TOLDIES 6.

INCIDIO S.

INCIDI

AGNES HAMPTON.

Unknown is all thy epilaph can tell, If Jesus knows thee, all is well."

to the dying soldier

that is the name, oh! brother by loved ones breathe in prayer? I me thy name, oh! soldier lad, by young, so brave, so fair?"

boy's blue eyes were glazing, breathes a stified sigh, rom its wearied form the soul ars to its kindred sky.

t matter if the whisper a reach no mortal ear? hose through the court of Heaven d and His angels hear.

nknown he dies, and strangers Must choose his resting place; nknown—no loving mother's lips May his his dead, cold face.

"Unknown" the only story
His burial stone can tell;
But, ah i if Jesus knows him
In heaven, all is well.

January 28, 1887.

BEN HUR:

THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK SEVENTH.

"And, waking, I beheld her there Sea-dreaming in the moted air, A siren lithe and debonair, With wristlets woven of scarlet weeds, And oblong lucent amber beads Of sea-kelp shaining in her bair." THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

THE HERALD.

meeting took place in the khan or any as appointed. Thence Sen-Hur with the Gallieans into their country, te his exploits up in the old market, gave him fame and influence. Before

ich : after which he sent them home as there. And soon the training became a time of the people.

I may be thought, the task called for eace, skill, seal, faith, and devotion on part—qualities into which the power of siring others in matters of difficulty is any resolvable; and never man possessed in a greater degree or used taem to betered. How he laboured! And with remain of self! Yet withat he would sealled but for the support he had from condes, who turnished him with arms money, and from Iderim, who kept che and brought him supplies. And skill would have failed but for the gentus of Gallieans.

one evening over in Trachonitis, Ben Hur was sitting with some of his Galileans at the mouth of the cave in which he quartered, when an Arab courier rode to him and delivered a letter. Breaking the package, he read:

read a letter. Breaking the package, he read:

"Jerusalem, Nisan IV.

"A prophet has appeared who men say is Elias. He has been in the wilderness for years, and to our eyes he is a prophet; and such also is his speech, the burden of which is of Ope much greater than himself, who, he says, is to come presently, and for whom he is now waiting on the eastern shore of the river Jordan. I have been to see and hear him, and the One he is waiting for is certainly the King you are swaiting. Come and judge for yourself.

"All Jerusalem is going out to the prophet, and with many people else the snore on which he abider is like Mount Olivet in the last days of the Passover. MALLUCH."
Ben-Har's face fushed with joy.

"By this word, O my Iriends," he said—"by this word, On waiting is at an end. The herald of the King has appeared and announced Him."

The herald of the King has appeared and announced Him."

Upon hearing the letter read, they also rejoiced at the promise it held out.

"Get ready now." he added, "and in the morning set your faces homeward; when arrived them exceed to those under you, and bid them he ready to assemble as I may direct. For myself and you, I will go see if the King be indeed at hand, and send you report. Let us, in the meantime, live in the pleasure of the promise."

Going into the cave, he addressed a letter to Ilderim, and another to Simonidee, giving notice of the news received, and of his purpose to go up immediately to Jerusalem. The letters he dee patched by swift messengers. When night fell, and the stars of direction came out, he mounted, and with an Arab guide set out for the Jordan, intending to strike the track of the caravans between Sabbath-Ammon and Damsscus.

The guide was sure, and Aldebaran swift:

The guide was sure, and Aldebaran swift; o by midnight the two were out of the lava astness speeding southward.

A SURPRISE.

A SUPPRIEE.

It was Ben-Har's purpose to turn aside at the break of day, and find a safe place in which to rest; but the dann overtook him while out in the Description of the control of the safe place in the same about the same abo

drangers behind them. Every where the discret errothed away in wrater lower to the growing light, out any green thing viable. Over it, but still fer of, a range of low as extended, apparently laterminate the vacancy of such a waste an imotion could not long continue

"It is a camel with riders," the guide said

object in motion could not long continues a mystery.

"It is acamel with riders," the guide said directly,
"Are there others behind?" said Ber-Hur.
"It is alone. No, there is a man on horse-back—the driver probably."

A little later Ben Hur himself could see the camel was white and unuvai? large, reminding him of the wonderful at imal he had seen bring Baithasar and Iras to the fountain in the Grove of Daphne. There could be no other like it. Thisking then of the fair Egyptian, insensibly his gait became slower, and at length fell into the merest lotter, until finally he could diseer a curtained houdsh, and two persons seated within it. If they were Baithasar and Iras! should he make himself knewn to them? But it could not be: this was the desert—and they were alone. But while he debated the question the long swinging stride of the camel brought its riders up to him. He heard the ringing of the tiny bells, and beheld the rich housings which had been so attractive to the crowd at the Castalian fourt. He teheld also the Ethiopian, always attendant upon the Egyptians. The tall brute stopped close by his horse, and Ben-Hur, looking up, lo! Iras herself under the raised curtain looking down at him, her great swimming eyes bright with astonishment and inquiry:

"The bleesing of the true God upon you!" said Balthasar in his tremulous voice.

"And to thes and thine be the peace of the Lord." Sen-Hur replied.

"My eyes are weak with years," said Balthasar; "but they approve you that son of Hur whom lately I knew an honoured guest in the tent of I Iderim the Generous."

"And thou art that Balthasar, the wise Egyptian, whose speech concerning certain holy things in expectation is having so much to do with the finding me in this weattplace. What does thou here?"

"He is never alone who is where God is—ard God is everywhere," Balthasar, the wise through Jerusalem, I thought best to avail myself of its company as far as the Holy City, whither I am jeurneying. This morning, however, in discontion tive his alone to avail mysel

trust."

Ben-Hur bowed and said, "The good shelk's signet is a safe-guard wherever the wilderness extends, and the lion shall be wrift that overtakes take king of his kind."

He patted the neck of the camel as he spoke.

ree patted the neek of the camer as he spoke.

"Yet," said Iras with a smile which was not lost upon the youth, whose eyes, it must be admitted, had several times turned to her during the interchange of speeches with the elder—"Yet even he would be better if his fast were briken. Kings have hunger and headaches. If you be, indeed, the Ben-Hur of whom my father has sprken, and whom it was my pleasure to have known as well, you will be heppy, I am sure, to show us some near path to living water, that with its sparkle we may grace a morning's meal in the desert."

Ben-Hur, nothing loath, hastened to answer.

bold Hebraic letters was the word God. The Balthasar is waiting over it antioch; and they were satisfied, for it was the old, much belowed tegeth of the satisfied in the lord the help were satisfied. For it was the old, much belowed to gether the satisfied in the lord to the many days, and given thanks in that them almost a dream with a fimiliar to them almost a dream with a fimiliar to the many days, and given thanks in that the lord to the satisfied many days, and given thanks in that the lord to the many days, and given thanks in that the lord to the many days, and given thanks in that the lord to the many days, and given thanks in that the lord to the many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord ways, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord ways, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord many days, and given thanks in that the lord ways, and given thanks in that there and the lord many days, and given thanks in that there and the lord many days, and given thanks in that there are the surrer and many days, and given thanks in that there are the surrer and many days, and given thanks in that there are the surrer had no doubt drunk first and the lord many days, and given thanks in that

But was sho an enemy? It is well for so that a valle writing is show, thought is instantaneous. When the oue was fairly cooled, he littled it and arose, saying with indifference well is flooted; "Most fair, were I an Egyptian or a Greek or a Roman, I would say"—he raises the

a Roman, I would say the sales that it is overhead as he spoke "O ye better it I give thanks that there are left to a world, despite its wrongs and suffering the charm of beauty and the solace of love, a charm of beauty and the solace of love,

She laid her hand softly upon his shoulder,
"You have offended against the law. The
gods you have drank to are false gods
Why shall I not tell the rabbis of you?"
"Ob!" he replied, isagiling, "that is very
"Ob!" he replied, isagiling, "that is very
"the tell for one who knows so much
else that is really important."
"I will go further—I will go to the little
Jewes who makes the noses grow and the
shadows fame in the house of the great
merchant over in Anticoh. To the rabbis I
will accuse you of impenitence, to her—"
"Well, to her?"
"I will repeat what you have said to me
under the lifted cup, with the gods for witnesses."
He was still a moment as if waiting for

"I will repeat what you have said to me under the lifted cup, with the gods for witnesses" still a moment as if waiting for the Egyptian to go on. With quickened fancy he saw Esther at her father's side listening to the despatches he had forwarded he he had too was shrewn and to distinguished the story of the affair in the palsee of Idernee. She and Iras were acquainted; this one was shrewd and worldly; the other was simple and affectionate, and therefore easily won. Elimonides could not have broken faith—nor liderim—for if not held by honor, there was no one, unless it might be himself. to whom the consequences of exposure were more serious and certain. Could Esther have been the Egyptian's informant? He did not accuss her; yet a suspicione, as we all know, are weeds of the mind which grow of them selves, and most rapidly when lessed wanted. Before he could atheast came to the pool.

"We were greatly it debted to you con of the could be suffered to the suffered to the could be suffered to the suffered to the suffered to the suffered to the could be suffered to the suffered to the

"A NATION OF LIARS."

Speaking of Tory England, Very Rev. Dean McDonald, P. P., made the follow-ing remarks at an anti Coercion meeting held a couple of weeks ago in Kilkenny, Ireland.

ing remarks at an anti Coercion meeting held a couple of weeks ago in Kilkenny, Ireland:—

In England at present—I speak of the Whigs, and I do not speak of that noble England represented by the greatest and noblest and honestest politician and statesman in Europe, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (loud cheers)—I do not speak of that England, but I speak of Tory England, and I say before this meeting that in Tory England they have repealed or expended the eighth commandment. In Tory England it is no longer a sin to calumniate, no longer a sin to bear false witness against your neighbor. The laws of England tell lies, and the members of Parliament of Tory England tell lies; and the members of Parliament of Tory England excels all the world for mendacity and lying. The writers of the Tory press have no competitors for lying. Long ago they won and still hold the championship for mendacity and lying. The writers in the Tory press of England lie constantly and lie with knowledge, lie with malice, lie for pay; and as an American writer, Mark Twain says:—"They lie firmly, they lie frankly, and they lie squarely; they lie with heads erect, and they are never ashamed of their foul profession." I say this, that the press of any country is the mouth-piece of that country, and if you want to read the heart of any country read its newspapers; and, therefore, is the Tory press of England living on lies, and thrives on lies and makes a fortune on lies.

TORY ENGLAND IS A NATION OF LIARS

the distriction from the seep' coverts.

The values are the desired from a training from the seep' coverts.

The values are the desired from the seep' coverts and are the coverts of the

excuse them; we do not palliate them, though some of them are committed by the paid agents of the enemics of our country. (Cheere) Still I say this:—
Under the broad heavens this day, in the presence of this great meeting, I say this, standing upon history, past and present, that for keeping the commandments of Good conscientiously and constantly no nation on earth can compare with the people of Ireland. Very few of you have ever been in England. If you go to England and if you wish to know the statistics of crime go to the Assise; go around with the judges to the various towns in the various shires; go to London, RICE, FOUL, PROFILIGATE LONDON; go to the Police courts in London; go to the Old Esiley in London, the Criminal Court in Central London, and there your eyes will be opened. There you will see how they have law and order in England. There you will see crime in all its power and majesty. Go on from the Old Bailey to Temple Bar, the site of the new courthouses, and go into the Court of Probate and Divorce in England, and there you will find that they have repealed the Sixth and Ninth Commandments as well as the Righth. Go into the Probate Court and what will you see? You see two respectable, able, and conscientious judges working the year round several hours in the day. What are they doing? They are separating by law several hundred of married couples, whose cruelty, profligacy, and licentiousness have made them a curse of one another and a disgree of the civilized world.

BRAVE WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

BRAVE WILLIAM O'BRIEN

THE PLUCKY DUBLIN EDITOR DE-LIVERS HIS SPEECH AT TORONTO.

Orange Rowdies Make Strennous Efforts to Silence Him.

Detroit Free Press, May 18.

Toronto, May 17.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien arrived in this city at 11 o'clock to-day from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Although the hour of setting out from Montreal, was very late—midnight—large crowds accompanied him to the railway station, cheering and waving their hats. He stood on the rear platform of the sleeping car, surrounded by the special correspondents of American newspapers, and by the time the train made a start his arm was swollen from handshaking. The crowd sang in excellent chorus, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," "God Save Ireland," in which Mr. O'Brien himself joined, and as the cars moved out from the platform he took off his hat and exclaimed, "God prosper you all, God save Ireland." Then the cheers arose again. "Three cheers for the American press" was the refrain taken up and echoed and re-echoed until those on the car could hear no more. A little later a lone man rushed across the track and looking defiantly at Mr. O'Brien shouted: "Three cheers for Lansdowne," and then disappeared in the darkness. "Poor fellow," remarked Mr. O'Brien, "it's a good omen. 'Buckshot' Forster shouted in the same hurried way, 'no home rule,' but it was the last we ever heard of him, for he died the rext day. That unknown man's voice is the first in favor of Lansdowne I have heard since I came to Canada."

