night.

Mr. O'Hagan is particularly happy in his poems commemorative of school days. "Memory's Urn," full of grateful tenderness, is dedicated to the profes-sors and students of St. Michael's College, Toronto, while "Memor et Fidelis," a poem of much merit and reminding one of the commemorative poems of Dr. Holmes of Boston, is inscribed to the professors and students of Ottawa Uniersity. Here is a nice embalming of the humorous in verse :

Look back through vistas of the past, And view the forms of olden days— The waves have ebb'd, our thoughts tak Old hight—Old hearts are singing boyhoods' lays; Hear in the hails that classic step That tells of @ssar's march through Gaul, and how the Greek in Virgil's Verse Spua out a tale for Ilium's fall.

But hark! from out the belfry tower A chiming summons greets each class, And E man, Greek and sons of Gaul, With baseballs storm the narrow pass; In centre field 'tis \*Hector's catch, With Achilles behind the bat; "The pitcher oft goes to the well" But never is broken up for that.

And out upon the velvet green
The battle rages fierce and long,
The Rugby rules are all the go,
The bail pitched round like some old song
Beside the flag great Cae as falls,
For Brutus kicked him in the shin—
The victor runs, the varquished cries,
"The goal! the goal! tu quoque Quinn!"

The little volume we have criticize

olics were animated to suffer everything says. "I have prescribed it for nervous for their religion. And it happened also that two men in an adjoining cell who for some strange doctrines deemed heratical even by the Church of England—"below the lowest depths a deeper still" had been cast into prison, hearing the joyful exclamations of the man of God at the prospect of his approaching death, took him to be a madman; but their amusement was turned to amazement when being once in his company they saw him, when the time had come for the recital of his Office, break off his conversation, and after prostrating on the floor, give himself to his devotious with extraordinary piety and reverence. In a few days he so won

### THE SANCTUARY

OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN THE HILLS OF GALILEE.
Mr. Kinglake in 'Eothen.'

I crossed the plains of Eschreion and entered amongst the hills of beautiful Galilee. It was at sunset that my path brought me sharply round into the gorge of a little valley, and close upon a grey mass of dwelling that lay happily nestled in the lap of the mountain. There was only one shining point still touched with the light of the sun, who had set for all besides; a brave sign this to the holy Shereef, and the rest of my Moslem men, for the one glittering summit was the head of a Minaret, and the rest of the seeming village that had veiled itself so meekly under the shades of evening was Christian Nazaret!

Within the precincts of the Latin convent there stands the great Catholic Church which incloses the sanctuary—the dwelling of the Blessed Virgin. This is a grotto of about ten feet either way, forming a little channel or recess, to which you descend by steps. It is decorated with splendor; on the left hand a column of granite hangs from the top of the grotto to within a few feet of the ground; immediately beneath is another column of the same size, which rises from the ground as if to meet the one above; but between this and the suspended pillar there is an interval of more than a foot; these fragments once formed a single column, against which the angel leant when he spoke and told Mary the mystery of her awful blessedness. Hard by, near the altar, the Holy Virgin was kneeling.

I had been journeying (cheerfully indeed, for the voices of my followers were ever within my hearing), but yet, as it were, in solitude, for I had no comrade to whet the edge of my reason, or wake me from my noon day dreams. I was left all alone to be swayed by the beautiful circumstances of Palestine traveling, by the clime and the land, with all its mighty import, by the glittering freshness of the sward and the abounding masses of flowers that furnished my sumptuous pathway, by the bracing and fragrant air that seemed abadowy now, and floated before me so dimly, the one overcasting the other, that they left me not one sweet i

ness transcending mortal shapes.

I came to Nazareth, and was led from the convent to the sanctuary. Long fasting will sometimes heat my brain, and draw me away from the world—will and draw me away from the world—will disturb my judgment, confuse my notions of right and wrong, and weaken my power of choosing the right; I had fasted, perhaps, too long, for I was fevered with the zeal of an insane devotion to the Heavenly Queen of Christendom. But I knew the feebleness of this gentle malady and knew how easily my watchful reagon if ever so slightly provided. ful reason, if ever so slightly provoked, would drag me back to life; let there be but one chilling breath of the outer world, and all this loving piety could cower and fly before the sound of my own bitter laugh. And so, as I went, I trod tenderly; not looking to the right nor to the left, but bending my eyes to the ground.

The attending friar served me well—

led me down quietly, and all but silently to the Virgin's home. The mystic air was so burnt with the consuming flame of the altar, and so laden with insense, that my chest labored strongly and heaved with luscious pain. There, with beating heart, the Virgin knelt, and listening, I strived to grasp and hold on with riveted eyes some one of the famed Madonnas, but of all the heavenly faces imagined by men. there was none that nietly, and all but silently Madonnas, but of all the heavenly faces imagined by men, there was none that could abide with me in this very sanotuary. Impatient of vacancy, I grew madly strong against Nature, and if by some awful spell—some pious rite I could—oh! most sweet religion, that bids me fear God and be pious, and yet not cease from loving! Religion and gracious custom commanded me that I fall down loyally and kiss the rock that Blessed Mary pressed. With a half consciousness—with the semblance of a thrilling hope that I was plunging deep, deep, into my first knowledge of some holy mystery, or of some new, rapturous and daring sin, I knelt and bowed down my face till I met the smooth rock with my lips. One mo ld pagon demon within me, woke up and fiercely bounded—my bosom was lifted, and swing...st hough Itsuched her warm. old pagon demon within me, woke up and fiercely bounded—my bosom was lifted, and swung—as though I touched her warm robe. One moment—one more, and then the fever had left me. I rose from my knees. I felt hopelessly sane. The mere world re-sppeared. My good old monk was there, dangling his key with listless patience; as he guided me from the church, and talked of the refectory and the coming repast, I listened to his words with some attention and pleasure.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR—
Please inform your readers that I have Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto. Nature Makes No Mistakes.

Nature makes no mistakes.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarri ces, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

### GLIMPSES OF MISSIONARY LIFE.

From Annals of the Holy Childhood.
Rev. Father Frenna, of the Society of Jesus, a missionary in Alabama, lately wrote the following letter, which gives interesting details of missionary life in that part of the great republic: "Selma has a population of 9,000 or 10 000 inhabitants, and the mission which depends on it covers an area of 450 kilometers long by 75 to 100 wide. I am continually travelling; my return to Selms, which is about every two weeks has for its sole object the renewal of my provisions of wine and hosts; since Lent I have not remained in it twenty-four hours in succession. I celebrate Mass wherever I stop, whether Catholics live in the place or not. Very often do I find poor souls that have not seen a priest for twenty-five years; they are Catholics in heart, but entirely devoid of instruction. As to children that are old enough to make their first Communion, to prepare them worthily for that holy action I would be obliged to take them all with me to Selms for about a month; to realize which I would need at least 2,000 francs. It is impossible to ask anything of the Catholics, as the msjority are even un-From Annals of the Holy Childhood which I would need at least 2,000 francs. It is impossible to ask anything of the Catholics, as the misjority are even unable to aid the missionary to meet his expenses. In the four principal localities, towns having a population of from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, we have erected modest chapels wherein I celebrate Mass once a month. In each of them my congregation comprises five or six families, at the utmost thirty Catholics, the majority workingmen, and, with that, it is with difficulty that I gather them together.

that, it is with difficulty that I gather them together.

"I prefer to ledge in the houses of the directors of the works or mines; they are nearly all Protestants, nevertheless they receive me kindly, and thereby I gain access more easily to my flock. I go into coal mines several hundred feet deep to seek the sheep of my flock, and my pains are often well repaid by the consolations which I experience; I have heard this year, the confessions of more

into coal mines several hundred feet deep to seek the sheep of my flock, and my pains are often well repaid by the consolations which I experience; I have heard, this year, the confessions of more than seventy five persons who had not approached the Sacraments for years ..." What are our sacrifices compared with those of these good missionaries!

Rev. Augustus Brabant, a Belgian missionary, writes from Hesquiat (Vancouver) to His Lordship the rector of the American College at Louvain: "It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the marriage of Miss Clotilda Pattpayaoula, daughter of the Hesquiats' chief, with Mr. Agustus Mamakweg, who belongs to the aristocracy of the same tribe. Let me tell you at once that Clotilda Pattpaya-oula is the sister of Mattahaw, the young Hesquiats' chief who, nine years ago, tried to kill me, but only succeeded in wounding my right hand, my breast, and my back.

"This young lady came, not long ago, to my cabin and asked me to baptize her; a few days later she was bethrothed to a Christian Indian and received the nuptial blessing from the same hand which her brother had maimed and mutilated. Nine years ago the Indians of the tribe were pagans, and it is in this very mission that Mattahaw committed his crime. His sister, Clotilda, lived about eight or nine miles from here. The Indians, incensed at the outprit's act, seized the young girl and carried her to the plot of ground before my cottage; they soon devised means to kill her in order to revenge the evil done by her brother. When the scheme had been well prepared, an old savage rushed wildly into my hut where I laid, awaiting death at every moment (for my wounds were very serious); he desired my approbation, which was simply to allow them to kill the young girl. While the old man spoke, his hair bristled up, his lips frothed, and his limbs shook most horribly. I gave immediate orders to have the young life with Mr. Augustin Mamakwee. Always and everywhere do the Apostles of the true Gospel show heroism."

In our last number mi

of the true Gospel show heroism."

III.

In our last number might have been noticed the new organization which has been lately established in Brazil for the benefit of the Holy Childhood. Bishop Esberard, Director of the Holy Childhood in the above country, and President of the General Council of Rio Janeiro, writes thus: "Gur dear association, through the blessing of God, is being wonderfully developed. It is making rapid strides in all the parishes of this diocese, thanks to the intelligent activity of our zealous people. All exhibit an exceptional devotedness; the series are multiplying day by day, and the names of nearly 10,000 associates already adorn our lists. The association has been firmly established in the diocese of Ceara, owing to the protection of His Lordship, who has named one of his most zealous priests diocesan director; in less than three months the associates numbered nearly 2,000 in the small town alone of Fortaleza, capital of the diocese and of the province of Ceara. Ask our young associates to implore God to show down his blessings upon my efforts in behalf of the association. The foregoing lines suffice to show our associates, what we may expect from the exceptional zeal and devotedness of our foregoing lines suince to show our associates, what we may expect from the exceptional zeal and devotedness of our Brazilian director; they will hasten, no doubt, to correspond to his desires, and to beg of God, with us, that He may crown this ardent zeal as it deserves."

For constitutional or scrofulous catarth, and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured num-berless cases. It stops catarrhal dis-charges, and removes the sickening odor —indications of scrofula.

A Professional Opinion.

Rev. F. Gurner, M. D., of Listowell, Ont., says regarding B. B. B., "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE OFFICERS of the law who were

appointed to collect tithes for the min-isters of the Established Church in

Wales have been given a very warm reception, it would seem, by the people.
On Saturday a collission occurred at
Denbeigh between a mob and a body of

police who were protecting an auctioneer

engaged in selling property. The mob

police and assaulted them with rotten

IT is reported in London official cir-

cles that the press will not be forgotten

in the distribution of jubilee honors.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the Morning Post, and Mr. Lawson, who

owns the Daily Telegraph, are to receive baronetties. Edwin Arnold, the man-aging editor of the latter paper, and

ditor Buckle of the Times are to be

knighted, while Mr. Walter is to be

rewarded for the "assistance" rendered

the government by his series of articles

on "Parnellism and Crime" with the peerage for which he has importuned so

many successive cabinets. We have reason to be grateful that this country is

inflicted with so little of this nonsense.

We are a plain, practical people, with handy names, and it is to be hoped we

"The O'Briens and the O'Donovan Rossa's and the McGlynns, and the McMacKins are all at war with each other.

They are giving us some idea what a Home Rule Parliament would be like.

This elegant extract, clipped from the

Free Press of the 9th inst., is but a speci-

the witty man of the Free Press has of late

been lavishly treating the readers of that

journal. It is true, all Irishmen are not

at agreement in all matters of opinion;

but are all Englishmen, all Scotchmen, all

Canadians in perfect accord? Ought

Canadians to be deprived of their Parlia-

ment until the Mackenzies and the

Macdonalds, the Free Presses and the

Advertisers become like Barnum's happy

family? Try again, friend. Your mag-

nanimous tolerance, in unison with the

Mail, worked so admirably at the local

elections, that it is advisable to keep it up.

