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INSPECTION INVITED.

P. O'DWYER

est living Englishman—Gladstone—for their advocate. The Liberal party of England had never undertaken a great movement which it had not ultimately carried to success. He could assure greatly nerved and encouraged every advocate and promoter of the Irish cause, even Parnell and Gladstone themselves. Speaker Husted referred to the fact that seven years ago he had the honor to present Mr. Parnell in the chamber, and that two years ago, while he (Mr. Husted) was abroad Mr. Parnell confirmed the very statement which Mr. O'Brien had just made; that American sympathy was most grateful to them.

Mr. O'Brien then retired from the Chamber amid hearty applause, and the large audience quietly dispersed.

O'BRIEN WELCOMED BACK TO MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 26.—When the train bearing Editor O'Brien steamed into Bonaventure station to-night there was in waiting an immense concourse of people, who took the horses from the carriage

waiting an immense concourse of people, who took the horses from the carriage occupied by O'Brien, and amid the singing of "God Save Ireland," the carriage was drawn to St. Lawrence Hall, from the balcony of which O'Brien made a speech. "We have," said he, "since we saw you last, traversed the Dominion of Canada. last, traversed the Dominion of Canada from one end to the other without asking (Immense cheering.) anybody's leave. (Immense cheering.) Even in Toronto (loud groaning), where they refused us a hall, we held our meeting in the open air in spite of them. To night we return to this good old City of Montreal to tell you that our mission, through the blessing of Divine Providence and through the generous sympathy of Montreal to tell you that our mission, through the blessing of Divine Providence and through the generous sympathy of the Canadian people, has succeeded far beyond our wildest anticipation. (Loud applause.) I have accomplished my task in spite of discours accomplished my task in spite of discours generat and danger, and every fair minded man will now believe that I took only proper means to put an end to the murderous despotism of the heartless evictor Lansdowne. (Loud cheers) Lansdowne (groams) may bak for awhile in the praise of men who tried to stifle our voices in our blood. (Groams) He made a speech at Toronto the other night, in which he did not seem for a moment to be alive to the fact that attempt after attempt had been made upon our lives in his interest (groams for Lansdowne), and that the grossest outrages had been perpetrated on liberty of speech in Canada. (A voice, "Down with him," and groams) He treated these attempts at murder and that attempt at suppression of free speech as matters of jocosity and levity. But he cannot closk his misdeeds any longer. He is now known, and to say that he is known is the heaviest sentence of condemnation that could be pronounced against him. (Loud applause). Several other speeches were made.

MR BLAKE OBJECTED.

Ottawa, May 26—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Loyalists had prepared a motion in order to commit Parliament to the indorsement of the Governor General's welcome home from the west. Immediately after the routine business had been disposed of Mr. Small, of Toronto, moved that the House take a recess at 4 40 till 8 o'clock in order to give members an opportunity to take part in the reception to the Governor General. The Speaker having put the question there were loud cries of "Carried," "Lost."

Mr. Blake, leader of the opposition, said: "I understand that the motion can. MR BLAKE OBJECTED.

P. O'DWYER,

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The chelicest goods in this line kept constantly in stock at prices to suit the prevailing competition.

O'BRIEN AND KILBRIDE.

THE DUBLIE IDITOR ADDRESES THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

Albany, May 26.—The Speaker's gavel fell for the last time in Assembly chamber at 12.10 p. m., but just as the audience and members were leaving the chamber the Speaker remounted the rostrum and announced that Editor Wm. O'Brien was in the room, and extended to him an invitation to mount the platform beside him. The chamber at this time was nearly filled with spectators, many of whom had followed large proportion of whom had followed the referred to the universal hospitality with which he had been received every where in America, to the feeling of security he experienced when he found himself under the glorious stars and stripes at Cape Vincent and to the great of New York. The Irish cause, he declared, would ever go on. Nothing could daunt its promoters; they had the greatest leader in history and the great cast living Englishman—Gladstone—for their advocate. The Liberal party of England had never undertaken a great work and the following safe clared, would ever go on. Nothing could daunt its promoters; they had the greatest leader in history and th

Dame to McCord, Ottawa, Colborne, William, Inspector, Notre Dame to Chaboillez Square. The route of the procession was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and transparencies, the best displays being made by M'dme. D. Laurin, M. Arcand, M. Nolan, Tremblay & Lalonde, the Gilchen, J. P. Nugent, Ronsyne Bros., Brennan, M. Hughes, Metayer, Larin and Gallery Bros. Griffintown was fairly ableze, and huge bonfires blezed at almost every corner. So brilliant, in fact, was the fillumination that a fire alarm was sent in from box 47 by some person who saw the reflection. All the processionists were well supplied with fire works, while colored fives burned slong the route, and made a very beautiful effect. At St. Ann's school a platform was erected, on which stood Brother Arnold and his pupils, and as the procession passed the scholars sang "God Save Ireland." St. Ann's Hali was beautifully illumined with appropriate mottoes and transparencies. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE was never in the history of Montreal filled by a larger gathering. It was one dense mass of packed humanity, and at a low computation there could not have been less than 15,000 present, while the cheering was immense as the carriage containing Mesers. O'Brien and K bride forced its way through the dense mass. As the carriage containing the Representatives followed, hearty cheers were given them and an enthusiastic one for the Herald. The balcony in front of Larin's hotel was soon reached and from that point the sea of upturned faces was simply bewildering, so closely were the

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUN

no LAUGHING MATTER
for Lord Lausdowne, as he will find out,
if he has not found it out already. It is
not a laughing matter for the poor five
hundred homeless people in Luggacurran,
whose sufferings are on his head. (Hissee.)
It is no laughing matter for the Canadian
people to have freedom of speech trampled
down by bands of assassins using Lord
Lansdowne's name and fighting Lord
Lansdowne's cause. (Hissee.) It would
have been better for Lansdowne's honor
if he had spoken out like a man in this
matter, and if he had shown something of
the feelings of a Christian and of a man in
reference to proceedings which have The Shamrock Lacroses C. ub as Escort

The number of torch bearers in the procession, which was over a mile in length, was large, and those who witnessed it pass given points say that there could not have been many fewer than two thousand torch bearers aleas. The procession passed down Notre Dame street to Palace D'Armes Square to St. James street. At the St. Lawrence Hall a carrisge drawn by four white horses stood, and after the first battalion of the procession passed, Messrs. O'Brien, Kilbride, Cloran and D. Barry entered and took up a place in the line immediately preceding St. Patrick's Society. Then came two carriages containing the members of the Ottawa delegation, Mesers. C. McCarron, State delegate, and J. O'Flaherty, of the National League of Quebec, and then carrisges with the representatives of the American, French and English press.

**was down St. James to McGill to Notre Dame to McCord, Ottawa, Colborne, William, Inspector, Notre Dame to Chaboillez Square. The route of the procession was square to St. James to McGill to Notre Dame to McCord, Ottawa, Colborne, William, Inspector, Notre Dame to Chaboillez Square. The route of the procession was Square. The route of the procession was squared to the square of the procession was squared to the squared to

compact between

THE IRISH AND FRENCE

populations (vociferous cheering), the
French, whose Celtic blood beats in sympathy with our own, and whose mother
land of France is allied with Ireland by a
thousand fond and glorious memories,
(Cheers.) The alliance, which is typified
here to night between the Irish and the
French Canadians is a result for which
alone I would most willingly brave again
the missiles of a Toronto mob. (Loud
cheers.) I pray God that that alliance
between the two races cemented here tonight may grow and may prosper, and
that it will bear fruits and traces which
will go far down into the future history of
this great land of Canada. (Cheers). You
have accomplished a great and noble work
for Ireland, and in helping us you have
helped also to deliver Canada from that
miserable gang, that wretched, cruel and
incorigible gang of Toronto Orangemen
who have preyed for many a day—like a
hideous nightmare—on that fair Province
of Ontario. (Hooting) I thank you
once, twice, five hundred times for this
glorious demonstration to night. (Cries,
you are welcome.) I thank you for that
message of joy and sympathy which this
grand gathering to-night will send to the
heart of Charles Stewart Parnell (great
cheering) and of William Ewart Gladstone
(renewed cheering). I leave you to deal
with Lord Lansdowne, so long as he containing Messrs. O'Brien and K Ibride forced its way through the dense mass. As the carriage containing the Representatives of the French press and the Herald Representatives followed, hearty cheers were given them and an enthusiastic one for the Herald. The balcony in front of Larin's hotel was soon reached and from that point the sea of upturned faces was simply bewildering, so closely were the people packed.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of the Local Branch of the I. N. L. introduced that the only thing they had to deplore was that the square was too small to hold all who wished to do honor to their visitors. The immense assembly of people of all classes and creeds was an eloquent answer to the Landowne deem onstration in Ottawa on the day previous. He particularly that ked the French-Canadian citizens for having so nobly tapped forward to vindicate the right of free speech in Canada, as personified in William O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN

on coming forward was received most entity of their own land a nation happy, great and free."

At the close of Mr. O'Brien's address, as ir deed throughout the whole of its delivery, the enthusiasm was immense, and not one discordant note could be heard.

Carroll Ryan and J. Clarke. The banquet was an unqualified success, and after the capital menu had been discussed the following toast list was gone through: "Oar Guests," "Ireland a Nation," "Canada our Country," "The Ladies" and "The Press." Eloquent and feeling addresses of thanks were made by Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride, while many other gentlemen delivered brief speeches. The gathering broke up at an early hour this morning and thus ended a most brilliant and enthusiastic demonstration.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

While Mr. Wm. O'Brien was in Hamil
to the was waited upon by a deputation
if from Ingersoll and presented with the
following address and a purse of over \$100
ib y Rev. Father Molphy:
Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, May 23, '87.
At a meeting of the members of the
congregation of the Church of the Sacret
il Heart, Ingersoll, the Rev. J. P. Molphy
was appointed Chairman, and Mr. John
S. Smith, Scretary. It was then moved
ib y Mr. James Brady and seconded by Mr.
John O'Callaghan, That whereas, we have
it learned with indignation that the outpoint in Ireland have attempted in Toronto and
Kingston to prevent the grievances of the
Irish tenantry from being made known to
the Canadian public; and whereas, in order
to carry their point, they have endeavored
to deprive Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. P., of
free speech, and have further delib
erately attempted to murder him
for his fearless and out-poken exposure of the heartless treatment
to which the tenants of Lord Lansdown
have been subjected; it is resolved, First,
that this congregation views with
highest admiration the undaunted courage
of the eloquent and patriotic member of
Parliament for Northeast Cork, Mr. Wm.
O'Brien, in placing before the Canadian
public a correct account of Lord Lans
downe's efforts to head the movement of
depopulating Ireland by cruelty towards
his tenantry, and we reprobate the cowardly and bloodthirsty spirit manifested
by those who, under the thin disguise of
a fictitious loyalty, endeavor under cover
of the darkness of night to murder the
advocate of Ireland's rights and the denouncer of her wronge.

Secondly. That we tender Mr. Wm.
O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy on account
O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy on account
O'Brien our heartfelt sympathy on account
This required him for hours, "Finally the
Chief of Police, who had been on the
firsh tenanty from being made known to
the lift the time, informed the crowd that they
had better go home."
In view of this statement I think that
it it, due to the people that an inquiry by
the Police Commissioners

Mr. Cloran then read the following telegrams, which were received with loud applause:—From the

TORONTO BRANCH OF THE 1 N. L.

"The Toronto Branch joins with you in honoring the great and distinguished Irishman at present in your midst. May your demonstration fittingly close the noble hearted mission begun in justice at Luggacurran, and ending to-day in victory at Montreal! Mry God bless William O'Brien."

(Signed),

CAHILL, Secretary.

FROM ST. JCHN, N. B

"The Irish Literary and Benevolent Speciety, in regular meeting, send you re
"The giftle gle us,

To use oursels as others see us."

SIR,—The Irish are pictured as an ignorant, lawless, crime-loving people, while the loyal and patriotic Unionists are portrayed as an enlightened, law-abiding, justice loving people. "Every tree ideeds shall ye know them"—"Every tree is summer to this city from Belfast men whose sweet moral portraits it is unnessary to paint. Their mission was known—to revile, slander and villify the Irish race and everything which in life nessry to paint. Their mission was known—to revile, slander and villify the Irish race and everything which in life and death they hold dear and sacred. Their arraignment, it was well known, was a tissue of the blackest and foulest calumnies. With this knowledge and these antecedents they took in this city on their mission. They delivered themselves of their venomous tirades. They had their orgies, they surfeited in their saturnalia, and gratified the palates of their enlightened listeners, and they departed. The place of their orgies was sacred as a temple devoted to a holy and ennobling purpose. Neither on their arrival nor their departure, on their goings in or out, were they hissed nor hooted, nor the scenes of their orgies in any way molested. There were for this treatment two reasons, one of principle and the other of fact. The one of principle is the sacredness of the freedom of speach, that of fact, that the visitors.

ratter an eloquent address by Mr. Kilbride, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

"Resolved that this great meeting of Canadian citizens of all races and creeds, express our abhorence of the brutal and murderous conduct of Lord Lansdowne's defenders and our indignation that Lord Lansdowne's defenders and our indignation of the surprise and the text and the other of soul and purity of heart, is as uperior to Kane on the indignation of soul and pur

rages.

Hear how the editor of the Journal commends Chief McVeity.

Chief of Police McVeity is to be congratulated on the level-headed and plucky manner in which he handled the crowd last night."

For what? Let his own reporter tell: For what? Let his own reporter tell:

"A crowd of the opposition gathered about the collegians, and accompanied them home, singing alternatively the National Anthem." We'll Hang O'Brien". "Rule Brittania." and other suitable odes. Each party groaned at and hissed the other, and it was a wonder that no serious encounter took place. At the corner of Rideau and Nicholas streets there was a little fight, but the police separated the combatants. The unfriendly escort proceeded to the college gates with the boys, and when the latter had gone inside sang the National Anthem as a parting compinment.
"Opposite the Russell a party of anti-

ing compliment.
"Opposite the Russell a party of antiO'Brienites held high carnival for about half an hour, between 11 and 12 o'clock, singing all the patriotic songs they could think of and varying the proceedings with cheers for Lord Lansdowne and groans for O'Brien. Ramembering the banquet in progress, the crowd moved round to the Eigin street side, opposite the dining hall, and repeated the performance there. Finally, the Chief of Police, who had been on the spot all the time, informed the crowd that they had had enough vocal exercise for one night, and that they had better go home. They took his advice, though some appeared very reductant."

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

A cable dispatch to the Detroit Free Press asys that there is a growing feeling throughout the country in favor of home of the injuries he received from the destractly attacks of Toronto and Kingston ruffians.

Thirdly, That as Canadian citizens we desire to place on record our reprobation of the cruelties inflicted by Lord Lansdowne upon his tenantry at Luggacurran.

Fourthly, That in testimony of our sympathy for the oppressed tenants of Ireland we request Mr. Wm. O'Brien to receive the accompanying sum of money subscribed by members of this congregation to assist in relieving the sufferings to which the evicted tenantry of Ireland have been subjected by tyrannical landlords.

JOHN S. SMITH, Secretary.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

A cable dispatch to the Detroit Free Press asys that there is a growing feeling throughout the country in favor of home the

to say the very least, be on the verge of defeat. When Parliament meets again on Wednesday next after the recess the opposition to the bill will be far more seriously organized and of a more concentrated nature, but, whether the measure is finally carried or not, I do not believe that the debate thereon will be prolonged beyond the end of the session. Both G adstone and Parnell, the latter of whom has now entirely recovered from whom has now entirely recovered from his illness, will be in their places on Wed-nesday next to lead their followers in the Parliamentary fray.

Wilde, OH HOW WILD!

Wild by nature and wild by name
Without sting of remorse, or blush of shame,
smitting peace with the scorpion's rod
Of fire brand tongue, in the house of God
With impious appeal to the "Master" m'id
Whose name and whose temple are thus defiled
To sanction bloodshed and rioting wild;
Such stood in the pulpit, the Rev. Wilds.

The first Dn Meulin, in Pagan France,
Led the weak King Louis to death's grim
trance
on the Guillotine—his wild appeal
Urging frantic mobs, with ories a la Bastille
To burst the gates in, and let cut throats out
With savage rush and demoniac short.
But he was a mik-sop, a sucking child,
Compared with Du Moulin, the friend of
Wilde,
For with hands uplifted and lips defiled
Were they both so horribly Wild, Oh so Wilds.

Du Moulin, erect in the Queen's broad park Charged audacious lies and plottings dark Against one whose record is "honour bright" Whose words or whose deeds never shunned the light, But Wilde in the house of God, besought With passionate zeal, nigh to frenzy, wrought

By shout and gesture and unctuous whine His plous hearers to bludgeon O'Brien— That mobbing and stoning are treatment mild For the poor man's friend, sad Erin's child, Whose mission of mercy so worked upon Wilde, Infuriate, savage, intemperate Wilde.

So the lesson was heeded, the wind was So the lesson was heeded, the wind was sown,
And the ferce mob's wrath to white heat
was blown,
Not the Master's voice—but Satan's yell.
Not Peace from Hee ven—but rage from hell
Prevailed in passions let loose that night
When the pale moon in horror hid her light
From the crime of thousands rushing
'gainst one
Too weak of frame, unarmed, alone,
Who, whatever his sin, would not harm a
ohlid,
But is now the victim of zealot like Wilde
The blatant, mendacious, forever lost, Wilde.

St. Thomas, May 28th, 1887.

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE.

Dublin, May 27. - Evictions are being Dublin, May 27. — Evictions are being carried on at Bodyke attended by exciting scenes. To-day a fight occurred and the police charged the people with batons. The sheriff in command was seized with epilepsy. A truce was had at once and was used by the people to strengthen their defenses. The persons to be evicted are all barricaded in the homes and have planty of friends along to seize it in resist. all barricaded in the homes and have plenty of friends along to assist in resisting the police. It is believed that severe fighting and even blocd-hed is inevitable.

London, May 28.—The evictions at Bodyke have been suspended indefinitely in consequence of the illness of the sheriff. In the meantime an attempt is being made to settle the differences between landlord and tenants, with a fair prospect of success.

prospect of success.

Dublin, May 28. — Father Keller, who was recently released from prison, was presented with an address at Youghal today by the local branch of the National League. In his reply he said he would rather be in a cell in Kilmsinbam jail,

than witness the recent atrocious evictions on the Poneonby estate.

Dublin, May 29. — Evictions will be resumed at Bodyke on Tuesday. On Saturday last peasants attacked the residence of O'C lighan at Westrophe, where 100 constables engaged in the Bodyke evictions are lodged. Many windows were broken. Twelve arrests were made.

ORILLIA SEPARATE SCHOOL:

The following is an extract from the report of Inspector Donovan regarding the above named school. It will be seen that this school continues to hold a place second to none in Ontario. It speaks well indeed for the good pastor, Rev. Father Campbell, and his faithful Catholic congregation.

gregation.

The principal of the school is Miss L.
Overend, having for her assistant Miss J.
O'Connor. The number of pupils on the
roll is 176, while the number present on roll is 176, while the number present on day of inspection was 144. Ten pupils were sent to the High School during the year. There are two departments, regularly classified, and under an excellent system of discipline. There is, however, too much work for the present staff, and an additional teacher is necessary. The proficiency in the different classes is as follows:

follows:

Senor Dept.—Reading 1½, spelling 2,
writing 2-3, arithmetic 1½, drawing 2-3,
geography 1, grammar 1½, composition, including language lessons 2, history 1,
English literature 1-2, Christian doctrine

JUNIOR DEPT.—Reading 13, spelling 2, writing 2 3, arithmetic 2, composition 2, English literature 2, object lessons 3,

English literature 2, object lessons 3, Christian doctrine 1½.

The school building is of brick and is in good condition. There are two class rooms, airy and lightsome. The school grounds well fenced and shaded. The several other requisites to a good school are reported in excellent condition. A library for the children is also connected with the school.

ee! there in the place of honor aged artist sits in state. y him for the cruel past of fate

not this one hour of power alize youth's widest dreams? hark! to those commencing chor me Heavenly music through

ning;
1º how slow those uncertain strains,
groping about in total darkness,
by seek the chords of those grand re

look! look! at the aged artist, is face is flushed, his bosom heaves, aged, worn out form is shaken she autumn blast shakes the with

lified are his trembling hands, lie streaming eyes to Heaven are raised, fot unto me—not unto me— lato Thy mame, O Lord, the praise!"

chair, th looks so strangely bright and crim-

As it pillows that head with the snow white hair. Gentle hands carry that weary form,
While many eyes are wet with tears;
They feel that they're gasing their very last
On him they've loved through all those

His heart had been stirred to its very depths And his failing strength could ill sustain That tide of feeling that heaved his breast As he listened to the familiar strain.

From that one night his strength

fone, faded so rapidly from day to day. n asked if he feared not approachin n saked if he leared and death, answered as only a "good servant"

No. I am happy—I've not lived in vain; I've done the work that was given to me, and now. O Lord, I await that death That will bring me safely and giadly to

BEN HUR:

THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK SEVENTH.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III.

IMMORTALITY.