Fifty miles from here several Toronto newspaper correspondents boarded the train and showed Mr. O'Brien the morning reason and the start was the last we rear heard of him, for he died the rext day.

simulated pears we could never forget it for you related the danger you had to favor related the danger you had to favor plans who has the last press and powerful man who has the last press and powerful man who has the last press and powerful from the minimum. (Loud cheers, coos and gronns.) I cannot express my sense of the way in which our excited fellow-countrymen have behaved in this mission. (Cheers and the powerful fellow-countrymen have behaved in this mission. (Cheers and hisses) when I speak of the heroism could be literally trease had it was the condon Times is not going to have its way been gronns for the Times' in Toronto nor anywhere else much longer. (Great cheering and some coos and hisses) When I speak of the heroism cour people have eligapped in this matter, our people have eligapped in this matter, and the state of the personal riolence or attacks, because I take it for granted that on this free soil of Canada at this time of the day no citizen of Canada is going to attempt to intimidate us by well threats or by fourishing revolving the country of the c

newes a start his arm was awollen from handshaking. The crowd sang in excellent chorus. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," "God Save Ireland," in which Mr. O'Brien himself joined, and as the caramoved out from the platform he choers moved out from the platform he choers arose again. "Three cheers for the American press" was the refrain taken up and choced and re-echoed until those on the car could hear no more. A little later a lone man rushed across the track and looking defiantly at Mr. O'Brien abouted in the same hurried way, 'no home tule, 'but it was the last we ever heard of him, for he died the rext day.' That unknown man's voice is the first in favor of Lansdowne I have heard since I came to Canada."

The though some disapproval might be shown.

At length the depot was reached at carowd who filled the platform and crowds of desperate looking rough, whose only glory in life seemed to be a nown or a riot, were organized in a compact being heard by keeping and cries of "God Save the Queen" and then disappeared in the darkness. "All this amount of more time that there would be no riot, and then disappeared in the darkness. "The first plant of the platform and the cover the first in favor of Lansdowne I have heard since I cannot of cover it. We have a cover a co band and excited little suspicion, however, and carried such as the passage and the carried such that and excited little suspicion, and the carried such that and the carried such as the carried such as the passage and the carried such as the carr

(Loud cheers.)

"I am not at all sorry that the gentlemen of the Toronto corporation have broken their contracts as Lord Landowne broke his and have refused me the hospitality of St. Andrew's Hall. There is one hall, thank God, from which they cannot shut us out—this open vault of Heaven, which the Great Architect of the universe has built, and we have a tale to tell which we need not be afraid or sahamed to tell in the free air of Heaven and in the open light of day. One thing is now, I think, certain and that is that the Canadians demand an answer to the specific and terrible accusations we have made against him. An answer there must be, or Lord Lansdowne stands condemned; an answer very different from the vague plantitudes with which he fills his letter in Toronto papers. (Groans.) Refusing us the use of a public hall and boycotting us is not an answer which would satisfy the intelligent public opinion of Canada. Threatening us with violence if we dared to exercise the right of free speech on free soil is not an answer. I think nobody realizes more keenly than Lord Lansdowne to day that the frothy declamation of the orators at Saturday's meeting is not an answer which will save Lord Lansdowne from the condemnation of enlightened and liberty-loving men."

Here the speaker said that the Rev. R. R. Kane had been allowed in Toronto to denounce home rule, and continued: "But I would like to point out that the resolutions of the Orangemen of Toronto on home rule did not prevail with the Canadian Parliament or the Canadian people. (Applause) They were rejected and reversed by Canadian public opinion, and I venture to think that the crators of Saturday failed now as the Rev. Mr. Kane failed then. Time will tell that the upshot of Saturday's meeting was a vote of confidence in the Tory Coercion government whose cruel and abominable Coercion bill has just been condemned by the Canadian parliament by a decisive and overwhelming majority. A vote of confidence in Lord Saliabury—that government whose cruel and abominable

be judged by my own countrymen, who know me and can read every thought of my heart. (Applause) Judged by the announcement from Northeast Cork in

my heart. (Applause) Judged by the announcement from Northeast Cork in this morning's cablegrams (renewed applause) they don't seem to share Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion of me. I think we may safely leave the orators at Satur day's meeting to be crushed under the weight of their own adjectives and under the ridicule of their own organs. could not possibly desire to say anything more severe of them than their own organs in the press say of their violence extravagance and froth.

"Upon another occasion I should by willing enough to enter into the defence of ourselves and of our great movement if, indeed, any defence is needed at this time of day, of a movement which has won the great heart and mind of Mr. Gladstone, and to which the whole energies and the whole future of the Libera party in England are now pledged. (Lou applause.) But that is not the question The question is—and Lord Lansdown and his friends shall not be allowed tescape from it until they have answere the forement it they care answere. and his friends shall not be allowed accepted from it until they have answere it, if answer it they can—question whether Lord Lansdowne is carrying out most cruel and inhuman system of evitions in Ireland, rather than yield concessions, which were suggested and reconmended by arbitration authorized by hown agent—and until that issue is honest and squarely met Lord Lansdowne an his friends are shrewd enough, now at the last moment, at all events, to perceit that his cause will be simply damned it displays of physical and intellecturowdyism and intolerance." (Loud a

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Orangemen for their foolish threats to he did blame the London Times and Dar Telegraph for their incitements to violent It was due to Canadian spirit in favour free speech that their bloody councils he not been followed.

The speaker continued: "There we one thing thoroughly Hibernian about Saturday's meeting and that was the although the meeting was called to institute the state of the second of the second of their opinion of Lord Lansdowne's fitness, thus do the very same thing themselves where insisted nobody in Canada had right to do (laughter), and Lord Landowne writes them a letter in the new papers to-day, thanking them and decling them quite right. (Laughter and plause)

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"If the gentlemen in the Queen's P. indorsed the coercion policy of L. Salisbury they are welcome to it opinion. If they think that Lansdow is a rack-renter, and has, thereby, actional fitness to be Governor-Gene they are entitled to say so, but the peo of Canada are equally entitled to diwith them (loud applause), and declare that the man who tramples us the resolutions of the Canadian Pament with respect to Ireland is longer fit to govern a nation of generand freedom-loving men. (Applau The Toronto papers apeak about 'Irish nuisance.' God knows it pain to the heart to be obliged to worry with the sorrows of our poor people subject you to such a test of the since of your sympathy with Ireland, but not we who have introduced 'Irish z ances' into Canada. (Loud and longed applause.) The other da Montreal I stood where six thousand ignats fell to the greed of Irish landlism. (Groans.) The survivors and frie of those people are in power in Catoday, and the tenantry of Ireland no longer be flung out to starve and without a tear of pity for their fate. matter how great or strong or proud

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ing was a vote of confidence in the Tory Coercion government of Lord Salisbury—that government whose cruel and abominable Coercion bill has just been condemned by the Canadian parliament by a decisive and overwhelming majority. A vote of confidence in Lord Salisbury; could we possibly desire more convincing proof of how completely are our oppoents out of the sympathy with the vast masses of the Canadian people? As for the epithets Goldwin Smith (hisses) has been pleased to shower upon myself—well, so far as my humble personality is of the smallest consequence in this matter, I am content to be judged by my own countrymen, who

personality is of the smallest consequence in this matter, I am content to be judged by my own countrymen, who know me and can read every thought of my heart. (Applause) Judged by the announcement from Northeast Cork in this morning's cablegrams (renewed applause) they don't seem to share Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion of me. I think we may safely leave the orators at Saturday's meeting to be crushed under the weight of their own adjectives and under the ridicule of their own organs. I could not possibly deaire to say anything more severe of them than their own organs in the press say of their violence, extravagance and froth.

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The speaker said he did not blame the Orangemen for their foolish threats but he did blame the London Times and Daily Telegraph for their incitements to violence. It was due to Canadian spirit in favour of free speech that their bloody councils had

It was due to Canadian spirit in favour of free speech that their bloody councils had not been followed.

The speaker continued: "There was one thing thoroughly Hibernian about Saturday's meeting and that was that although the meeting was called to insist that nobody had any right to pronounce upon the fitness of any Governor General sent from England, the very first resolution they themselves passed was a most sweeping expression of their opinion of Lord Lansdowne's fitness, thus doing the very same thing themselves which they insisted nobody in Canada had a right to do (laughter), and Lord Lansdowne writes them a letter in the newspapers to-day, thanking them and declaring them quite right. (Laughter and applause)

"If the gentlemen in the Queen's Park indorsed the coercion policy of Lord Salisbury they are welcome to their opinion. If they think that Lansdowne Salisbury they are welcome to their opinion. If they think that Lansdowne is a rack-renter, and has, there by, additional fitness to be Governor-General, they are entitled to say so, but the people of Canada are equally entitled to differ with them (loud applause), and to declare that the man who tramples upon the resolutions of the Canadian Parliament with respect to Ireland is no longer fit to govern a nation of generous and freedom-loving men. (Applause.) The Toronto papers speak about the 'Irish nuisance.' God knows it pains us to the heart to be obliged to worry you with the sorrows of our poor people and subject you to such a test of the sincerity of your sympathy with Ireland, but it is not we who have introduced 'Irish nuisancea' into Canada. (Loud and prolonged applause.) The other day at Montreal I stood where six thousand emigrants fell to the greed of Irish landlordism. (Groans.) The survivors and friends of those people are in power in Canada to day, and the tenantry of Ireland can of those people are in power in Canada to day, and the tenantry of Ireland can no longer be flung out to starve and die without a tear of pity for their fate. No matter how great or strong or proud that

tyrant may be, public ospinion is now street to the second of the public consure have not all the second of the public consure have in the land where his father's ricitian could find only a pigua shed and a grave." Loud Day a pigua shed and a grave." Loud Day a pigua shed and a grave." Loud Day a pigua day and a pigua shed and a grave. Loud Don't Kilbride, the avticed tenant, also spoke and arraigared the action of both Lord Landowne and the Orange being escorted by a body of mounted policemen. He was cheered all the "The Teronto branch of the Irish National League gare a banquest to O'Brien at the Rowin House. More set Irishnen in the city at down. Several local and neighboring priests were present and a good printing of the banquesting hall, astranger accorted him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English him, shook him warmly by the hand and add: "Mr. O Brien, is an an English distribution of the Mr. O Brien, is an an English distribution of the Mr. O Brien, is an an English warmly and the special price of the Mr. O Brien, is an an English warmly an an analysis of the man and the state of the Mr. O Brien, is an an English warmly and the special price of the Mr. O Brien, is an an English warmly and the special price of the Mr. O Brien and the state of the Mr. O Brien and the special price of the Mr. O Brien and the special price of the Mr. O Brien and the special price of the Mr. O Brien and the special price of the Mr. O Brien and the price of the Mr. O Brien and the price

dan institutions generally, or hold the Lansdowne's landlordism particularly, where the critic happened not to be resident in the country, has given way, and now men have taken sides and in the hotels, on the streets, and in newsresident in the country, has given way, and now men have taken sides and in the hotels, on the streets, and in newspaper offices, comparisons are being made, and a battle is being fought over the relative advantages of being American citizens or Canadian subjects of her Majesty. The Catholics who spoke regretfully in regard to the Fenian invasion of twenty years ago, don't speak so now, and the Orangemen, who talked in a determined manner about Mr. O'Brien's "invasion," say that if he attempted to speak here again he would probably pay the penalty with his life. The Orangemen seem to feel that they have committed a blunder, not in having attacked the speakers and disturbed the meeting, but in not having done so half well enough. They now express disappointment because they allowed the meeting to take place at all. As evidence the Orangemen are not solid against him, Mr. O'Brien furnishes the following for publication to day with the remark: "Look at that boys; the most powerful indictment that has yet been drawn up against Lansdowne and his rowdy defenders, and the most complete vindication of my action in this matter."

The letter was as follows:

Fenelon Falls, Ont., May 13.

Mr. William O'Brien, Toronto:

DEAR SIR—As one Orangeman in good standing in Canada I welcome you to our shores and wish you success in advocating the rights of poor, distressed, evicted tenants in Ireland. I despise the man, high or low, who will uphold Lansdowne in his cruel evictions. I am sorry to see so little sympathy in Canada for your cause. It is a good cause, and after you are gone will have its effect. If Lansdowne is a good Governor-General that is no reason why the people should uphold him in his tyrannical eviction career. I have no doubt all you say is right, as I happen to know Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent. Being a landlord's son, born and brought up in Ireland, I take a deep interest in Ireland's affairs and the progress of the home rule movement, which I hope will soon be triumphant. I think I may safely say that "Bur

ter of the Orangemen, missing heads but knocking the plastering off an adjacent wall. Shouts of "To hell with the Pope," "Kill the traitor," and so on, rose high above the din. The O'Brien party were still on the sidewalk and the Orangemen thronged the street. D. T. Kellogg, a reporter of the New York Sun, now rushed behind O'Brien and was about to warn him when a stone struck O'Brien's hat and knocked it off. O'Brien stooped his head, and J. M. Wall, who was standing by his side, lifted his head to look in the direction whence the missiles came, when a huge stone struck him on the side of the head and tumbled him heels over head. He reeled into Johnston's lane, a little alley running off Bay street, and fell upon a heap of stones. Denis Kilbride, Mr. Teefy, Treasurer of the National League, and Mr. Mann, the Telegram reporter, lifted him up and carried him into Hooper's drug store, where his wound was dressed, and he was then helped to the Rossin House. The cut made by the stone is two inches long and slightly above the left temple. "Take care of this man," said Mr. Teefy, addressing a policeman, "he's wounded." "Let him take care of nimself," returned the policeman; "what do they want here?" the policeman; "what do they want here?"
Mr. O'Brien and his friends then

turned into Wellington street, the stones still flying and the yells and groans louder, if possible, than ever. Mr. O'Brien attempted to take refuge in Sharp's laundry and failing in that rushed into the bicycle store of Thomas Lalor, Jr., adjoining. A weller of stones standing in Canada I welcome you to our shores and wish you success in advocating the rights of poor, distressed, evicted tenants in Ireland. I despise the man, high or low, who will uphold Lansdowne in his cruel evictions. I am sorry to see so little sympathy in Canada for your cause. It is a good cause, and after you are gone will have its effect. If Lans downe is a good Governor-General that is no reason why the people should uphold him in his tyrannical eviction career. I have no doubt all you say is right, as I happen to know Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent. Being a landlord's son, born and brought up in Ireland's affairs and the progress of the home rule movement, which I hope will soon be triumphant. I think I may safely say that "Burke's English peerage" gives my father, Henry Lucas, of older family than either Lord Lansdowne or Trench. Again wishing you and your cause success, I am yours faithfully,

Hotel St. George.

