e Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIRI NOMEN BST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1887.

VOLUME 9.

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Written for the Record. ent Birstching and Modern Shrink-ing.

We all have heard the fable Æsop tells, Of that expansive frog, whose emulation, (Perpetual guide to all succeeding swells,) Led him too far in methods of in flation, Until, in fond attempt to stretch his bulk, To Master Ox's breath and elevation, Just when he thought he'd matched that ponderous hulk, He found the system of undue dilation Ends as one feels he's almost hig enough, In one immense spasmodic scatteration !

die se dict : "Death fram too mu

"This was in lands remote, e changed all that;" serene i

vorld advances; Frogs hop pro

ale ditchful were soaked in conten

bre an Ox that grazed above, of late, I thick they croaked, the muddy excl

dering his step ! His form how "How thu

great ! soth, he's worth a close examination vast, no s worth a close examination ! vast, majestle, well-proportioned beast !" to Frog there was, of calm discrimination, ho answered them : "My friends ! Not in the least !"

And at the word leaped on a slippery log And gave the matter this elucidation : "How small a thing will set you all age g ! How full this world of over estimation ! That whole effect of magnitude you see. I'll prove by estimatific demonstration the start of the start of the start thread e as that one and two make three Il prove nd of spectral augmont Is but a kind of spectral augment In fact, the chance result of atm For in the march, our gracious and soft, the air is pure and clear.

ne phenomena that cheat the eyes and ty a s spectro-semi limitation, objects half their actual size, inish objects half their actual size, breas, out in the field, the exhilation m grasses damp at almost any hour thes mirage, or visual amplification t magnifies with great but changeful

One half that Ox is-light and situation ! outside-accumulation ! e's nothing in him, if the truth be said !

"His substance all throughout is laid on And though it looks like firm consolidation

Ah, what delusions rouse our admiration ! I summed him up; ('twas in my tad pole time;)

highly cultivated. On leaving school it was thought by her friends that she desired to become a religious, but "God's vays are not our ways. THE STTH COERCION BILL.

THE SECOND READING.

United Ireland, April 28

THE SECOND READING. United reland, April 28. Mr. SEX TON resumed the debate on Sir B. Samuelson's amendment to the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. He said—This bill, put forward by the self styled promoters of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, is a bill to repeal in a sinister sense the Art of Legislative Union (cheer). This is a bill which ignores the link cauces to a cipher the representa-tion of Ireland in this house. After the bill has passed into law you will no longer have a united kingdom, but you will have a tingdom of Great Britain and a slave settlement of Ireland (cheers). The division upon the merits of this bill (c eers). The managers of the Liberal Unionists vots, the noble lord the mem-ber for Resendals and the right hon. gentlement to the taken in this house will not be a division upon the merits of the siberal Unionists vots, the noble lord the mem-ber for Resendals and the right hon. gentlement to the taken in the singdom of description of the "Birming-ham, who had run away from this division (laughter and cheers), whose hard crust and self conceit is protably pierced by the resolution of the "Birming barn Two Thousand," condemning the polley of the Government (cheers).—these managers of the serival vots, which swings from one side of the house to the other (cheers). The rejection of this bill would drive the Government from power and admit the right hon. gentleman the member for Midlothian to office, and, therefore, the bill must be adopted, no matter how little canes there may be for its enciment, no matter what injury, confusion, what peril, and what crime it may cause among the Fish people. We have to bear in mind that a large majority of the member of this house were returned at the late elec-tion upon pledges of Mo COENCLON FOR IRELAMN.

this house were returned at the late elec-tion upon pledges of NO COERCION FOR IRELAND.