The tent was costly pitched beneath a tree where the gurgle of the stream was constantly audible. Overhead the broad leaves hung motionless on their stem; the delicate reed-stalks off in the pearly haze stood up arrowy-straight; occasionally a home-returning bee shot humming athwart the shade, and a partridge creeping from the dank sedge, whistled to his mate, and ran away. The restfulness of the vale, the freshness of the air, the garden beauty, the sabbath stillness, seemed to have affected the spirits of the elder Egyptian; his voice, gestures, and whole manner were unusually gentle; and often as he bent his eyes upon len-Hur conversing with Iras, they softened with pity.

with ofty.
"When we overtook you, son of Hur," he
said at the conclusion of the repast, "it
seemed your face was also turned towards
Jerusalem May I ask, without offence, if you are going so far ?"
"I am going to the Holy City."

"For the great need I have to spare my-self prolonged toil, I will further ask you, Is there ashorter road than that by Rabbath-Ammon?"

there a shorter road than that by Rabbath-Ammon?" A rougher route, but shorter, lies by Gerava and Rabbath-Gilead. It is the one I design taking." I am impatient," said Balthasar. "Latterly my sleep has been visited by dreams-or rather by the same dream in repetition. A voice—it is nothing more—comes and tells me, 'Haste—arise: He whom thou hast so long waited is at hand."
"You mean He that is to be King of the Jaws?" Ben-Hur asked, gazing at the Egyptian in wonder.

Egyptian in wonder.
"Even so"
"Then you have heard nothing of Him?"
"Nothing except the words of the voice in the dream." Here, then, are tidings to make you glad

From his gown Ben-Hur drew the letter received from Mailuch. The hand the Fgyptian held out trembled violently. He read aloud, and as he read his emotions increased; the limp veins in his neck swelled and throbbed. At the conclusion he raised his suffused eyes in thanksgiving and prayer. He asked no questions, yet had no doubts.

prayer. He saked no questions, yet had no doubts.

"Thou hast been very good to me. O God," he said. "Give me, I pray Thee, to see the sayiour again, and worship Him, and Thy servant will be ready to go in peace."

The words, the manner, the singular personality of the simple prayer, touched Ben-Hur with a sensation new and abilding. God neyer seemed so actual and so near by; it was as if he were there bending over them or close at their side—a Friend whose favours were to be had by the asking—a Father to whom all His children were aliks in love—Father, not more of the Jaw than of the Gentle—the universal Father, who listened to and answered the prayers of all men. The idea that such a God might send mankind a Faviour instead of a king appeared to Ben-Hurin a light not merely new, but so plain that he could almost discern both the greater want of such a gift and its greater consistency with the hast owne, O Balthasar, you still think He is to be a Saviour, and not a king."

Balthasar gave him a look thoughtful as it was tender.

Baithear gave him a look thoughtful as it was tender.

"How shall I understand you?" he asked in return. "The Spirit, which was the Startiat was my guide of old, has not appeared to me since I met you in the tent of the good abulk; that is to say. I have not seen or heard it as formerly. I believe the voice that spoke to me in my dreams was it; but other than that I have no revelation."

"I will recall the difference between us," said Ben-Hur with deference. "You were of opinion that the would be a King, but not as Cesar is; you though; His sovereignty would be a sum opinion may be a sum of the world."

"I will recall the sould be a King, but not as Cesar is; you though; His sovereignty would be; the same opinion meet see the divergence in our faith. You are joing to meet a King of men, I a Saviour of souls."

He paneed with the look often seen when people are struggling, with introverted effort, to disentangle a thought which is either too high for quick discernment or too subtile for simple expression.

"Les me try, O son of Hur," he said directly, "and help you to a clear understanding of my belief; then it may be, seeing how the spiritual kingdom I expect Him to set up can be more excellent in every sense than anything of mere Cewaren epiendor, you will before understand the reason of the interest I take in the mystericus Person we are going to welcome.

"I cannot tell you when the idee of a Soul

men alive as you and I are. Was his last breath the end of nim ?

"To say yes would be to accuse God; let us rather accept his better plan of attaining life after death for us—actual life, I mean—the something more than a place in mortal memory; life with going and coming, with acli appreciation; life terms in term though it may be with knowledge, with power and ali appreciation; life terms in term though it may be with changes of condition.

"Ask you what God's plan is? The gift of a Soul to each of us at birth, with this simple law—there shall be no immortality except through the Soul. In that law see the necessity of whiteh I spoke.

"I,et us turn from the necessity now. A word as to the pleasure there is in the thought of a Soul in each of us. In the first place it rose death of its terrors by making dying a change for the better, and burial but the planting of a seed from which there will apring a new life! In the next place, behold me as I am—wery weak, ald, shrunken in body, and eebe; lost at my wrinkled face, think of the y failing senses, listen to my shrilled volce. An i what hap places to me in the promise that when the worn-out husk I call myself, the now view-out husk I call myself, the now view-out

wors-out husk I call myself, the now view-palsee dors of the universe, which is but the palsee of God, will swing wide sjar to receive me, a liberate dimm rival Soul!

"I would I could tell the ectacy there must be in that life to come! Do not say I know nothing about it. This much I know and it is enough for me—the being a Soul implies conditions of divine superiority. In such a being there is no dust, nor any gross thing; it must be finer than air, more impalpable than light, purer than essence—it is life in absolute purity.

"What then, O son of Hur? Knowing so much, shall I dispute with myself or you about the unnecessaries—bout the form of my soul? Or where it is to abide? Or whether it eats and drinks? Or is winged, or wears this or that? No. It is more becoming to trust in God. The beautiful of this world is all from His hand declaring the perfection of taste; H is the author of all form; He clothes the lily, He colors the must of nature; in a word, its organised us for this life, and imposed its conditions; and they are such guarantee to me that, trustful as a little child, I leave to Him the organization of my Boul, and every arrangement for the life after death. I know He loves me."

The good man stopped and drank, and the hand carrying the oup to his lips trembled; and both Iras and Bon Hur ahared his emotion and remained silent. Upon the latter a light was breaking. He was beginning to see, as sover before, that there might be a spiritual kingdom of more import to men land and earthly empire; and that after all and the greatest that he amore gody gift than the greatest that he was beginning to see, as sover before, that there might be a spiritual kingdom of more import to men and an earthly empire; and that after all and earthly empire; and that after all and earthly empire; and that after all and earthly empire; but he designed for the Boul? But take the question, and think of it for yourself, formusating thus Supposing both to be equally happy, is one hour more desirable than one year? From that t

be sure, a philosopher may be found who will talk to you of a Soul, likening it to a principle; but because philosophers take nothing upon faith, they will not go the length of admitting a Soul to be a being, and on that account its purpose is compressed darkness to them.

"Everything animate has a mind measurable by its wants. Is there to you no meaning in the singularity that power in initidegree to speculate upon the future was given to man alone. By the sign as I see it, God meant to make us know ourselves given to man alone. By the sign as I see it, God meant to make us know ourselves given to man alone. By the sign as I see it, God meant to make us know ourselves given to man alone. By the sign as I see it, God meant to make us know ourselves given to man alone. By the sign as I see it, God meant to make us know ourselves given to man alone. By the sign as I see it, God meant to make us know ourselves, as if the present were the all in all, and go about saying. There is no to-morrow after death; or if there be, since we know nothing about it, be it a care unto itself. So where the calls them, 'Come,' they may not pent to the propose of the call of the common of the surface of the call of the common of the

temptes. So much are men given to this lower earthly life! So nearly have they forgotten that other which is to come!

"See now, I pray you, that which is to be saved to us.

"For my part, speaking with the holiness of tiuth, I would not give one hour of life as a Soul for a thousand years of life as a soul for a thousand years of life as a man."

Here the Egyptian seemed to become unconscious of companionship and fell away into abstraction.

"This life has its problems," he said, "and there are men who spend their days trying to solve them; but what are they to the problems of the hereafter? What is there like knowing God? Not a scroll of the mysteries, but the mysteries themselves would for that hour at least lie before me revealed; even the innermost and mort awful—the power which now we shrink from thought of the hour of the light of the most discounted the control of the most awful places would be opened. I would see alled with shores, and lighted he had been did to the line of line of the line

rior with a sword of crown.

"A practical question presents itself—How shall we know Him at sight? If you continue in your belief as to His character—that He is to be a king as Herod was—of course you will keep on until you meet a man clothed in purple and with a sceptre. On

re of the Sour.
The company sat a moment in silence,
hich was b Otton by Builthaar.
"Let us arise now" he said—"let us arise
ad set forward again. What I have said
as caused a return of impatience to see my daughter—he that my excues."

It is signal the slave brought them wine in this signal the slave brought them wine in this pottle; and they poured and drank, and shaking the lag cloths out arose.

White slave restored the tent and white the beauther the boundar, and the arab brought up the horses, the three practicals event themselves in the pool.

It a little white they were retracing their steps back through the wady, intending to overtake the caravan if it had passed them.

CHAPTER IV. CHAPPER IV.

AN EVIL INFLUENCE.

The caravan, stretched out upon the desert, was very picture que; in motion, however, it was ike a lazy serpent. Be and yy is stubborn dragging became, as he was; no, at his suggestion, the party determined to go on by themselves. If the resulting properties of the has yet a sympathetic recollection of the romance of a sympathetic recollection of the romance of the properties of the propert

on by themselves. If the reader be young, or if he has yet a sympathetic recollection of the romance of his youth, he will understand the plassure with which Ben Hur, riding hear the camel of the Expylians, gave a last look at the bead of the straugling column almost out of sight on the shimmericg plain.

To be definite as may be, Ben-Hur found a certain charm in Iras's presence If she looked down upon him from her high place, he made haste to get near her; if she spoke to him, his heart beat out of its must lims. The desire to be agreeable to her was a constantimpulse. Objects on the way, though ever so common, became interesting the moment she called attention to them; a black swallow in the air pursued by her pointing finger went off in a haic; if a bit of quariz or a fiske of mica was seen to sparkle in the drab sand under kissing of the sun, at a word he turned aside and brought it to her; and if she threw it away in disappointment, far from thinking of the irrouble he had been put to, he was sorry it proved so worthiess, and kept a look-out for something better—a runy, perchance a dismond. So the purple of the far mountain became intensely deep and rich if she distinguished it with an exclamation of praise; and when, now and then, the curtain of the houdsh fell down, it seemed a sudden dullness had dropped from the sky darkening all the landscape, Thus disposed, yielding to the sweet influence, what shall save him from the dangers there are in days of the close companionship with the last Fgytlian inclient to the solitary journey they were entered upon.

For though nere is no logic in love, nor though here is no logic in love, nor the supplement it is simply were and the supplement it is simply.

to attend. Jas Brady, Esq., of Ingersoll, is to be chairman.

Andrew Bell, an Orangeman from the North of Ireland, after an illness of several months, was received into the true church on May 6th. He was anointed on the 7th inst. and died on the following day. A controversial letter, published in the Both well Times, helped to put Mr. Bell on the right track, and, as he lived in the midst of an Orange s-ttlement, the news of his conversion fell like thunder in a clear sky. Hundreds of the brethren followed the corpse to the church to hear what the priest had to say, and they heard it, too.

Five years ago ex-Protestant Monk (?) Widdows came here and harangued a crowd on the subject of Romanism. Since then Widdows and the minister that in vited him have both fled away in disgrace; and the church in which they publicly and solemnly lied is now being used as a black-smith shop. Widdows and Gifford came here for the purpose of killing Romanism and taking up a collection. Sequel: Their collection was pocketed, their debts are left unpaid, and, up to the time of going to press, "Romanism" still flourishes. T. S.

It is a remarkable fact, also, that the church in which Widdows held his entertainments in this city was, shortly after, brought to the hammer, and was for a time used as a theatre. It after, brought to the hammer, and was for a time used as a theatre, It has now been transformed into private dwellings .- ED, RECORD.

An Irishman's Bull.

An Irishman's Bull.

We are surrounded by difficulties and dangers, said Pat, from the cradle to the grave, and the only wonder is that we ever live long enough after leaving the one to reach the other. The greatest danger lies in allowing the seeds of disease to be sown in our system. If you feel dull and drowsy, have frequent headache, bad taste in mouth, coated tongue, poor appetite, you are suffering from a torpid liver. Take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." If you would destroy those seeds and avoid reaping a harvest of suffering and death.

A BROTHEN'S ANGUME.

STORY OF THE COMPRSSIONAL, INVOLV-ING THE MOST ROMANTIC CIRCUM-

There were two brothers, scions of a noble but impoverished Irish family, who though devotedly attached to seeh other, were compelled to separate by the exigencies of circumstance. The younger one, who had received Holy Orders in Dublin, was appointed viear of one of the principal parishes of the city, and the elder brother entered the French army. After a time the letter, having obtained a furlough to visit his old mother and his brother, returned to Ireland. At the expiration of his leave of absence, he was induced to resign his commissio., on account of the political events of the period (1792), which filled serious minds with uncertainty and dread.

The young officer's resignation was ac-

period (1792), which filled serious minds with uncertainty and dread.

The young officer's resignation was accepted, and for a time he gave himself up to innocent recreation; but idleness, as too often happens, led him at last into laxity and occasional acts of dissipation. His mother, and brother urged him to marry, hoping that this change in his condition would result in a more regular manner of life.

The object of their choice was the daughter of a merchant, who united to the advantage of wealth a good education and excellent qualities of mind and heart. Notwithstanding his poverty and his somewhat equivocal reputation, the young man, by his charm of manner and address, succeeded in making himself preferred to a rival sultor, who became in consequence his confirmed enemy. Unhappliy, the ex officer had not sufficient force of character to abandon his evil habits entirely, and often visited the tavara, where he frequently met his rival, and where, on many occasions, they manifested their mutual hostility. Their animosity became notorious, and finally they sought occasions of quarrel, and a duel seemed imminent.

One evening, after a more then usually extended to the content of the seemed imminent.

man, whom the darkness of the church had preventing him from noticing, followed, begging him to hear his confession. At first the priest tried to put him off; he was utterly exhausted, and this man, not being one of his penitents, might apply to some other confessor.

At length, however, he yielded to the entreaties of the stranger, who declared that he could open his heart to him alone, and that he had been so moved by his discourse that he could not postpone

pentient that he was about to load his conscience with a second crime, worse than the first; he begged and implored him at least to make a declaration (first providing for his own safety) which would secure the release of the supposed culprit. But all was in vain. The unhappy priest was compelled to renounce all hope of touching this hardened heart, of drawing from it the least consolation.

solation.

Who can imagine the sufferings of the

the state of the s widely, and the words of Tertullian to the Pagans were then more applicable than ever: "We are but of yesterday and yet we fill all that you have—your towns, islands, fortresses, camps, the palace, the senate, the law courts; the only thing we leave entirely to you are the temples." Yet the victory of the church over imperial Rome was not without its alloy of evil. The errors of the Arians, Manichæ us and Donatists now engaged public attention, and in addition the luxury and corruption of the time seduced not a few of those who had been born in the faith. This was especially the case in Africa, where the widespread Donatist schiam had reduced the church to a condition of the greatest distress, and hindered her as well from discharging her ordinary duties as from promoting civilization and true progress. In such a time Augustine was born. Resred in the Pagan schools of Medaura and Carthage, the Christian sentiments instilled

BY HIS MOTHER, MONICA, BY HIS MOTHER, MONICA,

sentiments instilled

BY HIS MOTHER, MONICA,
were speedily obliterated, and corrupt
companions soon led him along the downward path of vice. It is not to be wondered at that, his morals once undermined,
the scant knowledge he possessed of the
Christian faith should fade from his mind,
and its place be taken by a host of errors
and absundities. For, indeed, the Maniche un doctrince which he then adopted,
although coming from a sect professing to
be guided entirely by the light of reason,
were such as only a darkened intellect or
a diseased fancy would invent or imagine
We have neither sufficient space nor
desire to enter into a detailed account
of what these principles were. But
the author of the life under review has
given an extract from St. Augustine's
work, "De Utilitate Ordendi," which is
not without its bearing upon some
theories of our own day: "Thou knowest,
Honoratus, that for this reason alone did
we fall into the hands of these mennamely, that they professed to free us all
from error, and bring us to God by pure
reason alone, without the terrible principle
of authority. For what else induced me
to abandon the faith of my childhood and
follow these men for almost nine years,
except their assertion that we were terffied by supersition into a faith blindly
imposed upon our reason, while they
urged no one to believe until the truth
was

FULLY DISCUSSED AND PROVED?
Who would not be seduced by such

Who can imagine the sufferings of the confessor in this sad emergency! After a sleepless night, he decided to abstain from visiting his mother, and passed the greater part of the day kneeling before the Blessed Sacrament.

At length the fatal day arrived for the unhappy gentleman whose unjust execution no effort could prevent. He was hanged, after being degraded from his rank, seeing his aword broken by the

The mother of the unfortunate man did not sufficient to the sufficient priest. All upon the sufficient to the sufficient priest, all upon

Guelph Herald, May 23 Guelph Herald, May 23.

Saturday evening the employees who worked under Mr. P. J. Woods, late farm foreman at the O. A. C., made that gentleman the recipient of a valuable present. They called on Mr. Woods at his residence, Waterloo avenue, in a body, and the purport of their visit was told by Mr. Thomas Cassin, who read the following address:

To Mr. P. J. Woods.

Sig.—Ca the occasion of your resigna-

To Mr. P. J. Woods.

Sig.—Ca the occasion of your resignation.

O. E. F., we, the employees of the department over which you presided, take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of your behaviour towards us, both in your official and social capacity. In that of the former though ever z-salous and exacting in the discharge of your official duties (which rendered your position no sinecure), we have always found you free from that over-bearing officiousness which unfortunately too often characterizes the bearing of officials towards employees, and in the latter a genial and thorough gentleman. To give a more tangible expression of our feelings toward you we desire your acceptance of this chain, not for its metallic value, but as a connecting link of friendship, which we trust never will be severed. We wish Mrs. Woods, yourof friendship, which we trust never will be severed. We wish Mrs. Woods, your-self and family continued health, pros-perity and happiness in whatever sphere of life you may be placed.

(Signed),
THOMAS CASSIN, GEORGE MCGILL, HENRY PENCHIN, MICH. RYLES, WILLIER PARKS, THOS. NORTON,
JAMES FITZGERALD.

Guelph, May 21st, 1887. Mr. George McGill made the presenta-

Guelph, May 21st, 1887.

Mr. George McGill made the presentation of a massive gold chain of beautiful design. The chain was purchased at Savze's.

The reply made by Mr. Woods was a most feeling one. He spoke of the pleasant relations that had always existed between the men and himself while he was at the farm. If, as they stated in their address, he had fulfilled his duties as farm foreman, it was principally because of the faithfulness, zoal and ability of those who had so kindly called to do him honor. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart, and said their present would ever be to him a reminder of the pleasant times he had spent with the farm hands at the O. A. C., and the warm feelings of friendship that existed between them and him.

People in the North-west

Room from experience that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only remedy to be relied upon for the extraction of corns. This is the case everywhere throughout the Dominion. Be sure to get Putnam's sure-pop corn cure. At dealers everywhere.

Consumption Surely Cured.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor.

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named duease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy frame to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

Ashma.

Persons who has suffered for years with Ashma, will flod a quick relief and cure in the double treatment of Southern Ashma Cure.

It Can Do No Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing,

Worm Powders when your chi feverish or fretful.

BY THE BUN OF KENMARE.

Her Story of Lord Landowne's Tron-bie With His Tenantry.

A VISIT TO THE SISTER IN ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT IN JERSEY CITY—HER WORK IN IREAD—THE HEWSPAPERS AND THE IRINE CAURE.

"I see that William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, stops in New York on his way to Canada," said Sister Mary Frances Clare, better known as the Nun of Kenmare, to a Sun reporter, when he called upon her at St. Joseph's Convent and Home in Jersey City yesterday, "and he is coming to this country on a characteristic mission. He is going to Canada to show to the Irish there how little of a friend Lord Lansdowne; their Governor-General, really is to them, I think he will have an interesting story to tell, but I really think I can tell a more interesting one."

It was a cheery voice and it came from a woman under medium height, robed in the sombre garb of her order—the Sisters of Peace. Her keen gray eyes looked out upon the would through steel-rimmed spectacles, but behind the glasses could be detected the sparkle and twinkle that betrayed a happy, cheerful mind. As she walked across the floor to walcome the reporter her step was slow and labored. Her lack of strength came, she said, from a recent long and painful illness. But the confinement in a slck chamber had not disturbed the calm mind of the good Sister, nor had it taken away her interest in the affairs of the world about her.

"I am glad you have come to see me,

Sister, nor had it taken away her interest in the affairs of the world about her.

"I am glad you have come to see me, and I think I can tell better than any one else in America all about Lord Lansdowne's trouble with his tenantry," and ahe settled herself down in a rocking-chair in the plain reception room of the convent where she now presides.

"I was born just half a century ago today," she continued, "in county Meath. My people are all wealthy, and my worldly name is Cusack. The present head of the family is Sir Ralph Cusack. I went to live in England when a very young girl, and when about 21 years of age, through the influence of Cardinal Manning, was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, for my parents were Protestants. I was about 25 years old when I took the veil and became an inmate of the convent at Newry, county Down. In 1861 I went with several Sisters to found a convent at Kenmare, in Kerry. Lord Lansdowne's grandfather was then alive, and it was with great difficulty that I obtained ground for the convent. Here I spent many years looking after the poor in Kenmare.