THE NOTICE by a recent issue of the

Globe that Canon Dumoulin, of Toronto,

favors the running of street cars on

Sunday, for which he is taken severely

to task by the editor. It seems the

congregation whose spiritual interests the

posed to look after, is, week after week,

ful of people gather on Sundays to take

part in the services. The Canon believe

it is because the horse cars are not in

motion to bring the worshippers, while

the editor lays all the blame at the door

of the Canon bimeelf, insinuating that his

'services" are dull and that his people ar

in consequence seeking more lively and interesting shepherds. Well, we do no

care to have a part in this quarrel, but w

take the liberty of suggesting that wer the Canon to pay less attention to politic and public affairs generally—were he t

go into the by-ways of Toronto, and see his lost sheep, whispering kind words

Christian benevolence and goodness in

their ears-such a course might serve

fill more pews in his conventicle the

coming smaller, until only a mere hand

will remain so.

ed an excited bull loose on the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONTARIO. THOS. COPPEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. OITAWA AGENCY: Tey, General Agent, 74 George St. ER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$1.00; c, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Payved by the Bishop of London, and and by the Archbishop of St , the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilto, and Feterboro, and leading Oat symen throughout the Dominion. Tespondence addressed to the Pu

### Catholic Record London, Sat., June 18th, 1887.

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. The festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which Holy Church celebrates on Friday next, is one that with peculiar fitness and special suggestiveness follows the octave of Corpus Christi. We lately said of the feetival that it was the feast of civilisation and humanity. The same may in truth be also said of the feetival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus—but the one we may be permitted to look on speci-ally as a feast of thanksgiving—the other as a feast of reparation. During the octave of Corpus Christi we gave thanks octave of Corpus Christi we gave thanks
to God from our immost souls for His extraordinary manifestation of love for us
in the institution of the Blessed Eucharthe intellect to things of God. It is an let; during the octave of the Sacred Heart let us mather strive to offer some repara-tion, be it no matter how weak or faltering, for the innumerable outrages, treasons enormities, which afflict the tender and Sacred Heart of Him who died for us on Mount Calvary. We can better offer this reparation by first entering on certain reflections suggested by Jesus Himself, who on one occasion declared with all the emphasis and authority at His command: "It must needs be that ndals come, but neverthless woe to that man by whom scandal cometh." From all eternity the three persons of the Most Blessed Trinity, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, have loved the souls of men and yearned with infinite love and drew plans of infinite wisdom for their salvation, preparing kingdoms, crowns and glories for them i heaven. But scandal robs God the Father of the souls which He has lovingly created, It robe Jesus Christ of the souls He has with his own precious blood and it arrests the Holy Ghost in the senctification of souls. By scandal is signified in Holy Scripture whatever may cause our | Who then can tell all the sins of scandal, It is a frightful declaration of our Divine in judgment against us? Redeemer wherein He thus pronounces A responsibility of untold gravity will the commission of this sin to be so easy ultimately lie at the door of the scandaland yet its judgment so severe—when he giver and on the day of reckoning innumdeclares it almost iropossible to escape in-curring its guilt—yet denounces it as sub-will rise clothed in that loathsome and est to the most certain and dreadful pun- hideous form to which your sin has conbut nevertheless woe to that man by whom the scandal cometh. When we do or say own portion of bitterness you may be comething with the intention of inducing another to commit sin, we commit direct the cup of woe which while on earth you scandal. When we say or do something in itself wrong, though we have no intention of inducing another, yet we may be Before the judgment seat of man a feeling the occasion of sin to another person, we of pride may arm us to accept punishare guilty of indirect scandal. scandal, whether direct or indirect, is a great reality ought more properly to bear it.
sin, for it opposes the designs of God,
But before the tribunal of the Omnipodestroys the beauty of God's image in the soul, keeps back the soul from heaven, and plunges it into hell. By scandal the devil of their lot by pointing out their seducers gets done for him what he could not do for himself, for were he to appear visibly all would fly from him, so hideous is he and so abominable. Hence in every city, town and country the devil has his sgents, men who give scandal to their neighbors. And on such God has pronounced his curse. "Woe to the man by whom scandal cometh. est language, by cursing, by swearing or blaspheming, by bad example in general especially in parents and others who should set a good example. Scandal is committed by drunkenness and by the sins that are caused by drunkenness, which cannot be named or numbered so innumerable and detestable are they. How can anyone expect the divine special protection for himself or his imitators, who, without necessity, physical or moral, choose to lead or follow in the path of danger. Rising above the level of personal consideration to the higher ground of true Christian fraternal love, we should find it expedient etimes to abstain from what is lawful "All things are lawful to me, but all things are not expedient," (St. Paul.) And

ould scandalize my brother. Let the moderate drinker then, as well as the drunkard, take heed lest by any means this liberty of his should be so used as to encourage the weaker brethren to fall, and thus perhaps prove to be a stumb-ling block and a scandal. Is your example a safe model for the weaker brethren? Or would it be too much to forego your claims, and deny yourselves rather than destroy by your unnecessary and dengerous drink one of those souls for whom Christ suffered and died? Let us not, as St. Paul says, judge one

another any more, but judge this rather : that you put not a stumbling block or a scandal in your brother's way. Drink is the powerful engine employed by satan in this age, for wrecking homes, severing family ties, making widows and orphans, filling thousands of dishonored graves every year, peopling work-houses, asylums and prisons. Scandal is committed too by ridiculing piety and virtue in others. It is committed by calumny and setting at variance people who are at peace with one another. The calumniator shall defile his own soul and he hated by all.

'It is committed by showing contempt, stubborness, ill-will or disobedience to parents or to superiors; it is committed by injurious or by immodest words.
Sandal is committed by writing or by
circulating bad papers, bad journals or bad
books. Oh! how deplorable is the damage
caused to faith and morals in this age of ours -by bad books and bad papers. How nnocent souls are sickening and dying enemy of deadly character. It is an in-sidious serpent, which if permitted to enter your house will surely kill. A bad book is a bad companion and a bad companion is one through whom most grievous scandal cometh. Better for you to pluck out your right eye than to allow it to scandalize you by reading a bad book; better for your to cut off your right hand than allow it to receive, lend or sell a bad book. Scandal has one special and characteristic feature which makes it frightful to contemplate, and that is the case with which it is committed and yet the great difficulty of making reparation. If you have unjustly taken your neighbor's property you may have some compensation to make, but if by scandal you precipitate an immortal soul into hell-what compensation can you make. Oh! no comthere is no redemption. If you ecandalize one, you infect him and he in turn will infect the next with whom he comes in contact. So that in the end you bec responsible for all blackened and destroyed through your first ain of scandal eighbor to fall from virtue into vice. known and unknown, that shall be brought

> of retribution on you, that besides your condemned to share with each of them mixed for them. Woe to him indeed on that day by whom scanda's have come. Grave ment without accursing those who in

tent Judge, all will be but too happy to lighten themselves of the smallest portion and encouragers in evil. The closest ties of friendship and blood will make no difference in the awful challenge. "Thou hast caten of the tree," said the Almighty to Adam, "whereof I commanded you that thou shouldst not eat." And what was his answer, "The woman whom thou gavest to be my companion gave me of the tree better for him that a millstone were and I did eat." Oh! such will be the hanged about his neck and that he were answer of all, "The husband whom Thon thrown into the depths of the sea." didst command me, through Your Apostle, Scandal is committed in all classes and to obey, the parent whom Thou didst ranks of society, and it is committed in command me to honor, that my days many and various ways. It is committed might be long in the land, he gave me the by words of double meaning or by immod- forbidden fruit and I did eat it." It will be a mortal contention among earthly friends, for it is these alone that are generally the cause of each other's ruin.

For what a complication of crime then will the accused call for a transfer of his punishments. For an unnatural treachery, a fiendish malice, "Even the man of my peace in whom I trusted, who eat my these cannot belong to an individual, unbread, have greatly supplanted me. Let less he have a right to the material death come upon them and let them go down alive into hell."

Having seen that scandal is a great sinthat it kills in our neighbor that which is of more value than the body, that it is a common sin and easy of commission, but most difficult of reparation, a crime that opposes the blessed Trinity, that afflicts the Sacred Heart of Jesus, that interferes has ever held. Yet this right is subject to

neighbor and feel that we have robbed He purchased on Calvary's mount, despair not:—for the scandal giver there is pardon if he sincerely repents. "I desire," says
the Lord, "not the death of the sinner, but rather that he be converted and live." God's mercy is above all His works.

The feetival of the Sacred Heart offers all Christians a most touching opportunit of offering reparation for the of which they may have been heretofore guilty. Few, indeed, are there who can claim exemption from this grievous fault, for almost every sin, every failure to give good example, where good example was necessary, may be set down as giving bad example. The force of good counsel is great, but the force of good example is irresistible. May, then, this festival of Christ's Divine and Merciful Heart be for all a season of grace, forgiveness and reparation, the opening of a new era of promise, pleasure and perseverance—the forerunner of that unending season of love which will one day be ours, if true to the lessons taught us by that Sacred Heart. the fountain of all peace, and grace and

Mr. O'Brien very wisely declined to attend a demonstration organized in his honor by the Central Labor Union of New York under the auspices of Henry George. The Irish case does not depen on the Socialistic and anarchical theori propounded by Henry George, and it would be injurious to Ireland's best interests to bind them together as one cause. Mr. O'Brien said of the res tions which were submitted to him at those which would be passed at the meet ing: "Two of the resolutions distinctly erized our movement as one abolish private property in land, and sought to identify it with an America movement with that object. I pointed out that this description was indirect controvention of the objects of the Irish National League, and would inevitably be used to entangle us in American saues. I suggested revision of the reolutions. I was told no change could be made in the chairmanship, and that my proposed change in the resolutions could not be accepted. Under these circumstances, I intimated that after most anxious consideration I felt coerced in the interest of the Irish cause to decline participation in the demonstra-

Mr. O'Brien's course has since been fully approved by the leaders of the Irish National League, who have telegraphed to him their endorsation of his ourse, in refusing to consider the Irish question with American issues on which t does not depend, and with which it has no connection.

In a communication addressed by Mr.

Beerge to the Chairman of the Committee of Organized Labor, appointed for the purpose of giving a reception to Mr. O'Brien, Mr. George says: "The only principle on which the land question can be finally and justly settled, the only principle on which industrial slavery and and intimate conviction of all true patriots, involuntary poverty can be abolished is that principle which the Central Labor Union and other organizations of the workmen of New York have proclaimed and are willing to support—that principle for the assertion of which our loved countryman, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, is now threatened with excommunica from the Church in which he has so faithfully administered—the principle that all the people of every country are entitled to share equally in the bounties of nature and the advantages of social growth and improvement, the principle to which we of the United labor party have pledged ourselves must finelly triumph in Ireland and Great Britain as here." In other words, as Mr. George elsewhere explains his meaning, there is no property in land :
"Sweep out all titles to land. The land belongs to all. Private property to robbery. Land cannot be private property . . . Private ownership began in robbers

and injustice."

established by God's disposition:
"Every man to whom God hath given riches, and substance, and bath given him power to eat thereof, and to enjoy his portion, and to r-joice of his laber, this is the gift of God." Eccles. v. 18.

general situation of Europe, the increasing

international embarrasements, the internal and external difficulties of Italy, all com-

bine in demanding the closing up of a

wound which not only paralyzes its

the wants of the people, and they should not be exerted to oppress. It is the duty of legislators to legislate so that the soil of the country shall belong to the people of

the country.

Hence Mr. William O'Brien did well not to compromise the just cause of Ire-land with the impious and noxious

THE GLOBE AND THE RECORD. The Globe, of June 6th, tells us that w "appear" to be conscious of possessing more accurate information as to Italian affairs than even the Fortnightly Review on the subject of the relations between the Government and people of Italy with the Vatioan. We take our information from Italian sources. We read in Le Moniteur de Rome, of May 1st—an authority of at least equal weight on Italian questions with Sir Charles Dilke, the writer of "the extraordinarily able and minutely detailed articles referred to by the Globe-a very clever rejoinder to an Italian radical organ, that will, we think, serve to put the Globe right on the Catholic view of Italian pacification. Le Moniteur writes : "A Catholic MR WM. O'BRIEN AND SOCIALISM. sheet of Tourin, the Gazetta Piemontese, asks Catholic journals to explain themselves once for all what they mean when they speak of conciliation. 'The clerical papers,' says the Gaustia Piemonius, 'when you offer them a precise question, either shun a reply or, at most, declare that it is for Italy to take the initiation. Or, like the Moniteur de Rome, they affirm that the Pope is the sole judge of the solution to be given. In pursuing this mode of rea-soning they but make of themselves painful public spectacles.' Since the Gazetta Piemontes calls upon us for an answer, we feel bound to give and will give a few words of explanation. The Tuscan journal begs of Catholic papers to tell what they mean by conciliation. Is the ignorance which the Gasetta affects really sincere? It is permissible, at all events, to doubt it. Our contemporary, in order to enlighten itself, had only to read the numerous articles rublished within recent times, by the Catholic press of the penin-sula, to find ample information. We have ourselves said and repeated a hundred times that what the Italian Catholics desire, is that the independence and the dignity of the Pope be fully and effectual'y secured, which they are not to-day. Not orly as Catholics but like wise as Italiars, the Catholics of the peninsula demand the liberty of the Holy See, to which the present concircumstances—according to a liberal re-view, recently cited in these columns,

make the accomplishment of that peace its first and principal object. Italian Oatholics are not alone in saying and of their country. But conciliation with the Vatican having for essential condition a sufficient regaration, it naturally follows that it is for official Italy to take the first step. It does not at all pertain to Catholics to present a fully developed preject and to propose a practical solution.