this house were returned at the late elec-tion upon pledges of No COERCION FOR HELAND. (cheers, and "no," from the Tory benches). The hon. member who objects is one of the members who is precisely in that position (laughter and cheere); and if every man in this house who promised his constituents that he would not vote to impose coercion laws on the Irish people were to keep his word in the lobby, this bill would be rejected by a mejority of 100 (cheers). I am sorry not to see in his place the member for the Frome Division of Somersetahirs (Lord Weymouth). He initiated his canvas at the late election by issuing a placard to the electors of Somersetahirs. I shall read the terms of the placard—"Do you want justice to Iri-land and no coercion?" (Loud cheers). "Then mark your ballot paper thue..." And the name of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Samuelson, appears in modest type opposite a blank square, and the name of the Tory candidate, Lord Weymouth, appears in imposing characters with a large black cross against it (laughter). This was the way in which the noble lord the mem-ber for the Frome Division obtained his seat in this House (cheers). The maj rity in this House is largely composed of gentle-men who gave pledges like that. I feel that it is idle for me to attempt to argue with them (cheers). PLUCKY SAUNDERSON. Colonel Saunderson addressed the Rule Lesgue. Egan was his confidential financial agent in one of his numerous elections. Mr. Egan was the genileman who wrote for him his political addresses to the electors (loud laughter), and Mr. Egan is a gentleman who can testi'y with respect to a certain election that the pres-ent Under Secretary contributed a con-siderable sum of money to the funds of a secret society (laugh er) which supplied physical force for the hon. and gallant member at his election, and which distin-guished itself at the same time in various other ways which would form ample material for a distribe from the bench by Mr. Justice Law on (Irish cheers and laughter). Now, I are the question of the PLUCKY SAUNDI Colonel Saunderson addressed the House on Friday night in a speech which was a specimen of the tactics of despair (cheers). The hon, member thought it decent to sneer at the courage of the Irish (cheers). The hon, member thought it decent to enser at the courage of the Iriah people (cheers). I hope if any Irishman put his own courage to the test the quality would prove strong enough (laughter). The courage of the Iriah people stands on record in the words of the most illustrious of your generals. The hon and gallant gentleman, who is always more gallant in the absence of those whom he attacks (laughter and cheers), says of Mr. Dillon that he said to the people of Ireland, "Unless you follow me to battle, I am off." What did the hon, member asy to his dupes in Belfast ? (Cheers). He did not asy, "Unless you follow me to battle, I am off," but he said "I am off anyhow, and you had better go to battle" (laughter and cheers). The hon, gentleman, in company with Lord R. Churchill, excited the people of Belfast to enter into conflict with the armed forces of the Crown (cheers) The hon, member has seen in this house no reason to dany it (cheers), and having done that he left the place and left the coun'ry (cheers). And the movement of the Land League, extending over years, cost far fower lives in the whole of those years than were lost in three months in Belfast by the ballets of the assessing among the dupes of the hon, gentleman, whom, after he had ercited to med and criminal conflicts, he had the moral courage to leave to their fates (cheers). The hon, member on batte fates by Mr. Justice Lawton (Irish cheers and laughter). Now, I ask the question of the hom. member for Armagh which side of the house is duped in this association—the Government or ourselves? (Laughter.) Now, I will convict the hom. gentleman of an act which I shall find it hard to characterise (Irish cheere). He conveyed to the House in the extract which I have read that the finding of the true bill against P. J. Sheridan and his leaving the country were previous to the suppression against P. J. Sheridan and his leaving the country were previous to the suppression of the Land League was suppressed by the proclama-tion of Lord Cowper, in October, 1881. My hon. friends on either side of me (Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon), myself and many others, were imprisoned a few days before the Land League ceased to exist, and with it ceased the Executive Council of the Land League DATES AND FACTS Land League. DATES AND FACTS The Phoenix Park murder occurred in the month of M sy, 1882—eight months after the suppression of the Land League. The true bill again t P. J. Sheridan was found in the year 1883, and whilst I do not purpose for the moment to say how far the finding of the grand jury after hearing only one side of the case against a man who had been an active political opponent can be relied on as any satisfac-tory evidence of guilt, I would wish to point out the grotsque absurdity of the position of the gallant gentleman in blam-ing the executive council of the Land League, which ceased to exist in Octoter, 1881, for not having known that a man was a murderer in respect of a crime com-mitted in May, 1882, and in respect of which a true bill was found in 1883 (loud Irish cheers) Colonel SAUNDERSON—I blamed certain members of the committee, I did to mad and criminal conflicts, he had the moral courage to leave to their fates (cheers). The hon. member ought to avoid the subject of blood, and he ought to be very slow to talk of courage (cheers). SAUNDERSON'S TWO MILLIONS. On Friday night he made certain charges against Irish members; and I must say that the qualification of the hon. gentle-man, his fitness for the post, is proved by his groterque statement that he is sym-pathised with by two millions of Irish-men. There are only about one million of men in Ireland; and if he is sympath-ised with by all the Irishmen in Ireland and a million out of it, I fail to under-stand for one moment how a Coercion

taken, my personal part has been never to pay any attention to them. There are only two ways to meet calumniators— you can only argue with a horsewhip or by an action at law (Irish cheers). I don't think it worth while to take the former think it worth while to take the former course, and in regard to the latter, I will leave it to unprejudiced minds in this House to say whether, in the present state of political feeling in England in reference to the Irish question any member here (interruptions from the Tory benches)— yes; one dissentient juror would do; and don't you think the PrimroseLeague would be able to provide him (loud laughter.) Pat it to any rational man whether an Irish member who in a time of profound political excitement like this brought an action for libel before an English jury (crice of "oh," from the Tory benches)—I have no doubt that if the hon. member who says "oh," were on the jury he would no doubt that if the hon. member who says "oh," were on the jury he would supply the dissentient juror (prolorged laughter). I say that any Irish member who did that would be voluntarily lend-ing himself to an elaborate farce which could, of course, have only one result (hear, hear). THE ORANGE SOCIETY. We have heard of the prevalence of rime; we have heard of the intimidation crime; we have heard of the intrinstation of witnesses; we have heard of the timidity of juries in returning just ver-dicts scoording to their oaths. Did the hon. aud gallant member attribute the bill to any of these causes? No. To him the be all and end all of the bill is that it will be the other of the state (Opmailton DATES AND FACTS The Phoenix Park murder occurred in the month of May, 1882-eight munits after the suppression of the Land League. The true bill again t P. J. Sheridan was found in the year 1883, and while I do not purpose for the moment to say how far the finding of the grand jury after hearing only one side of the case against a man who had been an active political oppoment can be relied on as any satisfac-tory evidence of guilt, I would wish to point out the grott sque absurdity of the position of the grant gury after ing the excentive council of the Land League, which ceased to exist in Octoter, mitted in May, 1882, and in respect of mitted in May, 1882, and in respect of mitted in May, 1882, and in respect of mitted in SAUNDERSON-I blamed cortain members of the committee at lurge, and I not blame the committee at lurge, and I pointed out that the hon. member was meaning the excentive committee at lurge, and I not blame the committee at lurge, and I pointed out that the hon. member was mand winter of 1883 the Orange sectors members of the committee at lurge, and I pointed out that the hon. member was mand winter of 1883 the Orange after wards (hear, hear). Mr. SEXTON-Yes, certainly (Irish

NO. 448.