"Lord Lansdowne's hereditary estates comprise most of the county Kerry. His tenantry number over 95,000 people. His

"Lord Lansdowne's hereditary estates comprise most of the county Kerry. His tenantry number over 95,000 people. His home, Dereen House, and a lovely spot it is, is about twenty miles from the town of Kenmare. Lansdowne spends nore of his time there, however. Most of the county is a grazing district, and is wonderfully fertile. The grandfather of the present Lord left the estates badly encumbered. He had spent most of his time in London, was a fast man, and so when the present Lord came into the property he found himself heir mostly to debts and heavy ious man, and by his care has been gradually relieving the estate of some of its lous man, and by his care has been gradu-ally relieving the estate of some of its burdens, though, goodness knows, it is encumbered enough now. The estate is under the management of Townsend Trench, whose father was manager before

him.

"It was at the request of Parish Priest O'Sullivan, afterward Archdeacon, and better known as Father John, that I came to Kenmare. I first had my attention called to the special suffering of the Irish people as a result of English governmental protection of the landlords about sixteen years ago.

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"I was looking from the window of the "I was looking from the window of the from Kenmare to Killarney, when I saw a very touching sight. A son and his family, who were going to America as the result of an eviction, was parting from his father, a gray haired, bent old man, I can never forget the grief of the son and the intense agony of the father at that parting. It was terrible, and I asked myself the question, 'Why is this so?' From that time on I made a study of the question. I looked on the matter from every side. I read the laws and acts of Parliament. I went among the Irish tenantry, saw their suffering and degradation, and I think I know from actual observation just to what depths of misery and want people are reduced on the little island.

"When Gladstone's bill for the protection of the Irish tenantry was passed in 1870, the landlords evaded its provisions by requiring their tenants to sign an agreement not to take advantage of the provisions of the bill before the land would be leased to them. This fact came out by the evidence of Lord Cork's land agent, Leahy, in a trial at Cork about a lease. Then Lord Landowne, through his agent, Trench, did as all the other landlords did at this time in this matter.

"In 1879 came the great famine. People absolutely starved to death. The crop were an entire failure throughout all Ireland. Even the farmers with the large farms were obliged to ask for aid. The suffering was intense and very general. It was at this time that the title by which I am known—the Nun of Kenmare—was given to me. There passed through my hands for distribution to the suffering and starving over \$75,000 that came from America alone. To this fund John Wana convent one day out toward the high road from Kenmare to Killarney, when I saw a very touching sight. A son and his

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"During all this time Trench, Lot Landowne's segnt, was pressing the people for their fent. The heavy encur brances must be removed. Trench bold declared in the street at Kenmare or day that he had made £10,000 for Lot Landowne that day. 'How so?' wasked, for the assertion seemed foolish those starving times. 'By raising the reall around,' he replied. If the tensu were not able to pay the rent, then cas eviction. This was possible because the custom known in Ireland as 'hang gale'—that is, every tenant owes to the custom known in freshid as hang gale'—that is, every tenant owes to landlord a fictitious half year's rent. matter if the rent is in reality paid up BY THE NUN OF KENMARE.

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But the special complaints against Lord Landowne for his actions at this time are two. The soil in Kerry, though fertile, is very heavy and not easily worked. Fortunately there runs through the country a sub-stratum of hime rock. Upon every farm there was a little lime kiln, where the farmers were accustomed to burn out as much lime as they needed from year to year with no additional expense to themselves. With this they used to make the soil light and arable, and it was an absolute necessity to them.

"In 1879, just at the time of this famine, Trench conceived a fine scheme to raise more money. Instead of allowing the tenants to burn out their own lime, a large kiln was established by the estate, and the tenants were prohibited from burning lime out for themselves. For this lime they were obliged to pay two shillings sixpence per barrel in cash or from one shilling three pence to one shilling sixpence per barrel if it was paid as a permanent increase to the rent. The lime was a necessity because the soil could not be worked without it.

"A little later the Government, by act of Parliament, voted an appropriation of money from the church fund for relief of the tenantry of Ireland. By paying this money to the people as pay for working their own land, it was thought that the want would be relieved without encouraging pauperism. Of this money Lonsedowne obtained about \$25,000 or \$30,000, for which he was to pay an interest of three per cent. He was kind enough to require five per cent, from the tenants for the use of it.

"I saw all this trouble and wrote letters to the London Daily Telegraph regarding it. I also wrote to Lansdowne, entreating him not to press his tenants so hard, and telling him of the distress and want right on his own heritage. In reply, he wrote me, in August, 1880, a letter, in which he said: "There must always be some destitute among a class unfortunately not uncommon on my estate, men whose holdings would be too small to support hem and their families even if they were rent free, and then h

and as special correspondent of the Duily Telegraph.

"I want to know what Lord Lansdowne is deing to his people,' he said.
"Why do you come to me? I saked.
"Your Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, tells me you know more about it than any one else,' he replied.
"You had much better go and look for yourself,' I said, but in the end I went over the entire matter with him. The result was a series of articles upon Lord Lansdowne's management of his estate that made the Irish nobleman wince, and raised a perfect storm of discussion in England.

England.

"In November, 1880, I received a letter threatening my life. It was an anonymous letter, and, with the aid of the police, I was able to trees it to one of the London clubs, but which one I was never able to find out. About the first of December and the police, was never able to find out.

Canada.

"I have always been interested in the poor, I think. My English education did much for me in that respect, for the English ladies are wonderfully kind to the poor in their towns and villages. Why, every Christmas Lansdowne gives beef and bread to the tenants on his English estate, Bowood, near Bath. He never does anything of the sort to his Irlsh tenantry. Public sentiment makes him do it in England.

land.
"But I became interested in the poor "When Gladstone's bill for the protection of the Irish tenantry was passed in 1870, the landlords evaded its provisions by requiring their tenants to sign an agreement not to take advantage of the provisions of the bill before the land would be leased to them. This fact came out by the evidence of Lord Cork's land agent, Leahy, in a trial at Cork about a lease. Then Lord Lanedowne, through his agent, Trench, did as all the other landlords did at this time in this matter.

"In 1879 came the great famine. People absolutely starved to death. The crops were an entire failure throughout all Ireland. Even the farmers with the large founded the reduced the Sisters of Passa

Coordinates of the Sisters of Pesca of the Immaculate Conception and of St. Joseph, an order looking after the inter-ests of young women. "I came to America nearly three years ago and founded this convent here."

this convent here."

When the reporter picked up a book lying upon the table with Sister M. F. Clare's name as the author on the title page, she modestly assented that she was the author, and then pointed to a bookcase in which were thirty or forty other

volumer, all her own works.

"I have always been writing, it seems to me, and I have the greatest love for newspapers. God help Ireland if it were not for the newspapers of to-day," she said as the reporter left.

Removes the Cause. Many persons suffer from a symptom of Catarrh that causes nauses, more especially after eating in the morning. Nasal Balm will cure by removing the cause.

B. B. Stood the Test. tied every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all efflicted as I was." Herry Smith, Milverton, Oat.

THE JUBILEE COERCION BILL.

THE JUBILEE COERCION BILL.

MR. DILLOM AND THE "TIMES."

The adjourned debate on the question of privilege (Mr. Dillon and the Times newspaper) was resumed on Friday.

Sir H. JAMES was of opinion that the motion of Sir Charles Lewis ought not to be received with favor by that House.

MR. T.M. HEALY SPEECH.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said—Every possible subject under the sun may be the object of an inquiry by a select committee, but when eighty-six of your members are charged with complicity in assasination, in dynamite plota, and in every form of political and moral villainy, there is no question whatever to be referred to a select committee of this House (Opposition cheers). We now understand the Uriah Heep attitude of the right hon, gentleman when he says that the members of this great assembly, who have been selected with the greatest care by thirty millions of your population for their fitness to discharge the functions of statesmen, to sift all the niceties of diplomacy and to touch upon all great questions of legislation, have professed themselves by a majuity of votes to be incapable of inquiring into the career and conduct of eighty six of their own members (cheers). The proposition is so amusing that while the right hon, gentleman was speaking I sent for a list of the subjects considered by the select committees of this House. I find, sir, that in the present session amongst subjects you thought worthy of inquiry are town holdings, butter substitutes (a laugh), railway and canal bills, police pensions, police and sanitary regulations, the rating of machinery, the bishopric of Truro (laughter). Therefore, every possible question under the sun is worthy of inquiry by your members except the cnaracter of one-eighth of the entire body of this House.

MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE.

Now, let me say plainly at the outset

MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE.

entire body of this House.

MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE.

Now, let me say plainly at the outset that so far as we are concerned as Irishmen we don't care a pinch of snuff whether you give us this inquiry or not (loud Irish cheers). I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been greatly surprised at the way in which this House has treated this question. Either you believe these charges or you do not; either you believe you can prove them or you do not; either you believe them or you do not; and, surely, if you can prove them you would be delighted to ruin us (Opposition cheers). If you believe there is no solid ground for these charges, how mean and contemptible must be your characters (laughter, and cries of "order"). How wretched and loatbsome must be the political character of gentlemen who go from Primrose lodge to Primrose habitation, catching votes by abominable and odious lies against those whom you are pleased to call your fellow subjects, stirring up strife and hatred and enmity, and some of you making profit out of it, too (loud cheers). Then when we take you by the throat and say, "Now Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co. (cheers and laughter)—now you can rule for all time or practically for our lifetime at least, this Irish movement, and ruin with it the Liberal allies who are, thank God, coming to our assistance" (Irish cheer); and now that they are afforded that opportunity Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co. slink into their holes. Now that you are challenged to use the machinery which this House gives us to put to the test those foul and atrocious calumnies levelled against us you shrink from doing it foul and atrocious calumnies levelled against us you shrink from doing it

ENGLISH JURIES. But you do offer us a tribunal. Sir Henry James challenged Sir Charles Russell to give one single instance of any political trial in which a British jury failed to do its duty. I will give him a notorious instance. I refer to the matter known in Ireland as the Manchester martyrdom. The Irish Secretary laughs—he won't laugh before I am done (Irish cheers). Five men were put on trial on cheers). Five men were put on trial on a charge of wilful murder, and five men were instantly convicted. No sooner was the verdict found than the forty reporters who were engaged at the trial signed a memorial to the Home Secretary, declaring that the man M'Guire was undoubtedly innocent, M'Guire was undoubtedly innocent, M'Guire was undoubtedly innocent, M'Guire was signed a memorial to the Home Secretary, declaring that the man M'Guire was undoubtedly innocent, M'Guire was proved to have served on board a British warship on the day the prison van was attacked at Manchester, and M'Guire was released after being sentenced to death on the verdict of a British jury (Irish cheers). Why does not the Irish Secretary sneer now? (Renewed Irish cheers). Sir, the member for Bury asks us to go before a London jury. Why, sir, you can hardly go into a railway carriage that you don't see gentlemen reading their Globe, or their St. James's Gazetee, or Times, and wishing that the rope were around our necks, and saying this, too, though knowing some of us (hear, hear) I don't make a complaint of these men or say they were right or wrong, but I point to it as showing the state of feeling amongst parties in this country (near, hear). This matter does not affect us at all—it affects you—it affects this House (hear, hear). The member for Bury said he would not prejudice the trial of this question by the House declaring in advance that it was a libel.

Sir HENRY JAMES—I object to the

Sir HENRY JAMES—I object to the

Sir HENRY JAMES—I object to the House declaring in advance that it is a false, scandalous, and malicious libel.

Mr. HEALY—The right hon, gentleman refuses to declare in advance this to be a false, scandalous, and malicious libel. He refuses, he says, on the ground that it would prejudice the jury, but in every instance where a prosecution of this kind has been ordered by this House the declaration has always been made in advance (Opposition cheers), and the member for Bury, out of the fund of his learning, reserves himself when Irish hemoer for bury, out of the fund of his learning, reserves himself when Irish-character is at stake—and when Irish-men is on their trial—he refuses to do for Irishmen that which, in every other instance, this house has always done for even its humblest British member (hear, hear).

hear). A HIT AT THE UNIONISTS. A HIT AT THE UNIONISTS.

We can now, sir, accurately gauge and estimate the nature of the Liberal-Unionist party. We have heard of the saying—so far as the English in Ireland were concerned—that they were more Irish than the Irish themselves. I would say of the member for Bury and the

moble lord (Lord Hartington) beside him that they are more Tory than the Tories themselves (cheers), because the Tory party only went the length of saying that they won't declare this a breach of privilege because they had some technical reason for not doing so, but though no member of the party would accept the offer to prosecute the editor of the paper, the member for Bury wants the souse to guard itself against this—not to prejudice a British jury—and he wants it not to do what every House of Commons would have done, and that is, to declare in advance of sending it to a jury that it was a scandalous, a false, and a malicious libel (cheers). In every case this house has been like a grand jury who passes it down to a petty jury to examine it in its details, and the right hon gentleman the member for Bury—the future Lord Chancellor of England—wants the procedure in this matter to be departed from in the case of the St Link. wants the procedure in this matter to be departed from in the case of the 86 Irish members whose characters are at stake.

LONDON SROPKEFERS.

We thank the right hon. gentleman (laughter), but we are told to go before a British jury. There are members of the house willing so to humiliate them selves in the face of their constituencies the house willing so to humiliate them selves in the face of their constituencies as to profess that they are more incompetent and more incapable of finding out the truth or the falsehood of this political matter than the shopkeepers of the city of London (laughter). Really from the way in which the member for Bury talked about twelve shopkeepers you'd think they were angels without wings (laughter). You'd think that the wind of politics had never ruffled their souls—that they are absolutely pure and free from political taint; that at Temple Bar, once you pass the Dragon or Griffin, I forget which (laughter), you are in some empyrean where human frailty suddenly disappears (renewed laughter). But I take a different view. I say that the twelve commonest members of this house—I will even say twelve Orange members of this house (laughter), with the pious Catholic member for Lough borough Division (Mr. De Lisle) as foreman of the panel (renewed laughter)—would be more competent to deal with this matter than any jury outside.

THE POWER OF THE HOUSE.

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this matter than any jury outside.

THE POWER OF THE HOUSE.

The Attorney General for England
stated in his most interesting and able
speech—but completely illusory as I
think—that former charges were made
against some Irish members and it ended
unsatisfactorily, because the committee
declared they had no power to summon
witnesses and examine them upon oath.
But a measure has been passed for the
purpose of giving the committee that
power, and not only can the committee
summon witnesses but they can ask them
leading questions and make them produce documents and dates, and the
committee could introduce matters
which would not be permitted as relevant by any judge before a jury, and yet
with all these opportunities for a full
investigation the House is asked to
decline, and say, "Oh, we are unworthy"
(laughter). I must say that this opinion
of unworthiness comes very well from
gentlemen who, while they are unworthy
to investigate this matter, think themselves worthy to decide the Irish international question, and who think themselves capable of doing anything except
what any petty jury of London could do
(cheers). I should like to say that
though these charges refer to a period
five years ago they were never brought
forward by the Liberal party, by Lord
Spencer, whom we daily attacked.

A CHALLENGE.

If there was any body of men who had

A CHALLENGE. A CHALLENGE.

If there was any body of men who had the power as well as the interest to crush this party that was the party of Lord Spencer if they could have proved us to spencer if they could have proved us to have any connection with crime (cheers). Furthermore, they had a power which you say is an invaluatie power—they had the power of secret inquiry. Although investigations had been carried on for months into all these matters which are now agitating the English mind, was any new terms of hefore the secret inmember summoned before the s member summoned before the secretary quiry (cheers)? The records are still in existence under the thumb, I presume, of the Irish Secretary. If the Irish Sec-retary turns up these secret inquiries and examines into all that the witnesses and examines into all that the witnesses swore—and God knows you can get plenty of informers at any time for a small trifle, just as the Times can purchase rorged letters for a small trifle (laughter and cheers)—publish the result of your secret inquiries (cheers)—give them to the Times (cheers)—give them to the Times (cheers). Let them have every word that had been given in evidence, publish them from first to last, and we will give you your answer (cheers). Why don't you do that? (Cheers.) Sir, if this House refuses us the inquiry we demand, the honour of the British gentlemen will be placed on a level with that of an Indian thug (laughter and cheers), and, for my placed on a level with that of an Indian inug (laughter and cheers), and, for my part, I would rather be an Indian thug, meeting my victims in the open, than be a British gentleman, who, when these charges have been denied, and when you are afforded the fullest opportunity of investigating them, declines the investigation, but repeats the charges (cheers) What is it, I ask, that gives actuality and life to this debate? Is it the question of whether my hon, friend, the member for East Mayo, has been called a liar by the Times? You know very well it is not East Mayo, has been called a liar by the Time? You know very well it is not (cheers.) You know that it is the Irish representation which is on its trial (cheers); and the Irish representation challenges you to the combat (cheers); and they tell you that they stand on no technical reference, such as is made naturally and necessarily by this motion, but that if you have any specific charges. technical reference, such as is made naturally and necessarily by this motion, but that if you have any specific charges against any man on these Irish benches, bring them forward and we shall meet them (cheers); and after that you can go and snivel at your Primrose gatherings (laughter). Mr. Healy then referred to the action of Brenon against Ridgway, and concluding a powerful speech, said—Some of your great men, thank God, have by reason of their greatness given us their sympathy (cheers). We won that sympathy by argument, by fair fight, by logic, and by reason (cheers)—we won it, so far as we have won any course or way into the hearts and consciences of fair thinking men, we have won it simply on the ground of reason and of justice (cheers)—We, the Irish Party of this time, will not last forever—the Irish cause will remain (cheers)—and if you

tainting us with sympathy or complicity with dynamiters or assassins—if you succeeded in damaging our party—ay, or destroying them—you would still have the Irish nation in Ireland and beyond the seas to reckon with (cheers). We are ephemeral, our cause endures—will endure—and you, as your fathers before you, who have sought to prejudice us by a cloud of infamy and misrepresentation, you have been bauked and been defeated, and the Irish nation, by bound and bound, leaps this very moment into the afternoon light of freedom and of prosperity (loud cheers.) prosperity (loud cheers.)

FREE SPEECH VINDICATED.

Rousing Reception to O'Brien and Kübride in Hamilton.

Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, me mber of Parliament for Northeast Cork, follower of Parnell and Gladstone, and champion of the Irish cause, now that he has visited Hamilton Gladstone, and champion of the Irish cause, now that he has visited Hamilton and gone hence, need have no reason to be ashamed of the reception he met with here, or Hamilton of the treatment she accorded him. In fact, the gentleman's treatment in this city was in marked contrast to that which he received in Toronto, and our citizens are to be heartily congratulated on the fact that, however much they might differ with Mr. O'Brien regarding his solf-imposed mission to Canada they, at least, had a sufficient sense of British fair play and liberty of speech to permit him to come, have his say and go in peace. A few reckless youths and roughs are to be found in every crowd, and the fact that such were present last night bent on mischief does not in the least alter the case. Mr. O'Brien, who is still suffering from his Toronto wounds and felt weak and fatigued, rested all the evening at the Royal Hotel until the time for the Palace meeting. Meantime the members of the Local Branch of the Land League and other friends had attended to both him and Mr. Kilbride. Land League and other friends had attended to both him and Mr. Kilbride, a former tenant of Lord Lansdowne, who is travelling in company with Mr. O'Brien, Shortly after 7 o'clock a crowd began to congregate in front of the hotel eager to catch a glimpse of the— NOW NOTED IRISHMAN.

NOW NOTED IRISHMAN.

After waiting quietly and patiently until nearly 8 o'clock a couple of cabs were drawn up in front of the hotel, into which some young men jumped. The cabs remained there some ten minutes and a squad of police and detectives kept a lane open among the people standing immediately in front of the door ostensibly to allow Mr. O'Brien and his friends to pass out to the cabs, but in reality to sell the crowd and permit that gentleman and Mr. Kilbride to leave the hotel unnoticed by the ladies' entrance on Merrick street, whence they were driven rapidly up MacNab street to the rink. The crowd, however, were not long in coming to the conclusion to the rink. The crowd, however, were not long in coming to the conclusion that they had got left, and amid howls and cheers a stampede up James street took place in the direction of the rink. During this time the rink was being filled to the doors with a mixed audience—all classes being present, and not a few ladies gracing the occasion with their presence. About two thousand people were inside the building, and a more enthusiastic or orderly audience could hardly be desired. The rink was nicely decorated with bannerettes and in rear of the platform was suspended the Union Jack. Ex-Ald, James O'Brien occupied the chair.

O'Brien occupied the chair.
ON THE PLATFORM. Prominent emong those on the platform were Messrs. D. P. Canill, Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the National League; B. B. Teefy, Treasurer of the same branch; Rev. Father Hand, Toronto; John Tracey, Rev. Father Cost grove, P. H. Stewart, Geo. Collis, Rev. Father Craven, J. Hamilton Racey, Rev. Father Graven, J. Instituto Haeey, Institutor Halm, Fred Walter, Wm. Berry, Rev. Father Molphy, Ingersoll; Moore A. Higgins, James Basqueil, Rev. Father Brady, Ingersoll; S. Coilins, Charles McCabe, Joseph Hourrigan, Dundas; D. R. Gibson, A. O'Heir, Joseph Brown, Dundas; Wm. Casey, James Henigan, James G. Davis, jun., D. Gleason, Alexander McCullough, Henry Arland, Thomas Egan, Ald. Brick, James Dillon, James O'Heir, M. Foley, Richard Quinn, Donald Smith, M. Murphy, B. McMahon, J. S. Lillis, C. Donovan, Geo. McMahon, J. S. Lillis, C. Donovan, Geo. McMahon, J. McSweeney, Secretary of the Hamilton League; John Ronan, Geo. Dennison, M. Malone, M. D. Nelligan, E. Mullins, P. Hanlon, John O'Grady, John Galvin, Thomas Church, Ed. Williams and John Lawlor, Secretary of the Father Halm, Fred Walter, Wm.

liams and John Lawlor, Secretary of the Hamilton Branch I. N. L. Hamilton Branch I. N. L.

THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS.

The Chairman, on rising to open the proceedings, was heartily cheered. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am pleased to night to see so large an audience to honor one of Ireland's best and publish and I am pleased to see the noblest sons. I am pleased to see to-night citizens come forward and show noblest sons. I am pleased to see tonight citizens come forward and show—
though they may difter in regard to Mr.
O Brien's mission and opinions—that
they are not willing to suppress free
speech. I am pleased to night to see on
the platform men of all creeds and
nationalities. Whether they entirely
agree with his views or not they will
listen quietly to what he has to say. I
hope to night that Hamilton will set an
example to the rest of the country. It
is to be hoped that nothing will occur
to night to mar the good feeling hitherto
existing in Hamilton among all classes of
the community. This is not a question
of religion or politics. It has resolved
itself into one of liberty of speech.
Shall that be granted a British subject?
(Cries of "Yes.") Shall a member of the
British Parliament be stoned through
the streets for using that prerogative,
("No, no.") I believe Mr. O'Brien will
meet with a fair hearing in this city.
Those of you present who sympathize
with that gentleman, I hope, will neither
by act or word, irritate those who may
be opposed to him, so that we may be
able to meet to morrow without painful
reflections. I might say there may be
some rash young men outside who may able to meet to morrow without painful reflections. I might say there may be some rash young men outside who may attempt to cause a panic in your midst, but I advise you to pay no attention to them, as you will be amply protected,

but at the same time I do not believe any such attempt will be made. Cornelius Donovan, Esq., B. A., was then called upon and read an address of

welcome.

Mr. O'Brien then delivered' a most eloquent address in reply, followed by Mr. Kilbride. We gave in last week's issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD the sub-

Mr. Kilbride. We gave in last week's issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD the substance of their speeches.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. George Collis to move a resolution. Mr. Collis said: I cannot understand how it is that I have been selected to move the first resolution. Possibly it is through my having—through no fault of my own—been born and bred in England. (Laughter and applause.) This fact, however, ladies and gentlemen, does not prevent me advocating for those born in Ireland the same rights which I myself enjoy in another part of the Queen's domain. (Hear, hear.) I am the son of an English farmer, who was obliged owing to the peculiar land laws to give up agricultural pursuits and drift into the overcrowded city to seek for employment. It is useless for me or anybody else to attempt to offer reasons why Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride are here tonight. When I took a seat on this platform my idea was to vindicate the freedom of speech (cheers), and I am glad Hamilton has been true to its reputation in this particular. After some further remarks approving of Mr. O'Brien's namitton has been true to its reputation in this particular. After some further remarks approving of Mr. O'Brien's course, and condemnatory of that of Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Coilis moved the

following:
Resolved, That this meeting having Resolved, That this meeting having heard the able and elequent exposition of the inhuman treatment of the tenants of Luggacurran by their landlord, Lord Lansdowne, and the cruel evictions which have taken place on his estate, desire to place on record their unequivocal protest against such inhumanity, and consider that the person who would be guilty of such conduct is not worthy of the high office which he now holds in this Dominion.

Mr. Fred. Walter seconded the resolution. He said: I have no hesitation in

holds in this Dominion.

Mr. Fred. Walter seconded the resolution. He said: I have no hesitation in seconding it. I have no hesitation in seconding it. I have listened with patience and interest to the addresses which have been delivered by Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride, and have sympathy with the cause they represent. (Applause.) I am an Englishman, but what of that? Are we not all of one blood, and should not the distressed poor wherever they live elicit our sympathy? (Applause.) Like my friend, Mr. Collis, I am here this evening to vindicate the freedom of speech in this our free land. (Cheers.) I remember many years ago in the city of London, when there was an agitation for labor reform, the authorities tried to close the park against them, but the crowd pulled down the railings, held their meeting undisturbed, and that was the last of attempting to curb free utterances in England. (Applause.) I am glad that Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride have paid us this visit, and have freely spoken their minds. It is a right to which all are entitled, and one which we will not give up. (Cheers.) To put it down is only to foster greater evils. In will not give up. (Cheers.) To put down is only to foster greater evils. countries where men are not allowed to freely utter their opinions they join

secret societies and DEEP PLOTS AGAINST THE COMMON

are too frequently the result. (Cheers).
Not only this, but people like Lord Lansdowne should not be afraid to have their acts discussed. They should be treated like anybody else in the community. We like anybody else in the community. We have deeply regretted transactions that have occurred in sister cities of the Dominion—scenes which were disgraceful in the extreme—and we are proud of the conduct of our citizens. We hope the time will come when the wrong of robbing the hard workingman the world over will engross the attention of the massee, and that much needed reforms in this direction will be brought about. (Applause) The thought struck me on in this direction will be brought about.
(Applause) The thought struck me on hearing Mr. Kubride speaking of his losses, how "If he has lost so much, how will those lower in the social scale be effected?" (Hear, hear.) Surely their condition on Lord Lansdowne's estate must have been a trying one in making ends meet. (Cheers) I have great electric in securing the resolution.

ends meet. (Cheers I have greater because in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The Chairman asked any one opposed to it to rise but not a single individual arose in the vast assemblage.

The meeting shortly afterwards broke the control of the meeting shortly afterwards broke the control of the control of

The meeting shortly afterwards broke up. As Mr. O'Brien was driving to the hotel in a cab a young man fired four shots, one of which struck the wrist of a man named Nelson, the driver of a cab preceding that in which was Mr. O'Brien and party. The wound is a severe one and may cause amputation. The police are on the track of the culprit.

On Tuesday Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride left Hamilton for Niagara Falls. Falls.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oi, which hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable. Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

able. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q.,
write: "Dr. Thomas" Eclectric Oil cured
me of Rheumatism after I tried many
medicines to no purpose. It is a good
medicine." Just think of it—you can
relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the
most painful attack of neuralgia—you can
check a cough and heal bruised or broken
skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric
Oil, costing only 25 cents.

Oil, costing only 25 cents. Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist Mr. 1. U. Wells, Chemist and Progress
Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop
& Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and
Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the
best of satisfaction for all diseases of the
blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspep-sia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the pic-ture of health and happiness.

Thomas Meyers, Bracebridge, writes:
"Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best
medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c, immediate relief has been re-ceived by those who use it."

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Donat Crows and Luke King. OTPAWA AGENCY: 7, General Agent, 74 George S. ARRUM. - One Copy, 68.60; 7.50; Ten copies, \$15.61. Pay-y case in advance. rertining - Ten cents per line y the Bishop of London, and by the Archbishop of St. or will receive prompt attention.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., June 4th, 1887.

In another column will be found ties concerning a harangue delivered by the soi disant "Reverend Dr." Wild of onto. This deliverance is styled a mon." To what absurdities and disone of the most secred things have not many of our fellow-citizens reached y can sit at the feet of such a saliel to be instructed in their duties Christians! A sermon is supposed to be a discourse by an authorized cle for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. Dr. Wild is simply incapable of imparting instruction on such a subject, for neither is he a Simon Pure cleric, nor has he Christianity to impart. His religi-ous service of 8th May, 1887, recembled more the worship of Moloch or Baal than any Christian rite, yet there are hundreds, erhaps thousands in the Christian City of oronto, who spend their Sundays in sisting at this buffoonery as their way of sanctifying the Lord's day. We instance the Sanday named, because the sermon of that day has been made public by appearing in the public journals : but it is y a sample of the usual pabulum on which the hungry souls of those who listen to Dr. Wild are usually fed. And this incoherent folly and blasphemous ribaldry is called Christian doctrine, and this adoration of the bloodthirsty Moloch is dubbed the sanctification of the Lord's day. For what purpose, then, is the

Is it not "to give knowledge of salva tion unto his people by the remission of their sins, through the tender mercy of our God . . . to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the "way of peace?" St. Luke i. 79.

Compare this with Dr. Wild's mad ravings, applauded by a Toronto Christian ience, in the very act of professedly adoring God. He says :

"Give me a Catholic Land Leaguer, and he will beat all creation for cheek. Why take Mr. Billy O'Brien. He will come over here and perhaps bring with him a couple of friends as examples of evicted tenants . . . wearing plug hats, diamond rings, etc., and when they arrive in New York they will give a man arrive in New York they will give a man \$100 for a suit of clothes patched up like a crazy quilt in order that they may appear like evicted tenants. (Laughter.)

. It is not the cause of Ireland these fellows are after; it is boodle. (Laughter.) And Mr. Billy O'Brien had better look out or he will get his eye knocked out. (Loud applause.)"

Incredible as it might seem, this is an elegant extract from the "Sermon" of Dr. 'ild as found in the Advertiser's verbatim report. Mr. O'Brien's high character for patriotism and disinterestedness, the high estimation in which he is held as a Christian gentleman, against whom the tongue of slander even has never dared to raise a disparaging report, and the universal testimony to his ability as a writer and an orator, are too well known that it should be needful to windleste him against "Dr." Wild's villainous invendoes. His "sermon" is therefore false as it is an incentive to the commission of murder. He is not satisfied even with insinuating his wish that the Orangemen of his congregation, especially, should let us tell him that Catholics are her to stay. We form too integral directly advises them to do so. His words

"I say the Orangemen are too quiet. "I say the Orangemen are too quiet. I say to you Orangemen who may be here to night to rise up. Rise up, I say, and keep them in their place, and on the night when Billy O'Brien comes, see that he keeps his place, and if he exceeds here, then mob him, I say, and I will be there to help you: (Intense excitement and great applaure.) I will meet O'Brien face to face, and prove that he tells what is false. (Loud applause.)"

It is evident from this that Dr. Wild is guilty of goading his congregation, especially the Orange contingent thereof, the cowardly and murderous attack made on Mr. O'Brien under cover of the darkness of night. A deliberate attempt at murder was made by hundreds of ruffians on a few unarmed gentlemen. Other speakers at the meeting held in the park, previously to Mr. O'Brien's arrival, encoured the mob to use violence, but Dr. Wild, the professing minister of the Gaspel of peace, preached by the "Prince of Peace" out-Herods them all. The wound received by Mr. O'Brien from

followers are guilty of murder, at least in intent. We read in Numbers xxxl, the awful punishment inflicted by God's order on the Madianites because of the orrid crimes of that people. And the eraclites fell also under the wrath of God, because they did not inflict the ful penalty even as God had commanded Now, what was their crime ? The answer is found in the 16th verse of this chapter:
"they made you transgress against the Lord
in the matter of Peor." This was a shame ful mode of adoration of a false God by the crimes of murder and licentious ness. But what are we to think of a pre-tended minister of Christ, who in the act of worshipping the true God uses the same methods as the guilty men and women of Madian, and makes them even women of anima, and make the service working by the low buffoonery and levity which Dr. Wild uses not here for the first time? God Himself gives the newer to this : "When the Lord thy God shall have destroyed before thy face, the nations, . . . beware lest thou imitate them. . . . and lest thou seek after their ceremonies saying: As these nations have worshipped their Gods, so will I also worship. Thou shalt not do in like manner to the Lord thy God. For they have don to their Gods all the abominations which the Lord abhorreth, offering their sons and daughters and burning them with fire. What I command thee, that only do thou to the Lord; neither add anything nor diminish." (Deut, xii, 29-32)

"And they sacrificed their sons and daughters to devils, and they shed innocent blood; the blood of their sons and daughters which they sacrificed to the idols of Chansan, and the land was polluted with blood, and was defiled with their works . . And the Lord was exceedingly angry with his people," Ps. 105; Protestant Bible

The congregation which can tolerate such a man in their pulpit is a disgrace to Christianity. It is no wonder that infidels, making no distinction between true Christianity and such mockeries as the religion inculcated by Dr. Wild, reject all as the mere invention of wicked and lucre-seeking preachers. Mr. O'Brien feels deeply the oppressive laws under which his countrymen groan: laws which bring upon his land periodical starvation. He comes to Canada to ask Canadians to protest against their being compelled to pay a large salary to one who takes the lead in putting the oppressive laws into operation, so that they may free themselves from participation in acts of tyranny. In this Mr. O'Brien stands on his rights as a British subject, to advocate his cause before any audience in the British Empire. This is the only crime which Dr. Wild can accuse him of, and for this the preacher sacrilegiously incites his followers to murder—under the hypo-

what remains. He is not satisfied with encouraging the Orangemen to murder Mr. O'Brien. He desires them to make a similar attack on Archbishop Lynch. The Archbishop, he says also "ought to have been mobbed, yes I say mobbed." (Loud applause and tremendous excitement) And this senti-ment is based upon the lying assertion that his Grace "wrote a letter to Lord Churchill, threatening Canada with a Fenian invasion." Well "Dr." Wild knows that he states a falsehood. His Grace stated what is perfectly true, that the grievances under which Ireland suffered was the pretext for the former Fenian invasions, and may be so in the future, unless those grievances be re-dressed. And for this the Wild hyena of the Toronto pulpit recommends the Canadian In spite of Dr. Wild's boast that his "faith' of blood has the "supremacy" in Canada let us tell him that Catholics are here part of the Canadian population to let ourselves be trampled on by the fire brands of his tribe. Why, even in Toronto the ruffians whom he induced to attack an unarmed man, were very quiet, comparatively, when a few Irishmen who sympa-thized with Mr. O'Brien manifested their sympathy a short time after the murderous attack. The days of the bludgeon ascendancy party are over, even in Toronto, and in spite of Dr. Wild's brag-

followers were acting on his advice, though he had promised "mob him I say, and I will be there to help you." This biped tiger deals also somewhat in theology. He denies to His Grace Arch-bishop Lynch his right to the title "Arch-bishop of Toronto." He says:

"We have no bishop of Toronto. Toronto has never authorized a bishop, and has is no bishop of Toronto, . . . I might as well as he sign after my name, Bishop of Toronto, for I can do anything he can do, in any way he likes to take me, and I sense of that much perverted dictum, but to man, returning from man to God

gadocio, coward as he has proved himself

to be, he took very good care not to

can femire discit was as being, if I want to make meney. (I Langu-ter and applaces.)

The exploded lie that Archbishop Lynch or the Catholic priesthood profess to for give dies for a money payment, is not worth serious refutation. We shall there-fore merely point out one difference Oatholic clergy, bishops and priests. The Archbishop and his clergy have their scalesiastical jurisdictions from Pope Leo XIII, who is the successor direct from St.
Peter, who received his authority from the
Son of God. Dr. Wild's authority is derived
merely from his own impudent assumptions, or, if he ever accepted from any one any kind of ecclesiastics | jurisdiction, he received it from one who had no anthority from God, and it was therefore worthless St. Paul says "no man taketh this honor, (of the Christian priesthood,) to himself, but he that is called of God, as Aaron Was." (Heb. v. 4)

The reason on which Dr. Wild founds his theory is simply a piece of folly. He eays, "Toronto never authorized a bishop."

It is sufficient that the authority which appointed the Archbishop of Toronto is derived from God. It was this that made St. James Bishop of Jerusalem, and St. Timothy Bishop of Ephesus, though neither Jerusalem nor Ephesus authorized them to take these positions. The same authority appointed the Archbishop of Toronto. Dr. Wild is one of those usurpers described by our Blessed Lord in St Matt. vii , 15, as "Wolves IN SHEEP" CLOTHING.

A VIGOROUS M. P.

Col. Tyrrwhit is a member of the Cana dian Commons and represents South Simcoe. The Colonel lately made the statement that "he trusted Wm. O'Brien so touching to the Chris'ian heart as that would not be mobbed in Canada so that of Corpus Christi, the feast of the Euclarhe may live to be hanged along with the Lord Mayor and municipal Council of Dublin." Shame! Colonel! Shame! Do not forget you are a member of Parliament and that such intemperate language is highly unbecoming a person vested with such dignity and responsibility. You should not, Colonel, bring into the discusion of practical politics such "Trust-in God-and-keep-your-powder-dry " sentiments. This is a great big world, and we all want to live happily and peaceably with our neighbors. Allow your mind, Colonel, to travel for a short space of time abroad over the universe-let your mighty intellect float away for a while from South Simcos—and what will you behold? "Many men of many minds," Why do you want to hang those who differ from you in opinion as to the best way of governing old Erin? Shame! Colonel, shame! Is it possible you are looking for a Jubilee title? Or do you hunger for favor and recognition in the bristling sunshine of the semi royalty prevailing at the Capital?

Do not go out on shooting or hanging or cobble-stone throwing exhibitions Colonel, because they are dangerous; and advise your good people of South Simcoe to keep cool also. You know some of such unbecoming conduct. When we get Parliament in College Green, we will give you a fair half of all the liberty we schieve. For punishment, we will leave you to your remorse.

A SINGULAR POSITION

The Globe takes, we must say, a very singular position in its view of the rel tions between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Kingdom of Italy. One brief citation will show our readers just what our Toronto contemporary means to convey. After stating with refreshing dogma tism that "the Italian people profoundly, though not ardently Catholic," a sort of antithesis whose force is from the mind ordinary and ungifted, hidden—our contemporary proceeds to say all it knows of Italian opinion on the subject of the Papacy :

"They wish the State to be free and at peace with a free Church. In politice they think like the majority of Protestants they think like the majority of Protestants the world over, and yet are attached to the creed and ceremonies of their ancient religion. The nation, moreover, is one which understands the spirit of compromise, and it has no taste for religious persecution.' 'Death to the Priests' may be written up occasionally on the Collomnado of St. Peter's, but meanwhile the most uncompromising Liberals send their children to the schools of the Fathera.' But this attitude of friendliness to the Church does not seem likely to survive a continual refusal of the Vatican to accept Italian Unity and to approve of Catholics taking part in politics. The nation is Italian and patriotic first, Catholic second. If the Church will not compromise with the political spirit of the people they are If the Church will not compromise with the political spirit of the people they are likely to forsake her." expose his own precious carcass when his

The vast majority of the Italian people are both ardently and profoundly Catholic, but the organized minority that manufacture Italian public opinion, so-called, is also both ardently and profoundly anti-Catholic. The majority, wholly unaccustomed to the constitutional system of government, of which the minority has

less defensible, have permitted themselves to be handicapped by the cunning and aggressive few who form the strength of the secret societies. The majority is, we are glad, awakening to a true knowledge of the situation and a keen sense of their own duty. It is this awakening, and no voluntary desire to do the Holy See jus-tice, which has, at least in part, determined certain of the Italian radicals to study a modus vivendi between the kingdom and where the temporal is put above the spiritual—where the former can rob, despoil and plunder the latter at will and deprive its ministers of their just rights and freedom of action. This talk of a free church in a free state has deceived even not a few foolish Catholics, who annot understand that there can be no reedom for the Church where the free action of her August Head is in any way impeded. That impediment, detention, striction, and contradiction are his lot in the present state of things in Italy, no one knowing anything of the condition of things there can honestly deny. It is all very well for pseudo-friends of the Papacy to point to its increase of influence since the accession of Leo XIII—as if Italian radicals had procured that extension of Papal power. We rejoice at that extension, but in turn ask, how much greater had it been, were the illustrious Leo f.eed from the harrassing embarrassments put on him by his Sardinian political persecutors?

THE FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

No fastival in the Catholic calendar istic Sacrament and Sacrifice, the dearest most tender and cherished of Cnrist's pledges to mankind. Count de Maistre says that there is no Christian dogma unsupported by some universal tradition and as ancient as man himself, or by some innate sentiment belonging to us as closely as existence itself. Witness, for instance the importance that men have ever placed upon repasts taken in common. The table, as an old Greek proverb puts it, is the intercommunicator of friendship, in other words, the electric offering binding man to man. Never a treaty, never an agreement, never a feast, never a ceremony of any kind whateoever-be it even mournful in character, without its banquet. From the court of the proudest monarch to the tent of the famine stricken chieftain, from the highest civilization to the rudest barbarism in every rank, condition and character of life, the repast in common, the breaking of bread together, is looked on with a sort of religi ious veneration, as a pledge of mutual regard, good will and benevolence, a pledge having its laws, observances, and mutual interchange of attentions of a fixed yet remarkable character. Men have never yet found a more expressive sign of union than that of meeting to break bread these days we will have Home Rule in together. This sentiment being universal, Ireland, and it would be most awkward religion has thereof made choice, for the were we to have to accuse your people of basis of her principal mystery, and as every repast was according to this universal instinct a communion in the same cup, she in her turn resolved that her communion should be a repast. The words of Christ Himself bearing on the Eucharistic barquet indicate very positively, that His desire in its institution was to make of His chosen ones a select body united by the love generated by participation in that sacred banquet. In the course of His sermon at the last supper Jesus draws a sharp distinction between His followers, in other words, the Church, and the followers of the Evil One, or the world. Addressing His heavenly Father, He declares, "My Father, I have made known Thy Name to these men whom you have given Me out of the world. . pray for them. I pray not for the world, but for them whom Thou hast given Me, because they are Thine, and all Mine are Thine: and Thine are Mine: and I am glorified in them." (John xvii.) The lesson that Jesus then enjoined with particular stress and emphasis upon His disciples was that of mutual love, thereby making of the Divine Banquet of the Eucharist a great social power in the binding up and the healing of the wounds inflicted by the dissensions and hatreds, the jealousies and ambitions of the world. As for the prodigious effects of the Holy Eucharist in society—they are indeed incontestable. In the Eucharist God gives Himself to man, in order to teach man to give himself to his breth-ren. The Holy Eucharist being an ever present realization of the sacrifice of the cross, the giving of one's self may by practical belief in this dogma become an habitual thought. History shows us the Holy Eucharist realizing throughout eighteen centuries the beau-ideal of eneficence and charity. The Eucharist which was the food and source of apostolic devotedness, became the principle of courage in the hearts of the apostles'

homselves to their service was to lod and glorify the Church. The clate, nourished and sustained lody and Blood of Christ, contin bedy and stood of Carse, consumes, to the very present day, to be the great humanising and civilising force in the world. Hence Corpus Christi is the feast itself of civilisation and humanity.