A deputation of newsboys waited on

"Dear me, dear me, how enterprising some English newspapers are, after all. If I said I did not believe you would you believe me?" and the editor of United Ireland leaned back in his chair and laughed, while the "correspondent" retired to the other end of the car.

A committee of citizens and land leaguers from Ottawa met the train at Moberly, 175 miles out. The deputation was composed of prominent gentlemen.

As the train slowed up at Grand Union Station at half past five o'clock, it was seen that an immense crowd had assembled. The crowd set up a tremen dous cheering, as Mr. O'Brien stepped

truly denominated educated ruffians, and all who met in the Queen's park under Mayor Howland. Lord Lansdowne has publicly endorsed that action, and I say it here to night that the language of the speeches at Mayor Howland's meeting was every bit as brutal and as unmanly as the paving stones that followed them last night. (Cheers). I have tried to be fair to Lord Lansdowne, and I will be fair to him to-night, and I do not think he realised the terrible consequences of his visit to Toronto at this moment. What would be thought if the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had done something for which fault had been found with him and if he had gone down to Belfast on the eve of his opponents arrival and had made speeches and written letters which invited the rioters of Shankhill road to the rankest ruffianism? I believe that if Lord Lunsdowne had himself headed that mob he could not have taken a more effectual means of enlisting the Orangemen of Toronto under his banners, and everybody who knows the dark and blood-stained history in Toronto of that order, knows very well how easy the translated. (Cheers) I do not envy Lord Lansdowne's feelings when he learned last night that the men who have been dragging his carriage in triumph through the streets of Toronto to the number of nearly a thou sand attacked three unarmed men strolling peacefully through the streets alone, and made a most dastardly and determined attempt to kill us with paving stones and with bludgeons—a killing matter it was intended to be. In to day's paper there is a published interview with the officer who was in charge of the police, in which he admits that they intended to kill us; and this model police officer, although he admits that they intended to kill us; and this model police officer, although he admits that they intended to kill us; and this model police officer, although he admits that they intended to kill us; and this model police officer, although he admits that they intended to kill us; and this model police officer, although he admits that, st leaving the station the party was driven to the Russel House. When Mr. O'Brien and ease mand leaving the station the party was driven to the Russel House. When Mr. O'Brien entered the rotunda of the hotel, an attempt was made by some persons in the surging throng to cheer the Queen, and to repeat the scene generally that was witnessed at the Queen's Park in Toronto, but the storm of cheers for O'Brien and groans for Lansdowne rose above everything else. At the Royal roller rink later 5,000 persons were packed. Large pictures of Gladstone and a Canadian flag and the motto in large green letters "God save Ireland." In one corner of the hall was massed a solid body of young students from Ottawa. College, 300 in number and mostly Americans, who shouted in chorus "O'BRIE E.N" amid thunders of applause. The platform was occupied by a large number of prieste, members of Parkiament and prominent citizens.

As Mr. O'Brien stepped upon the platform the vast audience rose as one man in the platform which was in charge of the map of free American institutions, and the liberty which you Canadian people have won, and which your legislative at Toronto from which your legislative and Liver Pill in use.

presence of a seroed of failty 1,000 richers, and the proop of taxrance is a considerable to the influence of the proop of taxrance is a considerable to the influence of the proop of taxrance is a considerable to the influence of the proop of taxrance is a considerable to the influence of the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance in the proop of taxrance is the proop of taxrance in the pr

Senator John O'Donohoe said he was gratified to see such a large gathering assembled to greet the men who had crossed the sea to awaken a sentiment in favour of the downtrodden people of Ireland. As one who had resided in Toronto for forty years he could say that if only one small section of its people had been removed any other class of the community could live there in safety. From its earlist history to the present scenes similar to that by which it had been digraced yesterday had been perpetrated by the Orangemen of Toronto against law and against order. If Orangemen were reminded that they set fire to the parliament buildings in Montreal, they would reply, "Close your mouth and say nothing about it." If they were told that they had prevented Thomas Darcy McTee with clubs and stones from speaking in Simce, they would say, "Let byegones be byegones." If they were told that they had pravented into his place in Parliament or that they had pravend him with atones into his place in Parliament or that they had raz-d his house to the ground, they would reply the same. So it was all the way down, these acts were committed. He (Mr. O'Donohue) believed if Lord Lundowne had not been in Toronto no act of violence would have been done and blood had been

THE CATHOLIC RECORD BIONMOND BIONMOND M P. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EI DE. COFFEY, PUB. AND PROP.

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neertien, the Bishop of London, and meantien by the Archbishop of St. nee, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton can, and Peterboro, and leading Ontologymen throughout the Dominton. correspondence addressed to the Publishop and Archael attention.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., May 28th, 1887. THE MOBBING OF WM. O'BRIEN.

ALL THE water in the bay cannot wash from Toronto the deep diagrace of Wed-needay last. On that day the brave Wm. O'Brien, author of the Plan of Campaign, and editor of United Ireland, was acked by a maddened mob, wed their narrow prejudices to ns. We give a full account of the siot in another part of the RECORD.

KINGSTON, the "Darry of Canada," played a very good second fiddle to the "Belfast of Canada." Here also the murder of Mr. O'Brien seems to have been rately planned and desperate efforts made to carry it into execution.

THE COWARDLY crowd in Kingston when baulked of their prey, set to work to destroy the Freeman office, and we believe succeeded well in the undertaking. We hope the proprietors, Messrs. Cicolari and Daly, two worthy, industrious young men, who have succeeded in establishing an admirable paper, will be soon able to resume their good work in the cause of Home Rule and fair play. Not alone the corporation of Kingston, but indeed all who abhor mob law, should at once take steps to help the firm to resume their

THE Orangemen of Toronto were perton street part of the reception accorded Mr. O'Brien. There exists in that city also, we believe, a society called the "Sone of England," made up largely of the de-scendants of Yankee skedaddlers of revolutionary times. Toronto is full of em. If an investigation be held, it will be in order to find out to what extent the members of this body are responsible for the work of Wednesday.

THE RIOTERS and those whose intemperate language was in a large measure cause of the riot, were not actuated as much by a desire to champion Lord Lansto show opposition to Gladstone, Parnell, and the Home Rulers. Their hate of O'Brien is of long standing. The termeet with any hope of success in manly discussion—their arguments and their brain power are alike weak—and they have themselves to paving stones Bat we hope O'Brien will, notwithstanding, be yet spared for many a day to continue the battle against the lineal descendants of Cromwell's carpet baggers.

MAYOR HOWLAND, of Toronto," in the course of an address to the Governor-General, on his recent visit to that city. made reference to the fact that Toronto was a place where the Lord's Day was rigidly observed. We doubt not this is the case, at least outwardly, but for steady-going, quiet, concealed villainy, Toronto would surpass almost any city in the American republic. What a comment-ary on the Mayor's silly and vain boast was the hoodlum demonstration of Wednes-day, when the well-dressed and shabbilly attired, the educated and ignorant Bashi-Bazouks, to the number of over a thousand turned out in their might, intent on murdering an unarmed man who was guilty of no crime, one who possesses more true manhood than was combined in the whole crowd assembled at Queen's Park on Saturday—bishops, ministers, professors

REFERRING to the speakers at the "loyal" meeting on Saturday the Globe says: "Two or three spoke with creditable moderation, the others played the part of firebrands. Canon Dumoulin showered abusive epithets upon Mr. O'Brien in a manner befitting a Billings. gate fishwife. The whole tendency of the speeches was to give the most violent part of the crowd an impression that to nail Mr. O'Brien's ears to the pump would be rather a fine demonstration of 'loyalty,' eminently calculated to please the Protestant clergy and the Mayor." There is every reason to suppose that the persons referred to are equally as guilty as the mob. Doubtless they will now feign astonishment and perhaps their lips will express a regret their hearts do not fact, at the curcome of the meeting.

They deliberately put a match to a bundle of tow; and their eyes will now be turned to heaven in astoniahment because it took

THE COBOURG World thus refers to the arties who should be held to account for the digraceful scenes enected in Toronto:
"The thinking people among those who
have watched the evolution of the Toronto nob will naturally conclude that if it had not been for the meeting of the trooly loil,' held in the Queen's Park on Satur day last; if those peace loving dignitaries of the Church—Bishop Sullivan, Canon Dumoulin, Rev. John Potts, D. D., Rev. Mr. Milligan, and those pharisaical saints, Mayor Howland and Privy Councillor Hughes-had been content to allow their fires of super loyalty to their country and their God to burn a quiet flame, instead of bursting forth into a flence confligration at the somewhat tempting chance of having a fling at the Roman Catholics,— the editor of *United Iteland* would have come to Toronto, made his little speech, nd gone away again, 'unhonored and unsung;' and, comparatively speaking, that would have ended the matter. But no! These gentlemen-hoodlams, who, forsooth, pose as the leaders of Christian religion and Christian morality, couldn't help making manifest their close affinity to the brute creation. And, apparently

THE TORONTO Mail devotes half ozen lines to an editorial review of the riot. The London Free Press is even more liscreet than the Mail. Not an editorial line has yet appeared in that paper in denunciation of the fierce onelaught on the Dublin editor. As a rule we do not like to attribute motives, but in this case we cannot help remarking that both papers—especially the last named—fear they cannot afford to be very outspoken. The crowd by whom they live and move and have their being was largely to the fore in the cobble-stone throwing of Wednesday.

they were successful, if the howling mo

—the result of Saturday's meeting—will be accepted by its originators as an indica-

THE TORONTO Chief of Police has issued a etter which is intended to be a statement of facts in regard to the riot. This, however, it is not, but rather an attempt to whitewash all concerned. The editor of the Detroit Free Press thus refers to the chure of Toronto's Chief: "The report of the Toronto Chief of Police conerning the attack on O'Brien in that city one of the finest'-if we may borrow a police phrase—that the constabulary annals of the world have ever yielded. It is a thousand pities that it was not added to the literature of the language before Gilbert and Sullivan launched the 'Pirates of Penzance.' It would have given those artists points innumerable for the police man's chorus in that operatic production—points which would brought down the house far more effect. ively than any which the libretto actually written contains. The crowning beauty of the report-the

gem, so to speak, of the collection—is the characterization of the 'mob' and its purrible volleys his paper delivers into the pose. It was their object, the Chief reorts, 'to frighten O'Brien more than anything else.' . . . A mob colected for the mere purpose of frightening an unarmed stranger would hardly deem necessary to smash all the windows in the building where he was supposed of the Toronto mob recalls a brief sketch which achieved popularity some time ago in the comic papers. It was of a horse

jockey, who in response to the inquiry of prospective purchaser avers that the orse whose virtues he is extolling could not be hired to kick. At this very moment he animal, who hates deception, lands the jokey a good one in the pit of his tomach; but rising to the occasion the ockey turns his groan of anguish into an appreciative grin, while he declares that the horse is a 'playful critter.' In the same light, apparently, the Toronto C hief regards his mob."

THE TORONTO Globe demands a strict nvestigation into the riot of last week, in order that the blame may be put on the right shoulders. It also demands that as many as possible of the rioters should be brought to trial. We doubt not our contemporary is perfectly honest in its desire to see justice administered and the mejesty of the law vindicated. We venture the opinion, however, that nothing will be done. An attempt may be made to punish the ringleaders, and even some who took any part whatsoever in the disorder arrests may be made and trials may take place-but no convictions will follow

WHEN Mr. O'Brien was at Cape Vinent on Saturday, on his way to Niagara Falls, the following telegram was handed o him by an officer of the Kingston league from Rt. Rev. Dr.Cleary, Bishop of Kingson, from Prescott : "I thought the O'Brien neeting was fixed for to night and had a etter prepared to be read at the meeting by you, condemnatory of the insults and brutal violence offered Mr. O'Brien in Tororto. If Mr. O'Brien be in Kingston tell him this and express my profound regret and indignation at his

IMMORAL ADVERTISEMENTS OF

true Christian spirit in expelling from its borders the itinerant quacks who diffuse cene literature throughout Canada by neans of advertisements in the papers and the flinging of pamphlets into nomes of virtuous citizens. In last week's sene we laid b fore our readers a sermon delivered the provious Sunday on this subject by His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston. The whole city received with applause the Bishop's sublime encomiums on cleanness of heart and his intrepi denunciation of the gang of Buffalo "I tors" who poison innocent minds by their bawdy-house literature. To day we have the pleasure of publishing a brief sum mary of the debate in the Kingston City Council. resulting in an order to sustain the Bishop's teachings by force of law also a letter from a distinguished Protes tant physician endorsing most emphatic ally His Lordship's views. The example thus set by Kingston is well worthy of mitation in every city of the Dominion

CLAIMS OF MODERN ANGLICAN-ISM.