Their part in the interest of Church as well as of State, must be confined to prepare such a solution, to affirm and re-affirm that such a solution may be arrived at, that it is consistent with forms the most varied, and that if, in its search, courage and loyalty be called in, private interests, which nobody desires to e e sacrificed, will nowise suffer. These principles stated and admitted on both sides, it is for official Italy, upon giving security, to make its offers. The Pope being the sole competent judge in this matter, will decide whether the security

Socialists and Communists overlook the fact that the ultimate ownership of the land, as of all things, rests in God. God has given dominion to man for his use and benefit. Now if there can be no private property in land, it will be impossible for one to provide for his own future support and for that of his family. The improvements he may make upon the land, his rendering it fit for cultivation, the buildings which he erects, the fiuits and the grain which it produces must all be common property, for all these cannot belong to an individual, un-Hence the rights of property have been

should be exercised in accordance with in favor of concileation with the Papacy. In that address we read :

"Your coursgeous example, your desire to assure to Italy the desired strength and respect, in harmonizing the sentiment of religion with that of country—have inspired us with the purpose of registering our cordial feelings in your regard. And since you have signified your approval thereof, you may make it at your will—as you desire—a public declaration of opinion. It is for you to choose the opportunity and to select the mode, the time and the place for the publication thereof. For us, Honorable Sir, we see with heartfelt sorrow, in the fatal conflict between Church and State, the veritable origin of the many evils which so sadly siflict Italy, and we are in accord with you to recognize that there can be no other remedy for the difficulty than a full, honest, sincere conciliation between the two supreme powers. Like you, we are convinced that this conciliation between the two supreme powers. Like you, we are convinced that this conciliation would give the Papacy the assurance of the free and Sovereign exercise of its power to commence, as you well observe, by education. It would, at the same time, give force, splendor, and security to our august dynasty towards which we profess the profoundest loyalty; it would, in fine, render our dear Italy, of which we are proud, to be loving children and faithful citizens, great and prosperous." "Your coursecous example, your desired assure to Italy the desired strength and

The Globe does not surprise us when it leclares that those foolish Cathelies who take the radical view of the saying: "A free church in a free State are extremely wise Catholics because they differ from our opinion. We repeat that there can be no freedom for the Church where the free actions of her august Head is in any way impeded, and we protest sgainst our esteemed contemporary's interpretation of this statement as bearing on the mere exercise of the Pope's temporal authority The Globe should, by this time, know that the Pope is not free in the exercise of his piritual functions in Rome. His appearance in public to preside over any impor-tant ceremonial would be the signal for radical demonstrations such as those which disgraced Rome on the occasion of the purial of Pope Pius IX. The Pope is not as free in the Eternal City as even the humblest citizen thereof. If the Pope were free, the Catholics of Italy, whatever their politics lopinions, the friends of the reigning dynasty and of Italian unity and greatness were not so earnest and so anxious for conciliation. The Globe is not as ingenuous, as we might expect, when it says that "to permit unimpeded action in temporal affairs to the head of any ecclesiasticism whatever would, if history is to be trusted, lead a people more certainly to unpleasant consequences in this world than to compensating gains in the next." Our reading of history, not, we admit so extensive or so profound as dition of things offers guaranteed with the insufficient and illusory. The Catholics of Italy are deeply impressed with the varican is altogether compatible with the interests of altogether compatible with the interests of may, more, that this peace is of control of the governant for the governant for the governantees. Instances numerous indeed the conviction was never by any nation impeded, nor its liberty curtailed, without baneful, pernicious, and even lethal results to the revolting recent times, to that of the Globs, but certainly honest and thorough, within its limits, leads us to the might be cited, of even recent times, to establish the truth of this contention. But as the Roman question is one to which we must again return, we for the present hold over any further expression

IGNERS.

"Dr." Wild, it seems, has inaugurated a regular No-Popery campaign in Bond St. Church, Toronto. It is not our intention to follow up this "Habbakuk Mucklewrath" through his incoherent ravings. The task would be unworthy of a rational being; but as in a sermon delivered on the 5th inst. he takes occasion to re-echo a calumny which has been frequently alleged against the Jesuits, and that very lately by others besides himself, we shall take occasion to state the facts connected with that page of history which quite a number of Protestant clergy have, of late, been in the habit of misrepresenting, the suppression of the Jesuit order in the last century. "Dr." Wild says:

sides, it is for official Italy, upon giving security, to make its offers. The Pope being the sole competent judge in this matter, will decide whether the security offered will sufficiently guarantee the liberty and independence necessary for the fu filment of his divine ministry. Alse these declarations clear and precise enough? We hope that the Gazetta Piemontese will be satisfied with them. We feel, at any rate, certain that we speak in language sufficiently clear and categorical. Yes, indeed, it is time to cease standing on the highway, and to go forward once for all. It is not, however, to us that the Gazetta should address its exhortations, but to its own friends the liberals and the supporters of the administration—these, indeed, it should persuade of the necessity there is to put an end to hesitancy and to delay—to do, in fine, something for Italy itself. The matter is pressing, and if ever the occasion was propitious it is to-day, when on every side the urgency of a solution is evident, when the general situation of Europe, the increasing when the property of the Catholics of the well they might be, for wherever the Je-uits had been they had fomented distributed and wrought evil both to atates and nations. He felt persuaded the Jesuits would not stop at Quebec, but w

We had occasion, during the month of umnies against this order, which were edvanced by Prof. Goldwin Smith, Bishop Coxe, and some minor lights: We pro-

ensured the order is simply a fe In 1814 the order was solemnly restored as a Religious Order by Pope Pius VII. zeal which they had displayed in the cause of education and science while they existed, but especially by their devotedness to the propagation of the Gospel. Since the time of Plus VI., every Pope has been more and more attached to the Jesuits; until within the last few months Pope Leo XIII., by a special brief restored to them all the privileges and rights which had been conferred on them by the Popes, from Paul III. down to the present date. This brief is but little more than a confirmation of all that was done for the order by Paul VII., except that it is somewhat more full, and it removed some doubts regarding certain concessions which had formerly seen granted. In this brief the glorious reigning Pontiff declares that the brief itself is "a testimonial of the love he bears and has always borne for the illustrious Society of Jesus, so devoted to our prelecessors and to ourselves : the fruitful glory of holiness and science, the source and support of sound and solid doctrine. which in spite of the violent persecution t endured for justice's sake, never desists from laboring in the Lord's vineyard with

sand testimonies against the order by men of the calibre of Prof. Goldwin Smith and the errant "Dr." Wilde.

character of the Jesuits, why were they suppressed at all? This question is more easily asked than answered. It was certainly not for any crimes of whice the order had been guilty. The truth is that intriguers in many of the European courts, notoriously in the Court of Liebon, and the Courts of the House of Bourbon, pressed upon the Pope this course, and he yielded to their pressing demands, because, as he bimself said, "If you do not wish to see the court of Rome fall from its present high estate, we must become reconciled with princes ; for their arms reach beyond the boundaries of their own states, and the Alps and the Pyreness are no barriers to their power." The secular princes made serious charges against the Jesuits, but these charges were never proved, and wherever an opportunity was afforded they were positively disproved. That Clement XIV. acted rather upon the desire of secular princes than from belief in any guilt on the part of the Jesuits, is evident enough from the fact that he resisted the importunities of the ambassadors for four years before he finally yielded to them, and even when be did yield he did so without using the usual canonical formalities. However, the Jesuits obeyed the decree, and the society was accordingly dissolved. They were unwilling to hold out against the Pope's decree, and though Frederic II. of Prussis wished them to continue to teach their schools in Silesia, they laid seide, even in that country, whatever was characteristic of their order; though as secular pricets Catherine II. of Russia positively refused published in her dominions, so high was the esteem in which she held the Jesuit

Why, then, were the secular princes so anxlous for the dissolution of the order? Was it because of enormous crimes of which they had been guilty, as Messrs. Smith and Wild pretend? Far from it. In France, the king was angry with them chiefly because he was not countenanced by them, but was refused absolution on account of his amours with Pompadour.
The Court of Lisbon was against them because the Jesuits remonstrated against the cession of the colonies of Paraguey to Portugal, whereby 30,000 Indians were driven from their homes, made happy by the admirable government admini by the Jesuits. This arbitrary measure caused the Indians to revolt, and the blame was unjustly thrown by Pombal, the Portuguese Minister, on the Jesuits.

England persecuted the Jesuits, not ecause they were criminals, but because they were zealous priests; the same reason for which Mesers. Smith and Will would have them persecuted in Canada, Thus might we go through the whole catalogue of countries named by Dr. Wild, and we would find the persecutions to which the Jesuite have been subjected attributable to causes which redound to their lasting honor, and which prove them to be "eminent by the glory of holiness and science."

THE London Tablet is authority for the statement that there have been a large number of notable conversions to the Church lately in Germany. Fraulein von March, to review and refute certain cal- Hillern, a well known writer, has been received recently by the Archbishop of Friburg; and Baron von Lossberg, the nephew of a distinguished general, by the Bishop of Fulds. Moreover, two Protesagain St. Paul said if eating meat were a source of scandal to his weaker brother I would abstain from it altogether. Wherefore, said he, if meat scandalise my brother I would never eat flesh lest I

The statement that eleven Popes have joyful ardor and unconquerable courage."

A testimony like this is worth a thou-

But, it may be asked, if such was the to permit the decree of suppression to be

would the running of street cars. In a recent issue the New York Su contained the following reference to the disorderly conduct of the members occup ing seats on the coercion side of the En lish House of Commons: "While the o Conservatives have been seeking an ex from their difficulties the young as gilded ones have grown despondent being kept all day and all night in t House just to vote, and have even fall into the sad habit of letting their brand and sodas get the better of them. Thursday a group of young Tories haved in such a manner that Timot Healy, in one of his many speeches, vised the honorable gentlemen to go and have some soda with nothing in The Speaker called Healy to order, parliamentary etiquette does not recogn the possibility of a member being drun Not very long ago Mr. Newdigate, genial old bigot, fell off his seat in House, and rolled on the floor. He

slightly indisposed.

AT THE annual meeting of the Gen Assembly of the Presbyterian Chur recently held in Winnipeg, we notice Prof. McVicar, of Montreal, was again to the fore with his little budge news from the French evangeliza department. He referred to the sal points it contained, and closed by say that "the Church of Rome was perfec her organization with the view of cap ing all the world, Britain and Ame included, and that her efforts in Car were carefully planned and energetic protecuted." God grant it may prove We do not know of anything better could happen to the world. The sy the Rev. Professor and his companions adopted appeals to ignorance and big

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE OFFICERS of the law who were appointed to collect tithes for the miners of the Established Church in Wales have been given a very warm reception, it would seem, by the people.
On Saturday a collission occurred at
Denbeigh between a mob and a body of lice who were protecting an auctioneer engaged in selling property. The mob turned an excited bull loose on the

IT is reported in London official cirin the distribution of jubilee honors. Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the Morning Post, and Mr. Lawson, who owns the Daily Telegraph, are to receive baronetcies. Edwin Arnold, the man-aging editor of the latter paper, and Editor Buckle of the Times are to be knighted, while Mr. Walter is to be rewarded for the "assistance" rendered the government by his series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime" with the peerage for which he has importuned so many successive cabinets. We have reason to be grateful that this country is inflicted with so little of this nonsense. We are a plain, practical people, with handy names, and it is to be hoped we will remain so.

"The O'Briens and the O'Donovan Rossa's and the McGlynns, and the McMacKins are all at war with each other. They are giving us some idea what a Home Rule Parliament would be like. Go in byes."

This elegant extract, clipped from the Free Press of the 9:h inst., is but a specimen of the literature and logic to which the witty man of the Free Press has of late been lavishly treating the readers of that journal. It is true, all Irishmen are not at agreement in all matters of opinion; but are all Englishmen, all Scotchmen, all Canadians in perfect accord? Ought Canadians to be deprived of their Parliament until the Mackenzies and the Macdonalds, the Free Presses and the Advertisers become like Barnum's happy family? Try again, friend. Your magnanimous tolerance, in unison with the Mail, worked so admirably at the local elections, that it is advisable to keep it up.

THE NOTICE by a recent issue of the Globe that Canon Dumoulin, of Toronto, favors the running of street cars on Sunday, for which he is taken severely to task by the editor. It seems the congregation whose spiritual interests the congregation whose spiritus; interests to is supposed to look after, is, week after week,

States government is eminently proper,
and a like course should, we think, be ful of people gather on Sundays to take part in the services. The Canon believes it is because the horse cars are not in motion to bring the worshippers, while the editor lays all the blame at the door of the Canon himself, insinuating that his "aervices" are dull and that his people are in consequence seeking more lively and interesting shepherds. Well, we do not care to have a part in this quarrel, but we take the liberty of suggesting that were the Canon to pay less attention to politics and public affairs generally—were he to the members of the Canadian Commons go into the by-ways of Toronto, and seek his lost sheep, whispering kind words of Christian benevolence and goodness into their ears—tuch a course might serve to fill more pews in his conventicle than would the running of street cars.

In a recent issue the New York Sun contained the following reference to the disorderly conduct of the members occupying seats on the coercion side of the English House of Commons: "While the old Conservatives have been seeking an exit from their difficulties the young and gilded ones have grown despondent at being kept all day and all night in the House just to vote, and have even fallen into the sad habit of letting their brandies and sodas get the better of them. On Thursday a group of young Tories behaved in such a manner that Timothy Healy, in one of his many speeches, advised the honorable gentlemen to go out and have some soda with nothing in it. The Speaker called Healy to order, for parliamentary etiquette does not recognize the possibility of a member being drunk. Not very long ago Mr. Newdigate, the genial old bigot, fell off his seat in the House, and rolled on the floor. He was steadied out into the lobby, and the House was made to understand that he was slightly indisposed.

AT THE annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently held in Winnipeg, we notice that Prof. McVicar, of Montreal, was once again to the fore with his little budget of news from the French evangelization department. He referred to the salient points it contained, and closed by saying that "the Church of Rome was perfecting her organization with the view of capturing all the world, Britain and America included, and that her efforts in Canada were carefully planned and energetically prosecuted." God grant it may prove true. We do not know of anything better that could happen to the world. The system could happen to the world. The system

the Rev. Professor and his companions have
adopted appeals to ignorance and big otry

assert that the Blessed Eucharist is not

for sustaining power—the system the body and blood of our Lord. They Catholic Church places confidence in is are free to hold this opinion if they appeals to the hearts and to the intellects | will, but their Catholic neighbors believe it of men. In this field they are making wonderful conversions, while Mr. Mc-Vicar is wasting all his energies on some unfortunates who have become Presbyterians for a price, and will remain in the Professor's fold only while the supplies Orangemen. When they turn out in are forthcoming.