A FAR-FETCHED COMPARISON.

The Toronto Mail, dealing with the conduct of the Toronto mob, institutes the following comparison: "Were a prominent Englishman or Irishman or any other non-resident of the United States to other non-resident of the United States to start through the Union upon a 'raising' campaign against President Cleveland on the strength of something Mr. Cleveland had been charged with doing in his capac-ity as citizen of Buffalo, he would probably nd that, much as they love free spec the Americans have a still higher regard for what is due their chief magistrate. And, assuming that the adventurer fell into the hands of a mob and was roughly into the hands of a mob and was roughly handled, which is by no means a wild conception, it is plain that, whilst the mob's conduct would admit of no sort of the company. They could have a real tenant's cabin and go through an eviction, natroleum cans, and all no sort of defence. Mr. O'Brien's case with crowbars, petroleum cans, and all estands upon precisely the same footing."

Our friend of the Mail is not very clear in the above. What, we ask, would cause "an Englishman upon a public masting at ablat.

or Irishman or other non-resident of the United States" to take the stump against President Cleveland for something he had done in Buffalo. Buffalo, we need ecarcely tell our Toronto friend, is part rather out at elbows. They would be as of the United States, Were President Cleveland in possession of large landed estates in the vicinity of Buffalo, and were he guilty of one-half the cruelty attributed to and proved against Irish landlords, there would be no need of "an Englishman or Itishman or other nonresident of the United States" taking up the cause of Mr. Cleveland's tenant Thousands of Buffalo people would take the platform and denounce him, yes, even in the very sight of the White House, and no cobble-stone mob could be gathered to take up his cause. There is still another point in which the comparison is very weak. The President of the United States is elected by the American people, while the Governor General of Canada is not elected by the people of Canada. Our Downing street nasters may send us any manner of man they choose. He is named by them and he sets sail for Canada with his trappings ad trinkets of royal y, and his arm titles, and we have to accept him and defray all expenses. In other words, "We pay our money, but we don't get our

THE LANDLORDS A-BEGGING.

R.v. Richard Kane has cab'ed a messi the Toronto Mail. It is so short and so significant that we give it entire. It is ddressed to the editor of the Mail, one of the very few Canadian editors who are endeavoring to put life into a bad cause. The "message" reads as follows:

SIR,—The Ulster Loyalist Anti Repeal Union is making a special appeal for funds to carry out a new programme decided upon to day. Subscriptions from Canadian Loyalists will be thenkfully received by the treasurer, Mr. Henderson, of the News Letter, Belfast; or by the president of the association, the Eurl of Ranfurly, Dungannon Park, Dungannon, Cunty Tyrone.

Please recommend our appeal to the friends of the Empire in Canada.

Yours, etc., RICHARD KANE.

Belfast, May 24.

Subscriptions, it will be noted, may be addressed to the News-Letter office or to the Earl of Ranfurly. It is a peculiar feature of the "loyalist" people that no movement takes form amongst them unless an "Earl" or a "Lord" or a "Viscount" or a "Baronet," or something of that sort, be at the heal and front Sixty years ago there were in France 9871 of it. And so it has come to this! The Earls are a-begging. The rack rents are not being paid, because the Plan of Campaign people hold the money. We cannot help expressing surprise that the "Unity of the Empire" people should be in need of money. The question "What do they want it for ?" naturally comes to the fore. They have all the strength their hearts could wish for in the House of Commons One hundred majority is certainly power that leaves no room for doubt the desires of the so-called "loyalists" will be abundantly complied with. The work of persecuting their fellow-subjects in the powers that be have set their very hearts. The juils will soon be fall of them. What more, we sak, can mr. n.a...

and his lordly associates with for? Do
they want Canadian cash for the purpose
morals has been going on not in France
alone, but in every other country. The ast bestowed upon them? Do they want it to form a dynamite fund, for the purpose of blowing up the Houses of Parliament in London and College Green, when Ireland once more becomes a nation? If not for some such purposes

as these, where, we ask once more, will

"new programme" decided upon. A small collection might be taken up amongst the "loyal disorderlies" of Toronto, but it will be very small. This class are in the habit of displaying their loyalty, not by gifts of money, but by throwing cabble stones at people whose opinions are different from their own. The appeal will, we think he a failure. The appeal will, we think, be a failure unless some "Mfurther particulars" are furnished. Instead of the appeal to "lysl" Canadians, for money payments without promise of an equivalent, we without promise of an equivalent, we would suggest the adoption of what might be termed a "Landlord Plan of Campaign," with such a programme as is suggested by a writer, in Mr. O'Brien's paper, United Ireland, as follows: "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at the American Exhibition is the great attraction in London just now. Real Indians attack a real frontier stage coach, which is defend. ed by real cow boys and all that sort of thing. Allow me to suggest a partial solution of that difficult problem—What to do with benkrupt Irish landlords. Let Buffalo Bill bring back to America with the paraphernalia. The eviction might by an attack, with police and military, upon a public meeting, at which a real Government reporter upon a real boycot-ted car would be a prominent figure. The landlords, of course, would be costumed in character—that is, in hunting-pink interesting a curlosity in America as Red. Indians are here, and quite as picturesque. I am sure the show would draw. and it would be a capital use for landlords," The "combination" would be still more interesting and draw immense numbers of people were there two rings under the one canvas, with Dr. Wild and Prof. Smith in charge. There could also be a number of students f. om Toronto Uni. versity , luced on a raised platform, with a copy of the Bible in one hand and a cobble-stone in the other, a'l under command of the author, J. L. Hughes, and Canon Dumoulin. At a preconcerted signal they could show how easy it is to demolish Home Rule with one hand and Rome Rule with the other. The show would then be so overwhelmingly complete that Barnum would retire from business.

SURELY AN INTERESTING OUES.

The Montreal Star, in its issue of the 6th inst, discusses what must be assuredly on all hands admitted to be an interesting question, viz: Is the world really growing better? The Star points out that while the optimist will say that the world is a great deal better, the pessimist will maintain that it is a great deal worse than it was sixty years ago. Our contemporary informs its readers that a French gentleman, M. d'Houssonville, has been seeking the correct answer to the question, having, with this view, made a careful criminal statistics since 1826. The population of France, then placed at 31,000,000 has been of slow growth, it being now little over 38,000,000. But if the growth of population has been slow the growth of crime has been, says the Star, out of all proportion to the increase in population. The trials for murder in the first five years of that period were 229 per annum, while for the five years ending 1884 the number each year was 300. The prosecutions for riotous conduct in the early part of the century averaged 3344 a year, but in 1884 there were no fewer than 15,941. For assault and battery there were 8426 trials a year, while 1884 such trials had increased to 21.714. trials for robbery, in 1884 there were 35,-445 trials for the same crime, for swindling and forgery 1170 against 6827 in the year 1814. During the first half decade after 1826 there were 897 prosecutions for what are called crimes against morals, but in 1884 there were for like offences 3407 prosecutions. According to M. d'Houssonville, while the graver acts of criminality have in sixty years doubled in number, the minor acts have quadrupled. The Star thus dolefully comments on this sad state of things : "This is a disheartening record. It cannot be said that the great apparent increase Ireland seems to be a matter upon which of crime can be accounted for by the better administration of justice. The police of France has been for a very long time well temptations to crime seem to be greater than they were in the early years of the present century, while, at the same time, the restraining and deterrent influences appear to have become weaker." The record is indeed for France a disheartening one, but the growth of crime in that coun try is easily accounted for. One hundred years ago the French nation was by a cruel and aggressive minority rebbed to a very large extent of the restraining and deterrent influences of Christianity, and the mon y go to, and for what purpose? Canadians, as a rule, are a practical peo-ple, and will not hand over their dollars until they know what is the nature of the

yet in the way of temptations greater than these which ever before afflicted it. A reign, so-called, of liberty, equality and fraternity, was established to the detriment of the religious influences which had made France a truly great because a solidly Christian nation. Far be it from us to defend or palliate the anomalies or abuses of the old French monarchical regime. These anomalies and abuses were not administ because, but in spite of Christianity.... The to the most powerful of the Bourbon monarche had, by weakening the hands of the from an Church in French public affairs, and con-interest tinuously and systematically violating the spirit of the old French constitution, prepared the way for the uprising of '89 and learning of '89 and the inauguration of that reign of revolt against morality that has under the presrepublic taken such definite, even if hideous, shape. When God is denied and morality mocked there must be an appalling increase of crime. We have that increase in France. Not in France alone, however, is it visible. In every country where the influence of Catholic morality is not widely felt, there is a constant increase of crime. Human nature, abandoned to its weaknesses and evil propensi-ties, must fall under the dominion of those temptations of which the Star so torrowfully speaks. That dominion, instead of relaxing, year by year, tightens its grasp There on the multitude. History is at hand to prove that a civilization without God is impossible. It may be glittering in its splender, but it soon dies of its own corruption. There was a constant increase of ime amongst the Romans of old, till at gan he fact, h mgth the empire tottered to its fall. From the very same causes which led to Rome's fall, must the unchristlan civilization of modern times ignobly perish. TWO VIEWS ON THE SAME SUB. JECT.

The N. Y. Sun takes one view of the O'Brien mission to Canada and its results, and the Toronto Mail quite a different one. The Sun holds that the brutal treatment of Mr. Wm. O'Brien by the Orangemen of Ontario has disgraced Lord Lans. downe and so deeply shaken the confi-dence of all fair-minded Canadians, that the British government, if not smitten with the madness which precedes disaster, would hasten to recall its representative. Alluding to the action of the Orange faction in Toronto, the Sun adds : "That is the kind of sympathy which the generous defenders of a rack-rented peasantry can look for in Toronto: that is what the vaunted right of public meeting and free speech amounts to in Canada under the supremacy of the British Crown. The Sun places a just estimate on the claims made wor that the police and military authorities of O'B Toronto did anything like their duty in and striving to procure for Mr. O'Brien free- say, dom of speech and immunity from out- plan rage. The great New York journal then | Tor proceeds to a terrible arraignment of Lord not Lanedowne, of which this is the sum and he

eubstance:

"Neither Lord Lansdowne nor any of the newspapers arrayed upon his side have seriously attempted to justify the outrageous precedings at Luggacurran which Mr. O'Brien has denounced. The Iriah patriot has challenged the Viceroy or any of his advocates to face him on the any of his debate. Their only answer any or his advocates to face him on the platform in debate. Their only answer has been to practically deprive him of the fundamental rights of public meeting and free speech in the only section of Canada where they dared thus to affront the traditions of justice and the instincts of fair pla-"

fair play." The Mail takes, of course, the side of outrage, brutality and disorder in the interests of Irish landlordism represented by Lansdowne, whom it terms "the most popular man in Canada to-day." The real spirit of the Toronto coercionist crops out in the following lines : "Mr. O'Brien has left behind him a legacy of discord and bad blood, the effects of which we greatly fear, Irish Catholics , will feel for many a day in their business and social relations with the rest of the people." If this is not intimidation and intimidation with a vengeance, we know not what the term means, Here is boycotting in its most offensive, not to say brutal form. The Irish Catholics of Toronto have long had experience of the Toronto Orange and ultra-Protestant boycott. The Mail has, of course, a good word for the Toronto and Kingston rioters, boldly declaring that Mr. O'Brien cannot be allowed to throw the whole responsibility on the citizens of these places and that "at least a equal measure of it attaches to his own wilfulness and obstinacy." Of such is the kingdom of the Canadian coercionist,

BOOKS RECEIVED.

What Catholics Have Done for Science, with sketches of the great Catholic Scientists, by Rev. Martin S. Brennan, A. M., Rector of the Church of St. Thomas of Aquin, St. Louis, Missouri. New York: Benziger Bros. Bohool edition, \$1 00; Premium, \$1 25.

The Way of the Transgressor. No. 1 of Angelus Publishing Co.
Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and to the Blessed Virgin Mary, for every day in the month, by St. Alphonsus Lequoie. New York: Benziger Bros. Mailed on receipt of price, 350.

M. J. O'NEIL.—Will this gentleman be good enough to write to this office and state at what post office he receives his paper that we may be able to give him credit.

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the Blessed Virgin Mary, for every day in
the month, by St. Alphonsus Lequoic.
New York: Benziger Bros. Mailed on
receipt of price, 350.

M. J. O'Nem.—Will this gentleman be good enough to write to this office and state at what post office he receives his paper, that we may be able to give him credit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two persons only were arrested for taking part in the recent riot. They were, of course, discharged. We predicted last week that very few arrests would be made, and that no one would be convict ed. Our prediction, it would seem, has proved true. The rioters and those who administer the law, from the mayor down to the policemen, are birds of a feather

Just at this time the following item from an Irish paper will be of special interest to Canadiane: "Lord Dufferin, in reply to a memorial for a reduction of rents on his Irish cetates, says that before leaving Ireland he offered to all leaseholders to break their lesses and have their rents reduced on friendly conference with his agents. Nearly all accepted the proposal, and have paid their rents up to November last. Should they have another unfavorable season he will be prepared to favorably consider an abatement in rents next November."

IT IS A strange fact that the Jubilee Coercion Act is about to be applied to Ireland at a time when the country was never so free from crime. The Quarter Sessions for the county Fermanagh were opened at Enniskillen on May 2nd.

There were no Crown cases for the county, Judge, one of the Cowper Commission, eccived a pair of white gloves. This is the fifth pair of white gloves Judge Nelime amongst the Romane of old, till at gan has received; and commenting on the fact, he congratulated the grand jury on the entire absence of crime or disorder in the county, as well as everywhere else he had gone through the country.

A VERY COARSE person, signing himself "Lovalist," has written from Peterboro' a sort of cobble stone communication to the Mail in reply to a letter, which, he states, recently appeared in the CATHOLIC RECORD from the pen of Mr. D. A. O Sullivan, of Toronto, having reference to Mr. O'Brien's visit. At the close of his letter he writes : Indeed, viewed in any light, Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan's communication to the CATH-

carriage before the attacking party had touched a trigger or adjusted a cap. Speaking of this matter to the associated press reporter, Mr. O'Brien said it was the meanest and most malignant statement which had yet been made. "It is untrue," added Mr. O'Brien, "it is false in every particular." The Mail correspondent in Kingston said Mr. O'Brien shook with fear and begged his two companions not to leave him, when he was hiding from the Mail's friends in that city. A very slight consideration given this assertion

work, since the congregation of Cushended are of themselves unable to accomplish it. They have subscribed generously
according to their means, and have cheerfully contributed their labor in the
quarries and sand pits, and in the drafting
of all materials to this ground. And yet
the total expense will more than double
the full measure of their resources. The
cash on hand when they began to dig the
foundations was \$2,260 00, of which
\$1,200 00 has been already expended,
leaving at present a balance of about
\$1,100 00. On the other hand the amount
of the contracts is \$5,652 00, exclusive of
the charges of architect and clerk of highest form of graduation, and virtually in all departments of music—may be obtained from first-clase teachers at rates within the reach of the general public.

Mr. Edward Fisher, so well known as conductor of the Toronto Choral Society, Vice-President and founder of the Royal Canadian Society of Musiciaus, etc., has succeeded in organizing a largely capitalized joint stock company to establish the TORONTO CONSERVATORY of MUSIC, to go into operation in September next. operation in September next.
ng the very large board of directors Senator George W. Allan, President; Hon. Chancellor Boyd and Geo. A. Cox, of Peterborough, Vice Presidents; A. M. Cosby, Treasurer; Hon. S. H. Blake, W. B. McMurrich, James Maclennan, Q. C.;

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME AT CUSHEN. DALL.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-On Sunday, May 29 h, His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by all the priests of the city and Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island, proceeded to Cushendall, to bless and lay the corner stone of the new Church of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. A train of eleven cars, all full of passengers, conveyed the Catholics of Kingston to the ground at 3:30 o'clock, whilst numberless teams, converging from all directions, bore an additional multitude of eager spectators. The Bishop, having vested in his Pontifical robes, and wearing mitre, and bearing in his hand the crozier, proceeded with the solemn ceremony, beginning at the cross erected on the spot where the altar shall hereafter be. Here himself and the elergy recited the preceived prayers and then moved in procession around the edifice, first interiorly and then exteriorly, preceded by the cross bearer and acolytes, and sprinkled the foundations and the partly built walls with blessed water, chanting all the while the psalms ordered for the occasion. He then formally blessed and laid the corner stone, a massive block, finely chiselled on all its sides. His Lordship addressed the spectators from the platform, telling them of the honor that is given to G:d by building in Hts name a temple for divine worship. It is to be a house of prayer and pious homage presented to His Mr. j. sty from out faithful hearts. It will be a temple of sacrifice in which the clean oblation of the new testa ment, which is "offered from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same" throughout all ages and nations, shall be STONE, On Sunday, May 29.h, His Lordship the

one. The Sun holds that the brutal reaction are ment of Mr. Wm O'Brien by the Orangemen of Ontario has disgraced Lord Lausdown and so deeply shaken the confidence of all fair-minded Canadians, that the British government, if not mitten with the madness which precedes disaster, would hasten to recall its representative. What description of blunder will—Loy alian, when the section of the Orange fact the kind of sympathy which the generous defenders of a rack-rented peasantry can look for in Toronto; that is what the vanned right of public meeting and free speech amounts to in Canada under the supremacy of the British Crown. The Sun places a just estimate on the claims made that the police and military authorities of Toronto did anything like their duty in striving to procure for Mr. O'Brien free dom of speech and immunity from out tracks. The common sundance of the British Crown. The Sun places a just estimate on the claims made that the police and military authorities of Toronto did anything like their duty in striving to procure for Mr. O'Brien free dom of speech and immunity from out tracks. The common sundance is "Neither Look and the exceeded here, then mob him, I striving to procure for Mr. O'Brien free dom of speech and immunity from out tracks. The common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common sundance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is "Neither Look and an advisable to the common substance is the common substance is the common substance is the place of the common substance is the common substance is the c prepared, not for man, but for God."
This exhortation has infinitely more real application to our Christian temple than to the Jewish; because it will be in the strictest sense the house and home of God, our Lord Jesus Christ. Though small in material dimensions, its glory shall surpass that of Solomon's temple, because "the desired of all nations shall come," and by his presence will fill it with glory; "and in this place he will give peace" according to his promise. The erection of a decent dwelling for our Divine Saviour on this spot, said the Bishop, is not only a work of Christian honor towards God, but is a necessary reparation of positive dishonor. He had been in many countries in which religion flourished or decayed in greater or less degree; but he had not ever or anywhere seen so mean and contemptible and utterly provents a house for the objection.

and Halter, the young priest being assisted by Father Schweitz-r; Father Kleopfer, master of ceremonies. The service of the sanctuary was performed by the students of the college.

The choir, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Spe z, rendered Bollmun's Mass in F in capital style, reflecting just credit on the organist and singers and adding greatly to the edification and solemnity of the service.