THE KING'S SUPREMACY .- CONTINUED The Royal Supremacy forms so import ant an element of Anglicaniem, that it cannot be passed over lightly. We have cannot be passed over lightly. We have stantiation. This is precisely the Catho-already seen how it worked in the case of lic doctrine, and if it be true, Christ Ann Boleyn. Let us now see the doctrines which were promulgated under its

The first doctrinal and moral decrees of the Church of England were promulgated in 1539. They were comprised in the six famous articles adopted by the privy council with the sanction of Henry VIII., "the Supreme Head of the Church," as now established by law. As compared with the belief now prevalent in the Church of England, these articles are a curiosity. They are as follows: 1. In the Eucharist, the body of Jesu

Christ is truly present under the form, and not the substance of bread and wine 2. The necessity of communion unde the two species is not provable by scripture, and it is not necessary to salvation to believe therein, for the body and blood of Jesus Christ exist together under each

3. The law of God forbids the marriage 4. The law of God commands that yows

5. The usage of private masses is founded upon scripture and ought to be preserved.

6. Auricular confession is both useful and necessary.

Of these six Articles of religion, not one would be accepted by the Anglican Church of to-day. It is true, there is a party in the Church which would adopt sme of them, and would act upon them if they dared, but even those who would agree with these articles in part would not accept them entirely. Moreover, if even "extreme" High Church party were willing to receive these articles fully, it sufficient warrant for their belief in the could not be said that they are the doc- real presence. They, however, have pub-The High Church party are but a section, a minority, a hopeless minority in the Church, and the "Extreme" High Churchmen are still more decidedly a minority. In some dioceses they succeed once in a while in getting a catch vote somewhat in their favor, and thus sometimes a Bishop is elected more or less favorable to them, or probably it would be more correct to say, a Bishop who is not disposed to take part in their utter conmastion: but no one will be so dull as to interpret this as an ecclesiastical endorsement of their views. The most that they can usually obtain from their synods, even in the diocese where they are most powerful, is an abstention from positive condemnation. It, therefore follows that the Church of England has positively changed her doctrines, and this most radically, in points of the greatest importance. The importance of these doctrines is manifest from the wording of the decrees above given. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth are declared to be of obligation. This is evinced by the statement that two of them are the laws of God, another, concerning private masses, is "founded upon scripture and ought to be preserved," while Auricular Confession is said to be not only useful, but "necessary." The first and second articles concern the very essence of the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, or as Protestants usually call it, the Lord's Supper. The real presence of Christ therein, if true, requires that he should be adored, whereas if he be not present, it would be idolatry to adore the substance of mere bread and wine, such as the Protestant "Lord's Supper" is : an idolatry

excuse from the guilt of grievous sin. Of course we are aware that Anglican will say, that at the time when these articles of religion were promulgated, the full light of Truth had not yet shone on the new Church-makers. Time was required for them to develop their docrines, and the Church of Englan I was still in its infancy. This is, in fact, the

which only invincible ignorance could

divines; but it will not avail to save them Further, this single fact is sufficient to condemn utterly the whole Anglican theory. When these articles were constructed, the theory on which the Church of Eogland was built was fully recognized. The palmary principle of Anglicaniam is that the Sovereign is, by God's appointment, the Supreme judge in all Ecclesiastical auses, as we have shown in our third and fourth papers of this series; and it was in accordance with this principle that the above articles of Religion were promulgated. It they are false, therefore, the absurdity is to be attributed to the princi-

ple of which they are the result. ow the doctrines of the English Church. Nevertheless, as we have precisely in view the refutation of the modern Anglican theories, one of the most prominent of which is the uninterrupted identity of the present Church with the Church of Engand sa she existed from the earliest times, it is necessary to put this matter so clearly that there can be no doubt of the true state of the case.

Henry's first Article maintains Christ's real presence in the Eucharist," and further asserts that the substance of bread and wine is not therein. That is to say, the bread and wine have been changed into the body and blood of Christ There is a change of substance, a transub-Article now used in the church says "Transubstantiation, or the change of the substance of bread and wine, in the supper of the Lord, caunot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, over-throweth the nature of a Sicrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions." afterwards states that "the Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the supper only after an heavenly and spiritual manner," but this only proves that the doctrine of the Church was purposely made vague, as Lord Macaulay explains in order to gain over as many adherents to the Church as possible, whether they were inclined to the Catholic or the Calvinistic belief on this subject. This confirms the utter absurdity of Auglicanism, It is this which made Dryden say:
"The literal sense is hard to fish and blood,"
But nonsease never could be understood."

It will be remarked that the 28th article, while condemning Transubstantia tion, does not condemn Impanation of Consubstantiation, as held by Lutherans It is therefore allowable to Anglicans to believe in the real presence, provided they admit that the substance of bread and Wine remain in this sacrament along with Christ's Body and Blood. Thue, in the test oath, even, it is not required that the doctrine of the real presence be declared idolatrous, but only "Transubstantiation, as believed in the Church of Rome." Thu it is that the High Churchmen find in the Articles of Religion and in the liturgy tion and notably so in a document addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury in January, 1867, and signed by the leader of their party, including Drs. Pasey, Littledale, Mackonochie, etc. . . In fac there are sufficient grounds in the form of administering Communion to justify the most extreme High Churchism. quotation out of many which might be made, will demonstrate this:

"Almighty and everliving God, we most heartily thank thee, for that thou didst vouchsafe to feed us . . . with the spiritual food of the most precious Body and Blood of thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ."

The truth is, the doctrines of the Church were purposely clothed in such language that every one might be at liberty to twist them to suit his own opinions. One thing, however, is clear, that with all their ambiguity, they positively contradict Henry's Articles.

Henry's 2ad article, permitting com munion in one species, is not merely re-pealed, as a matter of discipline, but is declared to be contrary to Christ's ordinance, in Elizabeth's 30th Article:

'Both parts of the Lord's sacrament, by Christ's ordinance and commandment, ought to be administered to all Christian Henry's 3rd and 4th articles forbidding the "marriage of priests," as contrary to

God's law, is contradicted by Elizabeth's 32nd article: "Bishops, priests, and deacons are not commanded by God's law, either to vow the estate of single life, or to abstain from marriage: therefore it is lawful for them, as for all other Christian men, to marry at their own discretion, as they shall judge the same to serve better to godliness."

Equally decisive is the condemnation of Henry's 5th Article, in Elizabeth's 31st,

"The sacrifices of masses were blas phemous fables, and dangerous deceits." Auricular confession, commanded in Henry's 6:h Article is not so plainly condemned by the Articles now in use. However, the 25:h Article says that "Penance, &c., are not to be counted for Sacetill in its infancy. This is, in fact, the raments of the Gospel, being such as have defence usually made by Anglican grown partly of the corrupt following of

demned as "a corrupt following of the part of the Sacrament of Penance, would thus be condemned also. With a strange

thus be condemned also. With a strange inconsistency, the order of "Visitation of the sick" commands Auricular Confession:

"Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter. After which confession, the priest shall absolve him, if he humbly and heartily desire it, after this sort."

Then follows the form of absolution to be used by "the Priest" in about the

be used by "the Priest" in about the same words used by the Catholic priest, when

We have thus quoted soft zient to prove that the principles of Anglicanism lead to the most glaring contrarieties. These principles are, therefore, abourd, for they can be no better nor more reasonable than their logical consequences. To show that the Caurch, as constituted

by Christ, cannot be guilty of inconsistency like this, we need not more than efer our readers here to a single passage of Sacred Seripture, wherein the Apostles are assured that it is obligatory on mankind to accept their doctrine, namely, St. Matt. x., 14-15. "And whosoever shall not receive

"And whosover shall not receive your nor hear your words, as ye go forth out of that house or that city, shake off the dust of your feet. Verily I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomarrha in the day of judgment than for that city." Revised veri

Certainly Christ our Saviour, would not denounce such woes against unbe-lievers, if the doctrines taught were absurd like the Church of England's teachings, or subversive of the Sapreme honor due to his heavenly Father.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE ARE indebted to the Montreal Herald for a portion of the report of the proseedings connected with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Rev. Fathers Dowd and Toupin, at Montreal. The magnificent sermon of the Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, was reported great Home Rule party. Home Rule is specially for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

A VILLAINOUS production was last week given by cable, purporting to be a strong Rome, against Parnell, Gladstone and Home Rule. It was likewise claimed that the Pope had approved of the document. The day after the appearance of this startling announcement there came the statement that the agent of the Associated Press in Rome, having instituted a search ing inquiry regarding the matter, discovred that there was not a word of truth in the report. The London Chronicle first gave currency to the ridiculous canard, claiming that it had received advanced proofs of the brochure direct from the College. The London Tory papers have lmost completely destroyed whatever little reputation they once possessed for that with long suffering and

FATHER KELLER, the brave Youghal priest who has been undergoing imprisonnent in Kilmainham jul for the past few months, has at last been released by order of the Court of Appeal. It will be remembered that he was imprisoned because he refused to testify regarding his know. ledge of the Plan of Campaign. As he emerged from the prison he was driven to the Imperial Hotel in the Lord Mayor's carriage, in company with Archbishop Walsh and Timothy Harrington, M. P., followed by a large crowd of citizans. Father Keller addressed the crowd from the window of the hotel. He said he might have been in prison until doomsday before Justice Boyd would have released him. In reference to his treatment while is prison, he said that all the officials had shown him much respect. It is stated that the same objection that existed to Father Keller's imprisonment is applicable to the case of Father Ryan, and that proceedings for the release of the latter will be instituted at once.

THE Toronto Mail of the 18th rushes to the rescue of Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord, and goes back to '48 to prove that even Lord Lansdowne's grand father was a good and generous nobleman. "The Kerry of that day," it claims "was sealed. We know the state of affairs in Ireland, more particularly half a century ago, necessitated the disposal of almost everything raised on small farms to pay the rent. The potato and cornmeal were the only articles of food the people could the only articles of food the people could afford to use. All the staple crops and luxuries went to the agent and the landlord. The potato crop failed in Kerry in '47 and '48 What is inscribed on the under humilistion.—Abbs Roux.

tombetone at Point St. Charles concluder

The following extract from the columns of our valued cotemporary, the New York Freeman's Journal, hits heavily but most deservedly a New York German-Irish dollar weekly which has, by the million, been scattered all over Canada. There is a sort of heathen-Chinee complexion about the whole concern which is fully demonstrated by our friend of the Freeman's Journal as fol-

SCENE.—Barclay street. Publisher of the Yonkers Catholic News, the Far Rockaway Catholic News, the Weehawken Catholic News, all dollar weaklies, loquitur:

"August, vere ish MacFadden?"

"Vell, Hermann, I think he vas down stairs vashing dose Sister Agnes' nervous debility bottles."

"Vere ish O'Toole?"

"He was up stairs boilin' dose Mothers

"Yere ish O'Toole?"

"He vas up stairs boilin' dose Mother
Noble's Blood Vash."

"Vell, tell one of dem to come up here.
Ve vant them to write some special cables
from Rome and Alaska right avay; and
somepoddy must work de Irish racket."

Music by the band: "Ach, du lieber
Augustis," and "Erin go Bragh."
Tableau: Quick curtain.

Ir is thought that both Gladstone and Parnell will cause such moderation to be used regarding opposition to the Coercion Bill that it will be allowed to pass at this session of Parliament. The measure will then become law. Thousands of witnesses will be imprisoned in accordance with the provisions of the bill for contempt of court in refusing to reply to the questions addressed to them by judges, magistrates and counsel, and when the prisons are full the Tory Government will be brought face the lory Government will be brought lace to face with as big a failure as that of "Buckehot" Forster. The Conservatives, owing to their evident inability to grapple with the situation, will become exceedingly unpopular in England and finally Lord Salisbury will be reduced to make overtures to the Irish party in the same manner as Gladstone was forced to do at the time of the Kilmainham treaty. A. few months of the coercion policy will have the same effect on the Tories as it had on the Liberals in 1882, and will force Lord Salisbury to come to terms with the daily becoming more popular in England and the election of McArthur, a Home Ruler, for St. Austell, in Cornwallis, is very significant. The bulk of the English people love fair play, and it is gradually dawning upon them that the Home Rule party in Parliament are not getting

THE POPE has written a letter to Archbishop Corrigan, wherein the Holy Father pronounces condemnation of the course of Dr. McGlynn, and those who, like him, hold erroneous views regarding the rights of property. "It is indeed grateful to us," says the Pope, "that you have labored to crush, ere they sprang up, the vicious seeds of doctrines scattered under the pretext of helping the masses. Nor is it less to your praise ence you have not ceased with watchful industry to calm proud spirits, although reproaches against you and this Apostolic See. It is fitting then that you should be of good heart, and with unwavering firm ness apply your strength to the work of the salvation of souls, and in defending the sanctity of faith and discipline. Nevertheless, led by Christian charity, you will leave nothing untried, that with paternal benevolence you may embrace those who are deceived by this new doctrine, if they return to wiser counsels."

HOW IT AFFECTS US.

Buffalo Times.

With all due deference to statistics, we can have but a very incomplete idea of ell the moneys sent from time to time, to the cherished old homes in Ireland by the loving exiled hearts in America. Yet behold the enormous sums that even these statistics reveel! Up to 1867, for instance, more than \$125,000,000 were thus sent over the wave. If our readers would fully fathom this statement, let them picture twenty five rail cars filled with twenty dollar pieces, and they will have a tangible conception, so to speak, of this vast sum. How is this verified? Quite easily. Half a million of our gold makes a ton; and ten tons just fill a car. Five millions, therefore, to the car, would fill twenty-five cars. Be it observed that no account is taken here of the universally large sums sent to Ireland from the same private sources during the past twenty whelmed the swarming multitude; the poor rates exceeded the rental value of the soil; no one could pay rent; the country was stricken and harbwart? the soil; no one could pay rent; the country was stricken and bankrupt." We might here ask our Toronto friend if he means to convey the idea that the people planted nothing save the potato, and that the rot having set in the tenants had to starve if they could not emigrate. The whole truth seems to be carefully conceeded. We know the state of affairs in renting landlord socurided has got his last by American money." But the rack-renting landlord scoundrel has got his last American shilling in rent. For if the exiled children of Ireland henceforth send remittences home, it will surely be for purposes quite other than Lansdowne laxury or tory tyranay.