THE past week has been marked by police and assaulted them with rotten several new features in the Irish struggle against Tory injustice and oppression. In the first place the government, goaded by the taunts of their own friends, have cles that the press will not be forgotten determined to put an arbitrary end to the four months' debate of the Coercion bill. On the 17th instant the final question on the measure will be put and all further debate on the subject will be terminated thereby. By these means the bill will be rushed through and become a law within the next fortnight or ten days. Both Parnell and Gladstone have contented themselves with a dignified protest against the injustice of thus ignoring the rights of the minority, and have pointed out that the numerous amendments to the bill were entirely due to the shamefully slipshod manner in which it had been drawn up.

> How the Home Rule question affects the United States and Canada was forcibly brought to light a few days ago. At a meeting of the Emigrant Commissioners of New York, the question of permitting the landing of about ninety emigrants from Ireland who came on the steamer City of Chester came up. The emigrants had been sent out by the British Government, which paid their passages. Their admission was oliected to on the ground that they were paupers and likely to become public charges. There was read at the meeting a copy of a letter sent to Secretary Bayard by Minister West in April last. In it the British minister asked whether persons whose passages were paid partly or wholly by the British Government would be permitted to land. Secretary Bayard, in reply, cited the laws in reference to pauper emigrants, and said that in such cases as those mentioned by Minister West, suspicions would be excited and they would not be permitted to land unless it was clearly shown that they were not likely to become public charges. The commissioners finally decided to permit the landing of three women and one man and their families, numbering in all twenty-one. All the others, who were detained on Ward's Island, were ordered to be taken back by the Inman Steamship adopted in Canada.

AT the session of the Congregational Union held in Toronto on the 9th, Rev. H. D. Hunter, of London, took occasion to propound his views on the great question now pefore the Imperial Parliament—Home Rule for Ireland. The rev. gentleman expressed regret that the Canadian commons had passed resolutions in favor of this measure and against the Crimes Bill. Just here it might be claimed that on this or any other question as has the Rev. H. D. Hunter. To those who know Mr. Hunter, and have heard his utterance in the Congregational pulpit in this city it will seem truly amusing to note that the rev. gentleman has begun to read people lessons on propriety. Why, there is not a minister of religion in Canada who has from time to time wandered from his occupation more than the Rev. H. D. Hunter, by introducing all manner of topics into his Sunday sermons dressed up in a style of silly sensationalism which even Sam Jones would be ashamed of. It would be very much better were Rev. H. D. Hunter and many others like him to mind their own business, and not trouble themselves so much about the Catholic Church, Home Rule, Separate Schools, and such like matters. There was at one time a good market for that sort of thing, but now-a-days people are becoming more enlightened, and, outside of Toronto, very little value is placed on such preaching and such preachers.

THE Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Mail viewed the Corpus Christi procession through a pair of genuine Orange spectacles, and evinces great soreness of spirit. He telegraphs his masters in the "Queen City of cobble stone throwers and Pharisees," a veritable wail of grief that such things are allowed to exist. "The display," he says, "is at present confined mainly to the French quarters of the city, for in points of residence, as socially as in every other possible way, a complete dividing line exists between the two races. It is more than probable, however, now the new St. Peter's cathedral is approaching completion, that the English quarter will at no great distance of time be in its turn partially invaded." The Oatholic people of Montreal do not move along in processional order for the purpose of giving offence to any one.

is, and we therefore think it is very unreasonable on their part to take offence, more especially when offence is not in any way intended. Far different is the conduct of the Mail's friends, the procession insults are deliberately and abundantly aimed at their Catholic neighbors. But from the Masl's point of view there would, we think, be nothing in this to condemn. The people of Montreal are profoundly religious, while those of Toronto are, for the most part, very Godly folks in theory, but quite the contrary in practice.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

Boston Pilot.

A forcible illustration of the spirit of caste which characterizes Protestantism is found in the fact noted by our esteemed contemporary, the Western Watchman, of St. Louis. that there is not one negro worshipper in all the eighty Protestant churches in St. Louis. "In the light of this truth," coments the Watchman, "how grandly divine appears the Catholic Church. She could not make a race division if she tried. She could not prevent a negro kneeling at the Holy Table with a white man, any more than she could shut her confessionals against the sinner." Let us add hereto the testimony of the American Catholic Tribune (colored): "If every so called Catholic colored church in the world was done away with instantly, the colored Catholic swould be at home in any other Catholic church beneath the sun."

There is an English Protestant clergyman named Canon Wilberforce at present visiting in Boston, and from an address of his, delivered on Monday last, we take the following: "The Irish question is the whiskey question. Whiskey is the curse of the Irish." No one but an Englishman would be brutal enough and brazen enough to say so unjust a word. The Irish are farless drunken than the English, as English statistics how. The Irish question is a question of English invasion and A forcible illustration of the spirit of

Irish are far less drunken than the English, as English statistics how. The Irish question is a question of English invasion and plunder and false report, and the banish ment of a nation. It also is the uprising of that banished nation into a mighty force in other countries, where the false words of conceited Englishmen are caught on the fly and thrown back in their faces.

This is a larger tha 18th century Canon This is no longer the 18th century, Canon Wilberforce. For every 1,000 Americans you can reach with such a word, the Pilot can reach a million with its answer.

The Christian Advocate (Protestant) of New York makes the extraordinary selection that the number of Catholic lay people who become Protestants in the United States is fifty to one at least, when who have formally apostatized, it is enough to say that they have not left the Church for the sake of leading better lives. We forbear to develop this subject, out of consideration for the intelligent and conscientious Protestants who have the good taste never to boast of accessions from Catholicity in their ranks. To day, as in the days of plain spoken Dean Swift, these latter are but "the weeds flung out of the Pope's garden." On the other hand, converts to the Catholic Faith in this country, as in England, Prussia, etc., are invariably from the ranks of the studious and devout, and many of them have been privileged to prove the disinterestedness of their motives by substantial sacrifices. To put it briefly:—Protestantism profits—numerically—from poverty, ignorance or weakness among Catholics. Catholicity profits from the intelligence, education and religious zeal of Protestants. Will the Advocate produce its converts and compare them with ours both in number and quality?

Buffalo Union.

Buffalo Union It is remarkable that the English Church which claimed recently in the convocation of Canterbury to be the Church of the first and second centuries, is still unable to prepare for its Catechism a satisfactory definition of itself. The definition proposed by the committee was opposed by Archdeacon Farrar, and a compromise on

adopted.
The Rochester Post Express in a very The Rochester Post Express in a very interesting article on the proposed Protestant Cathedral in New York, points out the reason why there have been so few Protestant churches of grand dimensions or striking architectural effect, and why they differ so radically in construc-tion from Catholic churches. The former tion from Catholic churches. The former are built, it says, primarily for preaching, and of necessity everything must be subservient to acoustic principles, while the latter intended as temples of ascrifice give full scope for the highest architectural beauty.

Boston Republic.

Boston Republic.

William O'Brien came from Canada to Boston tired, bruised and ashamed of the manhord of North America. He left Boston filled with hope, courage and a confidence in the future of the cause dearest to his heart, which was equalled only by the depth of his affection for the warm hearted people whom he met. From a land of bigotry and intolerance he came to a land of freedom and liberality. Instead of facing a volley of paving stones and a forest of bludgeons, he was greeted on all sides with cheers, pleudits and words of enthusiastic and sympathetic encouragement. He liked Boston, and

Boston likes him. Boston likes pluck, determination and persistence in a good cause. She likes a sturdy fight for free-

"THE GREAT DAY."

Such, truly, might last Sunday be termed for the happy children who for the first time partook of the body and blood of our Blessed Redeemer at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city. Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city. The little chapel is a model of neatness, and the surroundings remind one of all that is pure and good and holy, and tends to raise the heart to feelings of devotion towards Him who reposes in the tabernacle of the altar.

In the early morning it was indeed a conditioning area code. The heavenly

sul inspiring specacle. The heavenly strains of the harp and the organ and the sweet, devotional singing of the chapel choir—the orderly and devout demeaner choir—the orderly and devout demeaner of the pāpite—all tend to give an impression that happy indeed are those whose privilege it is to be placed under the care of the Religious of the Sacred Heart. His Lordship Bishop Walsh celebrated mass; Rev. Father Dunphy, of St. Mary's Church, attended His Lordship. Before administering the sacred rite for the first time to the voung communicants he retime to the young communicants he re-ferred in brief but most impressive terms forred in brief but most impressive terms to the rature of the sacrament. The names of the children who made their first communion are Miss Florence Biglin, of New York, and Miss Agnes Brown and Miss Blanche Cruickshanks, of London. The parents and other relatives of the children who were present were edified by the beautiful and impressive ceremony as well as by the spectacle of such genuine devotion on the part of the pupils.

In the aiternoon at four o'clock His Lordship gave solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and also administered confirmation to a number of children. Before doing so he preached a most affecting and touching sermon, explaining the nature of the sacrament the children were about to receive, and impressing on them the necessity of

the children were about to receive, and impressing on them the necessity of hereafter becoming true and steadfast in the faith, and vigilant soldiers of our divine Lord. His Lordship's remarks made a deep impression not only on the children, but also on all who had the privilege of being present.

NEW BOOKS.

STUDIES IN CHURCH HISTORY, by Rev. Reuben Persons, D. D., Vol. I, Centuries 1 to 8. Large octavo, 538 pages. Price \$2 50 post paid. Published by Pustet & Co. New York and Cincinnati. The following extract from the suthor's Preface, will show the olject and plan of this work: "In publishing the following discertations, we are actuated by a desire to supply a want in our English ecclesiastical literature. Histories of the Church we have in abundance, but no one work which treats exhaustively, and nearly exclusively, of the many controverted

adopted, and will not regard it as an affectation of erudition. He knows that by referring to the designated authority, he will derive, in the majority of instances, additional and valuable information

oncerning the matter treated in the SELECT RECITATIONS FOR CATHOLIC SELECT RECITATIONS FOR CARDINE SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, compiled by Eleanor O'Grady, teacher of elocution at the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, and other Catholic Schools. New York: Benziger Bros, Price, \$1.25.

Charity Bazaar, Essex Centre. In the county of Essex, being few in numbers and feeble in purse, and having done their best towards building a Catholic church in that thriving village, are constrained to appeal to the charitably inclined Catholics of Canada for assistance. And, therefore, respectfully call the attention of all such to their Bazaar, the drawing of prizes for which will take place at Essex Centre on July 1st, 1887. We beseech all who receive our Bazaar tickets to do what they can to sell them for us, as by so doing they will aid in accomplishing a very much needed missionary work. Send all money and coupons to Rev. John O'Connor, Maidstone, Ont. Charity Bazaar, Essex Centre.

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario.

Ontario.

As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a suitable school-house and church at the earliest possible date, all persons who have received his appeal for help are kindly requested to fill their lists as soon as convenient, and send the proceeds, tegether with the benefactors' lists, to the reverend gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately schnowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledgment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card.

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HONORS TO SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We are pleased to note that our separate schools have been still further honored at the Colonial Exhibition. Medals and diplomas have been forwarded to the separate schools of St. Catharines, taught by the Christian Brothers, for drawing, maps and penmanship. We congratulate the pastor, the Brothers and the Catholic people of St. Catharines on this distinguished honor conferred on their excellent schools.

CORPUS CHRISTI AT ST. PETER'S CATREDRAL.

The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated on Sunday last, at St. Peter's celebrated on Sunday last, at St. Peter's Cathedral, with more than usual solemnity, the first communion and confirmation being held on that day, besides a procession in honor of the Most Plessed Sacrament on the church grounds, which are the most beautiful in the city. On Saturday the candidates for the reception of the two great sacraments were carefully examined in Christian Doctrine by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the clergy. All were highly pleased with their remarkable proficiency, the excellence of their answering evincing the most careful training.

At the Mass at 8 30 o'clock on Sunday the first Communion was given to 132 candidates. Of these, 55 were confirmed, 18 of the number being adults who were converts to the Catholic Church. During the course of the year 14 others were also received into the

Church.
The early Mass was celebrated by The early Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan, pastor of the cathedral. After the Holy Communion was administered, His Lordship the Bishop addressed the children most impressively on the benefits of receiving worthly this most Blessed Sacrament, wherein our Divine Saviour gives Himself to us for the nourishment of our could. This secrement is a most cover. self to us for the nourishment of our souls. This sacrament is a most powerful means of obtaining grace from God, and that the graces received may bear fruit in their souls, he exhorted the children to be obedient and docile, faithful to the sacred duty of prayer, and that they should reverently prepare themselves to receive this most holy of all the Sacraments, monthly, after their first Communion. These were the means which would enable them to lead virtuous lives and contribute to prepare

which would enable them to lead virtuous lives and contribute to prepare them for a happy death, the great object that all should endeavor to obtain.

After Mass the Bishop administered Confirmation, after a feeling explanation of the importance of this Sacrament, which gives the grace of strength and fortitude in the fulfilment of Christian obligations, and makes those who receive it become true soldiers of Christ, enabling them to fight the battle of life and to overcome temptations, whereas by it the overcome temptations, whereas by it the Holy Spirit of God imparts His special

Holy Spirit of God imparts His special graces for this purpose.