At the close of the ceremony Bishop Janssens, who is a fuent speaker, delivered an eloquent sermon on the dignity and responsibility of the priesthood under the Levi ical law, and stated in a very lucid manner how these were enhanced under the present Caristian dispensation. He also referred to the duty of the laity towards those who abandoned all earthly pursuits, "who left all" to engage in the service of the Master and labor for the salvation of souls. The people were visibly affected during the ceremony and the delivery of the sermon, none more so than 3 fr. Laforest whom we shall now slight consideration given this assertion will serve to create the belief that the correspondent drew on his imagination for the statement. We hope the Spectator and Mail will not adopt the "Plan of Campaign" pursued by the London Times.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The rapid strides musical taste has made in this country within the past few years must have attracted the attention of all who are interested in the Art, and the necessity for carefully nurturing and the proper development of this taste must be apparent to every musical educationist. It is estisfactory therefore to learn that in Canada we are to have a conservatory or college of music similar in its designs and objects to the world-renowed conservatories of Germany, Italy, France, England and the United States. The extraordinary success of these institutions is largely based upon the fact that a complete musical education—from the rudimentary principles to the correspondent of the statement of the state of the churches that are now in course of these institutions is largely based upon the fact that a complete musical education—from the rudimentary principles to the correspondent of the statement. We hope the Spectator of the second of the great or less seen so mean and contemptible and utterly unworthy a house for the oblation of the great or less seen so mean and contemptible and utterly unworthy a house for the oblation of the great or less seen so mean and contemptible and utterly unworthy a house for the oblation of the great Cristian sacrifice as that rotten little wooden structure over the way, wherein the people of this district hitherto congregated to worship their Creator on the Sabath. He could not express to the way how much he was shocked at the sight of it the day he first came here after his arrival in Canada. Surely it was time to put an end to this disgrace upon our holy religion, and upon the base in the surely in Canada. Surely it was time to put an end to this disgrace upon our holy religion, and upon the heart of the surely

at the college on the return of the clergy and students, where all was done and provided by the housekeeper to make the

work. since the congregation of Cuanpills it. They have subscribed generously
secording to their means, and have cheerfully contributed their labor in the
quarries and sand pita, and in the drafting
of all materials to this ground. And yet
the total expense will more than double
the full measure of their resources. The
cash on hand when they began to dig the
foundations was \$2 260 00, of which
\$1,200 00 has been already expended,
leaving at present a blance of about
\$1,100 00. On the other hand the amount
of the contracts is \$5,652 00, exclusive of
the charges of architect and clerk of
works. Consequently they have yet to
provide nearly \$3,500.00, and for this they
must monly depend upon the generosity
and charity of their i ends. The people
of Cushendall will crainly do their
whole best, and he, the bishop, had
no doubt that very many kind
and religious people in Kingston and
claewhere will come to their assistance. He pursued his exhortation
by reference to the miracle worked by
Jesus Christ in favor of the servant of
the Roman Centurion, "who was sick
and ready to die," as related in St. Luke,
wii. ch. The centurion sent a deputation
consisting of the ancients of the Jews to
be of Jesus to come and heal his servant. "And when they came to Jesus,
they besought him earnestly, saying to
film: he is worthy that thou shouldat do
this for him; for he loveth our nation
and he bath built us a synagogue." This
potition, and the two-fold reason alleged
in urging the Saviour to exert
let
His ommipotence in favor of the
serving the beloved heave offeatually
second the servant. He deduced therefrom the
serving the beloved heave of the training him that he was
not called upon to preach his own wisdom
and he bath built us a synagogue." This
potition, and the two-fold reason alleged
in urging the Saviour to exert
His ommipotence in favor of the
serving the beloved heave offeatually
second the servant of the serva to continue to the end of time His great work of teaching all truth; directing the actions of the faithful in the way of justice, and of sanctifying souls by the sacrifice of the New Testament and the sacraments. He deduced therefrom the exalted dignity of the priest and the onorous duties connected with his holy offlice. He then addressed the newly ordained priest, telling him that he was not called upon to preach his own wisdom and philosophy, but the revealed truths of Christ, and that consequently diligent and constant study in the fountains of truth was necessary. He was called upon to administer the sacraments, to exhort, to warn and reprove in season and out of petition, and the two-fold reason alleged in urging the Saviour to exert His omnipotence in favor of the centurion's beloved boy, effectually moved the compassionate Heart of the man-God, who instantly, and without stirring from the spot whereon he stood, healed the dying youth that lay upon his bed of fever far away in the heart of the city. The bishop applied this in forcible language to his present purpose, saying, that whosoever, from a pure motive of religion towards God and of friendliness towards the congregation of Cushendall district, contribute to the erection for them, not of a synagogue or religious truth was necessary. He was called upon to administer the sacraments, to exhort, to warn and reprove in season and out of season, not according to his fancies and humors, but according to the rules and principles laid down by Christ and his Apostles; hence it devolved on him to make himself still further acquainted with these rules and principles. But the accomplishment of this is difficult, or rather impossible, with ut the grace of God, and God gives us grace only when asked; therefore, prayer, and particular meditation prayer should be his daily spiritual food and drink, to strengthen him in his arduous and incessant labors. But that his teaching and exhortations might have their full effect, he must give them weight by the example of a holy life; otherwise he himself would become a reprobate, while preaching truth and selvation to others. Indeed, any one who he told the instructive nature of his discourse and the exameness of the rev. gentleman.

Father Laforest will at once leave for district, contribute to the erection for them, not of a synagogue or religious meeting house, but of a temple of adorable sacrifice, and a dwelling place of divine M jesty, shell undoubtedly reap the reward of Christ's compassion in their spiritual and temporal necessities. If the Pagan Centurion, who, though he represented Imperial Rome's domination over the Jews, and the oppression of their Nation's liberties, nevertheless loved the people as his fellow-men, and employed his worldly means to build for them a house of prayer, suc-

gentleman.

Father Laforest will at once leave for Lake Linden, M ch, and will celebrate his second Mass in Father Minard's church, in that place, the worthy pastor of which the young priest recognizes as his friend and benefactor. After this he quest for miraculous intervention in his domestic troubles, much more may we confide in the goodness and generosity of our Saviour, and be assured of his manifold rewards in return for our help to build a house and home for his own very self, and for the propagation of His true faith; the pure worship of his heavenly father, and the sanctification of souls through the purifying and saving agency of His sacraments of grace. A collection was then taken up, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$39444, in which is included a donation of \$100 from the Bishop, who also promised to give another \$100 at the dedication of the new Church next Autumn. his friend and benefactor. After this he will proceed to Natchez, to Isbor there in his vocation, and, being a young man of unusual bodily and intellectual vigor and full of religious zeal, it is hoped and expected that good results will attend his labor in that part of the vineyard. One thing that he may rely on is, that the prayers and best wishes of the faculty and students of St. Jerome's College will always accompany htm.

to build for them a house of prayer, suc-ceeded in obtaining his extraordinary re-quest for miraculous intervention in his

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

ORDINATION CEREMONY. On the 21st inst, St. Mary's Church

On the 21st inst. St. Mary's Church, Berlin, was the scene of a very impressive ceremony. On this occasion Mr. F. A. B. Laforest, who has been a much-esteemed student in St. Jerome's College, Berlin, during the last five years, was ordained priest by Hi. Lordship Bishop Janssens, of Natchez, Miss.

The procession being formed at the college it proceeded in the following

The procession being formed at the college, it proceeded in the following order to the church, which is in the immediate vicinity of the college:—A large

array of acolytes, bearing tapers and dressed in various-colored cossacks and surplice; many priests; his Lordship and the rector followed, the rest of the stu-

dents taking up the rear, altogether pre-senting an imposing appearance that could not fail to impress the beholder with the solemnity of the occasion. Upon reaching the church it was found to be well filled

with a large congregation, composed of Catholics and Protestants, between whom

the ceremony of ordination, the impressive nature of which is too well known to all who witnessed it to need a description

Lordship was a stated by Fathers Weller and Halter, the young priest being assist-ed by Father Schweitzer; Father Kleop-

and students of St. Jerome's College will always accompany htm.

In conclusion, Mr. Elitor, permit me to say a few words in regard to the noble college and its creditable record. It is situated in the town of Berlin, in a heal hy locality. Its accommodation, which is already large, is to be increased this summer to such an extent that it will accommodate 120 students. This college, which was established some twenty years ago, has already supplied the Church with fifty priests, besides educating many young men for the higher professions. This is evidently a creditable record, reflecting beneficially upon the Church of all children are within its walls about 50 theological students. Sincerely thanking you, Mr. which is already large, is to be increased this summer to such an extent that it will accommodate 120 students. This college, which was established some twenty years, ago, has already supplied the Church with fifty priests, besides educating many young men for the higher professions. It is evidently a creditable record, reflecting beneficially upon the Church and Catholic education. At present there are within its walls about 50 theological students. Sincerely thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space in your esteemed paper.

OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DUNNVILLE.

The interesting and the string of the choir who came to assist Father Crinion were Mrs Jon. Ryan, (nee Lannan,) Misses Mary Johnson, Misses Maggie and B. Gilmartin. 'Misses Lannan, and captivates the human heart, Dean Harris possesses it.

After the sermon a collection was taken appeared as well as in the morning. Immediately before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament Mr. Klinkhammer sang with fine effect Richard was superb and was perhaps the finest vocal and musical piece of the day. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament immediately followed and the services then closed.

Pro. Zinger presided at the organ in his usual able manner. The other members of the choir who came to assist Father Crinion were Mrs Jon. Ryan, (nee Lannan,) Miss Mary Johnson, Misses Maggie and B. Gilmartin. 'Misses Lannan,'

The interesting ceremony of the dedi-cation of this beautiful church was percation of this beautiful church was performed on Ascension Thursday by the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by the Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., the Rev. P. Cosgrove, administrator St. Patrick's, Hamilton, Rev. J. Kelly, Caledonia, Rev. J. E. Crinion, Dunnville. Catholics and Protestants, between whom the greatest harmony prevails in this locality.

His Lordship at once proceeded with the caramany of adjacents.

The ceremonies commenced at 10.30 after which High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G. The St. Basil's church choir, under the able direc-Basil's church choir, under the able direction of Professor Zinger, rendered Farmer's Mass in B flat with grand effect.
After the Gospel the Rev. Father Cosgrove
preached an appropriate and effective sermon, taking for his text "This day salvation has come to Israel."

The congregation listened with rapt
attention to the edifying words of the
preacher. At the end of Mass the Bishop
gave the solemn blessing with the usual
indulgence. here.

The priests present on this occasion were Very Rev. Father Hendricks, Detroit; Father Foerster, New Germany; Father Gehl, St. Clements; and the faculty of the college, consisting of Very Rev. L. Funcken, D. D., C. R.; Theo. Spetz, D. D., C. R.; Wm. Kloepfer, D. D., C. R.; J. Schweitzer, A. B., C. R.; Father Weiler, Ph. D.; and J. Halter, A. B. His Lordship was a slated by Fathers Weller

indulgence.
The church was commenced under the

indulgence.

The church was commenced under the administration of the Rev. J. Kelly, from design by Mr. Robert Clohecy. The foundation or corner-stone was blessed and laid on July 1st, 1886, by the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery.

The style of architecture is Italian. The building consists of an nave, seventy feet long by thirty five wide, with chancel eighteen feet deep by twenty-one feet wide, having on south side a beautiful Lady chapel and on the north side a commoditus sacristy. The chancel arch is ornamented with pillasters surmounted by a rich classic moulding. The Lady Chapel and entrance to sacristy have a similar finish. The ceilling is covered with rich mouldings. Over the entrance is a good sized gallery calculated to accommodate over one hundred persons and exquisitely finished in the front. The high altar, the gift of Bishop Carbery to the church, is a splendid specimen of classic design, which adds a grace and beauty to the entire structure. It consists of the altar proper with superaltar and tabernacle. The reredoe presents a large ope, with circular top for picture of "Crucifixion." It is supported by two Corinthian pillasters, with richly caved capitals supporting a frieze and entablature; on the friese is the inscription "Gloria in excelsis Deo," and in the pediment of entablature is a dove, emblem of the Holy Ghost, surrounded by rays, and the entire altar is surmounted by floriated cross. visibly affected during the ceremony and the delivery of the sermon, none more so that Mr. Laforest, whom we shall now call Father Laforest.

When his Lordship took his departure from the church the people eagerly surrounded the railing to acknowledge the young priest's dignity by kissing his anointed hands and to receive his blessing, and most affectionately was the latter anointed hands and to receive his blessing, and most affectionately was the latter bestowed on them.

A scene of great rejoicing took place

The altar is painted in a flat white, with the carvings and enrichments richly gilded. The work was executed by Cruikshank of Hamilton, and reflects great credit on the skill and taste of his artificers.

The pews, designed by R. Clohecy, were made by Messrs. Bennett of London, and finished in their usual careful manner. The organ used on the occasion is a double bank pedal built by Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont., and is on trial in the church. The entire appearance of the interior of this church has a finished and pleasing effect.

effect.
The front of the church has a large circular window with smaller ones at each side and a great door for principal entrance. On the south angle of front is a entrance. cular window with smaller ones at each side and a great door for principal entrance. On the south angle of front is a beautiful campanile rising to the height of sixty feet. In this campanile or to wer is an other entrance to the church for winter use; it also contains a stairway to the gallery. The sides of the Church are pierced with windows filled with ornamental glass; between these windows are buttresses which give an air of strength and massiveness to the structure. The greatest credit is due to the accomplianed architect, Robert Clohe y, who has thus given a solid proof of his high culture and good taste and produced a monumental work for the good Catholics of the Dunnville Mission. The entire cost is about seven thousand dollars, and there still remains a debt of about three thousand five hundred dollars on the building.

The building was taken up by Father Crinion last September when he got charge of the mission. The care and watchfulness he bestowed on the work is now amply rewarded by having one of the most beautiful churches of its size in the province of Ontario to minister to the spiritual wants of his faithful and devoted people.

We wish him and his people many

People.

We wish him and his people many happy years to enjoy the fruit of his anxiety and care. We trust a sympathizing community will enable him to liquidate the heavy debt in a short time.

At the evening vespers, which were conducted by the Rev. Father Kulkullen, of Port Huron, the church was literally packed to the doors. More than one half the audience comprised the representative members of the various religious denominations of the town, who were escorted to seats by the courtous ushers chosen for inations of the town, who were escorted to seats by the courteous ushers chosen for the occasion. The services were in keeping with the grandeur and solemn ceremony so characteristic of Catholic worship. The Brantford choir rendered Est's Musical Vespers with splendid effect. The female voices were excellent. Mr. Fleming's fine bass voice was heard to advantage in Rendillis "Pro peccatis," which he sang with an attention to detail and an accuracy of rendition entitled to high praise.

accuracy of rendition entitled to high praise.

The sermon was preached by the Very Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who chose for his text 25th and 27th verses from the 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The very rev. gentleman is unquestionably an able, eloquent and impressive speaker, and for the hour and a half that he dwelt upon his subject he held the attention of his very large audience completely under his control. The treatment of his subject was masterly, and if he should again come to Dunnville standing room in the Catholic church will be at a premium. For elocation control that rivets the attention and captivates the human heart, Dean Harris possesses it.

Miss Mary Johnson, Misses Maggle and B. Gilmartin, Misses Lucy and Maggle Rew, Miss Harrington. Miss Annie Savage. Miss Patricta Duon, Miss McCormick, Messrs Maxwell, Klinkhammer, Fleming, Sowerbrier, all of whom with their friends and other visitors returned to Brantford by special G. T. car at 10 p. m.

COMMENDATORY.

Halifax, N. S., May 13th, 1887.

THOMAS COFFEX, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR,—
I take much pleasure in renewing my
subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD
and embrace the opportunity of expressing
my hearty approval of the manner in
which the paper is conducted. I admire
above all the thorough Catholic spirit that
animates it throughout. The editor shows
his intention to make it true to its name
—a Catholic Record not only of present
but past events—the relation of which
cannot but foster a true Catholic spirit
among its readers young and old. It has but past events—the relation of which cannot but foster a true Catholic spirit among its readers young and old. It has merited the approval of bishops and clergy generally, who are the best judges of what constitutes a Catholic paper, and among those of the laity who admit the necessity of such a paper—and it is to be regretted there are many who do not—appreciate and enjoy it. It is, however, largely circulated. Your circulation can never be as large as I would wish. I will remove to Boston soon, when I will send remove to Boston soon, when I will send you my street address.
WILLIAM GAUL.

FROM LA SALETTE.

The following is the Honor Roll for S. S. S. No. 8,

S. S. No. 8, Windham, for the month of April:
Fourth class—Nellie Dertinger, Mary A. Burke, James Morris and Fred Ussery, Third class—Thos. McElhone, Lily Ussery, George Secker and Jessie Morris. Second class, ar—Carrie Billow, George Sowder, James McElhone and Murty Pur-

till.
Second class, jr—Nellie Casey, Maggie
McElhone, Maggie Burke and Mosie

McElhone, Maggie David McElhone, Second Part, First book—John Morris, Joe Bridgeman and Charlie McElhone. First Part First Book—Joe McCaulay and James Casey.

The names are in order of merit.

KATE A. McDonald,

Teacher,

Bir John Barrington, a well-known citisen, who twice filed the office of Lord Mayor, and for more than twenty years had been a member of the Civic Council, Dublin, died on May 5th, at his residence, Severina, Killiney, aged 63 years.

In the vicinity of Dublin, manifestations of the spirit with which the Coercion Bill has filled the landlords are noticeable. Lord Talbot De Malahide has ferced one of his principal tenants to protect himself in the manner laid down by the "Plan of Compaign." Mr. William Ryan, of Rob's Walla, Malahide, although not owing one penny of rent for his farm, was threatened by the agent with the selsare of his stock and farm produce the moment that a half year's rent became due. Accordingly he has converted his property into ready money. On April 30th, one hundred horses and men were placed at his service by his neighbors, and his etraw and hay conveyed to Smithfield Market for sale. The farm is now denuded of everything seimble, and lies partially uncropped, pending the hearing of a notice to have a fair rent fixed, which was served nearly a year ago. Mr. Ryan's rent is about 100 per cent. over the Government valuation.

The great printing establishment of Alexander. Them & Co. Dublin has

time being £80, Government valuation, £67
10s. It is therefore no wonder that Jer.
Doyle succumbed to the galling yoke so
tyrannically placed on him. A large
number of people assembled at the farm,
and a popular demonstration followed on
its being ascertained that the eviction
had been put back. Football matches
were played and general rejoicing was
indulged in by the large gathering.

Kilkenny The Bishop of Ossory has appointed Rev. Walter Keoghan, late administrator of St. John's, Kilkenny, to the pastoral charge of Carnross, vacant by the death of the late Very Rev. Thomas Canon O'Shea. Rev. P. Aylward, C. C, has been translated from St. Patrick's to be administrator of St. John's, and the Rev. E. Butler, St. John's, has been appointed to the vacancy in St. Patrick's caused by the promotion of Father Aylward.

The Very Rev. Canon Martin, P. P. Freshford, died, on April 30th, aged 69 years. The deceased gentleman was

sars. The deceased gentleman was rother to the late Rev. Edward Martin, brother to the late Rev. Edward Martin, of St. Bride's, Placentio, Newfoundland, and uncle to the Rev. Michael Rowe, C. G., Bennettsbridge, Kilkenny; to the Rev. Thos. Rowe, Pastor of Strawberry Point, Iowa, U. S; and to Brother Hermeus Joseph, De La Salle Institute, New York. Canon Martin commenced his missionary career in Belfast 35 years ago, he being then about 29 years old. From thence he was translated to Piltown, and subsequently to Inistioge and Callan. He was Administrator of Callan in the time of the late Father Robert O'Keeffe, and conducted the affairs of the parish in that troublous period with that great ability and prudence which always characterized him. time of the late Father Robert O'Keeffe, and conducted the affairs of the parish in that troublous period with that great ability and prudence which always char-acterized him.

Lord Granard is the latest addition to the ranks of the evictors. On May 3rd, there were evicted on his Longford property no less than twenty-three families, comprising 100 persons, and the eviction campaign has not yet been concluded. The atrocity of such a proceeding is heightened by the fact that, in the opinion of those who know the quality of the land, a nominal rent would almost amount to a rackrent. Verily, the cruelty and rapacity of Irish landlordism know no bounds. Cork.

Cork.

A force of thirty police, under District-Inspector Kerin, proceeded, on April 29th, to Ballyda, about five miles from Castle martyr, for the putpose of protecting the sheriff's bailiff in carrying out an eviction on the property of Colonel Sherlock. The house was found barricaded, and an entrance had to be forced, all the furniture having been piled against the door. Some hot water was thrown on the balliffs by some of the women in the house, but beyond this there was no violence offered. The furniture and all effects having been removed, the eviction was fully carried out.

Kerry.

A religious pilgrimage to Knecknadobar, with High Mass, procession, &c., on the summit, was announced to take place, weather permitting, on May 16th, the Feast of St. Brendan, patron of Kerry. Knecknadobar (enoc na dtobar, the mountain of wells,) is a beautiful mountain, 2,300 ft. high, overhanging the magnificent bay of Dingle on the one side, and Filemore Chapel, Caherciveen, on the other, interesting tiny lakes lie at different levels up the slope to the mountain's top, whilst amongst the various wells issuing from it there is, lying at its base near Counana Harbor, a holy well of great antiquity and celebrity, with authentic records to the present day of numerous miracles wrought there. A stone altar, with a massive, Celtic gross in concrete, is being built on the summit, which will be visible over the greater part of Kerry and portions of West Cork.

On May 2, about ten thousand people assembled in Kenmare, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdescon O'Sullivan, P. P. The rev. chairman, in the

than to prevent it.

The Rev. Father Burke, P. P., for the past seventeen years of Newtown Dillion (late Newtown Bandes), died on April 16th, and was buried in frent of his own confessional in the parish chapel. The chapel was densely througed by the deceased gentleman's devoted parishioners during the burial service. Mass was calebrated by the Rev. M. Seannell, C. C., Ballylongford; sub-descon, the Rev. Patrick Rarion, C. C., Listowsi; master of ceremonics, Rev. Timothy Trant, Newtown Dillon. The chanters at the office were the Rev. Denis Broanan, Professor St. Brendan's, Killarney, and the Rev. John Foran, C. C., Millatreet. The deceased was educated in the Irish College, Paris, and was fifty seven years of age.

rest became due. Accordingly he has conserved his property into ready monor. On April 30th, one hundred horses and has were placed at his service by his neighbors, and his straw and hay conveyed to Smithfield Market for sale. The farm is now denuded of everything saimble, and lies partially uncropped, pending the hearing of a notice to have a fair rent fixed, which was served hearly a year ago. Mr. Ryan's rent is about 100 per cent. over the Government valuation.