<text> and of Protestant writers, but of those professing to belong to the universal "Union" of the Catholic Church, affording an exemplication of those "Unionist" principles which they so consistently profess to regard politically, but ignore and deride in the highest and most secred region of thought and action :- To the Editor of the Tablet. SIR-In your late issue Mr. de Lisle, M. P., writes : "I have taken parisk priesteseriously when they precide at Land League meetings, and declare that "though it is wrong to shoot landlords, it is a corporal work of mercy to bury them when ahot." Is Mr. de Lisle able to give the name of the parish priest by whom these words were spoken ? I am certain he cannot, as they were never spoken by a parish priest, and so must be regarded as another effect of Protestant blood poisoning on silly, soullese Catholics. We, Irish parish priest, have to act as presidents to the local branches of the National League as a matter of duty. There is no other government over the greater part of the country, and if we did not take our place in the National movement in our respected parishes, every other Irish county would be like Kerry. As a rule, we possess the confidence of all reasonable landlords, and have been employed as umpires and mediators by both landlords and tenant, long before there was any question of adopting the policy of the Plan of Campaign. The duty of acting as presidents of our office. It would be very hard lines for us then if all our labour and risk were worse than vala; if we were, in fact, acting all the time in opposition to the dictarts of merality. would be very hard lines for us then if all our labour and riak were worse than vain; if we were, in fact, acting all the time in opposition to the dictates of morality and the plain teaching of that Church whose doctrine must teach us to lead holy lives. But, surely, before being condemned or censured by our fellow-Catholics, we are entitled to have our actions and teachings judged by the proper authority & If it was not competent, even for a bishop, to censure publicly the Primrose League or its policy in England, must it not be the height of presumption for ignorant and irresponsible censors to proclaim the teach-ring and conduct of the spiritual guides of a Catholic nation in full communion with the Holy See, as robbery and rebellion. To be brief, it is our business to have a r thorough knowledge of our people and of all the circumstances that may effect their epiritual or temporal welfare. It is our daty to be able to teach them the doctrine of sound morals. If we fail in the dis-charge of our duty, or teach false or unsafe doctrine, it is the office of our bishows and of their Chird meature.

unsafe doctrine, it is the office of our bishops and of their Chief pastor, and of them alone, to pass censure upon us: Fetrum novi et Faulum scio; vos autem qui

Experience confirms my computation; He has the easy art to seem sublime; He's of a bullying race, past disputation; I've hopped all round him,-when he was

asleep; A word will give his brief denomination; A poor bisulcate bos not broad nor deep !"

"Where'as . . . he smiled a damp batra

chean smile, We have the principle of concentration, Contracting solid substance all the while, And with cold baths and by prolonged sal

Ward off that empty adipose display And yet for power-and force of gravitation, 'Tis strange but true, just twice as much

we weigh," Admit the risk, in judging from a bog. Subtract the tail and horns of estentation He's somewhat smaller than the average frog

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM WINDSOR.

VISIT FROM NOTHER GENERAL.

A VIRIT FROM MOTHER GENERAL. Mother Baptist, General Superioress of the community of the Holy Names of during the present month. The charm of association makes St. Mary's Academy real. It was she, with two other numbers of her order, that, twenty three years ago, were the pioneers of her community in beautifully embellished grounds, a large boarding and day school, gives evidence work initiated by a trio of weak women. The privations endured by the sisters in block General as she responded to an address of welcome, a floral presentation, and a charming entertainment tendered by the public of the Academy in re-ter. The privations to her recent election to the

Previous to her recent election to the contign of Mother General, Mother Bapposition of Mother General, Mother Bap-tist was for eighteen consecutive years superioress of the convent of the Sacred Heart at Oakland, California. During a portion of that time the wife of Michael Davitt, then Miss Fore, was a pupil of the institution, and was remarkable as a picus exemplary Catholic young lady, talented and brilliant, and a rospective heiress. As an elocutionist ahe was the best in the home; as a vocalist ahe possessed a rare, sweet voice, which was

tous facts, in opposition to the evidence of your own witnesses, in face of the plea of urgency for the relief of the Irish people put before you by the Cowper Commission-against the will of the mem-hers of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and the body of the Liberal members for England, who retain the confidence of the people-you will pass it in the face of the unmistakable demonstration of hostility on the part of the British people themselves. The day that witnesses your fall from power will see this act laid beside you; and it is in the belief that the Government have made certain their own ruin, that I say whatever may be tho result of this division to night, that the eventful result of this Bill will be to make more firm the Irish people to proceed in of your own witnesses, in face of the plea eventful result of this Bill will be to make more firm the Irish people to proceed in their course; and the day of the fall of this Government will be the earliest day when the English people will be able to avenge your treachery to them and to punish your tyranny to Ireland (loud cheers, during which the hon. member resumed his seat, having spoken nearly two houre).

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, N. MURPHY, P. P. Kilmanagh, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.

April 6, 1887.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

BEN HUR: THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK SIXTH.