High Mass was sung by Rey. Father Walch at 10 30 o'clock, Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Kennedy assisting as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The candidates for the sacraments walked in procession; from St. Peter's schoolhouse to the Cathedral, bearing beautiful banners of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and the Sacred Heart of Jesus. By the kindness of the pew holders, the procession ists occupied the front pews, to be ready for the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament which was to take place immed iately after mass.

At the usual time His Lordship explained

dral, and the children who received their first communion numbering altogether about 200, formed in processional order and marched around the Cathedral grounds. His Lordship bore the Most Blessed Sacrament under a rich canopy. The line of procession was flanked on both sides by the members of the Catholic societies, especially the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, C. M. B. A. and the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. On returning to the cathedral the Bishop gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Vespers were sung at 4 o'clock. The

Vespers were sung at 4 o'clock. The children were again in attendance, and were addressed by Father Tiernan, who explained in a most instructive manner the object of their presence. This, he explained, was threefold. First, they were to renew their baptismal vows. The obligations of their baptism were undertaken for them by their sponsors when they were unable to answer for themselves. It was now their duty to undertake these obligations in their own person. Secondly, They were to consecrate themselves to the Blessed Virgin Marv. She is our advocate in heaven, Mary. She is our advocate in heaven, and our Mother. We should therefore devote ourselves to her as faithful children, and if we do so we shall have a powerful protectress whose prayers for us offered to her Divine Son will secure to us every grace we need from Him. 3dly, As the day of their first communion odly, As the day of their first communion is the most important day of their lives, the Church celebrates the occasion with much solemnity, and as a memorial of it, it was Father Tiernan's wish to present each communicant with a handsome picture representing the first Communion, which will always remind them of this slerious day and he an incentive of this glorious day, and be an incentive to them to preserve the purity and innocence of soul which now character-izes them.

Cardinal Moran is preparing to intro-duce the Irish Christian Brothers into Sydney, N. S. W. Over forty years ago these religious attempted to make a foundation in Sydney, but without suc-cess. There is no tear of failure this time, however, and the present intended establishment will be the parent House of the Order for the whole of the colony.

Within the last ten years the Catho-lies of France, unaided by the state, have established five good theological schools, vis, at Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Lyons, and Angers.

A REBUKE FROM THE EAST.

To the Editor,—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending you the following clipping from the Halifax Chronicle. It is still another proof, if proof were needed, that the vast majority of respectable Protestants throughout the Dominion have no sympathy whatever with the utterances of that untamed and untamable crowd of lay and clerical firebrands who have been the prime cause of the late scenes of murderous rowdyism manifested in Toronto. The Chronicle says:

"In another column we reproduce today a part of a sermon preached in "Toronto the good" by the Rev. Dr. Wild, of that city, as published in the London Advertiser. We do not call attention to this for the purpose of asking any body of people to mob Dr. Wild, but merely as a matter of news, to let our readers see the sort of mental pabulum upon which a portion of Toronto feeds. Toronto has been held up to us for some time past as a model city, as a goodly, goodly example unto all the world, and a shining example that poor little benighted Halifax should strive to initiate though afar off. We were not blinded by the glare from the "Queen city of the Dominion," for we knew much better; nor have we seen any reason to lecture Halifax, for we know that in all the public acts of our people, of all classes, sound, common sense and tolerance of opponents are the most marked features. Dr. Wild has a full and complete right to speak in any manner he chooses to any audience that is satisfied to attend and listen to him. The utmost freedom of speech must be accorded him. But we have pleasure in assuring him, and the people of Toronto, and those who have held her up as a model, that there is not a christian congregation in Halifax that would bear such narrow, unchristian, uncivilized, intolerant madness as Dr. Wild preached to his congregation on the 8th of May, in view of the approaching lecture tour of Mr. O'Brien. The atmosphere of a city in which a man of undoubted ability felt it to be possible and politic to utter such narrow-souled and even murderous sentiments is Canada would have rung from end to end Canada would have rung from end to end in direst condemnation. Many men and many cities have no doubt their peculiar weaknesses and sins, but it has been reserved for Toronto to outrage civilization in this nineteenth century, and for Dr. Wild in his own pulpit, to trample upon the teachings of the Prince of Peace, whose example he professes to imitate, and whose doctrines he professes to expound."

Yours, etc. L. K.
Pictou, N. S., June 10, 1887.

O'BRIEN'S VISIT.

bave in abundance, but no one work clatted is the to one at least, when compared with the rumber of Protestants who become Cathelics. We take it for granted that the Advocate refers to such Catholic as formally atjure the Faith and become recognised members of some Protestant communion. Will the Advocate refers to such Catholic as formally atjure the Faith and become recognised members of some Protestant communion. Will the Advocate with interest and profit by many of the Catholic lasty, as well as by skindly give the number of such recruits to the Protestant body for any given year, or for as many years as it chooses? We can furnish it with contemporary lists of our converts from Protestantism in the United States from the records of baptisms and confirmations in our 6,910 churches. That many children of Catholic parents drifted into Protestantism from the very beginning of immigration to this country beginning of immigration to this country beginning of immigration to this country we regretfully admit, but this was in the coverwhelming majority of cases the result simply of environment. They had neither church nor priest nor Catholic neighbors. They were, in many instances, and considerable co Editor Catholic Record: DEAR SIR-There are people in Canada and extermination at present pursued by
the Salisbury Government. What glory
have men like those Orange fanatics in
Toronto brought to the British Crown?
Will they point to the Boyne, or to
Ridgeway, or to both? Frequently have
hundreds, yes, even thousands of them
been known to run from a handful of men.
I tell you, dear sir, oppression is doomed.
Tyranny will not be tolerated, bigotry is
gone. We are in the dawn of better days
—days which will with God's blessing,
bring happiness and prosperity to many
homes, which will humble tyranny in the
dust and give those landlords and oppressors the power to see themselves as others
see them, and will eventually result in the
uniting, strengthening and consolidating
of the great British Empire, of which we
all form a part, and so sorry to see drifting at present so far from the true course
of liberty, righteousness and justice.

THOMAS ROCHE.

Brudenell, May 31st, 1887.

Brudenell, May 31st, 1887.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AND RE-CEPTION.

On Saturday last there look place at Mount Hope Convent in this city the ceremony of a religious profession and reception. The following are the names of the young ladies who received the

Miss Hennessy will be known hence Miss Hennessy will be known hence forth in religion as Sister Mary Genevieve; Miss Howell will be known as Sister Mary Bernard; Miss Murphy as Sister Mary Herman, and Miss Mugan as Sister Mary Ursula.

The sister who made her profession was Sister Mary Francis Borgia, (known in the world as Miss Mary McQuade). Solemn High Mass, coram pontifies, was celebrated by Right, Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G.

His Lordship was assisted at the

V. G.

His Lordship was assisted at the throne by Rev. Fathers Walsh, Kennedy and Dunphy. After Mass His Lordship preached a very appropriate sermon, setting forth the duties and obligations of the religious life, but more particularly the duties and obligations of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The ceremony concluded by the singing of the Te Deum. The clergy and the visiting friends were entertained at a sumptuous dejenser by the Superior and Sisters of the St. Joseph Convent.

All human affection soon crumbles, if God, invoked as the cause, as the reason, as the end, does not strengthen and consecrate it.—Abbe Rowx.

Very Rev. Thos. Canon Doyle, P. P., V. F., Ramagrange, was present.

Kilkenny.

The Blahop of Oscory held an ordination at the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny, on May 15th, at which the following gentlemen were ordained priests:—The Rev. Daniel Hogan, Wallalough, St. Patrick's; the Rev. Martin Brennan, Grosspatrick, Johnstown, and the Rev. Edward Walshe, Fiddown, Piltown,—all students at St. Kieran's College.

On May Sth, Seakin, which is adjacent to Ballyragget, was the scene of much popular jubilation, to celebrate the great victory over rack-renting landlordism achieved by Mrs. Murphy, of Littlefield. It is a signal sign of the near approach of landlord obliteration to notice that after four years she is reinstated at about half the rent that was previously demanded and paid. As Mr. Marum, member for North Kilkenny, mentioned in his evidence before the Royal Commission in London, and published in the Blue Book, Mr. John Murphy, the deceased husband of the present restored tenant, died from a broken heart, which was, no doubt, accelerated by the ungrateful conduct of the very people who were, during their lives, in his employment and helped on by his beneficient action. The victory is a significant one, and deserves extreme publicity. An act was perpetrated in connection with this case which merits the strongest condemnation. When it became known that a settlement was effected, all the garden shrubbery was cut down. The utmost indignation was manifested at each cowardly conduct. The Ballyragget the paraband attanded and played a splendid selection of appropriate sire. The people were most enthusiastic in celebrating this great triumph for the tenants' cause.

Kildaro.

Colonel King-Harman, M. P., is not

Colonel King-Harman, M. P, is not warm in his office until he endeavors to beamirch the characters of the episcopacy in Ireland, and for his pains he is held up to the world as a right hon, blunderer and liar. In answering a question upon the evictions on Lord Granard's estate, he said that the mortgagees upon the property were pressing for the interest upon loans advanced upon the estate. He further informed the House that the mortgagees were the trustees of Maynooth College—the seminary of the Irish priesthood. Now, the Colonel's object was to fix upon the Bishops of Ireland the responsibility of these cruel evictions. Lord Granard, however, has proved that the statement of the renegade Parliamentary Secretary Colonel's object was to fix upon the Bishops of Ireland the responsibility of these cruel evictions. Lord Granard, however, has proved that the statement of the renegade Parliamentary Secretary was entirely unfounded. The words of the noble evictor are that the statements contained in the answer of King-Harman are "entirely erroneous." After this, the Colonel's reputation for truth-telling ought to be damaged seriously.

Queen's County. Queen's County.

There is no possibility of Lord Lansdowne's victims suffering loss, though they may have to endure much inconvenience on account of having been left homeless by the evictor. While Mr. O'Brien was fighting the cause of the Luggacurran tenants in Canada, effective work was being done for them at home. The acknowledgments to their fund amount to close on two thousand pounds. The tanants have ments to their fund amount to close on two thousand pounds. The tenants have the fullest promise of success, and they have besides, the amplest assurances against defeat. Two thousand pounds poured into their purses in a few weeks is the best guarantee they could have against the suffering which Lord Lansdowne would it flict upon them.

be damaged seriously.

Cork.

Lady Kingston's troubles are only beginning. She has been fighting and losing, and the longer she continues the land war the more she will feel the drain upon her resources. The Cork Herald says: "At a meeting of the Mitchelstown National League, on Sunday, May 15, Mr. Mandeville (nephew of Colonel John O'Mshoney,) announced that the directors of the 'Plan of Campaign,' on the Kingston estate, are formulating a new method that would mean to their enemies a sur-Cork. ston estate, are formulating a new method that would mean to their enemies a surprising departure, and in this new move encouragement was expected not alone from the people of Ireland but from their friends across the Atlantic. It is computed that Lady Kingston has already spent £900 in fighting her tenants. This sum would have settled the dispute nine months ago, when a difference of only ten per cent. existed between what the tenants demanded and what Lady Kingston was willing to concede."

Bublin.

At a meeting of the South Dublin Guarma, on the 19th of May, a letter was derois the Local Government Board of trois the Local Government Board citoning the expenditure of £9,500 for exection of the new buildings for the commodation of the Sisters of Marcy. Very Rev. Canno O'Rourke, P. P., is orted as being seriously ill at Mayth.

The Taceday, May 17th, an auction der the "Plan of Campsign," took place Bellyroe, about four miles from News, on the farm of Mr. Richard Thorpy, retestant Nationalist. Mr. James Nell, thurstown, was the auctionaec. All entitle belonging to Mr. Thorpe, in diag five horse, twelve miles down, a ment of the sellar process of a large number of dry stock were sold asting the very best prices. The furnive belonging to the dwelling-house was a disposed of, and realized a good deal money, Mr. Thorpe being very will afted with the result of the sella. The ty Rev. Thoc. Canon Doyle, P. P., V. Ramagrange, was present.

Killeanny.

The Bishop of Ossory held an ordinan at the Presentation Convent, Killanny, on May 15th, at which the follow, gentlemen were ordained prices:

All Nikesnay.

The Bishop of Ossory held an ordinan at the Presentation Convent, Killanny, on May 15th, at which the follow, gentlemen were ordained prices:

All Nikesnay of the near approach of didnet at St. Kilean's College.

Da May 8th, Seakin, which is adjacent gray are able to relate the great large of the Rev. Daniel Hogan, Walklough, St. Strick's; the Rev. Martin Bennan, on the Rev. Daniel Hogan, Walklough, St. Strick's; the Rev. Martin Bennan, on the Rev. Daniel Hogan, Walklough, St. Strick's; the Rev. Martin Bennan, on the Rev. Daniel Hogan, Walklough, St. Strick's; the Rev. Martin Bennan, on the stream of the strick of the present sectored the great price of the strick of the present sectored the great price of the strick of the price of the strick, and the present restored tenant, died from th

Limerick.

Sir Stephen E. De Verre, Bart., D. L., Monane, Foynes, having resolved to retire from public life, has chosen the present time before the "Coercion Bill" has yet passed to resign the commission of the peace, which he has held for nearly fifty years. It is generally stated that he is strongly opposed to coercive legislation, and that he resisted the resolution in favor of coercion passed by the county grand jury this spring. Sir Stephen, who was an exofficio guardian both of the Rathkeale and Glin Unions, has written resigning on both boards.