The great printing establishment of Alexander Thom & Co., Dublin, has been turned into a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of £105,000 in chares of £6 each. The profits of the House are at present over £11,000 per year. The late Alexander Thom, a Rootchman, built up this great establishment.

Wexferd.

It became generally known that Jer. Doyle, Lacken, Oylegate, was to be evicted on May 2nd, by his tenderhearted combination of landlords, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sparrow. All was satir through the country and on the previous easuch a grave occasion requires. The farm contained about 50 Irish acres, is a cold, thin soil, and requires constant attention in manuring to in any way make it pay. About the year 1884 Mr. Doyle was forced to take a lease at the yearly rent of £90, along with paying £100 ine, Mr. Pierce Ryan's valuation at the time being ascertained that the eviciton had been put back. Football matches

Although the landlords have not col-lected the £100,000 which one of them-selves declares to be absolutely necessary if the Tenants' Defensive Combination is to be broken, individual landlords are to be broken, individual landlords are resolved to prosecute the work of evictions on their own account. Arrange ments for the wholesale clearance of Col. O'Callaghan's estate near Bodyke, county Clare, are in progress. The Government, who have appropriately chosen Col. King-Harman as one of the Irish administrators, will render every assistance, and thereby give fresh proof of the "sincerity" of their desire to check evictions. Every effort, it appears, has been made by the representatives of the tenants to arrange an amicable settlement, but the landlord obdurately adheres to the alternative which Lord Salisbury suggested months ago, "Pay or Quit." That the conflict will end in the victory of the tenants is our confident belief.

were made to force an entrance. Then the bailiffs tried to get through a window, but were repulsed by boiling water being poured upon them, and a most determined resistance was offered. The immense crowd that had collected cheered lustily when they found that so far the eviction had been successfully resisted, and much excitement prevailed. The bailiffs then went round to the back door and broke it in with sledges. The attitude of the parties in the house now became very formidable, and were it not that the bailiffs were surrounded by police with fixed bayonets, they would have been very severely handled. The evic tion was eventually carried out. The Sheriff proceeded next to evict another tenant named Cullinane, on the estate, but at the last moment a settlement was arrived at. The agent accepted a year's rent, and the sheriff became security for payment of the balance. payment of the balance.

Antrim.

A strike of Constabulary is threatened in Belfast. It never rains but it pours, It appears that the Orangemen are leading the force such a dance that eight hours' continuous duty is or feel. hours' continuous duty is enforced. Meetings of the men are being daily held and matters look decidedly unpleasant.

Sligo. On May 33, the people of Killashett and Drumlease, headed by their fife and drum bands, assembled to the number of several hundred to build a Land League several hundred to build a Land League hut for Mrs. McLoughlin, of Tullinamoyle, who was evicted on the estate of Marcus J. Clements, Francis LaTouch, of Drumahair, being the agent. The day was very fine, and the men worked with a hearty good will, while the bands, at intervals, played a selection of soulstiring National airs. By six o'clock, p. m., a substantial hut, measuring twenty by twelve feet, the site for which was given by Mr. John Smith, son of J. Smith, Esq., P.L.G., was completed. The stalwart men who pushed on the work were ably assisted throughout by Mr. J. Rooney, who but lately returned from America. The work was superintended during the whole day by Rev. S. Kc. Tiernan, P. P., who on its completion addressed the meeting.

Rescommon.

On May 1, a great National demonstra-

THE APOSTASY OF FALSE BRETH-

N. Y. Catholic Review.

It is a great misfortune that in times of public agitation and discussion where great Catholic principles are involved, uninstructed and so-called liberal Catholics are sure to come to the fore and set themselves up as true exponents of those principles, and thus cause more scandal, confusion and misunderstanding than the most violent opponents of the Church. In fact, were it not for these officious intermeddlers we might almost leave the violent distribes and malicious misrepresentations of excited bigots to leave the violent distribes and malicious misrepresentations of excited bigots to work their own cure. Exaggerated denunciation by the enemies of the Church often does more good to the cause in certain directions than the highest praise, while the crude utterances and bold but mistaken declarations of professed Catholics work more harm than the most violent assaults of its anemies.

of professed Catholics work more harm than the most violent assaults of its enemies.

What is the lesson to be derived from this state of things? Is it not the vast importance of presching a crusade against the popular errors which now agitate the minds of the masses, and of series of instructions on the true principles of the Church, especially those principles which involve social questions, in lectures and sermons, and by circulating tracts, papers and suitable Catholic literature of every kind, and in every shape. The grand difficulty lies in the fact that professed liberals, the upstart orators whose "gift of the gab" gives them a powerful influence over the masses, generally have the ear of too many of our people, and their popular appeals are backed by the general spirit of the daily press which furnishes their daily intellectual ailment. There is always in these masses a jealousy of authority. The advocates of liberty and independence, in however crude and illegitimate terms, find an answering sympathy in the breasts of the proud, the restive, the aspiring and unthinking crowd. When we see how large a sympathy is manifested in popular assemblies appealed to by professed Anarchiste, and those who boldly denounce legitimate civil government, we cannot be surprised that even professed Catholics, ignorant of the true principles of their religion, should be led away by the plausible but dangerous theories of those who appeal to their love of liberty, and hatred of alleged tyranny in the Church.

We acknowledge that the church is

the only power that can rectify the evils of society, and stem the tide of radical-ism and disintegration which threatens to overwhelm us. She speaks with authority, and she binds the consciences of men fast to the throne of God, the moral Governor of the universe. She brings home the sense of moral obligation to all classes in society, and enforces those obligations with the most imperative divine sanctions. But what are we doing to explain and enforce those great and important truths, to enlighten the minds of the mass of our people, and to make them know and feel that the Church is their best friend, and that as long as they are obedient to her voice they cannot go astray?

Our brethren in England are wide-awake to the evils that threaten them, and to the great importance of the most of men fast to the throne of God, the

Our brethren in England are wideawake to the evils that threaten them,
and to the great importance of the most
vigorous efforts to enlighten the people.
They have an admirable organization for
spreading the truth and enlightening the
minds of the masses, by cheap penny
tracts, written by their ablest and most
learned men, and circulated by the
thousands broadcast throughout the
kingdom. These tracts are written with
admirable tact and judgment on social
ism, scientific agnosticism and kindred
subjects, in a plain and simple style,
adapted to the common comprehension.
They are not indiscriminate onslaughts
upon the men and measures they
oppose. They give credit for what of
truth their systems contain, and aim to
show that the Catholic Church teaches
those truths more effectually, because
more completely, than they themselves
do; that she is in sympathy with their
object, though she objects to their means
for attaining that object; that she is
really the true friend of the poor and
down trodden now, as she was in ages
past, and that it is only by adopting her
principles and imbibing her spirit that
the conflicting interest of society can be
reconciled and the highest happiness of
human society promoted.

This is as it should be, and we have
often felt, and still feel, that a corresponding effort should be made among
us. It is really a matter of life and death
—not, indeed, to the Church, for the
Church can never fail. She asks no
favors of any man, or any set of men,
But it is a matter of life and death to
large numbers of our own people, who are
in danger of being led astray by enthuintil the control of the people, who are
in danger of being led astray by enthu-

Rooney, who but lately returned from America. The work was superintended during the whole day by Rev. S. k.c. Tiernan, P. P., who on its completion addressed the meeting.

On May 1, a great National demonstration, to protest against the Coercion Bill of the Government, was held in the Marketsquare, Roscommon. Owing to

LETTER FROM ALMONTE.

At the Goapel at Grand Mass on Sunday, 22nd, the Rev. Father Folsy, P. P., read a pastoral letter from His Grace the Architahop, announcing the foundation of a Monastry of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in the city of Ottawa, who were to take possession of their new home on the 28rd of May. This makes the fifth congregation of sisters in the capital, the other four being the Grey Nuns, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of Notre Dame, and Sisters of Mercy.

MEW STAINED GLASS WINDOWS. NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of Notre Dame, and Sisters of Mercy.

**NEW STAINED CLASS WINDOWS.*

The three new stained glass windows, referred to some time ago in the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD, have been, during the past week, placedin position above the Sanctuary in St. Mery's Church. The design is classic and chaste, and the soft, rich colors, while not gaudy, blend harmoniously and produce a very pleasing effect upon the eye. The centre window bears at the top the figures of the Crown and Lily, followed by the Lamb and Cross, signifying Sacrifice, opposite which are the letters 1. H. S.; the Hearts, representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Immaculate Heart of Mary; and the Palms, the emblem of victory. The window on the Gospel side represents the Keys, the emblem of authority; the Grape and Wheat, emblem of the Eucharistic Sacrifice; Latin Cross and Greek Cross, and the Golden Crown. On the Epistle side the figures are the Anchor, emblem of Hope; Cross and Crown woven together; the Pelican, Alpha Omega, and the Allseeing eye. The circles of the windows are filled in with crosses and crowns, the centre one bearing the monogram of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the one on the Gospel side a large Crown, and on the Epistle side the interlaced Palms. The centre window is surrounded by a deep bite border, and the others by borders of ruby, greatly ornamenting the aiready beautiful Sanctuary. The new windows are placed inside the old ones, and, besides beautifying the sacred cdifice, will serve for the same purpose as double windows and make the church much warmer in vinter time. The improvements have entailed an outlay of nearly two hundred dollars, which has been met by the proceeds of the late bazaar, held under the auspices of the Ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The ladies are certainly to be congratulated upon their success, and the parishioners in general and those in particular who took such an active part in assisting the promoters of the bazaar, both by their time and their pocket

A Portrait of Mr. Smith. M. P. The sketch is from a skilled hand, that of Justin McCarthy, who says: The House of Commons is now led by a gentleman of whom I ventured to tell an American audience that he has at least one immense advantage—that of bearing the name of Smith. Smith is the very type and embodiment of a respect able, successful English tradesman, and it is much to his credit that he has made such name well know wherever the English language is spoken, for he bears the remarkable name of Smith. He has made a fortune out of his trade in the great newspapers at all the railway stalls in Great Britian. He has hitherto done a very good thing for himself, if not exactly for such authors and journals as he declines to patronize; but as leader of the House of Commons, as successor of Disraeli, Gladstone, Sir Stafford North. the House of Commons, as successor of Disraeli, Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, he seems to me to bear an odd resemblance to Christopher Sly, tricked out as successor to a long line of princes. Mr. Smith has a round, broad, flat face, looking whimsically like a town clock. He is a wretched orator, with a poor, this rouge and makes wraping cast was She thin voice, and makes ungainly gestures, bligale knows little or nothing of the rules orces of the House, and is constantly making perale we engine off the track.

Backsche, stitches in the side, inflation Backsche, stitches in the side, it flation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. As dinner pills, and aids to digestion they have no equal. They cure constipation.

Worth Remembering.

Worth Remembering.

Mrs. T. Doan, of Harrietaville, Ont, was for a long time troubled with neuralgia of the stomach. Falling to find benefit from physicians, she tried Burdock Blood
Bitters, from which she found speedy
relief, to which she testifies, hoping it may
prove beneficial to others. Many physicians recommend B. B. B.

Try It.

"What shall I do for this distressing Cough?" Try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, it is soothing and healing to the throat and lungs, and loosens the tough mucous that renders breathing difficult or painful.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and custachian 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 Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American. Sufferers are not generally aware that

Forewarned

Rheumatism.

Forearmed

of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice
Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.,
writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and
have found greater relief from Ayer's
Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy."
J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell,
Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have
I ever found such a happy relief from
Rheumatism as in

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Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is

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CAUTION.

None is genuine without the Red Label, and the name of the inventor, "JOHNSTON'S," on each can.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

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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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.

THERE OINTEND TO
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
nd are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 88s. each Box or Pot, and may
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Oxford Street London, they are spurious.



POSITIVE COLD IN HEAD. CATARRH,

CATARH

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If not obtainable at your draggists, sent pre-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents and \$1.00.

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CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

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

Bennett Furnishing Company, References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennon, Brantford, Molphy, Ingersoil; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

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ached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

SUNDAY WITHIN OCTAVE OF THE ASCEN-

and a cloud received Him out of their aight."—Acts 1,9.

Last Thursday was the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord. It will be useful for us to go back in thought to that time which the Church is now commemorating. Our Lord had just left the world; and the Apostles whom He had chosen were never egain to hold that intercourse with Him which had been for so long their only joy and consolation. By His loving words, His wondrous works, and His divine power He had drawn them from their homes and from the common pursuits of men. But now that voice was never to be heard by them again, that loving, tender countenance, which was never to be heard by them again, that loving, tender countenance, which had moved the sinner Peter to bitter tears of heartfelt penitence, was to be for the rest of their sojourn on earth hidden from their eyes. A cloud had received Him out of their sight. Well might they stand gazing up into heaven, for for them earth had lost every attraction.

tion.

I doubt very much, my dear brethren, whether it is within our power to enter into the feelings of the Apostles on the day on which our Lord finally left them. I fear that for most of us the world and what it offers is so attractive that we have no desires outside of it. It has, it is true, fooled us over and over again. We have repeatedly found that the promises it has held out have not been fulfilled. We have found that what we have desired we have been unable to obtain; or—a thing even more disheartening—that even if what we have sought has been obtained, we have sought has been obtained, we have been left discontented and unsatisfied with our expectation of happiness unrealized and discontented and unsatisfied with our expectation of happiness unrealized and unrealizable. Yet, for all that, wemost of us, at all events—have not learned to zeek joy and satisfaction where only they are to be found. Disappointed in one earthly object we turn and turn to others, only to be disappointed again and again. And so we pass our lives, still from one sorrow to another thrown, because our hearts are fixed on the temporary and transitory. We never learn the lesson which disappointments should teach—that as our hearts were made for God, they will never rest until they rest in Him.

Now, the Apostles, too, had their sorrights

Now, the Apostles, too, had their sorrow. How different, however, was their sor to discall in the last said, it is hard for us to appreciate it. Theirs sprang from the departure of their Lord and Master, whom they had found to be the Way, the Truth and the Life, with the joy of whose countenance they had been filled, at whose right hand they knew there were delights even to the end. Ours springs from turning away from Him in whom all satisfaction side of Him.

Well, it we have made this mistake in the past, it is not too late to rectify it.
"Behold, I set before you the way of life
and the way of death." Choose even
yet which pleaseth you. Complete
freedom from sorrows cannot be promfreedom from sorrows cannot be promised to any one; but there is a sorrow unto life, and there is a sorrow which is but the preluce to never ending woe. There is the sorrow which is involved in denying ourselves and in keeping the commands of God, but which ends in everlasting joy. And there is the sorrow which begins in this life in the disappointment which a wrong choice involves, and which ends in eternal misery. Which will you choose?

AN EMINENT OXFORD DON

TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT HIS CONVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE.

"How we became Home Rulers" is the most apposite article, though the concluding one, of the current number of the Contemporary Review. It is written by Mr. James Bryce, M. P. "We learnt," he says, "in the Parliament of 1880 many facts about Ireland we had not known before. facts about Ireland we had not known before. . . . We saw the Irish problem change from what it had been in 1880 into the new phase which stood apparent at the end of 1885—ceercion abandened by its former advocates, self government abandoned by the naticn." "Were we," he asks, "to disregard all these new facts, ignore all these new conditions and cling to old ideas, some of which we perceived to be mistaken, while others, still true to themselves, were cutweighed by arguments of far wider import? We did not so estimate our duty; we foresaw the taunts of foes and the reproaches of friends. But we resolved to give effect did not so estimate our duty; we foresaw the taunts of foes and the reproaches of friends. But we resolved to give effect to the opinions we had slowly, painfully, even reluctantly formed, opinions all the stronger became not suddenly adopted, and founded upon evidence whose strength no one can appreciate till he has studied the causes of Irish discontent in Irish history and been forced, as we were, to face in Parliament the practical difficulties of the government of Ireland by the British House of Commons." Mr. Bryce is member for Aberdeen South, for which he was re-elected in 1886. He had been M. P. for the Tower Hamlets from 1880 to 1885. He is the regius professor of civil law at Oxford, and was under secretary of state for foreign affairs last year.

Ayer's Sareaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sareaparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodine of Potassium and Iron. Its control over scrofulous diseases is unequalled by

any other medicine. A Valuable Discoverys

F. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken.

B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

ned in their Church of St. Paul the ostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth nue, New York City.

SUNDAY WITHIN OCTAVE OF THE ASCEN-"While they looked on, He was raised up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight."—Acts 1, 9.

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Last Thursday was the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord. It will be useful for us to go back in thought to that time which the Church is now commemorating. Our Lord had just left the world; and the Apostles whom He had chosen were never again to hold that intercourse with Him which had been for so long their only joy and consolation. By His loving words, His wondrous works, and His divine power He had drawn them from their homes and from the common pursuits of men. But now that voice was never to be heard by them again, that loving, tender countenance, which had moved the sinner Peter to bitter tears of heartfelt penitence, was to be for the rest of their sojourn on earth hidden from their eyes. A cloud had received Him out of their sight. Well might they stand gazing up into heaven, for for them earth had lost every attraction.

nuits of men. But now that voice never to be heard by them again, tloving, tender countenance, which moved the sinner Peter to bitter moved the sinner Peter to bitter moved the sinner Peter to bitter the moved the sinner Peter to bitter so of heartfelt penitence, was to be the rest of their sojourn on earth den from their eyes. A cloud had sived Him out of their sight. Well that they stand gazing up into heaven, for them earth had lost every attraction of the rest of their sojourn on the sight was tempered by malevolence would fall far short of being an adequate presentation of Dr. Wild's demerits. The spirit which he has invoked, and which accompanied him into the pulpit, was not called down, but up. It breathes not of peace and good-will, but of lawlessness and personal violence. It has not upon it the fragrance of the elysian fields, but the smell of brimstone. The fruits of the spirit which should accompany the clergyman into the pulpit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering and like qualities. But Dr. Wild prefers wrath, strife, intolerance and misrepresentation. There were liftled. We have found that what we have been unable to the single properties and unsatisfied with our spectation of happiness unrealized and prealizable. Yet, for all that, we have sought as been obtained, we have been left is been obtained, we have sought as been obtained, we have been left is been obtained, we have been left is been obtained, we have been left in true, fooled us over a down, but up. It breathes not called down, but tion.

I doubt very much, my dear brethren, whether it is within our power to enter into the feelings of the Apostles on the day on which our Lord finally left them. I fear that for most of us the world and what it offers is so attractive that we have no desires outside of it. It has, it is true, fooled us over and over again. We have repeatedly found that the promises it has held out have not been fulfilled. We have found that what we have desired we have been unable to obtain; or—a thing even more disheartening—that even if what we have sought has been obtained, we have been left discontented and unsatisfied with our expectation of happiness unrealized and unsatisfied with our expectation of happiness unrealized and unrealizable. Yet, for all that, we most of us, at all events—have not learned to seek joy and satisfaction where only they are to be found. Disappointed in one earthly object we turn and turn to others, only to be disappointed again and again. And so we pass our lives, still from one sorrow to another thrown, because our hearts are fixed on the temporary and transitory. We never learn the lesson which disappointments should teach—that as our hearts were made for God, they will never rest until they rest in Him.

Now, the Apostles, too, had their sorticities of the apostles corresponding to Dr. Wild's attack upon "Billy to Dr. Wild's attack upon

never rest until they rest in Him.

Now, the Apostles, too, had their sorrow. How different, however, was theirs from ours; so different that, as I have said, it is hard for us to appreciate it. Theirs sprang from the departure of their Lord and Master, whom they had found to be the Way, the Truth and the Life, with the joy of whose ceuntenance they had been filled, at whose right hand they knew there were delights even to the end. Ours springs from turning away from Him in whom all satisfactions aide of Him.

Well, it we have made this mistake in the past, it is not too late to rectify it.
"Behold, I set before you the way of life and the way of death." Choose even yet which pleaseth you. Complete freedom from sorrows cannot be promised on the second of t freedom from sorrows cannot be promised to any one; but there is a sorrow unto life, and there is a sorrow which is but the preluce to never ending woe. There is the sorrow which is involved in denying ourselves and in keeping the commands of God, but which ends in everlasting joy. And there is the sorrow which begins in this life in the disappoint of the propagation proplets. which begins in this life in the disap-pointment which a wrong choice involves, and which ends in eternal misery. Which will you choose?

AN EMINENT OXFORD DON

TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT HIS CONVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE.

"How we became Home Rulers" is the most apposite article, though the conmost apposite article, though the concluding one, of the current number of the Contemporary Review. It is written by Mr. James Bryce, M. P. "We learnt," he says, "in the Parliament of 1880 many facts about Ireland we had not known before. . . We saw the Irish problem change from what it had been in 1880 into the new phase which stood apparent at the end of 1885—cercion abandoned by its former advocates, self government abandoned by the nation." "Were we," he asks, "to disregard all these new facts, ignore all these new conditions and cling to old ideas, some of which we perceived to be mistaken, while others, still true to themselves, were outweighed the taunts of foes and the reproaches of friends. But we resolved to give effect to the opinions we had slowly, painfully, even reluctantly formed, opinions all the stronger became not suddenly adopted, and founded upon evidence whose strength no one can appreciate till he has studied the causes of Irish discontent in July history and hear formed as we has studied the causes of frish discontent in Irish history and been forced, as we were, to face in Parliament the practical difficulties of the government of Ireland by the British House of Commons." Mr. Bryce is member for Aberdeen South, for which he was re-elected in 1886. He had been M. P. for the Tower Hamlets from 1880 to 1885. He is the regius professor of civil law at Oxford, and was under secretary of state for foreign affairs last year.