CHAPTER IV.-CONTINUED tirred, and tossed his head. They back, but heard him mutter in his

a: Sther i Amrah ! Where is"-fell off into the deep aleep. Sab stared wisifully. The mother put see is the dust, strugging to suppress so deep and strong it seemed her was bureting. Almost she wished here here wished

the waken. ad asked for her; she was not forgot-his sleep he was thinking of her; t not enough ? enly the mother beckoned to Tirgah.

by the mother becknoned to Tips: arose, and taking one more log rink his image fast fading, hand y recreased the streat. Back in the wall there, they retired a bring at him; waiting for him the warn oblig at him; warning they mean a filing some revelation, they mean a, Mobody has yet given us a mean of the patience of a love like theirs. Ad by, the sleep being yet upon him, ar woman appeared at the corner of lace. The two in the shade saw her lace. The two in the same saw her lace. The two in the two in the same saw her lace. The two in the same saw her lace. The two in the two in the sa

sectables. I the man upon the step the new-pped; then, as if decided, abe very lightly as the drew near Passing round him, abe wont alld the wicket latch easily to d put her hand in the opening, proad boaries in the left velve without noise. She put the be-and was about to follow when t of the ist without a show

ation and saw the woman rub if to renew their power, bend , cleap her hands, goze wildly t at the sleeper, stoop and raise y hand, and kies it fondly-that wished so mightily to do, but pproach, he read to Enrogel, gut he read to Enrogel, gut Sate, which was the arriving as we have see arriving as we have see arriving a for sunris

d by the action, Ben-Hur instinc-drew the hand; as he did so, his

way heard him say: -Tirsab-O Amrah, tell me of ear, speak, I pray thes?" Daily oried afreah. beat eren them, Amrah. Thou where they are; tell me they are

"moved, but the mother, divining pees, caught her and whispered, go-not for life. Unclean." we was in a tyrannical mood. both their bearts broke, he should ne what they were; and she con-

ne Amrah, so entreated, only wept

avitme Amrah, so entreated, only wept ore. For thou going in ?" he asked presently, if the board swum back. "Come, then; I go with thee." He arose as he spoke. Romans-be the curse of the Lord n them I-the Romans lied. The house the. Rise, Amrah, and let us go in." moment and they were gone, leaving two in the shade to behold the gate ing blaukly at them-the gate which might not ever enter more. They led together in the dust. sort morining they were frand, and enout the oily with stones. Herone I we are of the dead; go to the ""

om ringing in their ears they

CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER V. ANEAR'S FIDELITY. Novedays travellers in the Holy Land Indeltag for the Finous place with the beau ifful name, the King's Garden, descend the descendent of the survey of Ghon and minnon as far as the old well Eu-rogel, take drink of the sweet living water, and stop, having seached the limit of the interesting in that direction. They look at the great stones with which the well is curbed, and the descendent of the survey of the rowening the purlies treasure, and waste stones with which the woll is ourbed, and the descendent of the interesting in the direction. They look at the pre-sides over it; then, fasing about, they are drawing the purlies treasure, and waste stones be north, one terminating in Ophel, the other in what used to be the site of the inverting: here the Harar, with its grace-phices, yonder the staiwart remains of Empireze. default even in rupper er the stalwa dome: yonder the stalwart remains Hippicns, definit even in ruins. en that view has been enjoyed, and is idently impressed upon the memory. travellers giance at the Mount of Offence ding in rugged statellaces at their thand, and then at the Kill of Evil

"Prove to me what you say, Amrah." you shall not fell him where we are, you have seen us-only that, tor was one of the ar to find you." ud she h must not find us. He shall no we are. Hear, Armah. You s' ou have this day. You shall the we need - not long now-

The feelings with which A mrab li he recital were such as broame the resture she was. She made her pund refurned home in a dresm. appings she had in store for her b ad found his mother !

ound his mother i put the basket away, now laughing, rying. Baddenly she stopped and ht. It would kill him to be told that to ther and Tirzah were leper-. He is through the awful diy over on the of Evil Counsel-Into each infected he would go without rest, asking for and the disease would each birm, and fate would be bis. She wrug her . What should she do ? mirg "

"The burden will be heavy, 0 my mistrees "The burden will be heavy, 0 my mistrees and hard to bear," said Amrab, failin many a one before her, and many a se, she derived inspiration, if not from her affection, and came to a much harder would it be to see his are !" the mother answered as sh

lar conclusion. lepers, she know, were accustomed of mgs to come down from their sepul-abodes in the bill, and take a supply ar for the day from the well kar-rogel. Ing their jars, they would set them ground and walt, shabding afar until

a the ground and why the mistress and hey were filled. To that the mistress and trash must come, for the law was inexor-ble, and admitted no disinction. A rich eper was no better than a poor one. Bo Amrah decided not to speak to Ben-fur of the story she had heard, but go alone o the well and wait. Hunger and thirst rould drive the unfortunates thither, and ine believed abe could recrgins them at sight; if not, they might recognize her. Heantime Ben-Hur came, and they talked much. To-morrow Malleoh would arrive, between himself he would visit the ascred places in the visinity. The secret, we may

ad its love light to

TO BE CONTINUED. in the vicinity. The secret, we may

THE LIGHT OF HEARTS.

aces in two e aure, weighed heaving the held her peece. When he was gone she busied herself in the proparation of things good to est, apply-ing her atmost skill to the work. At the approach of day, as signalled by the stars, and took approach the banket, selected a jar, and took enting out by the Fish THE SILENT BUT ELOQUENT INFLUENCE OF A CRUCIFIX, AND THE HAPPY RESULTS.