Tipperarys
The Archbishop of Cashel, in a letter to the Very Rev. Canon Monahan, of Nottingham, says:—"I heartily welcome you to Tipperary, and shall do all I can for the cause you represent. After the great Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, your beloved Bishop, Dr. Bagshawe, of Nottingham, has proved himself to be Ireland's best friend amongst the English Hierarchy. Ireland is deeply grateful to him; and I strongly recommend you accordingly, to the priests and people of the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly." Accept the enclosed cheque fer £10."

Tyrene.

## Tyrone.

suppression of the National meetings in the North,—the threat of holding a counter demonstration—and they met with the same ready recognition from the "Castle" officials, whose business it should be to protect the Protestant Nationalists in the exercise of their right of free speech. The barefaced way in which those fellows lent themselves to make the Orange dodge a success may be understood from the fact that they proclaimed both meetings as "likely to lead to a breach of the peace," though the cnly evidence that the party of disorder were in existence at all was the appearance of their bogus placards on the dead-walls. Mr. Shillington, J. P., President of the Protestant Home Rule Association, and Mr. Oldham, secretary, who attended to speak, made the hollow nature of the plot conspicuous by their action. They constituted the meeting by electing a chairman; and, that being done, the coercion-condemning Protestants assembled were dispersed—but not by the Orangemen (for they were not there), but by District-Inspector Hume and his battalions of police, who forbade all public speaking, "by order from Dublin Castle!"

DonegalThe aheriff for Donegal has had a large number of ejectments placed in his hands on the Marquis of Conyngham's estate, and in Gweedmore and the neighborhood evictions are expected. The mere amount of costs greatly exceeds the rents, and where it is not practicable to pay the rent and live, the heavy legal impost added on makes the difficulty overwhelming. The date of the sheriff's visit is not fixed. In one district the "Pian of Campaign" is in force. Donegal.

months ago, when a difference of only ten per cent, existed between what the tenants demanded and what Ludy Kingston was self-used and what Ludy Kingston was willing to concede."

The obsequies of Father McCarthy, P., Aghabuliogue, came off on May 18, at the parish church, Coachford. The decessed clergyman was much belowed the decessed clergyman was much belowed the people. Solamn High Mass for the dead was offered up, the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne, presiding. Rev. James Koore, C. C., Nacroom, was celebrant; Rev. M. Brown, C. C., sub-cascon; Rev. Timothy O'Donohoe, C. C., master of ceremonies.

Merry.

On May 16th another unsuccessful attempt was made to evict Denis O'Leary at Ballinskelliga. The tenant, whose farm is very poor (some parts being nothing but a swamp), has been unable to pay his rent or to come to any reasonable terms with his landlord. The first attempt, some

Canada Presbyterian, June ist.

The daily press of Toronto tell the world quite frequently that Toronto is a great city. They also say that it is a centre. In fact it is said to be an educational centre, a commercial centre, a legal centre, a railway centre, the centre of almost everything in Ontario that can afford to have a centre. Some of the moral reformers of the city have recently named it "Toronto the good." This name has probably been given to distinguish the Ontario capital from such cities as Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London and Stratford. Who would ever think of saying Hamilton the good, or Brantford the good, or Guelph the good, or Stratford the good? One reason why nobody would call these cities "good" may be because they have never yet learned the secret of using cobble atones as a converting agency. When they know how to convert men with rotten eggs and cobblestones they too may be called "good."

It is not for a moment to be supposed that five hundred citizens of Toronto the good would chase a man with cobblete stones without having some good object that five hundred citizens of Toronto the good would chase a man with cobblestones without having some good object in view. Their motives must have been good, and their methods wise. When they chased William O'Brien along King, Bay and Wellington Streets, pelted him with rotten eggs and cobblestones, when they ran him through a bicycle shop, and into a tailor's shop, when they ran him along a lane, and over a brick wall, no doubt they were animated by the highest, purest and most benevolent motives. The Mayor says he does not "condone" their action, but moral reformers, patriots and philanthropists are rarely appreciated in their own time. Posterity will do them justice.

and philanthropists are rarely appreciated in their own time. Posterity will do them justice.

Perhaps the best way to find out the exact nature of the high, moral and patriotic services these citizens of Toronto the good wished to render is to ask what did they wish to do with and for William O'Brien. What did they wish to convert him from and to? O'Brien is an agitator, and they wished to soothe him down into a quiet, peaceable citizen like one of themselves. O'Brien is, they say, a rebel, and they wished to change him into a loyal subject. O'Brien is a Roman Catholic, and no doubt they ardently desired to make him a Protestant. Perhaps they even yearned to make him a Christian, so that he might, like them, be an honor and blessing to Toronto the good or some other city.

Now these three are most praiseworthy one about which there can be the slightest doubt. Whether it is a good thing or not to turn an agitator into a quiet man department of what him of an activative what him of an activate or what him

rea, and, though he did not stiend the menting, gave his condial anction to the proceedings. At half past two the people assembled in the quare. The Rev. Mr. Contileo, Ballinados, was moved to the chair, and recolutions essenting the "Bland of Campaige," and the policy of the Irish National Party were unanimously passed. The contileon of the menting the "Bland of Campaige," and the policy of the Irish National Party were unanimously passed. Dillion, the well-knews business concern in King street, Castlebar, has been shutted to the contileon of the form throughout the present aspect of commercial affairs. The many obtion of the form throughout the present aspect of commercial affairs. The many obtion of the form throughout the present circumstances must only involve run to many a struggling trader wife is now qualing with apprehension of the consist trouble.

The Delvin tennate of Lody Nugent having been called upon to pay the half year's rean row coming date, nitimated to the agent, Mr. Meldon, sollator, Dublin, that he could have the renul hen Jope cent. To this Mr. Meldon, sollator, Dublin, that he could have the renul ten I per cent. The Delvin tennate of Lody Nugent having been called upon to pay the half year's rean row coming date, nitimated to the agent, Mr. Meldon, sollator, Dublin, that he could have the renul ten I per cent. The third is a subject to the control of the Microsco of Aboury, at Tubbercurry, to say Brown, at Pubercurry, to say Brown, at Pubercurry, to say Brown, at Tubbercurry, to say Brown, at the proposal into consideration and agreed to pay at the reduction offered, but very promiseory notes for the gale coming deep received the report felt by the clergy at the severace of Dr. MacCormack's connection with the Diocese of Achoury, at Tubbercurry, to say Brown, and Tubbercurry, to say Brown, and Tubbercurry, to say Brown, and the severace of Dr. MacCormack's connection with the Diocese of Achoury, and Tubbercurry, to say Brown, and Tubbercurry, to say Brown, and the severace of Dr. MacCor

these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and enstachian 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 cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner 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 Mesers. 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 trea tment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner."

A Living Miracle. "My infant daughter was taken ill with cholers infantum, the doctor said she could not live. The Reverend Wm. Mc-Williams would not allow her head to be lifted when he baptised her, she was so weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living miracle, hale and hearty. Since that time (7 years) our house has never been without that remedy." \* \* \* From statement of George Johnston, Harwood. Ont.

# Hall's VEGETABLE Hair Renewer.

Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its original color; makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors; prevents the hair from falling out, and renders it soft and brilliant. The editor of the "Ocean Foam," Cape May, writes: "We speak knowingly, when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best of its kind. The article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete." Thos. D. Jones, Middle Granville, N. Y., writes: "I have used

Renewer about ten years, with satisfactory results." E. G. Perkins, Oberlin, Ohio, writes: "I consider Hall's Hair Renewer the best hair preserver in use. I have used it for the past twenty years, and my hair is in as vigorous and healthy a condition as when I was 30 years of age. Not a sign of gray hair to be seen anywhere.' Dwight L. Chamberlain, Oakland, Callfornia, writes: "My hair, which was nearly white, has been restored to its original color and luxuriance by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which was quite bald, has been covered with a fine growth of young hair."

PREPARED BY

Hall's Hair Renewer,

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### SUMMER COMPLAINTS

It is invaluable, as it keeps up the strength and can be retained on the stomach when all other food is rejected.

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The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court, purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

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THE PILL

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

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It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colde, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contrasted
and stiff joints it acfs like a charm.

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and are sold at Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 92s., and 8s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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Oxford Birest London, they are spurious.



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Beware of dangerous and harmful Liquids, snuffs and Cauterizing powders. Nasal Balm is sntirely different from any other preparation.

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Bennett Furnishing Company LONDON, ONT., OAMADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia;
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingereoll; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twoly, Kingston; and Rev.
Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

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reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatile and a Free Bottle of my intaillible remindy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT. Branch Office, 37 Younge St., Toronto.

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### A MOTHER'S LOVE.

JUNE 18, 1887.

WHAT IS MEANT BY A CHILD OF MARY."

London Universe, May 28.

At SS. Mary and Joseph's Church, Poplar, on Sunday evening, the Rev. James Lawless, M. R., delivered his fourth lecture on Devotion to the Blessed Virgin to a crowded congregation, amongst whom were many Protestants. After the lecture there was a consecration of Children of Mary, who subsequently presented a heart, ellver gilt, with their names enclosed, to be suspended from the neck of the statue of our Lady. A procession in honor of our Blessed Mother, with Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, then followed. In the course of his lecture the rev. prescher, selecting for his text the words: "When therefore Jesus saw His Mother and the Disciple whom He loved standing, He said to this Mother, "Woman, behold thy Son." Then He said to the Disciple, Behold thy Mother." And from that hour the Disciple received her for his own," St. John xix. c., proceeded to say: In all the mutual relations and affections of life there are none so powerful or so soul-inspiring for good or for evil as those that exist between mother and child, and child and mother. A mother has been described by one of the Fathers of the Church as a pivot upon which the whole machinery of the family turns. If she be good, industrious, and virtuous, the machinery dependent upon her action will be all that can be desired—safe, sound, and perfect in every detail; if contrariwise she will be without order, bad, negligent, and vicious; the machinery will be untrustvorthy and most imperfect to the last degree. The child is the reflection of the mother, and if it should ever happen by exceptional mishap that a good mother has to be brought in contact with a bad child there is nothing so abnormal in nature, or so irregular in relationship, save the contact of a good child with a bad mother.

THE GREATEST, THE DEREST, THE MOST

ARDENT LOVE IN LIFE

is the love of a child for its mother, with one exception, and that is the love of a mother for her child. We read it in the book of nature as exemplified in the very brute creation and in the tribes utterly impervious to civilization, to say nothing of Christianity. In the law of God the mutual love of mother and child is a jewel that the Almighty has ever made to shine as an expression of His own parental love for the work of His hands. This we see exemplified constantly in the Patriarchal for the work of His hands. This we see exemplified constantly in the Patriarchal as well as in the Christian era. Take the case of Moses, whose mother by Divine interposition was brought back to nurse him in infancy after having parted with him by a certain providential design. Contemplate further the conduct of the two women who brought their dispute to King Solomon as to which of them was the mother of a certain child, and when he decided that the infant should be cut in two and a part given to one and a part to decided that the infant should be cut in two and a part given to one and a part to the other, as she who was not the mother agreed to the verdict, the true mother burst into tears and exclaimed, "O King, KILL NOT THE CHILD, BUT LET THIS

rather than it should die." And, finally, behold the case of King Solomon himself, who honoured his mother to the last dictate of the wisdom of his wisest of minds, and received in return well nighthe holiest and most sacred love that a mother's heart could give. In the new dispensation numerous are the examples of this perfection of natural love. It is written of the great Tertullian, a most of this perfection of natural love. It is written of the great Tertullian, a most renowned Father of the Church, who lived in an age almost touching the time of the Apostles that his mother would ge to his cot in infancy and uncover his bosom and kiss the place where the hear was seen to throb and exclaim weeping "O Temple of the Holy Ghost, I worship thee." Where again, do we find low surpassing that which joined the heart of the great St. Augustine and his mother St. Monica, as he testifies himself in hir renowned "Confessions." The Macha bees and their valient mother give us another instance of this choicest love, so true, so telling. In a word,
who could describe with PEN OR WITH

WHO COULD DESCRIBE WITH PEN OR WITH PENCIL, IN POETRY OR IN SORG, the grandeur of that love which has often times spoken, speaks continually, and wil speak to the end of time? "If it be between me and my child, let me die an let it live; let me perish and let it hav life, and with it health, strength and prosperity to its latest day." The parting of mother and child is another test of the depth of their love. In the death of the mother the thought, the feeling, the cryare joined in one supplicating question to the throne of God, Who now will be the mother of my child? And into the oper grave will the child give the answer from heaven, One mother had I; she is dead; none now can I ever call mother again. heaven, One mother had I; she is dead; n
one now can I ever call mother again
But, brethren all this is nature, swee
nature and who can conquer nature, an
who would if he could vanquish thee,
dear sweet nature divine! But let us no
turn to the supernatural book of Divin
grace, and what value is there placed o
THE OFFICE AND DIGNITY OF A

As I have already remarked, our Divin Lord could not have come into this worl As I have already remarked, our Divin Lord could not have come into this worl in any other way, or by any other mean than that He chose, save in the manner which He really came. But so sweet an encouraging did He think in His eterm mind will the form of a Saviour be entering the world as a little babe through the medium of a mother. And there is retrait in the history of His sacred humanit so marked and so full of comfort to us as in those times where He is seen in converse with His Blessed Mother. At the finding in the Temple when she spoke Him almost in rebuke (for it was a moth speaking), He answered as a child, "Ho is it that you sought Me; did you not know that I must be about My Father business?" But as the holy Evangeli puts it, "that He went down with the and came to Nazareth and was subject them," proves to us sufficiently how I honored His Mother, and would give to an example of heavenly obedience.