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A CLEBICAL DEMAGOGUE.

Advertiser, May 24.

We publish elsewhere one of the harangues delivered by the reverend demagogue of Bond Street Church, Toronto. It Dr. Wild had not so large a number of hearers we should not publish this so-called sermon. We know that he has an itching for notoriety which has become a passion, and in most instances it is not to the advantage of the public to gratify Dr. Wild's weakness. There are reasons, however, for departing from our ordinary rule in this instance. Toronto has been recently disgraced by an exhibition of lawlessness and intolerance, and we want Dr. Wild to share in public estimation his fair proportion of responsibility for the rowdyism which he assisted to unchain for a season. There are two things which, though unworthy of one calling himself a Christian minister, are markedly prominent in this so-called sermon—the matter and spirit. Dr. Wild is singularly ignorant of everything that a public speaker should know about Ireland before venturing to discuss the Irish question. The spirit he exhibits is not less objectionable than Advertiser, May 24.

> Dr. Wild labors under the delusion that those who are not of his way of thinking have no rights; that the law was not intended for their protection, but only for his and those who agree with him; and that it is no violation of the law to gag and beat and even kill those who do not respect his superior rights by abstaining from all expressions of dissent from any opinion of his. The calling of Dr. Wild is a sacred calling, and what is of even greater importance to bear in mind is that the Doctor is its infallible oracle, and can rightfully eminfallible oracle, and can rightfully embrace within his commission not only ex

hortations to the repentance of sinners,

hortations to the repentance of sinners, but to the slaughter of Irishmen.

There were men in the world in the beginning of the Christian era who atoned Paul and dragged him out of their city for dead. They treated him as Dr. Wild recommended his audience to treat "Billy" O'Brien. They held the same Wild recommended his audience to treat
"Billy" O'Brien. They held the same
view as to the impudent presumption of
strangers coming into their country and
promulgating novel opinions—opinions
which were quite at variance with those
entertained by the vast majority. The impression made upon our mind is that the
early propagators of the Christian faith
assumed that, law or no law, they had a
right to go where they pleased to propagate what they believed was for the
welfare of men to know. They did not
derive this right from the law of the
land, from any charter granted by Imperial or Previncial authority, but from
a source paramount to any human law,
the sovereign disposition of nature, which
they could not relinquish without violating the most sacred of all obligations
—that which belongs to them as rational they could not relinquish without violating the most sacred of all obligations—that which belongs to them as rational beings. It is, let us tell Dr. Wild, by this authority that Mr. O'Brien came to Toronto. Mr. O'Brien had a right to come and expose any wrong done his country or countrymen. He had a right to arraign before the bar of public opinion the Government of Ireland and the landlords of Ireland. He had a right to invoke that higher law which finds its expression in the judgments of history. It is to this higher law that the wronged often appeal against the majority, as well as against unjust legislation.

But the Doctor is surprised at O'Brien's audacity. How dare he come to Toronto when Dr. Wild threatens him with violence should he dare to do so? This holy man loves the law of the land so dearly that he is ready to disregard it in the person of O'Brien. Let us once more refer the Doctor to an apostolic example. The people of Philippi were a colony of Roman citizens, and like some modern colonists, prided themselves upon their citizenship. It is related that a certain man, for the reasons stated, dragged Paul and Silas into the market place before the magistrates. Their charge was: "These men being

market place before the magistrates. Their charge was: "These men being Jews do exceedingly trouble our city, and set forth customs which it is not and founded upon evidence whose strength no one can appreciate till he strength no one can appreciate till he has studied the causes of Irish discontent in Irish history and been forced, as we were, to face in Parliament the practical difficulties of the government of Ireland by the British House of Commons." Mr. Bryce is member for Aberdeen South, for which he was re-elected in 1886. He has been M. P. for the Tower Hamlets from 1880 to 1885. He is the regius professor of civil law at Oxford, and was land to the sunder secretary of state for foreign affairs last year.

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Montreal, and a riot ensued. Did any one in this Province deny Gavazzi's right to free speech on the ground that he was a foreigner? Are we to look at the jurisdiction conferred by the political constitution before we can decide what questions can be lawfully discussed? Are we, because we are colonists, precluded from speaking in public upon Imperial questions? Is it unlawful for the people of one government to discuss, to criticise and to form conclusions upon the conduct of every other government?

When did Englishmen restrain themselves by any such rule? Thirty years ago a prominent Austrian statesman visited England. He had done the English no wrong, yet the men in Barclay's

visited England. He had done the Euglish no wrong, yet the men in Barclay's employ ran him through the streets of London, and he barely escaped their violence. Haynau had imprisoned men and flugged women and children in Lombardy because of their political discontent, and Englishmen were indignant. Not because they were politically responsible, but because they were men to whom tyranny was odieus, and they expressed their abnorrence. The sentiment found in the sermon of Dr. Wild is bloody and brutal, and we cannot too strongly express our abhorrence of it.

ment found in the sermon of Dr. Wild is bloody and brutal, and we cannot too strongly express our abhorrence of it.

We have sait that Dr. Wild is singularly ignorant of the whole subject. What he says of the law shows that he knows nothing about it. When he says the Irish Land Act fixed the annual rental of land at \$101 an acre he states what is not true. Every sentence bristles with misstatements and errors. It would be a waste of time to correct the errors of a man whose ignorance of the whole subject is like a wall of brass around him, and who maintained that a people to whom this country donated \$100,000 to relieve them from famine have no grievance. Does Dr. Wild not know that this money was diverted from those for whom it was intended? Does he not know that it was not given to those who were starving, but to those who had an abundance? Few men, whether Christian or skeptic, can be found in this country to avow the atrocious sentiments found in this sermon. We rejoice that cur Canadian people have too much human sympathy to harbor sentiments which make war on every generous impulse of the human heart and on feeling which makes a man superior and more to be trusted than a wolf or a tiger. We regret that such sentiments should more to be trusted than a wolf or a tiger, We regret that such sentiments should be proclaimed from the pulpit by one be proclaimed from the pulpit by one who claims to be commissioned to preach the Gospel of peace, but who, forgetting his vocation, has deserted to the enemy.

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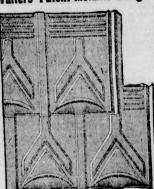
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From His Grace The Duke of Rutland.
Balvoir, Gratham, Dec. 1, 1878.
"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrecation is used in my stables,
think it very useful.
Master of Belvoir Hunt."
Casell Weir, Kingston, Hersfordshire, Dec. 8, 1878.

thins it very userus.

Castle weir, Kingston, Herefordshire, Dec. 8, 1879.

"dentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables kennels, and have found it very serviceable in my stables kennels, and have found it very serviceable in the stable of Universal Embrocation of the stable in the stable of Universal Embrocation of the stable in the stable of the stable

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O. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolonce

of the officers of Holy Rosary, 2d, C. M. B. A., it was ... That this Branch hears with death has entered the family of ad Bro. Martin Nestor.

That this branch take this opposition in the control of t

og were unanimously scopent.

cess. An All-Wise God. in His invision, has been pleased to despatch seenger of death to the home of our steemed 2nd vice - president, Bro. Crows, to touch him with the cold of death, and summon him away his earth to appear before his Divine bayond the grave; therefore, be it lived, That while we, as brother member of the state of the st

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in The Post, and a copy be sent to our respected occur and brother member.

Bigned on behalf of Branch 28, C.M. B.A.,
F. C. LAWLOR,
Recording Secretary.

RISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

To the Editor of the Oatholic Record,

Please give this short extract from Roman History a place in your columns. It proves so forcibly that neither nations nor individuals should be trusted with too great power, and is so truthful a picture of a great modern nation that has grown tyrannical through indulgence of it, that all can understand the comparison.

being rown tyrannical through indulgence of it, that all can understand the comparison:

"A. D. 15—Thus early in the reign of Tiberius did the infamous trade of informer receive imperial encouragement, Bibo Drusua, a scion of a great family, was accused of revolutionary aims—the accused in vain solicited the intercessions and good offines of his friends. Next day he appealed to the Emperor before the Senate. The Emperor simply read out the charges against him with the names of the Emperor simply read out the charges against him was a paper said to be in his own handwriting. There was a public thanksgiving for the deliverance of the state from a great peril and some even proposed that the day of Labo's suicide should be observed as a festival. I have mentioned (says the author) the proposals and sycophancy of these men in order to bring to light an old standing evil in the state.

The most dreadful feature of the age was that leading members of the Senate, some openly, some secretly, employed themselves in the very lowest work of the informer. No one was safe. A casual remark in the forum or at the dinner table might be made the ground of a fatal accusation. Freedom of the most of the servility of the courtier. A more powerful indictment of the greed and oppression of Rome could not have been framed: "Robbers of the world having by universal plunder exhausted the land they rifle the deep. If the land rifle the land they rifle the

MR. O'BRIEN AND HIS PIRE-BRAND ASSAILANTS.

needs no further comment:

"The Ryans | minors| who took a boy cotted farm at Goldecress attended chapel at Conouity, when they were hooted and groaned at and pelted with stones. The Ryans' dwelling house and dairy were reconstly burned down."—United Ireland, Sept. 16th, 1881.

"It is r-ported that an armed party visited the house of a man named Mahoner, at Knockagree, County Cork, on Sunday night, and fired two revolvers at the inmises, who resented the intrusion. The attacking party were successful and beat the Mahony family with the butt ends of rifes into a state of insensibility. Two of them have been taken to the hospital." (d. April

why does he omit the greater part of that article? Let me supply the defect.

"Gertrude, Countess of Kenmare, does the dsughters of the late Mr. O'Conneil Cartin, of Killarney, an ill turn by her appeal to the English public through the Times, to present the young ladies with a testimonial for their heroism. What the Countess is thinking of, of course, is not the interests of the young ladies, but her husband's rents. Her appeal, like Mr. Sam Hussey's attendance at the funeral, is a mere bit of what two-penny tragedians call business, to turn the tragedy at Castle Farm to account in the landlord interest. The day before Mr. Curtin was shot, Mr. Hussey was preparing to wrt him—almost as deadly an operation; and the Countess, who now overflows with enthusiasm over the daughters' pluck, would have reviled their father to the dirt, if, instead of falling in the dreadful scuffic with the moonlighters, he had been spared to head the revolt sgainst Lord Kenmare's present offensive proffers of sympathy are indecent and impertinent."

Indecent and impertinent."

Then follows the above extract. It must not be lost sight of that this was not a paragraph chronicling Curtin's murder, but an incident long afterwards growing out of it—a murder which United Ireland invariably condemned in the most unmistakable and severe terms it is possible for language to convey denunciation.

He inserts, preceded by comments, another clipping from United Ireland as follows:

"At the Cork assises last year a number

whole article:

"Mr.Justice O'Brien.we note, concluded his sinister as izes at Cork with a horrible battue of sentences of penal servitude, which were no doubt meant to be impressive, and made not one remark in resognition of the fact that the convictions were obtained from ordinary common juries without the assistance of the convictions were betting the more notable that, in the course of the assistance of the that, in the course of the assistance of the penal almost every irrelevant and impertant and impertant of the convictions provided for him."

The penal was a sent the extract above, and concludes as follows: "Fesat of convictions provided for him.". But though he began the assist with a scream of convictions provided for him."

The penal was a sent of the penal was a savely punished without it... If any man could have broken the people's growing repugnance to moonlighing, it would have been Mr. Justice O'Brien's barbarous

are not guilty of any breach of the rules of the League."—United Ireland, Jan. 18th.

Here is the statement as it appears in the news columns of United Ireland:

"Achonry (County Silgo) Rev. P. Leary, P. P. President of the Irish Sational League in the chair. The chairman referred at some length to a family dispute, which did no come under the rules laid down by the Central Council. The members declined to give it a hearing. Resolved—"That we condemn in the strongest terms the commission of outrage in the district and sending of threatening letters, especially to those who are not guilty of any breach of the rules of the League, and that it is out firm conviction that no member of our farm conviction that no member of our farm conviction that no member of our order of the rules of the League, and that it is out firm conviction that no member of our farm conviction that no member of our order of the rules of the League, and that it is out firm conviction that no member of our farm conviction that no member of our order of our cowardly action which serve no other purpose than that of bringing disgrace on our country and cause."

It is a difficult task to please gentlemen of your correspondent's kidney. Blow hot or blow cold, denounce outrage or connive at it, the verdict is always the same—guilly. It cannot be expected, particularly with the oft-told charge of Irish ignorance, that every writer of a recolution in an out of the way Connaught village can put his words in such phrascology that a lawyer or an enemy on the look-out for flaws, may not pick a hole in it. Great stress is sought to be laid on especially as if it were something to bring the Empire creahing about the ears of the Rational departs. It can be used to be reconstructed and the case of the National League to the residual contents.

England indefinitely persists in denying Ireland's just claims and inalienable right to legislative independence, Irishmen will continue the struggle to the flash of doom if necessary, until either they are extirpated or they annihilate English power. There shall be no cease tion, no rest, no alternative. This is the sacred trust which our ancestors, generation after generation, bequeathed to us, their latest posterity, and which if needs be, we shall hand down not impaired but intensified by the dexterity begotten of knowledge, to our children to the end of the chapter. It is a hieritage we would fain decree otherwise, but if it must be, let it be. Ours has been a long, a weary struggle—a struggle, which has known many defeats, disasters, disappointments, but never yet knew despair.

But if you want a good, square condoner of crime and inciter to murder commend me to the London Times, the great oracle of the "upper ten thousand," which John Bright in his halcyo days used to characterize as the "devile' organ on earth." The following are a few specimen bricks. Referring to the Italian revolutionary movement, the Times wrote in August, 1850:

"Liberty is a serious game, to be played out as the Greek told the Parsier in the Parsier i

m August, 1800:

"Liberty is a serious game, to be played out, as the Greek told the Persian with knives and hatchets, and not with drawied out ppigrams and soft petitions."

A nobleman had been murdered in some of the public streets by some of the political accolicilators, and the Times began to deprecate the outery over the subject political accolte/lators, and the Times began to deprecate the outery over the subject which the press of other countries made, In its issue of October 12, 1859, it wrote:

"Let those who are thus anxious to condemn a whole nation for the fault of a few miserable and degraded wretches, brutalised by the very tyranny which arraigns their brutality, consider under what circumstances the country has been placed.

But even under the influence of the horror inspired by great crime, there are those who will be disposed to sak if nations are to wait for freedom till they are faulties? Would Athens, would Rome, would England, would America have only yeld it. They will also remember that such excuses are the miserable legacy that tyranny leaves to octettes whose morals the has supped and whose sympathies she has supped and whose sympathies she has blunted."

"How is this for high?" Mr. Pecksmift:
"Instigations to outrage and murder of contracts account to the contract of the following the following the contracts of the contra

"Instigations to outrage and murder of private persons are included in Mr.O'Brien's recommendations."

Mr. O'Brien is deservedly esteemed not only by the Hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, but by the Hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, but by the Hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, but by the Hierarchy and clergy of America of Irish lineage, by many eminent Protestant Irishmen, lay and cleric, and by the overwhelming mass of his countrymen at home and abroad. Being so, it follows, a fortion', that they all, particeps crimines, endorse and encourage "instigations to outrage and murder of private persons." Will your distinguished correspondent accept my compliments for his frankness in certifying his high estimate of the moral standing of the Irish people. This caps the climsx. When the teachers of religion encourage deliberate and preconcerted murder of private persons, vice and degradation have reached their lowest depths. Another edition of the London Times' "surpliced ruffians and demon priesthood." It is well to "see ourselyss as others see us," even though it should not be flattering to our vanity. If we were not beyond redemption it would help us in mending our manners.

In the same issue which contained my letter, I read with amszement blended with horror your report of a sermon by the Rev. W. Oarson, witch might pass for a prize speech in the halls of pandemonium. I asked myself, be these sentiments Christian, or are they the utterances of a demon in a white choker? This by a professed teacher of peace and charity in the house of God on the holy sabbath addressed to an enlightened community. Ottomore, O Mores. Contrast, place in juxta-

"great Anglo Saxon" organ.

I have read with amusement not unimized with surprise, the comments of papers and persons, who opposed to Home Rule, believers in a drastic dose of coercion as the best remedy for Erin's ille, mourn Mr. O'Brien's visit because as they allege it will be prejudicial rather than beneficial, to it jure, not advance, the Irish cause. This may be just cause of unesalness to euch as think, with me, while it should be cause of rejoicing to "Unionista" of every shade to find Mr. O'Brien unwittingly promote their cause; and instead of threatening to "tar and feather him" and "ride him on a rail," they should be lighting tar barrels in his honor. Perhape they are Home Rulers in disguise.

Your obedient servant,

O.tawa, 11th May, 1887.

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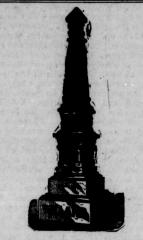
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As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a suitable school-house and church at the carliest possible date, all persons who have received his appeal for help are kindly requested 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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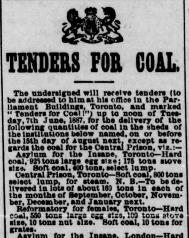


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Pumping House on Queen street—Hard coal, 300 tons egg size, 30 tons chestnut size. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville Hard coal, 550 tons large egg size, 30 tons small egg size, 30 tons eternut size. Institution for the Blind, Brantford—Hard coal, 300 tons egg size, 120 tons chestnut size.

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W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, May 27th, 1887.

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PASTORAL LETTER. OF THE

Most Reverend Archbishop of Ottawa. Announcing the foundation of a monaster; of the "Bisters of the Precious Blood."

> JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL Ey the grace of God and the favor of the Boly Apostolic Ses, Archbishop of Ottawa, Assist-ant at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Religious Communities and the Faithful of the diocese of Ottawa, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

and Benediction in Our Lord.

Most Dear Brether,—Among the many fertile institutions which the spirit of God has raised up in the bosom of the Church, the Religious Communities hold a principal place, so much do they contribute to promote the worship of God, to give him glory and draw down in abundance, his benedictions on the faithful, in whose favor they exercise, besides, a most salutary influence.

Hence at all times, wherever the kingdom of Jesus Christ has been established and advanced, religious societies have arisen, increased and multiplied. This fact, so continuous and universal, makes it apparent how such communities become the crown of christian society.

This state of things, no less consoling than it is glorious, we behold gaining ground with great splendour and astonishing rapidity, in Canada. And, it is our happines to say here that the religious communities have rendered and continue to render to us innumerable services. The members of religious communities of men, devoted fellow-laborers of our samirable Secular Clergy, preach to us sound cathonic doctrine, or consecrate themselves to the arduous task of giving instruction to our children and our youth that are, in every way, so highly gifted; Sisters full of zeal and practicing self-denial attend our sick, educate our orphans, take care of our aged, or devote their time to the instruction and education of young girls.

The Diocese of Ottawa, like the more

devote their time to the instruction and education of young girls. The Diocese of Ottawa, like the more ancient dioceses, was already provided with educational and charitable Institutions

when it became an Archdiocese; but, the signal honor which the Holy See conferred upon it, and the rapid development which is becoming every day more pronounced, call upon it to pro-vide itself with establishments which are still wanting to it, not so much as regards external works, as in order to increase

external works, as in order to increase amongst us the worship rendered to God, our Saviour, from whom come down to us all good thir gs and all true progress.

For these and many other reasons which Faith, Hope and Charity enable us to see very clearly, we have concluded that a community devoted to contemplation would no longer be out of place in our Archiepiscopal City. And in order to establish such a Community, we have applied to the Monastery of the "Precious Blood" which was founded five and twenty years ago in the City of St. Hyacinth, and which has already originated two additional foundations,—one at Toronto and the other in the neighborhood of Montreal.

In forwarding the growth of this Insti-

In forwarding the growth of this Institution it is our purpose at the same time, to promote an increase of the life of prayer and meditation.

Our Lord who came from Heaven to be our model, spent the greater part of his life in prayer. The blessed Virgin Mary, co-operated in the work of saving the world, chiefly by her unceasing supplications. St. Joseph, head of the Holy family, is in the highest ranks of Heaven, because following the example of Jesus and Mary, he led a contemplative life.

After the first preaching of the Gospel, souls attracted by the spirit of God to the consideration of eternity, began to withdraw in great numbers, to the desert and led there the life of angels, sacrificing themselves in order to extend the kingdom of God and promote the salvation of

dom of God and promote the salvation of their brethren. Ever since the early ages, the same heavenly inspiration has never ceased to guide to the seclusion of the cloister a whole army of the favored victims of

Divine love.

The countries which beheld the birth of Christianity were the first where Monas-teries abounded. From those Eastern lands monastic institutions soon proceeded to Western christendom; and their num bers, their prosperity and their virtue have been in proportion to the numbers the prosperity and the virtues of the faithful.

In the trightest days of the ages tha are gone, it was the glory of the Christian nations to afford an honored place amongs

them to monastic life.

Our young America and our dear Can
ada, together with all their progress, bot
civil and religioue, behold produce
amongst them, to-day, as regards religiou
communities, all that took place, of old