THE SILENT BUT ELOQUENT INFLUENCE OF A CRUCIFIX, AND THE HAPPY RESULTS. Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart. The little village of Conflams is situated near Charenton, just outside of Paris. Being a manufacturing town, its popula-tion, like that of the environs, is made up almost exclusively of the poor, and even of some of the most vicious of the lower grades of Parisian society. They are the same, in fact, as those who, during the French Revolution, acted a prominent part in the riots and anguinary misdeeds of the sans culoties. One of their most desperate characters—the ringlesder in any local riot—was Michel B — , who lived at Charenton with his children and a wife almost as degraded as himsel. Perhaps in days gone by they had been spatch church. But they had not ap-proached the Sacraments for years, and the good Catholics as any that attended the parish church. But they had not ap-proached the Sacraments for years, and the good Catholics as any that site head their punishment, however, if we choose to look upon it as such, for their eldest child, sciri of about seventeen, was an idiot. Not entirely senseless, she was bereft of reason, however, enough to make her quite imbeo-tie and silly, and seemingly incepable of understanding anything of importance. Often kind Father D — had sought for put some notion of the existence of the Sacred Heart, one of whose houses was stated as are by in the village of Conflam, and see if they could succeed any better than himself. Makeme J, a novice, was chosen s we have seen. after surfiee, when business at as most pressing, and the drawer toot nurried; when, in fact, haifs cost hurried; when, in fact, haifs cost har northing methed into the of of the morning methed into the yoony mating name to get away be-the cool of the morning methed into the to f the day, the tenantry of the hill in to appear and move about the doors eff tombs. Somewhat later they were scale in groups, of which not a few scale and the second the second second bollest relation. Numbers came an appearing around the turn of the buff-

s; a few-the uttering of rags upon litters. From her seat by the well Amrah kept

upon the spectral groups. She ly moved. More than once she im-she saw those she sought. That they here upon the hill she had no doubt; hey must come down and near she

hat they must come at the well were and rnew; when the people at the well were an served they would come. Now, quite at the base of the bluff there was a tomb which had more than once attracted Amrah by its wide gaping. A stone of large dimensions stood near its mouth. The sun looked into it through the hottest heurs of the day, and altogether i seemed uninhabitable by anything living unies, perchance, by some wild dogs return ing from seavenger duty down in Gebeen Thence, however, and greatly to be su prise, the patient Egyptian beheid to vomen comes, one hall supporting, half les ing the other. They were both white-hairs both looked old; but their gavments we not rent, and they gased about them as the locality were new. The winness belo thought abe even saw them shrink terrifu to the spectacle offered but their print offered by the hideous ich they found the main

part. Slight researce, certainly, to make the set of th ner atte voti so they did. thored sown, pointuily, and woral voices whe raised to srop them; yet a did to be a source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the source of the a did to be a source of the source of the source of the source of the a did to be a source of the sourc The great The company on the bill should be in the second should be bill be back of the back of the

She arcse, and went to meet them, taking the backet and jar. The alarm at the well immediately subsided

amediately subsided. "What a fool," said one laughing, "what fool to give good bread to the dead in that

"And to think of her coming so far "" "And to think of her coming so far "" said auother. "I would at least make them meet meat the gate." Amrah, with better impulse proceeded. If she should be mistaken ! Her heart arcose into her throat. And the further she went

comprehendor, to some degree, of the (made Man, whose Sacred Heart had b pierced with a lance that even she mi

Marie's instructions contin Marie's instructions continued, and the Care was consulted as to whether the knowledge she now possessed was sufficient for the reception of the Sacraments. A learned Jesuit Father, who was at Confians at the time, was also spoken to on the subject, and it was decided that Marie, having shown her understanding of the more important mysteries of religion should be allowed to make her First Com-munion. ed, and the what we are. H sar, Armah, You shall sore us as you have this day. You shall bring us the little we need not long now-not long, You shall come every morning and evening thus, and-and"-the voice trembled, the strong will almost broke down-"and you shall sell us of him. Armah : but to him you ahall is no thing, Armah : but to him you ahall any nothing of us. Hear you "" "Oh it will be so hard to hear him speak of you, and see him going about looking for you-to see all his love, and not tell him so much as that you are silve ?" "Deservant bowed her head in her arms. "No," the mistress continued; "wherefore be silent alloguher. Go pow and more her ding of the Meanwhile Mme, J -