AT THE MARRIAGE FEAST of Cana in Galilee, when she saked Hi to change the water into wine, He spot "Woman, what is that to Me and to the my hour is not yet come." He neverthless did what she saked. And if He seem to chide it was to make the miracle to more remarkable, and to realize what twocation of the second woman was to be applied to the second woman was to

MOTHER ?

### A MOTHER'S LOVE.

"WHAT IS MEANT BY A CHILD OF MARY."

London Universe, May 28.

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In the course of his lecture the rev. preaches, selecting for his text the words: "When therefore Jesus saw His Mother and the Disciple whom He loved standing, He said to His Mother, 'Woman, behold thy Son.' Then He said to the Disciple, 'Behold thy Mother.' And from that hour the Disciple received her for his own," St. John Xix. c., proceeded to say: In all the mutual relations and affections of life there are none so powerful or so soull-inspiring for good or for evil as those that exist between mother and child, and child and mother. A mother has been described by one of the Fathers of the Church as a pivot upon which the whole machinery of the family turns. If she be good, industrious, and virtuous, the machinery dependent upon her action will be all

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woman Have IT rather than it should die." And, finally, behold the case of King Solomon himself, who honoured his mother to the last dictate of the wisdom of his wisest of dictate of the wisdom of his wisest of minds, and received in return well night the holiest and most sacred love that a mother's heart could give. In the new dispensation numerous are the examples of this perfection of natural love. It is written of the great Tertullian, a most renowned Father of the Church, who lived in an age almost touching the time of the Apostles that his mother would go to his cot in infancy and uncover his bosom and kiss the place where the heart so we place our growing youth, and do we call them Children of Mary. We hem them in and hedge them round with any one named the Child had recourse to the picture, and after making a novena, or nite day's prayer, had the astisfaction of seeing her son get entirely well. A Protestant lady in Washington was informed by her physician that a terrible of the Holy Ghost, I worship thee." Where again, do we find love surpassing that which joined the hearts of the great St. Augustine and his mother, St. Monica, as he testifies himself in his renowned "Confessions." The Machabees and their valiant mother give us another instance of this choicest love, so true, so telling. In a word, who could Describe with Penoll, in Poetray or in Song, the grandeur of that love which has often.

\*\*SMILES FROM HEAVEN\*\*

The mother of he his chic to the heart's core the base one who hould try to deflower

The Darkling if that sin to the heart's core the base one who hould try to deflower

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The Darkling if that you him that that you have, is deeper in your soul than that you have, is deeper in your soul than that you have, is deeper in your can ask to proof a seeing her son get entirely well. A Protestant lady in Washington was informed the

"For as by one woman sin entered into the world, so by one woman should salvation come to us all." And at the last when Jesus, in mortal exhaustion on the cross exclaimed, "Woman beheld thy son;" and to the Diciple whom he loved," "Son, behold thy mother," He would preclaim to the unbelieving world if as God I chose to have a mother, as a God man

to have learnt at our mother's knee is Jesus, Mary, which means Jesus, our Saviour, and God have mercy; Mary, the Mother of Jesus, pray for us. And no tongue can tell the legitimate pride of the Catholic mother's heart when her babe first lisps the sweet names of Jesus and Mary. Then medals and sacred emblems on its infant form are placed, and every step that is taken through life, there is that constant reminder of the Blessed Mother in heaven corstantly watching over us. Many instances pivot upon which the whole machinery of the family turns. If she be good, industrious, and virtuous, the machinery dependent upon her action will be all that can be desired—safe, sound, and perfect in every detail; if contrariwise she will be without order, bad, negligent, and victous; the machinery will be untrustworthy and most imperfect to the last degree. The child is the reflection of the mother, and if it should ever happen by exceptional mishap that a good mother has to be brought in contact with a bad child there is nothing so abnormal innature, or so irregular in relationship, save the contact of a good child with a bad mother.

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WHEN I LEFT HOME AS A BOY when I LEFT HOME AS A BOY
my mother gave me a medal of the Blessed
Virgin, and begged me never to let a day
pass without saying "Holy Mary, pray for
me.' The medal I have always kept and the me. The medal have always kept and the prayer I have always said. And, although I never told anybody I was a Catholic, you are here by my side at the last, to help me." What a mark of the protection of Mary of her poor child through many and many a misfortune. And the wonderful effect on the mind in after life, that the recollection of our first biddings to be devut to our Mothes' in heaven has that the recollection of our first biddings to be devout to our Mother in heaven has upon the mind is more than wonderful to conceive. The dangers again that surround our youth make the mind and the heart of fond parents ever anxious. And let me put it to any father or mother, let that one be ever so bigoted against the Catholic Church, if you have a daughter that you love, let your own past be as black as immorality or inquity can make it, would you not rather die, and that she should die, than that the taint of impurity should sully her soul or blacken her character? Would you think it a sin to a tab to the heart's core the base one who should try to deflower
THE DARLING GIFT THAT GOD MADE YOU?
And what, of all anxieties that you

another intense of this choicest love, so true, so telling. In a word, were continued by the construction of the continued present t

### FAITH AND PRAYER.

AN OLD PAINTING OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN THAT HAS SMILED UPON MANY OF THE AFFLICTED AND MADE THEM WHOLE. Baltimore, April 23.—In the Catholic church of St. James, in this city, over one of the side sltars there stands a picture of the Virgin Mary as "Our Lady of Perpetual Succor." It is a miraculous picture, and many are the cures attributed to its wonderful influence. attributed to its wonderful influence. Scarcely a day passes that devout Catholics do not visit the shrine and pray for hours at a time before the little altar. The original picture of which the one in St. James' is a fac simile, is 22x18 inches and is painted in the Byzantine style, on a ground-work of gold. It betrays the hand of an artist of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The Virgin, in half figure, holds her child on one arm with the right gracefully held in view in front. ngure, notes her child on one arm with the right gracefully held in view in front. The eyes in the painting look straight at the beholder with a loving but earnest expression. On either side of the head four Greek letters are seen, which stand for the words "Mother of God."

Among the many cures effected by the picture in this city was that of the son of a well-known Baltimorean who had been afflicted with the dropsy for many years. He was given up by his physician, but after a few visits 'o St. James he was completely cured. At another time a little girl, eight years old, who had lost the use of her lower limbs four years before, visited the church, and was entirely restored to health. Before her cure she could scarcely move at all.
HER PRAYER HEARD.

HER PRAYER HEARD.

"A certain woman who had great devotion to the Blessed Virgin," said one of the priests to St. James, "used to come nearly every day to visit the shrine of the miraculous picture. This woman was ifflioted with droppy and the disease had advanced so far that the physicians deemed a surgical operation necessary to prolong life. She naturally dreaded the operation and besought the Mother Mary to come to her aid. Her prayer was heard. When the time for the performance of the operation came the woman was found so much improved that the physician himself declared it unnecessary. The operation was avoided, necessary. The operation was avoided, but the woman's troubles were not over. Her arm swelled in a frightful manner. She again had recourse to the picture and again she was relieved. Later on however, she was seized with a danger nowever, she was seized with a danger-ous fever, became delirious and grew worse and worse until all hope of her recovery was given up. On the first Tuesday in October two physicians announced the case hopeless, and said she could not live past mid night. In this condition, and as every thought at the point of death, she lay unconscious from Thursday until Saturday evening, when she unexpectedly came to herself, sat up in bed and called for food. Seeing her restored to reason her attendants thought it was only that rally which frequently precedes the death agony. But it was no such thing. The sick woman assured them she was now well, and, further, that all traces of her old

and, further, that all traces of her old disease were gone too."

RECENT MIRACLES.

Among the latest miracles wrought in this city was that of a little boy who had swallowed a large piece of glass. A physician was summoned, but could do nothing for him, and the hoy must die. The mother of the child had recourse to the picture, and after making a novena, or nice day's prayer, had the satisfaction of seeing her son get entirely well. A

Another case is that of a woman whose right arm was paralyzed there years ago. She, too, made a novena, and on the tenth day her arm was cured. She brought her confessor at St. James a basket of oranges on the arm which had been sfilicted. There has been many other miracles said to have been wrought which are of less importance than these which are of less importance than those

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Through their members have testified to the great efficacy of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It provokes no line of demarcation, securing alike the good will of the highest and the most humble, and with strict impartiality, removing with equal celerity the corns of each. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor.

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Chelera Infantum.

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My MIRACULOUS CURE was that I had MY MIRACULOUS CURE was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B. B. B., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Marys, Ont. PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is a delightful toilet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.



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ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,

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imported or manufactured in the United States.

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there will be only one express or freight charge.

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1th. Olergymen and religious Institutions are the same buying round discount.

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afford every facility for the enjoyment of in
vigorating exercise. System of education
thorough and practical. Educational advavtages unsurpassed.
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The street was a series of the series of the

tages unsurpassed.

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HAM, OBT.—Under the care of the Urse
line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Hailway, 5
miles from Detroit. This spaceious and com
modious building has been supplied with at
the modern improvements. The hot wate:
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grands are extensive, in
cluding groves, sardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces ever;
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ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutus? Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIF O'MEAEA, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec

## TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, w feel assured, be glad to learn that WIL-SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity o Sicilian Wine, whose purity and gen nineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsals. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.



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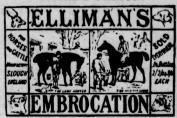
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ASSOCIATION OF MONTON TO CHANGE
ASSOCIATION THE COMMITTEE OF THE CAPTAL OF THE ing about the measure a good of all determined to have a good of an arrival at Coteau station the as supplemented by the addition of meers and friends of the Cornwall or of the association to the number Amongst these on board as invited were the Rev. J. Dunnelly, Rev. M. pill, Thes. W. Micholson, C. O'Brien, treal, E. Z. Bunkin, of Citawa, and C. Ottawa was reached about 12 20, generaloaists were received on their annual Campagn, Broth ton, who comes of an illustrio amily—Mr. J. F. Feabre is, his con, commonly known 'Duke "—Mr. J. J. Gethings I Beilhaven, a characteristic las agent—Mr. M. J. Qatan."

as stage manager. The return train contreal left at 11 p. m. and reached access which attended their efforts, viz.;
J. P. O'Hars, J. J. Coffiny, L. Purcell,
Tanssy, J. J. Rosch. John Ford, C. J.
sgan, R. Byrne, J. D. Quinn, P. O'Reilly,
ones, M. J. O'Donnell, J. McCarthy,
n. Lally (Cornwall), and J. P. Tansey.
E. T. Smith and J. McCann of the
wabranet, were especially courteous
he visitors and left nothing undone
rds their enjoyment and comfort, and
sers, M. F. Walsh, J. Cairns, M. Battle,
inott, W. J. Lynch, M. Campesu, Prof.
c. abe, J. McCaffrey, and others, many
se waturnionists are indebted for the
attion and courtesiag extended to them.

the price would be forwarded on me sending my bil, etc. Would you kindly allow me the use of "your columns to state that inasmuch as my sole object in compiling the little book was to place the C. M. B. A. more prominently before our people generally and those of my own district in particular, I will be only too happy to forward copies free of charge to any one who applies to me for them, and if what is therein contained in any degree tends to the establishment of branches where they do not already exist, the satisfaction I will derive therefrom will more than repay me the labor and expense I have undergone in connection with its compilement.

Yours fratercally,
Thos Coffey, Esq. J. O'Meara,
London.

## Correspondence of the Catholic Record. A CANADIAN LOURDES.

The mother of God seems to have choser, our fair country in preference to others more beautiful and more attractive to manifest the efficacy of her maternal intercession with her Divine Son and her solicitude for the welfare of suffering souls. Canadians have generously responded to this for the welfare of suffering souls. Can-adians have generously responded to this mark of love, and have raissd—and are continually raising in honor of Mary— majestic and noble shrines. Hence, Canada is becoming famous abroad for the great number of shrines and pilgrimages dedi-cated to the Mother of God; and it would seem that it is destined to eclipse the other younger countries of the globe by the num-ber and multiplicity of miracles wrought every year.

and the murky Ottawa Hows allently on towards the ocean. On the west Heaven and earth seem to unite in loving smbrace to enhance the beauty of the picturesque scene. At the foot of the grotto is a beautiful lawn, from which two shady arenues diverge—one towards the east in the direction of the college, the other towards the north leading to the main road. Some weeks past the latter was but a rugged mountain pass, and difficult of ascent; but, thanks to the perseverance and indomitable energy of the directors and students of the college, a road ten feet wide has superseded the tortuous mountain path.

The Chapel of Our Lady, which is now in course of construction, will be completed early in August. It is of beautiful design, and no expense is being spared to render it worthy of its object. The plan of the chapel was furnished gratis by a pious architect of Montreal, who has promised to decorate the interior also.

To invoke the blessing of Almighty God on the pious work, a grand pilgrimage was organized on last Sunday by Rev. Cure Remillard. Never before was such a demonstration witnessed in the parish of Rigaud. It was really most edifying to see the hundreds of pious parishoners, young and old, who took part in the demonstration, reciting their beads on the route. The procession left the church at 3 p. m., and, owing to its length, did not reach the grotto till 3 45 (the grotto is hardly a quarter of a mile from the church). When the pilgrims had arrived at the grotto a choir of college students rendered a beautiful hymn to the Blessed Virgin. At the conclusion of the hymn the Rev. J. E. Foucher, P. S. V., ascended an improvised rustic pulpit and preached an elequent sermen. Taking for text these words of Ecclesiasticus, "In omni gente et in omni populo primatum habsui," he discoursed for fully an hour on the worship and homage rendered to the Blessed Virgin in every age and in every clime. We have rarely heard a sermon that has left such an impression on our minds, and never perspect was there seen a more att

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Stanley, Parkhill.