INDECENT LITERATURE.

Kingston News, May 17.

Ringston News, May 17.

Before the council adjourned last night the mayor stated that his attention had been called to unclean literature that was being distributed in the city consequently he consulted the city solicitor at once, and decided to take steps to prevent the continuance of the distribution. He understood that the literature was unfit for the citizens to read.

Ald. McIntyre—You are right.

Ald. Thompson—Are these doctors licensed people.

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Ald. Thompson—Are these doctors licensed people.

The Mayor—I don't know.
Ald. McGuire said they had licences, and that the head men employed Canadian graduates so as to get over the difficulty. Otherwise they would be liable to a fine of \$50.

Ald. Thompson said he thought the mayor's action commendable. Pamphlets were sent from door to door which were bad enough to contaminate even alderman.

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Mel. McIntyre—On your side of the house.

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Ald. Thompson said that on looking at Ald. McIntyre it reminded him that he had one of the symptoms—a bald head.
(Laughter) It was time the authorities interferred in behalf of children. No ditisen or alderman who had the interest of the city at heart should remain idle in the matter. Three of the pamphlets were thrown on his door step and when he went home his children were reating them. Then again, the doctors of the city should be protected, the same as any other class of citizens who paid taxes. These foreign doctors have no more right to come to this city and do business than foreign traders, without being taxed. In the lower provinces even commercial travellers are taxed.

Ald. C. Robinson—What about lawyers?

Ald. Thompson—They are a harmless let, but these doctors are not.

Ald. Phelan said that the visiting "doctors" either employed Canadian graduates or broken down practitioners to do their work in Canada. He thought a stop should be put to the spread of unclean literature, which was put into every house. He saw some of the pamphlets at the school house door on Rideau street, which no doubt would fall into the hands

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Tc-day the police authorities notified J. Q. Willy, agent for Dr. Kergan, that the circulation of the physician's circulars must cease. James Agnew, city solicitor, sent the mayor the following memoran.

dum:
"With regard to the m dical publica-"With regard to the m dical publica-tions, which have been and are being so pro-fusely distributed in the city, and alleged to be immoral, the following a pears to be the law governing the case: 'Such im-modest and immoral publications as tend to corrupt the mind and to destroy the leve of decency, morality and good order, are also offences at common law.' Parties described into publications coming under the circulating publications coming under the above definition are liable to be indicted."

Bishop Cleary's Sermon. To the Editor of the Daily News : Siz — I read an extract from Bishop Cleary's last night's discourse, in the News of to night, the sentiments of which seems

Both Catholic and Protestant alike should thank Bishop Cleary for his fearless pres-entation of the truth respecting the vile trash called medical literature which is trash called medical literature which is periodically scattered amongst our population by men who style themselves "doctors," and who travel about from town to town for the purpose of making money out of those who are simple enough to be caught in their nets. While warning the parents and children of his own flock against the perusal of such demoralizing publications, his voice, through the medium of the press, has reached thousands beyond his own people, and will, we trust, be an evangel for good wherever it may come. Bishop Cleary has spoken like a man of sound common mense and extensive education; and it is wherever it may come. Bishop Cleary has spoken like a man of sound common sense and extensive education; and it is refreshing to find such an eminent clergy. man so ably defending the good, and the pure and the true in medical science at a time when the names of reverand gentlemen without number are to be found appended to certificates attesting the value of almost every new cure-all introduced to the notice of the public. Medical men are chary about referring to these abuses because the public are so prone to impute motives of selfishness to them when they do so. Some of us, however, who feel that our desires for a more extensive practice have abated, and that we are not wholly dependent upon one of the most uncertain things on earth—namely, the daily routine of practice—for a livelihood, should join with Bishop Cleary in trying to give the laity just views of medical science; to convince them that their own country and their own city can afford them medical and surgical skill of superior quality, and that men who are really eminent in their profession have no superior quality, and that men who are really eminent in their profession have no need to travel about seeking patients, but can remain in their comfortable homes need to travel about seeking patients, but can remain in their comfortable homes, and have patients in abundance coming to seek them. No medical man of any standing would stoop to advertise, for according to our seprit de corps this is beneath the dignity of a professional man; much less would he descend to the lowness of traducing others and boasting of his own greatness. None of the great ones in our profession do any of these things, and hence those who do them are not great men. I, with Bishop Cleary, deprecate the moral perversion to which these pseudo medical publications give rise, for I have seen it in its most hideous forms and think it is full time that the strong arm of the law interferred for their suppression.

Yours truly,
THOM. R. DUPUIS.

May 16, 1887.

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May 16, 1887.

MGR. DE MAZENOD.

Glimpses of the Life of a Great Prelate and Servant of God.

By J. M.

Favored by your kindness, I had the pleasure of presenting to your readers some time ago some prominent facts and distinguishing traits in the life of a truly great man—Mgr. Charles Joseph Eugene de Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles, and founder of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who died in the odor of sanctity in May, 1861, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. In the brief space then allotted to me I could not do more than draw a very imperfect outline of that grant character, whose life and labors have called forth many volumes from the pens of gifted intellects, and yet leave room for others to profitably employ their time in the same work. With your kind permission I shall, therefore, supplement my former remarks by others in which a glimpse will be given, here and there, into the inner life of one whose career was most eventful and fruitful in the accomplishment of good in behalf of God and humanity. Seldom does it fall to our lot to review a life so truly beautiful in all its phases and so replete with evidences of lofty aims and purposes; exalted virtues and rich endowments, rarely to be met with even in those who are called upon to take a prominent part in conducting the affairs of men. Such noble qualities and God-like virtues as adonned that great prelate should not, in the opinion of the writer, be allowed to lie hidden in the archives and chronicles of the society which he founded, but made known to the world at large, that men may see the beauty and loveliness of sanctity as exhibited by atrue servant of God, whose glory will thereby proclaimed and promoted. Such is the motive and object which the writer has in view in placing before your readers the following information which has been obtained from the most carefully prepared and authentic data available.

As mentioned in the previous article, Eugene de Mazanod was descended four pleasure of presenting to your readers some time ago some prominent facts and

most carefully prepared and authentic data available.

As mentioned in the previous article, Eugene de Mszenod was descended from an illustrious family of Aix, in Provence. His father was admitted to the intimate friendship of the Dauphin, the father of Louis XVI. Signs of future greatness and canctity began to manifest themselves at an early age in young Eugene de Mazenod. Whilst yet a child in the arms of his nurse, an infallible means of silencing his cries when he wept was to take him to a church. There he instantly became to a church. There he instantly became calm and still, no matter how excited he to a church. There he instantly became calm and still, no matter how excited he was before entering the sacred edifice. Was this a presage of that deep reverence for the sanctuaries of God which became a striking characteristic of his after life? A great torce of will began to show itself in him at an early age. He never asked for anything with the sobs and tears of a child; but with calm resoluteness, would he say: "I will have it." Such proud bearing in a child so young often provoked a smile of the cursory looker-on; but more thoughtful observers would predict for him a future marked by a strong will, either for good or evil. Happily it has been for the former.

Sorrounded by a numerous retinus of domestics all ready to lavish their services upon him, young Eugene refused to receive at their hands any service that was not absolutely required, or which he could not render to himself. He was scarcely six years old when he began to exercise acts of benevolence towards the poor, even at personal inconvenience and sacrifice. Oue day at this age, he met in the street a poor little charcoal vender, all in rags. Moved with a sudden feeling of compassion, he quickly divested himself of his jucket, and joy.

den feeling of compassion, he quickly divested himself of his jacket, and joy-fully placed it on the shoulders of the poor half-naked boy. On another occa-sion, whilst visiting the family of an poor half-naked boy. On another occasion, whilst visiting the family of an acquaintance, he perceived that they had no fire, though the day was cold. "What!" he exclaimed, "you have no fire on so cold a day?" A lady present wishing to test what she had heard of his compassion for every sort of suffering in others which came under his notice, feigning poverty, said: "We are poor and wood is dear." Hearing these words, Eugene quickly bowed and withdrew. An hour elapsed, and a knocking was heard at the outer gate. It was young Eugene rolling a small wheelbarrow filled with pieces of wood which he had collected. Advancing with his precious burden, the fruits of his charitable labor, he deposited it at the door, saying: "Now you can make a fire and warm yourselves." Wiping the tiny sweat drops from his little brow, he hastily retired. Many years afterwards the members of the family who witnessed the act related the occurrence with tears in their eyes. The exhibition of such rare virtues at so tender an age was but an evidence of the richness of a highly gifted nature, and the plentitude of divine grace which he had hidden in a heart which was destined to shed the light of its heavenly influence and the warmth of its charity over countless souls, and by these means win them to God. His early education was admirably calculated to still farther develop and perfect the rare endowments with which grace and nature had clothed him, so that a years advanced he also increased in virtue and knowledge. As he approached side. We are poor and wood is dear.

Lasting these words, Engang quickly
and a hanching was heard at those agreement the rain which had been wronged
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+ 6. J. Eugenius
Gessopus Massiliumis

brother of the martyr king, Louis XVI, who was a frequent visitor. It requires a virtue as slid'y grounded as that of Eugene's to reast the felse charms and enticements which the world put in his way at this time of life. He was possessed of these qualities which the wolli seek most for in its favorites—rank, beauty, a noble bearing, sparkling rowers of conversation, a winning fascination of manner, ready wit and the prospect of some day inheriting g eatances al we alth. He might have become one of its idols, had he so chosen. The paths to its honors and pleasures were open to him. Tempters were not absent, who brought all their powers to bear on his young heart and imagination. Those vices which are too often in the atmosphere of courts, ruse as a stumbling block in his way, but they did not cause him to stumble. His heart

desired very much that her two sons, who were grown up youths, should be brought, as much as possible, into contact with Eugene, to be benefited by the example of his extraordinary virtues. He had a second home in the beautiful residence of the Prince Vintimelli. It was there that he became the intimate companion and friend of the unfortunate Duke de Barry, brother of the martyr-king. Louis XVI. most abandaned sinners and the most plague-stricken localities for his priestly ministrations. Once he became the victim of a terrible malady whilst exer-cising this heavenly charity in his native city of Aix. His life was despaired of, for few had ever recovered from the dread-ful disease which had seized him. Whilst lying amongst the victims of the deathly plague, a deep and universal sorrow contradictions which our predictions of his true disciples. Your refusal would be exceedingly detrifed had seized him. Whilst lying amongst the victims of the deathly plegue, a deep and universal sorrow spread amongst the inhabitants of the entire city, and the churches were filled with devout people, imploring God to restore His servent. Their prayer was heard; and a jibilee of thanksgiving was offered to God for having spared the beloved object of their pious petitions, who, upon his recovery, jimed in expressing his gratitude, and resumed his labors amongst the poor.

But Father do Mazenod aimed at doing greater good than could be accomplished

the spiritual desolation of different dio-cesses. I am profoundly convinced that in missions lies the remedy for this de-plorable state of things. Full of this conviction, and placing entire reliance on God, I have undertaken to found in this diames a house of missionaries, who,

powers to bear on his young hart and imagination. Those vices which are too often in the atmosphere of courts, rose as a stumling block in his way, but they oid not cause him to stumble. He heart ever remained chase and pure. It was stumling block in his way, but they oid not cause him to stumple heart ever remained chase and pure. It was stumling block in his way, but they oid not cause him to stumple heart ever remained chase and pure. It was stumling block in his way, but they oid not cause him to stumple heart ever remained chase and pure. It was stumling block in his way, but they of the young failt in the heart was a rose stumple heart under temptation in a taing not of seath and willing to have he saile which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which opens heaven and hell, and the stumple heart which we first the possible heart which we first the possible heart which we first the possible heart which we have the stumple heart which

the spiritual desolation of different discoses. I am profoundly convinced that in missions like of things. Fall of this interest of the state of the heart; hence the copiousness of his weep-ing at the foot of the altar, which frequent-ly overtook him whilst celebrating the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, or whilst offici-ating at expectation of the Mass.

of his life, and to the order which he founded a reputation for sanctity and holiness which constitute his highest glory and best eulogium. As time lapses his fame will grow brighter and brighter, for it rests upon a record of the most exalted virtues and heroic deeds, which doubtless have already been rewarded with the recom-

Correspondence of the Catholic Rec

HUMAN PRIDE.

have universel courses in the soul, and doth beset it like a poison worm, and doth beset it like a poison worm, veeling on all its beauty. As it steels no the beauty, you may see the light fibe clear, heavenly eye grow dim and cold, and the fine, upright glory of the brow lood with distruct, and the unfetiered lip, hat was as free and changeris as the wind, free in sadness redoient with love, uried with the leeness of constant scorn, teass into the mind till it politics.

ill of rich warm american, power power look through all things lovely up to God, changed into a cold and doubting flend, ith but one use for reason—to despise! to if there be one law above the rest ritten in wisdom—if there be a word and I would trace as with a pen of fire son the unsumed temper of a child—there be anything that keeps the mind pen to angel visite and repels a ministry of ill—'tie human love. So ministry of ill—'tie human love. So ministry of ill—'tie human love of hes made nothing worthy of contempt he amaliest peoble in the well of truth (as its peculiar meaning, and will stand hear man's best monuments have passed wars.

The law of heaven is love, and though its name.

Has been usurped by passion, and profaned for its unholy uses through all time, Still, the eternal privoipal is pure; And in these deep affections that we feel Dmnipotent within us, we but see The lavish measure in which love is given, And in the yearning tenderness of a child For every bird that sings above its head, And every creature feeding on the hills, And overy tree and running brook.

We see how everything was made to love; and how they er, who in a world like this, Find anythir g to hate but Human Pride.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

It is stated that the Dublin Castle authorities directed Captain Plunkett to furnish a careful report of the departure of Mr. William O'Brien.