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Meanwhile Mme. J — had succeeded in obtaining several little talks with Marie's mother, who told her that also remarked of late such a change in Marie, and several times had noticed her yielding to her little brother, a thing unbeard of before. Mme. J — asked her once if she thought her husband might be per-susded to come to ese her. The woman was doubtful as to her influence extending so far, but promised to do her best. What-ever she said to Michel must have been effective, for to Mme. J — 's surprise and no less pleasure, he appeared at the convent the following das. Possessed of great conversational power and acquainted with many an anecdots and interesting story, she lowered her mind to the man's ignorance just enough to make him un-embarrassed and amused. Michel, quite charmed with his visit, came after this frequently. are "" the mother answered as the he backet to Tirsh. "Come again this again the repeated, taking up the water, arting for the tomb. Tah waited kneeling until they had beared; then she took the road appro-The present of the second seco

frequently. For some time Mme. J____

charmed with his visit, came after this frequently. For some time Mme, J——carefully woulded all mention of any subject which might apply even directly to his con-science, lest she might frighten him away. But one day she ventured gently to in-terrogate him about his religious duties, and even won from him a promise of amendment. This was a great point gained, and Mme. J——now felt that Marie's good example would do more than anything else in bringing back her parents to the path of penance and of duty. At last, Marie's First Communion day arrived? and all her desires were satisfied when the pupils from the convent pre-sented her, as was their cantom in regard to the parish children, with her white drea, veil and candle. All of her family received Holy Communion with her on that day, and poor Michel semed much affected, for the tears rose frequently to his eyes. At breakfast Mme. J— placed on his plate a picture of the Sacred Heart, and on that of his wife a similar one of the Holy Heart of Mary, while before Marie's place was a crucifix as nearly as possible like the one she had so admired. From this time dated a marked religi-ous change in the entire family. Marie, ji is true, never rested any more active

THE LAST OF HENBY'S VICTIN", Bill of Attainder against the

THE LAST OF HERBYS VICTIM. London Tables. Astrange story is to H us by a document in the Cotton Hbrery. A monk of the same convent, Father Raby, a very old man; eel of the dying religiona, his attendant, John Daley (who has left ut this account of what took place), said to him : "Good Father Ruby, if the dead may come to the quick. I beseach you to come to me." and he said, "Fes;" and "mediatily head to the Tower of London, and when the big religions provide to the same of what took place), said to him : "Good Father Ruby, if the dead may come to the quick. I beseach you to come to me." and he said, "Fes;" and the said to him : "Good Father Ruby, if the dead may come to the quick. I beseach you to come to me." and he said, "Fes;" and the said to him : "Good Father Ruby, if the dead may come to the second occasion having told the awe struk in truto angels in heaven, he added when pressed for further news of the world beyond the grave, that the "angels of peace did lament and mourn without measure," and so vanished away.

LA SALLE'S PRESENTIMENT.

HOW THE WONDERFUL EXPLORER MET HIS

.NAY 14, 1867.

died the same night." Twice was the dead monk allowed to revisit the home of his religions profession and to converse again with the brother who had ministered to him in his dying days; and on the second occasion having told the awe struck survivor that the Bishop of Rochester and their late Prior, John Houghton, were next unto angels in heaven, he added, when pressed for further news of the world beyond the grave, that the "angels of peace did lament and mourn without measure." and so vanished away. That was 1534; and six years later the angels of peace had again to mourn the wickedness of the king which reddened the year of grace 1540 with the blood of three devoted priests. Of these we must say a few words. Thomas Able, nor was his name belied by his deeds, was an Oxford acholar of distinction, Master of Arts and D. D ; an excellent musician, a brilliant contro-versialit, a zealous upholder of the law-fulness of Henry's first marriage, a friend of the Bishop of Rochester and of all good men. When the great trial for the divorce took place, Dr. Able, who besides his official post as Registrar to the Archdescom of Canterbury, held that of Chaplain to the Queen, was appointed one of Kath-arine's advocates, and by his unfinching defense of that injured and esintly woran, whose character and constancy DEATH. In Salle, the most indomitable of French explorers in America—s man of wonderful courage and perseverance— was on his way from Texas to Montreal with twenty or more followers, La Salle himself and some half a dosen others being several miles in advance of the main body. Night had overtaken them and each party had bivouscked for the night on its own ground. During the night the surgeon of the party, with two accomplices, entertaining against La Salle a feeling of hatred, had deter-mimed to assassinate him. Preliminary to the step, however, it was necessary to kill several others, among whom was a trusted nephew of La Salle. The com-pany being divided—La Salle in one camp and the nephew in the other— enabled him to carry out his design with little danger of detection. This he did while his viotims were saleep, by orush-ing their skull with an axe. Two days had passed. La Salle had not seen his nephew, and became suddenly and ordinarily anxious. Speaking to the Friar Dousy he inquired if he had not noticed of late that Euhant, Siotot, and Heins were showing signs of discontent. Singularly enough these were the three assassing the ordines that was hannoing trusted friends, the very men who were destined to assassinate La Salle himself, Unable to endure the impressions that was haunting his mind, he turned over the command of his little party to Joutel, his faithul follower, and in com-pany with Friar Dousy started back in search of the larger party and his La Salle, the most inde defence of that in jured and saintly woman, whose character and contancy I were the theme of universal praise, save at the English Court, he of course drew upon himself the vengeance of King Henry. It was not difficult to find a pretext for making away with such a staunch oppo-nent; and on the charge of having had a ahare in "the traitorous conspiracy between the Maid of Kent and some that were chief of the clergy, to bring the King and his government into contempt," he was convicted of misprison of treason. But this was not enough. Not long after he was put upon his trial for denying the R-yal supremacy, and affirming the valid-ity of the King's marriage with Katharine of Arragon; and of course, convicted of the newly devised crimes, and imprisoned in the Marchalses till the Monarch whose pride and last he thwarted as w fit to order him to execution.