Mcabe, J. McCarrey, and others, many fine excursionists are indebted for the intention and courtesiae extended to them.

Letter ifrom Bro. O'Meara.

My Dear Mr. Coffey,—In your all too lattering notice of my little pamphlet on the C. M. B. A. contained in last week's Record, I desire to correct an impression which you no doubt quite unintensionally conveyed that the book is for ale, an impression strengthened by the fact that this morning I received several applications through the post for the cook, coupled with an intimation that the price would be forwarded on me sending my bill, etc. Would you kindly came to her relief on Friday, the 13th ult, and although not unlooked for it cast a gloom over a wide circle of the many friends who loved and respected her during life. She leaves her husband, three daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a tender and devoted wife and mother.

Mrs. Stanley was born in the county of Limerick, freland, and came to America with her sister and brothers, two of whom survive her. She was married in Binghampton, N. Y., by the present venerable pater of St. Mary's Church, Rev. Jas. F. Hourigan. She removed to Canada with her husband, and a few years later settled near Parkhill, while it was yet in its infancy, and was well and very favorably known by the oldest citizens, who assembled in vast numbers to do her honor in death by assisting at the sad rites of her burtal. The funeral obsequies were conducted by Rev. D. McRae, parish priest of West Williams, where her remains were interred on Sunday, the 15th of May. The well-chosen remarks of this good and pious priest added to his sermon of the day were most pleasing and edifying to the bereaved family and to the large assemblage of all denominations present. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Sullivan, Watson, J. Gleeson, H. Leonard, H. B. Quarry, and W. O'Halloran. Her brother, Mr. P. O'Dwyer, of Elkhardt, Illinois, U. S., was present at the funeral. Requiescat in pace.

Mr. John Carney, Lendon.

Mr. John Carney, London. Mr. John Carney, conductor on the G.
T. R, died at his home on Simcoe street, in this city, on Friday morning. On Wednesday night he complained of being unwell, and sent word to the Stationmaster that he would be unable to accommand the state of the station was the state of the station was the state of ber and multiplicity of miracles wrought every year.

Everybody is familiar with the history of Notre Dame de Bonsecours at Montreal and Notre Dame de Bonsecours at Quebec. Every year hundreds of spiritual and temporal favors are received by the pious pilgrims who visit them and say certain prayers in henor of the Blessed Virgin. Trophies innumerable — offerings of the faithful—decorate the walls of these beautiful shrines. Besides these other pilgrim ages exist in Canada, several of which are dedicated to the Blessed Virgin under the title of "Our Lady of Lourdes." There is one amongst the number which, though of comparatively recent origin, is destined to become famous in the religious annals of our country. It is situated on the summit of one of the peaks of the Mountain of Original, Vaudreuil country, P. Q., within ten acres of Bourget College. The grotto, which possesses a beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception appearing to Bernadette, looks towards the north, and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. To the east lies the Lake of Two Mountains, and beyond, bor-

one since to the lained, superior works. At my rate is sill help to be sent a few works. At my rate is sill help to be sent a few works. At my rate is sill help to be sent a few works. At my rate is sill help to be sent a few works. The first and a few contract for the ballond ratio for the shadour of the stands of challes resident of the stands of the stands of the stands of the stands. The stands of the stands. The stands of the stan

City of Dresden, Dean Wagner and the carpenters, five in number, taking passage on the same boat. The next day the erection of the chapel was begun and the workmen labored so well that the whole carpenter work was completed within just four weeks, and to the credit of Mr. L. Heuveux, the designer and builder, it may be mentioned.

the whole carpenter work was completed within just four weeks, and to the credit of Mr. L. Heuveux, the designer and builder, it may be mentioned that he has done his job in a workmanlike manner, and to the full and complete satisfaction of all concerned. So much so that St. Mary's chapel stands there, the very gem of the Island. While the building of the chapel was going on, Dean Wagner interested himself in favor of his dear Islanders amongst the good people of his congregation, in Windsor and succeeded in obtaining for the chapel the following gifts: A bell 300 lbs, weight from Miss Christine Langlois. A set of beautiful stations of the cross, from Miss Louise Montreull; a neat little altar from Mrs. Jas Cotter. The statue of Our Lady "Star of the Sea," from Mrs. Bernard Fox. On the 3rd of June the bell was shipped down to the Island, per steamer City of Dresden, and on the following Sunday, feast of the Most Holy Trinity, was solemnly blessed and consecrated by Dean Wagner, immediately before Mass which on that day was for the first time offered up in the still unfinished chapel. The ceremony took place in the presence of about 80 persons, fully one-half belonging to other denominations. The Church is now being plastered and painted, and will be completely finished on the first Sunday of July, when the good Islanders will again have the happiness of hearing mass for the second time in their own little church. But the dedication under the patronage of "Our Lady Star of the Sea," will take place on the 14th of July. On that day a grand excursion, which is now being organised, will start from Windsor to the Island, taking in Amherstburg, and give all our people here a chance to go for the first time to fraternize with their Catholic brethren of the dear little Island. We extend a cordial invitation to the Record. (More anon.)

A CATHOLIC PELEE ISLANDER

Just received at J. J. GIB-BUNC', for spring trade—New Dress Haterials, New Hosierv and Gloves, New Prints and Uctions, New Table Linens, Towellings and Shoetings, New Ribbons. Laces and Em-brotderics, New Gents' Fur-mishings, at bottom prices.

THE ROSE OF JUNE.

moment can she forget Him."

Such were the marvelous visions of peace and love seen in rose-time by one loving the Sacred Heart. And over these sweet meditations of the great St. Mcc..tilde—from which we so long after may draw strength and sweetness—a poet of her own time pondered, learning therefrom many things. This was Dante, whose heart embittered by the enmittee of men sought and, let us hope, found peace in high Easter thoughts of God's Paradise.\*

Him too the rose led to that Eternal Love which is incarnate in the Heart of the Son of Mary:

In fashion then as of a snow white rose

In fashion then as of a snow white rose Displayed itself to me the saintly host, Whom Christ in His own blood had made His bride.

Their faces had they all of living filme,
And wings of gold, and all the rest so
white
No snow unto that limit doth attain.

And at that centre, with their wings expanded.
More than a thousand jibilant Angels
saw I.
Each diff-ring in effulgence and in kind.

"Look now into the face that unto Christ Hath most resemblance; for its bright-ness only Is able to prepare thee to see Carist."

And the same Love that first descended there.

Avs Maria, gratia plena, singing, In Iront of her his wings expanded wide. Unto the canticle divine responded From every part the court beautified. So that each sight became serener for it.

The eyes beloved and revered of God, Fasiened upon the speaker, showed to us How grateful unto her are prayers devout Then unto the Eternal Light they turned, On which it is not credible could be By any creature bent an eye so clear.

Light Eternal, sole in Thyself that dwellest, Sole knowest Thyself, and known unto Thyself And knowing, lovest and smilest on Thy-self

\*[Dante, Paradise, xxxi-iii Longfellow's

GLADSTONE, PARNELL AND THE INSH STRUGGLE.—Wanted, the right man to in troduce this work. Must be recommended Apply at once.—J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS 110 Dundas street, London.

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phonos of the Catholic Record.

opened with a drama entitled "The Greatest Plague of Life," is which Misses at Plague of Life," is which Misses at Mahon, Armsirohg, Toulits, Paelan, McBean, Woods, Merrick and LicCrosty took part. These young ladies sustained their parts in a most creditable manner and richly deserved the encoye it elicited. A yiolin and gaitar dust by Mr. and Mrs. Comphils was well received and enthus attestically encored. The solo "Ah of True," by Miss Phelan, accompanied Mr. Campbell in a yiolin obligato, was a magnificant effort, for which she was handed a handsome bouquet from the audience. Mr. R. Leane bouquet from the audience. Mr. R. Leane bouquet from the audience. Mr. R. Leane dered with thrilling effect, and was rendered by Misses Mr. Haris Dennelly westwa rendered with thrilling effect, and was rendered by Misses Mr. H., and K. Phelan and Mr. L. Smith. In a man of the was rendered by Misses Mr. H., and K. Phelan and Mr. L. Smith. In a man fattering remarks from the audience. The first part of the programme was closed with a grand tableau "Execution of Mary Queen of Seota." The second part opened with the "Sec-Baw" by thirty children, which was very attractive. Each and every one of them were busy at something. About fiften were on the Sec-Baw, with little Girtle Shaw as candiestick, and she stood her ground well. Too much cannot be said in praise of Miss Phelan for the excellent manner in which the Sec-Baw was rendered, it being the principle attraction of the even ing, and as she dees her best to please the audience. Miss Phelan and all those smiling little faces will always be warmly welcomed by the Forest people.

Mext came Master Raymond Phelan with "Pretty as a Pink," and it was excellent. Raymond won the hearts of all present and upon being encored he ang "Lissic Kelly's Beau," which sided another laurel to his crown. A plane and violin dust by Miss Phelan, and Mr. Coughlin was woll rendered and warmly received. At Hundred Fathoms Deep," a frat class song, was rendered to tendered and warmly received in a con





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FATHER SULLIVAN, OF THOROLD, is making a final effort to complete his church (of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary), commenced some ten years ago. His parishcommenced some ten years ago. His parish-ioners are comparatively few, and generally in humble circumstances. To aid in this good work, he is obliged to hol's charitable Bazzar next October. The tickets are put at the modest sum of tem cenes each. He hopes the charitable versons to whom he addresses letters or tickets, will kindly con-sider his appeal. Legal authorization has been granted for this Bazzar.

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-FOR-

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THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON IN GLENGARRY.

GLENGARRY.

His Lordahip, the Bishop of Kingst arrived in the parish of St. Raphael's fr Montreal on Friday evening, the 3rd in to administer the Secrament of Confirtion and make his official visitation of mission. On Saturday the Bishop accopanied by Rev. Father Duffus, the pas of St. Raphael's, the Very Rev. Vi Macdonnell, pastor of Alexandris, a Rev. Father Kelly, Secretary, proceed to examine the candidates for Confirmation in their prayers and Christian d trine. The examination proved m creditable to the children and the resolution of the children received Holy Communion before the Bishop's Mass, and at 10:30 the Offirmation Solemn Mass commenced, which the Bishop assisted. Immediate upon the conclusion of the High M the holy Sacrament of Confirmation administered to 138 candidates.

After the imposing and beautiful rithe Bishop received an address of welcorread by Mr. Macdonnell in behalf of congregation. His Lordship replied from the pupit to the people's cordial welcomed and after giving a tribute of wather accuracy in the recital of the partitle prayers, addressed the congregation the necessity of erecting a magnetic prayers, addressed the congregation the necessity of erecting a most inconvenient and unfitting distafrom the church. The committee, as we can be convenient and unfitting distafrom the church. The committee, as we consequence to the serving out of this most necessimprovement.

The next day, Monday, the Bishop taken in the carriage of Mr. Purcell, Mr. Pur

for the carrying out of this most necess improvement.

The next day, Monday, the Bishop taken in the carriage of Mr. Purcell, M. to Williamstown with the pastor, Rev. J. McCarthy, and immediately on his avail set about the examination of children. Five hours were occupied is searching examination, and next day a candidates of this parish received the S. rament of Confirmation. The Bish praised the children for their granewers, but admonished the parents their duty of sending the children school as long as possible. Many in Viliamstown parish were found to be vegligent of this imperative parents.

liamstown parish were found to be v negligent of this imperative parer obligation.

On Tuesday evening the Bishop accepanied by his Secretary and vicar Macdnell proceeded to Alexandria, when meeting of the Church Committee awa: His Lordship for the settlement of impant parochial business. The project onew Convent for Alexandria was contended and will be proceeded with in protime. The next day the parish of Loci in charge of Rev. I. Twomey was via and 189 candidates examined by Bishop in prayers and catechism, with most satisfactory evidence of the caterie full knowledge of what is required them for Confirmation. Next day Lordship administered the Sacramen Confirmation, and subsequently when plying to the address offered by the Comttee in behalf of the congregation Lochiel welcoming the Bishop am them, he took occasion to express his collete satisfaction with the children, pring the priest, and the parents as well the children themselves for the careful exact preparation which they had met for their Confirmation.

The Bishop held a meeting of the Comittee for consideration of enlarging improving the presbytery. The congretion of Lochiel have, for some time, ha contemplation a move in this direct they only waited for the Bishop to

contemplation a move in this directi they only waited for the Bishop to them his counsel in the matter. improvement will be gone on with for

with.

The Bishop left Glengarry on Fr last having confirmed 557 candidates, made the proposals to the several C mittees, respecting necessary impr ments in these parishes as already no His Lordship will take part in the detion of the new Chapel of the Colles Ottawa on the 21st inst., and assist at the distribution of premiums which take place the same day, after which returns to Kingston.—Freeman, June 1

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEAR

This being the patronal Feast of parish of Ingersoll, solemn high r with deacon and sub-deacon, was celted at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father Wat of Goderich, preached an able and quent sermon on this devotion. A number of people approached the table on the occasion. There were present, besides the Rev. pastor, F. Molphy. Rev. Fathers Watters, E. Brady and Northgraves.