The Rev. Thomas Keating, S. J., died at St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, near Melbourne, on March 14th, after a lingering illness of several months' duration. The deceased priest was a native of Tipperary, and was about sixty years of age, having been born in 1827.

The starting of a Home Rule Association for Trinity College, Dublin, has brought to light the interesting fact that a very large number of men of great eminence in the learned professions are ranged under the Home Rule banner as present or past Trinity men. The bare list of names and residences occupies nearly a quarter of a column of small close print. Though they form a minority of the University graduates, they are a very respectable minority; and though presently they may not effect much, the last that such a body is in existence, is a striking evidence in itself of the growth of the National sentiment in apparently the most unlikely places. When the time and opportunity arises—as they inevitably must—the T.C.D. Home Rule Association will, we are convinced, do useful work in the National cause.

Westmeath.

The agent, Mr. Fetherston-Haugh, met

Westmeath.

The agent, Mr. Fetherston-Haugh, met the tenants on Mr. Dawes-Longworth's Ballybroder property, on the 21st of April, at Kilbeggan, and informed them that the landlord had instructed him to allow an abatement of 20 per cent. allow an abstement of 20 per cent, on non-judicial rents and 10 per cent, on judicial rents, both abstements to be permanent and to extend to all arrears. The rents were not much above the

them a "last farewell"—are affecting in the highest degree. On April 17th, up-wards of two hundred left. Cork.

The Bishop of Cloyne has made the following ecclesiastical changes in the diocese:
The Very Rev. Cannon Murphy, P. P.,
Ballindangan, is transferred to Cloyne;
Rev. E. O'Riordaa, C. C., Aghada, to be P.
P., Ballindangan; Rev. E. Neville, C. C.,
Inniscarra, to be P. P., Conna; Rev. J.
Nunen, C. C., Blarney, to be C. C., Inniscarra; Rev. T. Crowley, C. C., Glanworth,
to be C. C., Blarney; Rev. M. Lillie, C. C.,
to be C. C., Glanworth; Rev. P. McAuliffe,
C. C., Midleton, to be C. C., Aghada; and
Rev. W. O'Brien, C. C., Mitchelstown, to
be C. C., Midleton, and Convent Chaplain.
A wanton raid for arms was made by
the police, on April 26th, upon the dwellinghouse and premises of Mrs. Denis
O'Sullivan, Skullhill, Meelin. Furniture
was destroyed, china was broken, beds
ran sacked and trampled under foot. In
the outhouses the milk and cream of sixteen cows were spoiled; hay ricks were
gutted and pulled asunder to be damaged
by the rain; and peat ricks flung about
until not one sod was left upon another.
Nothing in the nature of arms or ammunition was found. Assuredly, proceedings
like these, conducted after the fashion of
an invading army are too monstrous to be
permitted to continue.

like these, conducted after the fashion of an invading army are too monstrous to be permitted to continue.

The efficacy of proper organisation and activity could scarcely be better illustrated than by the settlement come to between the people of Midleton and Lord Midleton. For a very long time the question of the fairs in that town raged between the patentee and the people, the details of which are now well impressed in the public mind. At long last, after an unconscionable amount of law and bitterness and bad feeling the matter is ended by Lord Midleton practically caving in. The people are to have twelve fairs instead of six, and Lord Midleton is to transfer his rights to three persons at the yearly rent of £50, the surplus made by the tolls to be handed over to the Town Commissioners for the improvement of he town.

Mayor, High Sheriff, and other members of the committee dealined to meet ex Mayor Sheehan at Canon Hagarty's house and that excellent worthy had to remain at home. He will probably be consoled by an invitation to meet "the brethren" at Dougheloyne. The guardians of one of the Limerick Unions declined to consider a tender for shop goods from another of these worthies and a third has considered it advisable at absent himself from his business hannts until the recollections of Bishop O'Callaghan's denunciations tone down a little.

Limerick.

The tenantry of the O'Grady, at Herberstown, refused to accept the terms and settlement offered by the landlord until the same terms were extended to the imprisoned bankrupt tenant, Thomas Moroney. The landlord offered to consider the demand of the tenants, but excepted Mr. Moroney from the settlement.

ment.

The Rev. Father Matthew Ryan was visited, on April 25th, by his brother, Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, Kilduff, county Limerick, and Mr. Patrick Rafferty, Parliament st. The visitors found the rev. gentleman in good health and spirits, but he was sorry that his friends should have been alarmed by the exaggerated report of what was nothing more than a slight cold. He expressed a hope that the tenants on the O'Grady estate would not yield on the question of Mr. Moroney's bankruptcy costs. At parting he presented a copy of his photograph to each of his visitors, but the governor considered it his duty to detain the likenesses as closely as the original himself.

original himself.

In Limerick, in which only a few days previously 30,000 people had gathered in the streets to protest against coercion, a splendid meeting of Protestant Home Rulers was held, on April 24th, in order to afford Mr. Balfour some additional proof that there are some such Irishmen outside the House of Commons. The Athenœum, in which the meeting was held, was crowded, the chair being occupied by Mr. Alexander Shaw, J. P.

A splendid demonstration was held in Castleisland, on April 24th, for the purpose of condemning the Coercion Bill now before Parliament, Mr. Daniel Crilly, M. P. for North Mayo, on his arrival in Castleisland was the recipient of a hearty ovation, having been met at the station by a large crowd of the townspeople and preceded by a torchlight procession he walked to the hotel where an address was read to him to which he replied. From an early hour contingents began to pour into the town from Tralee, Abbeyfeale, Broans, Scartaglin, Knockagoshil, and several other places, and shortly before the meeting was held processions were tormed at the top of Main street, headed by the Tralee and Abbeyfeale brass bands, in which the ex-constables marched two deep, wearing green rosettes and carrying blackthorn sticks in their hands. The procession halted opposite the Crown Hotel, from the balcony of which the meeting was addressed. On the proposition of Mr. T. Moore, seconded by Dr. Brosman, the Ven. Archdeacon Irwin took the chair amid loud applause.

Clare.

The emigration of the United States

The rents were not much above the valuation.

Leuth.

The tide of emigration has once more commenced to show in the Drogheda district, and for the last fortnight large numbers of young men and women, principally of the working class, have been leaving by steamer for Liverpool, en route to America. The intending emigrants are for the most part belonging to the county Meath, but many of them also belong to Louth and Drogheda. Monday is the principal day of departure for the emigrants, and the scenes of leave-takings and farewells—for many of them at litest farewells—for many of them.

the scene was a very touching one.

Tipperary:

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke has made the following changes in the archdiocese of Cashel:—The Rev. T. Corcoran, P. P., Kilbehenv, to Upperchurch; Rev. Jas. Hickey, P. P., Ballinahinch, to Moyne; Rev. John McGrath, C. C., Sologhead, to be P. P., Ballinshinch; Rev. J. B. Delany, C. C., Boherlane, to be P. P., Kilbeheny; Rev. William Downey, C. C., Annacartoy, to Ballingarry; Rev. T. Grace, C. C., Ballingarry, to Knockavilla; Rev. J. Clery, C. C., Knockavilla, to Sologhead; Rev. Father Mullins, C. C., lately recalled from the Scotch Mission, to Boherlane, and Rev. Hugh Mockler, C. C., to Annacarthy.

lane, and Rev. Hugh Mockler, C. C., to Annacarthy.

The Rev. William Power, P. P., Templetuchy, died on April 21st. The Rev. gentleman's health had been failing for some time, but his death, though not sudden, was unexpected. Singularly unselfish, amiable, and self-sacrificing, he was a most devoted priest, and has left behind him enduring monuments of his zeal in a magnificent church and parochial residence which in many respects might be ranked among the first in the land.

Waterford.

In effect Land Commissioners and County Court Judges all over the coun-try have declared that the "Plan of Campaign" did not go halt far enough. In Waterford the Chief Commissioners In Waterford the Chief Commissioners in nearly every instance reproved the Sub-Commissioners for not giving sufficient reductions—the judicial rents on appeal being considerably lowered. One case only came before Mr. Waters, who gave his judgment in favor of no less a reduction than 100 per cent. Mr. O'Brien and his friends simply asked for a rebate of 25 per cent. and yet their demand was voted a revolutionary one. It would thus seem that the Irish Party are much more generous in their treatment of more generous in their treatment of landlord's rights than those judicial functionaries appointed to preserve

transfer his rights to three persons at the yearly rent of £50, the surplus made by the tolls to be handed over to the Town Commissioners for the improvement of he town.

The tide of emigration still continues to flow with unabated volume. The published reports show how rapidly the country is being depopulated. On April 27, at every station on the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway a sorrowful scene was witnessed. Large bands of emigrants, bound for the hospitable with the very best results.

PHYSICIANS

Are usually averese to proprietary meditines. Previous to his donning the Crange scarf he was one of a committee who organized an address and testimonial to Canon Hagarty on his promotion. When the day for presentation came round, the

Antrim.

Mr. Sexton has schieved another signal victory in his fight against the Belfast Main Drainage Bill—or rather the Corporation ring who are promoting it. The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the measure was moved, on April 27th, whereupon Mr. Sexton proposed their postponement, making out a concise and conclusive case against the passage of the measure until the municipal franchises was extended. In the course of the discussion which enaued, Mr. William Johnston deserted his democratic supporters in Belfast, and opposed Mr. Sexton, while the other Belfast Members gave a platonic support to the principle of extending the franchise, taking at the same time the most effective precautions to obviate the possibility of being called upon to put their professions of sympathy into practice. Mr. Courtney suggested that the consideration of the bill might be postponed until the 20th May, so that, in the meantime, steps might be taken by these Tory gentlemen to get the Municipal Franchise Bill passed into law. The result showed Mr. Balfour's atupidity, and the utter helplessness of the Tories without their crutch, as Mr. Sexton's proposal was carried by a majority of 15, the number being—192 for, and 177 against. The Irish Members cheered the result lustily, while the Tories looked very foolish and bewildered by the humiliating slap in, the face they had received. Mr. Sexton's management of the opposition to this bill from first to last has been above praise. The democratic voters of Belfast, whether they be Orange or Nationalist, must have realized the enormous advantage of having their interests defended by a man of his consummate ability and parliamentary skill.

Derry.

The men of South Derry assembled in

Derry.

The men of South Derry assembled in strong force on April 26th, at Maghera, to denounce the coercion design and to denounce likewise the base conduct of their representative, so-called, the sham Liberal, Lee, in supporting the infamous proposal. Thousands of sturdy farmers poured into the towns to register their indignant protest against the garotting device of the plundering landlord faction. The Protestant element of the agricultural population was largely represented in the assemblage. Most of the speakers were members of the Protestant Home Rule Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. Pinkerton, M. P. A series of resolutions condemning the Coercion Bill and denouncing the Land Bill as a bare-faced attempt to enable landlords to exterminate the people with greater facility, were adopted.

Galway.

Galway.

The office of District-Inspector, in Galway, had become vacant by the promotion of the gentleman who lately held the post, Mr. Lennon, to the County-Inspectorship of Monaghan. The local question now is, will Mr. Balfour consult the wishes of the Galway people, who are almost, without exception, Catholics, and appoint a Catholic in Mr. Lennon's place? Galway is one of the most Catholic counties in the world, yet its County-Inspector is a Protestant, and its resident magistrates, with one exception, have been of the same religion for many years.

Father William Joyce, P. P., Lainse-borough, writing on April 27th said: "It is only a few days ago since I called public attention to the fact of Lord Sligo's eviction of fifteen families in this parish. Since then Mr. George Augustus Moore, son of the late George Henry N. Moore, Moore Hall, formerly M. P. for the county of Mayo, has evicted four other families for one year's rent only. Two days before the eviction took place I held the Easter station in the village from which they were evicted; out of twenty-five families only two paid their Easter dues. Can there be a clearer Easter dues. Can there be a clearer proof of their utter poverty and destitution than this one fact? In the year 1846 the population of the parish was 2 200 families; it is now reduced to about 600. From this fearful reduction of the

2 200 ramilies; it is now reduced to about 600. From this fearful reduction of the population it may be easily understood what havoc has been committed by eviction and emigration. Let it not be understood that it is the produce of their wretched holdings that is feeding them or keeping the roof over their heads. No, it is American gold sent home every year, out of the aweat and blood of their poor children."

Four evictions took place on April 21st, at Corbally, on the estate of Charles Gore. Four widows and their families were turned out on the highway. A force of police witnessed the mournful spectacle, which passed off quietly. Fathers O'Hara and Dolphin were also witnesses of this instance of the landlord's generous clemency to "his people"—as he loves to call them.

Baldness may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received."

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto,

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results.

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

De. T. A. Stoute.

Do. address. Respectfully.
Dn. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.
Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it
as a worm medicine; the name is Mother
Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.
A Good Test.

What everyone says must be true, or have some foundation at least, and everyone who has tested it, says that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a prompt and reliable cure for the various throat and lung troubles caused by colds, which are always prevalent at this season of the year.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Ec-lectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic.

"My face was covered with sores arising from bad blood. By the use of three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured." R. E. Sinclair, of Port Burwell, Ont.

THE HECTIC FLUSH, pale hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

Liable to Happen.

Sudden attacks of colds, sore throat, croup, swollen glands, rheumatism, neuralgia, and similar troubles, are very liable during the winter and early spring.

As a prompt remedy there can nothing excel Yellow Oil. "I never feel safe to be without it," says Mrs Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, Ont.

Off Work. "For two years I was not able to work, being troubled with dyspepsia. One bottle of Burdock Blook Bitters relieved me; three bottles cured me as well as ever." John A. Rappell, of Farmersville, Leeds Co., Ont. Useful to Know.

Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont., was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. She was cured by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, This remedy cures rheumatism, neuralgia, inflammation, congestion, and all external and internal pains.

Fever colic, unnatural appetite, fret-fulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm USE PROF. Low's SULPUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the akin.

If the Sufferers from Consumption.

Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with 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 503, and \$1 size.

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 eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been 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 fecord 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, 308 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new trea tment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has left it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering; I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a carrial application of the fine properties of well-selected years of the control of the con

TO AGENTS, NEEDLE CO., 46 de 18 Front Street and the Manual Complete and Bent Selling Needle Package in America. Send 35 Cents for Samples of New No. 4. Shinked in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the proparation is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C. writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

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

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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.

THE HOOLES,
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. 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 contrasted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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and are sold at is. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 88s. each Box or Pot, and may
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Outerd Erect London, they are spurious.



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Boware of dangerous and harmful Liquids, Sunfa and Cauterizing powders. Nasal Balm is entirely different from any other preparation. If not obtainable at your druggists, sent pre-paid on receipt of price. So essent and \$1.00.

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LONDON, ONT., CANADA.
References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia;
Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-coran, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return the I must a radical line and then have them return the I must a radical line and then have them return the I must be a likely to the I mus

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR & NOTARY,

P. O. Box 455 Peterborough.
Collections promptly attended to.

MONEY TO LOAN J. BURNETT & CO

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES the Paulist Fathers.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER BASTER. "If a man be a hearer of the word, and not a deer, he shall be compared to a man scholding his natural countenance in a place. Fur he beheld himself and went his way, and presently forgot what manner of man he was."—Epistle of the day.

in Wests an inch well that ion shou their we scorchin Coercion tell in the

beholding his natural countenance in a glass. For beheld himself and went his way, and presently forgot what manner of man he was."—Epistic of the day.

I do not think, my brethren, that there are very many people at the present day who are so likely to forget how they look, as this man of whom St. James tells us. Probably the looking glasses were not so good at that time as they are now, and it may be that they were not looked in so often; they twisted up the face, perhaps, as a bad one will do now, so that they were used only in case of real need. So the comparison was more apt then than nowadays, when there are so many mirrors, and such good ones, and when moreover, they are selped out very much by hosts of photographs and tintypes. But the thing compared, the matter which the comparison illustrates, remains in about the same state. The spiritual mirror is not very often consulted, and when it is the impression does not seem to stay long with the one who consults it. What is this spiritual mirror? What I mean by it is our consoience, enlightened by the word and law of God, made known to us by the instructions which we receive.

I am well aware that we are, to say the least, quite as likely to see our neighbors' faces by this light as our own. The sermons which we hear, if they are at all of a fault-finding character, seem to be just calculated for Mr., Mrs. or Miss So and So's case. Still, now and then, some feature of our own which is a little defective shows dimly through the fog. But though we get some good in this way, it is not equal to what comes to us in the tribunal of Penance, where the remarks made cannot possibly be addressed to any one else, where we are obliged to look at ourselves, and our habit of seeing the motes in other people's eyes is checked at every turn. There we really make some examination of conscience, and more is perhaps made for us, and for the time being, at any rate, we have a pretty fair idea of how

Incre we really make some examination of conscience, and more is perhaps made for us, and for the time being, at any rate, we have a pretty fair idea of how we look spiritually, and of what changes ought to be made in our appearance, that we may be pleasing to the eye of Almighty God.

But have the constant of the second s

ought to be made in our appearance, that we may be pleasing to the eye of Almighty God.

But how long does this impression last? I am afraid that too often the words of to day's epistle are strictly applicable. "He presently forgot," says St. James, "what manner of man he was." "Presently," that is to say, immediately —just as soon as he stopped looking in the glass. Is not thus true, my friends? Do you not, even on the way to the altar or to your seat to say your prayers, forget all about the faults you had just now to find with yourselves? You have a general idea that you are going to be good, at any rate up to the time that you receive Holy Communion; that you are it is every respect, at least for this little while, to keep to the chalk mark with great precision. But if any one should sak you what faults in particular you are going to look out for, could you answer without going back and rubbing up the glass of your conscience again? I Now, let us compare our way of acting in these spiritual matters with that of a person who is, we will say, a little particular about personal appearance. Such a one does not look in the glass for nothing. No; some special result is reached; the bang must be smoothed or the hat adjusted, or perhaps the moustache must be brushed or the necktie better arranged. And forthwith the desirable improvement is made, and the change contemplated with satisfaction.

Now, I do not mean to utterly condemn all reasonable care about such matters as

Now, I do not mean to utterly condemn Gov. Now, I do not mean to utterly condewn all reasonable care about such matters as these. Far from it. It is even praiseworthy to be careful about them, if one does not go too far, or waste time over them which should be given to more weighty concerns. Disorder and sloven-liness are not in themselves virtues. But what I do mean is that the state of the soulis incomparably more important than that of the body or the clothes; that we should be far more anxious to do for it what we do so easily for them. And that one cannot be called properly a doer of the word, unless he makes a practical application of it to his own case, and goes into detail about it. If he neglects this, he will make ne more progress than a boy would make in his lessons if he did not know whether the book he was studying was an arithmetic or a geography. Bear this in mind then: when you have had your lesson, and know what your faults are, take them home and study over them; keep them before your minds constantly till the remembrance of them has sunk well in and become habitual. Then, if you act on this remembrance and make use of it, will you be indeed a doer of the word, and be blessed in your deed.

Horsford's Acid Phesphate Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. R. S. McCombs, Philadelphia, Pa., says: 'I have used it in nervous dyspep-sin with success. It is a good nervous

tonic."

DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

Tamarac.
A cold will often cause an irritation, dryness and soreness inside the throat. The first dose of Tamarac Elixir will sford relief.

An Open Letter. Nov. 25th, 1886.

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Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.,

I wish I had used B. B. B. sconer,
which would have saved me years of
suffering with erysipelas, from which I
could get no relief until I tried B. B. B.,
which soon cleared away the itching,
burning rash that had so long distressed
me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern
Passage, Halifax, N. S.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES the Paulist Fathers.

Now, I do not mean to utterly condewn all reasonable care about such matters as these. Far from it. It is even praiseworthy to be careful about them, if one does not go too far, or waste time over them which should be given to more weighty concerns. Disorder and sloven-liness are not in themselves virtues. But what I do mean is that the state of the soul is incomparably more important than that of the body or the clothes; that we should be far more anxious to do for it what we do so easily for them. And that one cannot be called properly a doer of the word, unless he makes a practical application of it to his own case, and goes into detail about it. If he neglects this, he will make ne more progress than a boy would make in his lessons if he did not know whether the book he was studying was an arithmetic or a geography. Bear this in mind then: when you have had your lesson, and know what your faults are, take them home and study over them; keep them before your minds constantly till the remembrance of them has sunk well in and become habitual. Then, if you act on this remembrance and make use of it, will you be indeed a doer of the word, and be blessed in your deed.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. R. S. McCombs, Philadelphia, Pa., says: 'I have used it in nervous dyspepsia with success. It is a good nervous tonic."

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By the Paulist Fathers.

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Fift sunday Affer Raster.

"If a man be a hearer of the word, and not adoes. he shall be compered to a man beat. Fifty me beheld himself and went his way, and presently forget what manner of man be was."—Epistics of the day.

I do not think, my brethren, that there are very many people at the present day who are so likely to forget how they look, as this man of whom St. James tells us. Frobably the looking alsaese were not so good at that time as they are now, and it may be that they were not looked in so often; they wise on to looked in so often; they wise there are so many mirrors, and sund good ones, and when, moreover, they are algoed ut very much by hosts of photographs and tintypes. But the thing compared, the matter which the comparison was more apit then than now adays, when there are so many mirrors, and sund good ones, and when, moreover, they are algoed ut very much by hosts of photographs and tintypes. But the thing empared, the matter which the comparison was more apit her. The spiritual mirror is sont very often consulted, and when it is the impression does not seem to stay long with the one who consults it. What is this spiritual mirror? What I mean by it is our conscience, enlightaned by the word and law of God, made known to us by the instructions which we receive.

I am well aware that we are, to say the least, quite as likely to see our majebors' laces by this light as our own. The sermons which we hear, if they are at all of a fault finding character, seem to be just calculated for Mr., Mrs. or Miss So. and So's case. Still, now and then, some feature of our own which is a little defective shows dimly through the fog. But though we get some good in the some feature of our own which is a little defective shows dimly through the fog. But though we get some good in the source of the surface and united power of imprisonment should the name that the surf

But though we get some good in take way it is not equal to what comes to us in the tribunal of Penance, where the remarks made cannot possibly be addressed to any one else, where we are obliged to look at ourselves, and our labit of seeing the motes in other people's eyes is checked at every turn. There we really make some examination of conscience, and more is perhaps massing for us, and for the perhaps massing the two, words "offeneee" and "crime" were jumbled up ingeniously together age in the year of identical meaning. Mr. Healy was quick to seize the advantages ought to be made in our appearance, that we may be pleasing to the eye of Almighty God.

But how long does this impression last? I am afraid that too often the words of to day's episite are strictly applied where a crime had been committee. He, and after him Mr. Dillon, being down the day's episite are strictly applied where a crime had been committee. He, and after him Mr. Dillon, being down the section as it is sood would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied—the intolerable and humilisting by the section as it is down would be applied to the section as it is down would be applied to the section as it is down would be applied to the section as it is down would be applied to the section as the section of the section is the section as the section as the section of the section

conversation of his friends. That the Government mean to use these powers to the full is manifested from their desperate resolve to retain them intact in the Bill. They fought for them like wild cats on their backs. Common sense and common honesty were alike forgotten in the desperation of their defence. The silliest and most transparent subterfuges were made do duty as arguments. It was naively pointed out that the Act only applied to proclaimed districts, a restriction which can hardly be considered a very valuable security against its abuse by a Government which in its discretion can proclaim any district it pleases. It is a strange argument surely for arming an enemy with a dangerous and deadly weapon that he cannot use it unless he feels so disposed. Then the shamelessly dishonest suggestion was made that the clause went no further than the existing law and practice in Scotland. This suggestion has already been assiduously circulated out of doors. In Parliament the lie was promptly nailed. The Scilicitor-General for Scotland, and was challenged as to the existence of such a practice and remained discreetly silent. Mr. Balfour, late Advocate General for Scotland, declared amidst ringing cheers that he had never known a case in which this power was exercised in Scotland, and even historically the power had only been used in the very gravest crimes. Finally there was a shamefaced and shambling attempt made to prove that "crimes" and "offences" were controvertible terms, and that the Government were the innocent victims of the clumsiness of their drafteman. Thereupon Mr. Gladstone promptly planted them on the sharp horns of a dilemma. If the terms were controvertible how, he asked with cutting sarcasm, could the Government justify its obstruction in wasting an entire night in resistance to a perfectly harmless amendment. At this final blow the Government dis. DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence, It will then prove that it is thorough.

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The admissions will damage the Coercion policy in the minds of impartial men more than half a hundred denunciations. It was in effect admitted that the Bill was not intended for the prevention or punishment of such old fashioned crimes as violence and murder, but is meant to deal with brandnew fantastical oftences of its own creation. It is to rear its own offences as butchers fatten the beasts they kill. Combinations not of crime are its object—nay more, by confounding real crime with combinations heretofore regarded not merely as innocent but as laudable, will give criminals an immunity they have not heretofore possessed. It is a Bill for the encouragement, not for the prevention, of crime. In truth, the Bill is as blundering as it is brutal. Criticism is destruction to it. It is chesp, poor shoddy, and won't wash. The colours run in the hot water, and the stuff tears in the mangle Above all, it cannot stand daylight. Like the faded beauty in the comic song, it looks best in the dusk with the light behind it.

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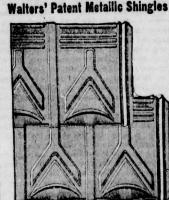
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aspirations for the wall-being and a of the many institutions which you led for the education of youth and the protection of the infirm, the mand the homeless. On behalf of t. Patrick's Society,

D. Barry, President,
S. Cross, Secretary,
nireal, 19th May, 1887.

S. CROSS, SECRETARY.

Montreel, 19th May, 1887.

REV. AND DEAR FATRER TOUPIE—
The St. Patrick's Society of Montreel
leafres to join with the many who offer
heir congratulations to you this day on
aving attained the fiftieth anniversary of
your wedding to Holy Mother Church and
he service of the Sanctuary.

It would be superfluous to descant on
he many sacrifices you have made in
hose long years of your ministry. They
we known and will be fondly remembered,
yo those to whom you have devoted your
life; for gratitude is the characteristic of
the Irish heart, and the Soggarth Aroon is,
if possible, more dear to them from the
het that he, in your person, has sundered
the ties of kindred and race to labor for
them in their hour of need.

To these greetings the Society adds a
prayer: That those whom God has placed
in your care may, for many years yet,
have the benefit of that charity for them,
which is a part of your existence, your
yourand for which can only be fully known
in that day when all secrets shall be rerealed. On behalf of the St. Patrick's
lociety.

D. Barry, President.

S. Crose, Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1887.

These were followed by addresses from
the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, by
P. Doyle; Laddee of Charity, by Rev.
Father Quintleven; Confraternity of the
Holy Rosary, by Rev. James Callahan;
Children of the Rorary, by Rev. Father
M. Callahan; Children of the Catechism.
In connection with the last mentioned,
the following young gentlems and laddes
presented the sum of \$500 in gold coin,

aloquent co-worker, Father Dowd.