In the Marshalees till the Monarch whose pride and lust he thwarted saw fit to order him to execution. Dr. Edward Powell was another of those worthy priests whose abilities, zeal, and writuse reflected such honor on the Eag-lish elergy of the sixteenth century. A Welahman by birth, and a member of the University of Oxford, his life work lay chiefly in the sonth-western counties of England; Bledon, in the diocese of Wells, and Bedminster at St. Mary Redeliffs, at Bristol, seems to have been the chief scenes of his pastoral work. By his spirited windication of Catholic truth against the Lutherane, he won the highest encomiums from his old University, and so highly was he estermed that he was one of the advocates selected for the dangerous distinction of defending Queen Katharine in the divorce suit. Having incurred the displeasure of the King by a work pub-lished in opposition to the proposed divorce, he was, like Dr. Able and Dr. Fetherstone, charged with a denial of the supremacy, and, like them, sentenced to Joutel, his faithful follower, and in com-pany with Friar Dousy started back in search of the larger party and his nephew. 'All the way back,' says the Friar, 'La Salle talked of nothing but thankfulness to God, who, for twenty years amid dangers, preserved him.' Suddenly he was overcome with a pro-found sadness for which he himself could not account. He said nothing of what was engrossing his thoughts. He was so moved Dousy scarcely knew him. But he soon recovered his usal calmees and they moved on. Presently La Salle fired a pistol to indicate his approach to any white man who might be in hearing. The other party were on the opposite bank of the river but out of sight. On hearing the pistol the three compirators crossed the stream with the stealth and scoreoy of savages, concealing them. crossed the stream with the steatth and secrecy of savages, concealing them-selves, as they easily could, among the tall grass. At last one of the party appeared in view. La Salle hailed him to know where was his nephew. He reparty d bin ceived an insolent reply advanced toward the men explanation. As he advanced is men on the grass who had not vealed themselves fired simults anced the two had not yet re-

Written for the Record. She "Fought the Good Fight."

dying light 'neath western gloomy night is darkening all so fast, yet no Argelus has announced to mi another day into sternity has past.

nd disturbs the stillness of the he oing footsteps through the aisles

All, all have gone save one bent form a But she heeds not the gloom around.

for bair is white, her stops are slow, ime on her brow many lines has traced et wrinkled, and dark, and worn with c till a soul of beauty is in that face.

e fickering light of the sanctuary lam her old, bent form a glimmer sends, owing bright the eyes that time ing bright the eyes that dulled;

wah | hush ! I pray, distur's her not or crucified God she is adoring, aking graces for time to come, and mercy for the past imploring.

las! her past was many years, obg years of toil, and care, and pain, life of struggles, and many tears, life of labour with little gain.

But who can count the eternal gain Of those years of labour, and of prayer? See, see ! the rapture of that face ! Is the impress of heaven already there?

ight was Easter Sunday morning, • very air with joy seemed filled, t alas ! in one poor cottage near, rrow every joy has stilled.

mother was dead in that sad cot mother so good, so kind, so true, a God ! cousole those breaking hearts ! sir sorrows have been many, their joys but fews have been many, their joys

beautiful that face in death ! same expression is still there. Friday she adored her dying God Easter's heavenly joys she shares

Weep not for her, her trials are o'er, she worked with a will but her She "fought the good fight," so well, so long Now all is ended, and Heaven is won. M. M. SPENCER.

CONVERSION IN DAHOMEY.

A MISSIONARY'S STORY OF A CRIMINAL'S

END.

A MISSIONARY'S STORY OF A CRIMINAL'S END. This history is extracted from a letter from the Rev. Father Lecron, Missioner in Dahomey. Last December a young slave, about thirty yearr of age, had been sent by his matter to work on his plantations. Though there was plenty of Indian corn on his own land, he went into a nei, hoor's field for some of his supper, and while en-geged in digging up the earth with his cutias, an instrument with a strong wide blade, which is here in every one's hands, he was suddenly seized by the person on guard in the field. The thief, dreading to be put in chains, made use of his weapon and wounded his adversary in the knees. Then his presence of mind returned and he field to a neighboring State. The man's wounds were badly treated and he died. Some weeks later a man from Agoue came to the fugutive and told him that the wounded man had recovered and made him return home, with the appear-ance of full pardon. The culprit est out with him, but as soon as they arrived at Agoue he was surrounded by men who were on the watch to arrest him; was seized, loaded with chains and thrown into prime. At that time several trials were coing

At that time several trials were going At the public place, and criss of "death" were going up from the crowd. It is use-less here to plead extennating circum-stances. It is an eye for an eye. He who has killed a man must die ; but there was a respite and the culprit was led back to prison.

when news reached the mission that an execution was about to take place, Father Lecron resolved to see the unfortunate man who was to suffer, and to take to him man who was to suffer, and to taik to him about his salvation, and the minister of war, chief of Agoue, informed him that he was at liberty to interview the prisoner. Early next morning he heard that the exe-cution was to take place in the evening, and he implored Our Lady to soften the heart of the criminal while he started for the price