REV. FATHER DOWD

in thanking the audience, took up the various address in detail: He first referred to the remarks of the Minister of Justice, which, he said, were appreciated in the highest degree, especially as he was convinced that their puny efforts were overrated. These remarks, he would say, however, proved that the Government of this country was based on the sound principles of peace and Christian unity. What he had done he only considered to be his duty. He was not interested in any party, but he hoped the care and guidance of this young Dominion would be always entrusted to the care of men of ability and integrity. Referring to the visit of several of the Ministers to him while on a othis young Dominion would be always surrested to the care of men of ability and integrity. Referring to the visit of several of the Ministers to him while on a sick bod, he hoped they would accept his heartfelt, grateful thanks to their bonored hief and themselves. For all of them be hoped that God would long spare them in their duties for the benefit of the control, the corporation, fether Dowd said that against the few sets he had performed for the benefit of the diffy a had contained the same from men of business, they had good charitable theats thanks, and in these centiments Father Toupin coincided. The address of the congregation showed that he had not fathomsed the depths of their love and charity. It needed his old age and dechring faculties to be brought to the surface. Speaking of the debt of the church, he wild that when it was first hunded over the amount of \$124,000 staggered him, and he saked his superior to transfer however, the was qualled benefit of the congregation showed that he for the benefit of the colure, he had the when it was first hunded over the amount of \$124,000 staggered him, and he saked his superior to transfer he however, the was qualled benefit of the colure, he had the had not fathomsed the depths of their love and charity. It needed his old age and declining faculties to be brought to the surface. Speaking of the debt of the church, he would make the surface and the surface and charity. It needed his old greated him, and he saked his superior to transfer he cover, the first surface and the surface and the country of the first surface and the surface and the country of the first surface and the surf

WM. O'BBIEN AT KINGSTON.

ANOTHER OUTBURST OF ORANGE FURY.

Kingston, Ont., May 20—At Ottawa this morning Wm. O'Brien paid a visit to the University, where he received an ovation and an address from the students.

Mr. O'Brien replied in a pleasing and flattering vein. The party then drove to the railroad station to catch the 12:35 p. m. train for Kingston, where, it was said, the Orangemen were arranging to give another "warm" reception to the party. Fifty miles out from here the Kingston Reception Committee met the train and returned with the party. As the train slowed up at the station on the Place d'Armes, it was seen that a large crowd was assembled there.

As Mr. O'Brien stepped out of the car he was in the much talked-of Kingston, the "Derry of Canada," as it is called. Kingston has a population of 15,000, of whom 5,000 are Catholics. There are only eight policemen, and all of them, in command of Chief Borsey, were in waiting. To the surprise of Mr. O'Brien and the rest of the party, not a dissentiativoice was heard in the storm of cheere which arose as Mr. O'Brien entared the carriage.

Arriving at the akating rink, where the AMOTHER OUTBURST OF ORANGE FURY.

Montreal, 19th May, 1887.

These were followed by addresses from the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, by P. Doyle; Ladies of Charity, by Rev. Father Quintieven; Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, by Rev. James Callahan; Children of the Rosary, by Rev. Father M. Callahan; Children of the Catechism. In connection with the last mentioned, the following young gentlemen and ladies presented the sum of \$500 in gold coin, gathered together by the children of the church: Misses Francis Donohue, Louise Simonds, Rite Curran, Bella McNally, Estelle Sexton, Sadie Tonsey, and masters J. Shee, W. McKenzle, M. St. John, H. Ward, D. Elliott, F. WcKenna and M. J. Whalan.

The address of St. Patrick's choir, presented by Mr. Graut, the senior chorister, followed. Then came a testimonial of the Catholic Young Men's Society, by J. A. Riordon and the addresses from the Protestant ditizens by Mc. M. P. Ryan.

REV. PATHER TOUPIN

having ascended the pulpit, expressed his thanks to those who had so highly honored him and remarked that many of the eulogies bestowed upon him were entirely undseaved. He would leave the task of thanking the various societies to his more eloquent co-worker, Father Dowd.

REV. PATHER DOWD

in the str. O'Brien entered the carriage.

Arriving at the skating rink, where the meeting was held, crowds—all O'Brien entered the carriage.

Arriving at the skating rink, where the meeting was held, crowds—all O'Brien entered walk. Policemen armee found the building and along the side-walk. Policemen armee were found agrathered around the building and along the side-walk. Policemen armeed with revolvers moved up and down and forbade any body to block up the entrance to the hall.

The audience numbered about 1,200. It was very similar to that of Ulster farmers, whose custom it is to listen rather than applaud. O'Brien, in opening his remarks, won at once the Ulster Proceeding the processed as Catholics farmers, and Lord Landowse was champloning the cause of those despotic landlords who were causing this opposed in Allord

however, intercepted, them and they had to fly for their lives.

The mob next rushed to the Burnett House, thinking that O'Brien was there, shouting "To hell with home rule," "Kill him," and although O'Brien was not there they fired volleys of stones at the windows and then groaned and yelled to their heart's content. The Canadian Freeman, the Itah Catholic organ, was weaked.

Two hours had now elapsed sizes the first attack was made and anobody know where O'Brien was, but he was soon discovered. Peter Devlin, who lives on the orner of Wellington and William streets, stole down to the Chief of Police Horsey, and said: "O'Brien is safe with ma." "Thank God," exclaimed the crowd.

Chief Horsey, with Mayor Caseon and fix policenses, then went to Devlin's house this way: The alley was near Newman's efforded sheltar, jut as Maurice Hogan changed hat with O'Brien, jut as a stone struck O'Brien on the back of the neck and just as a sign powerful Orangeman with a club was going to cleave open his kull. The house of an Orangeman named Donnelly adjoined the sign of the blood.

"I will protect you now to the hote," said Mayor Caseon; "I will call out the said flay or Carson; "I will call out the was defressing a peaceable meeting and you didn't disperse them. Where was your artillery then, sir! You will" exclaimed O'Brien, sarcestically. "I don't want your protection now, sir. You waw the mob of demons, five hundred strong outside that hall, thinting for my blood, while I was addressing a peaceable meeting and you didn't disperse them. Where was your artillery then, sir! Lucadowne and Howlins with the Corange mob outside was yelling for his blood.

"I will protect you now to the hote," said Mayor Carson; "I' will call out the said of the received of a pretense of having protected my life, when you could have, if you wished, but didn't."

Mr. O'Brien spent Sunday in Niagram Falls. He was severely punt by the kings of the blook of the received of a pretense of having protected of a pretense of having protected of a pretense

OPPOSING STATESMEN.

Justin McCarthy's Pen Pictures.

London, May 14—The House of Com-mons and the political situation have under-gone many and curious changes since I last addressed the readers of the Herald.

LORD BANDOLPH CHURCHILL
has come and gone as a leader of the
House. Now he takes a back seat behind
the government benches, and but rarely
interposes in debate. When he seeks to
interpose he does not produce any marked
effect on the House. He has been half
colipsed, some how, and is not like his
former self, or — perhaps I should rather
say—either of his former selves...

He is no longer the dashing, daring lead
er of a little party of free lences as we first
knew him; nor is he the powerful Minister, made grave and weighty by a sense of
responsibility, whom we saw leading the
House of Commons not long since, and
whom some of us—although politically opposed to him—were inclined to welcome as
a rising statesman. I suppose his sudden
resignation was a mistake, a coup manque.
Lord Randolph Churchill's former
henchman,

with it, a feeble, languid, narrow-minded, mesthetical young man? What business has he with such an experiment?

I am always reminded when I look at Balfour, posturing as Irish Secretary, of the touching apology male in "Love's Labor Lost" for the poor man who trys to play the part of Alexander the Great in the show got up to amuse the Princess of France.

show got up to amuse the Princess of France:

"An excellent neighbor, a very good bowler, in sooth; but for Alexander—alas! you see how it is—a little overparted!"

So with Balfour—a nice young man, a cultured young man; for an esthetical teadrnking quite in his place; a very good scholar, in sooth; but for Iriah Secretary—alas! you see how it is—a little overparted.

THE PRESENT LEADER:

THE PRESENT LEADER:

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 respectful successful English tradesman. He is a respectful, successful English tradesman, and it is much to his credit that he has made such a name, well known 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 Britain.

He has hitherto done a very good thing for himself, if not exactly for such auditors and journals as he declines to patronize: but as leader of the House of Commons, as successor to 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, bread fist face.

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, thin voice, and makes ungainly gestures. He knows little or nothing of the rules of the House, and is constantly making blunders and getting the Parliamentary engines off the track. There is nobody else on the Ministerial benches worth noticing at all except Henry Matthews, Home Secretary.

A STRANGE CAREER.

Readers of the Herald will remember Matthews as chiefly remarkable for his strange antecedents as an English barrister, who was born in Ceylon and educated in Paris; and who, some twenty years ago, was sent to Parliament for an Irish borough by publicly glorifying the Fenian leaders and proclaiming himself an English sympathizer with Fenianism. He remained in Parliament some years, and showed himself a keen and clever debater; but he dropped his Fenianism, and accordingly was dropped by the Irish borough at the next elections.

He was left out of Parliament for many A STRANGE CAREER.

Treland.

SPLENDID FIGHTING.

The fighting work of the Irish party is mainly done these nights by two Healys, Chance and O'Doherty, and splendid and marvellous is the fighting work they do. One looks on amazed at their inexhaustible rasdiness and power of debate.

They are sustained often by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, John Morley and T. P. O'Connor.

Vernon Harcourt, John Morley and T. P. O'Connor.

MORLEY'S SUCCESS.

Morley's rise in public affairs has not surprised me. I always told the readers of the Herald that he was going to take a place in the front rank of English statesmen. Already he has taken the place. There is unlimited courage and strength as well under that quiet, grave, atudent-like appearance. Morley has already become a power in debate, is fast shaking off his merely literary manner and is adapting himself to the style of the House of Commons. He is not merely a power in the House, but—what is much more important—a power in the country.

O'BRIEN FOR PARLIAMENT.

We miss William O'Brien, but suppose we shell soon have him back again; for we are going to make him a member of Parliament malgre lui. He hates Parliament, but will have to put up with it, for we want him. Indeed, I should like to know what sacrifice of personal comfort and personal feelings there is that William O'Brien would not make in the service of his country. The Irish party holds no man more single minded, more dauntless, more patrictly. The Irish party holds no man more single minded, more dauntless, more patrictly. The Irish party holds no man more single minded, more dauntless, more patrictly more self-sacrificing. The zeal of his cause has eaten him up, which the wild beasts at Rphesus—that is to say, Dublin Castle—were not able to do, though they tried hard enough to do it.

Incolumen reddas — only send him safe back to us, Justin M'Cartey.

Resolutions of Condolence:

The following resolutions were adopted by Windsor Branch, No. b. C. M. B. A., at the regular meeting held May 12th, 1887:

Whereas, We have learned with regret of the sad bereavement which it has pleased Almighty God to visit on the household of our worthy Marshail, Bro.

Daniel Cronin, in the sad death of his daughter, Mrs. Maria Maloney. Whilst to be addressed to him at his office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked bowing in submission to the Divine Will, the members of this branch beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Bro. Cronin.

testify the esteem in which they hold Bro. Cronin.

Therefore be it resolved, That we extend to Brother Cronin and his family our sincere condulence and heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to Brother Cronin, one to the Catholic Record and one to the C. M. B. A. Mosthly.

Just received at J. J. GIB-BONE', for spring trade—New Dress Materials, New Hesierv and Gloves, New Prints and Cottons, New Table Linens, Towellings and Sheetings, New Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, New Gents' Furnishings, at bettem prices.



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

451-tf



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TATHER SULLIVAN, OF THOROLD, is maning a final effort to complete his church (of Our Leady of the Holy Rosary), commenced some ten years ago. His parishioners are comparatively few, and generally good work, he is obliged to hold a charitable flexar next October. The tieners are put at the modest sum of ten cense each. He hopes the charitable persons to whom he addresses letters or tickets, will kindly consider his appeal.

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O'BRIEN AND KILBRIDE.

THE DUBLIM EDITOR ADDRESSES THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY. Detroit Free Press.

any, May 26.—The Speaker's gavel fell for the last time in Assembly cham ber at 12.10 p. m., but just as the audi-

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 were ladies, and a large proportion of whom had followed Editor O'Brien on his tour through the city into the Capitol. A passage way was soon formed in the center aisle, through which Mr. O'Brien passed.

The famous editor, who appeared to be in good health and spirits, was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. O'Brien made a ten minutes' speech, in which he 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 honor now accorded him by the Legislature 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 greatest 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, 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 occupied by O'Brien, and amid the sing-

wenture station to-night there was in 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 from one end to the other without asking 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 Divinc 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 gement 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 (groans) may bail for awhile in the praise of men who tried to stifie our voices in our blood. (Groans He made a speech at Toronto the other night, in which he did not seem for amoment to be alive to the fact that attempt after attempt had been made upon our lives in his interest (groans for Lansdowne), and that the grossest out rages had been perpetrated on liberty of speech in Canada. (A voice, "Down with him," and groans.) He treated thes attempts at murder and that attempt a suppression of free speech as matters of jocosity and levity. But he cannot cloahis misdeeds any longer. He is not known, and to say that he is known is the heaviest sentence of condemnation the could be pronounced against him. (Lou applause). Several other speeches were made.

MR BLAKE OBJECTED.

Ottawa, May 26—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Loyalishad prepared a motion in order to commons the second of the Governor General's welcome home from the west. Immediately after the routin business had been disposed of Mr. Sma of Toronto, moved that the House take recess at 4 40 till 8 o'clock in order to give members an opportunity to take part the reception to the Governor-Generathe Speaker having put the questithere were loud cries of "Carried," 'Lost Mr. Blake, leader of the oppositionaid: "I understand that the motion of