<text><text><text><text><text>

meet meat ine gate."
Amrah, with beiter impulse proceeded.
If she should be mistaken | Her heart arose into her throat. And the further she went if the more doubtui and confused she became.
Four of fve yards from where they stood waiting for her she stopped.
That he mistress she loved ! whose hand she had so often kissed in gratitude ! whose spins she had not have had so often kissed in gratitude ! whose spins she had not have had so that the sight.
That he mistress she loved ! whose hand she had an easily in a she had not have had so the sight.
Thrash she had numbed through babyhood !
whose pains she had southed, whose sports she had shared ! that the sight.
"These promised bleasing of her old sag:]
Her mistress, her darling—they? The soul of the voman sickened at the sight.
"These are old women," she said to herself. "In sever saw them before. I will go back."
Bat turned away.
"Amrah." said one of the lepers.
The Egyptian dropped the jar, and looked backs, trembling.
"We are they you are seeking."
"Amrah." and one or the lepers.
"O my mistress, my mistrese ! As I have made your God my God, be the praised that the sponker's face.
"O my mistress, where is Tirzsh ?"
"And apon her knees.
"O my mistress, where is Tirzsh ?"
"The servat is Windering the srower upon her face, sobbing so loud that the people at the well hear ther. Suddenly after and fill to the servant renewed itself.
"The habit of the servant renewed itself."
"The habit of the servant renewed itself.
"The habit of the servant renewed itself.
"The habit of the servant renewed itself."
"The habit of the servant renewed itself.
"The habit of the servant renewed itself."
"The habit of the servant serves. The hab the serves when her face. A mrah more supons upons the hards and weat to the basket and unofeed

"The mother's hand was upon the jar, and "The mother's hand was upon the jar, and "The mother's hand was upon the jar, and the was fevered with thirst; yet she paused, and rising, said firmly, 'Yes, I know that Judah has come home. I saw him at the sate the night before last asleep on the stop, I saw you wake him." Amrah clasped her hands. "O my mistress ! You saw it and did hot come !"

J______thought that if she could but efface this all absorbing idea, she might with greater facility put another in its place. So one day, in despair at this oft-repeated answer, Mme, J______said to the child : "No, Marie, when you make your First Communion you shall wear a black dress, sad not curry a candle at all." Thoroughly imbued with this new idea, Marie came next day to her instruction ; and when once more the question was

Theroughly induced with this new idea, Marie came next day to her instruction; and when once more the question was asked her what it meant to make one's First Communion, the poor child's face grew asd and with a shake of the head she answered: "It means to wear a black dress and not to carry a candle!" The poor mistress was in real distress at this turn of affairs, and still more so when the Superiores told her it was hardly worth her while to worry herself further over what seemed only a hopeless task. But kind Mime. J—pleaded so earnestly for one more week in which to try, that the Mother Superior finally yielded. And in those few days Marie was saved; for God put into Mime, J——'s head a new method in regard to ber instruction, which was destined to prove successful. Hanging on one of the walls of the novitiate was a Spaniah crucifix of exquis-ite workmanship, which, besides being a work of great delicacy and artistic finith, was valuable for its beauty of expression and truth to nature. The look of iner-pressible agony on the pale, suffering face, the bruised figure with muscle and bone visible in places under the drawn skin, ap-pealed to the artistic as well as to the devotional feeling of the beholder. Mime. J——asked all the Community to pray to the Sacred Heart for her little charge, and she herself did not cease pleading for the same dear cause. It was Holy Week, and as the good religious was one day praying before the crucifix, it struck her that, perhaps, if it were shown to Marie, and explained to her —if she was to the arts to receive, and that it was for her sake He was enduring

and Creator whom she was to receive, and that it was for her sake He was enduring such terrible pain—a ray of light might shine in on her intellect, and dispel the cloud which had settled over the mind of

taw or good of you."
"Its wor good of you."
"Its there nother's hand was upon the jar, and the was fevered with thirst; yet she paused and rising, said firmly. 'Yes, I know that judah has come home. I saw him at its was led by her mistress to the crucifix. Kneeling down baside her at its foot, Alme, taw was led by her mistress to the crucifix. Kneeling down baside her at its foot, Alme, taw was the him."
"That would have been to kill him. I can never the him nor, O Amrah. Amrah you love him, I know; I'' O Amrah. Amrah you love him, I know; I'' The heart, bursting into team sgain, and kneeling. "I would die for him."

he said : "But times may change, and we may change with them." This pro-voked an outburst of ironical cheers from the Irish benches, a demonstration which was renewed when Sir John Gorst rose to explain that Mr. Smith had been obliged to leave the House and leave him to oppose Mr. Farnell's proviso. "It is true," said Sir John, with great bland-ness, "that my right honorable friend wrote the speech which the honorable member has quoted; but he was careful to insert words of caution and wisdom, for he remembered that times may change, and that we may change with them." There was another shout of derision from the Irish, and then Mr. Parnell, in his most amiable tones, re-marked : "I fear I have led the honor-able and learned gentleman into error. The words he has just repeated were not quoted from the speech I have been reading, but were an interpolation of my own." At this everybody screamed except Sir John Gorst, who excited more laughter when he said that in "the calm and deliberate opinion of the Govern-ment" this amendment was inadmissible. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

the Holy See was the cause of his convic-tion, and with the above-named fellow priests and learned doctors he was led out

vealed themselves fired simultaneously and the great explorer fell with several bullets in his brain. His assassing then stripped his body of all clothing, and dragging it into the bushes, left it a prey to the wolves and buzzards. Thus died, at the age of forty three, one of the most wonderful men-wonderful in courage and name, and also in misfortune-ever raised in France, and certainly the most daring explorer who has ever com-manded an expedition in America.--Catholic Youth.

heart of the criminal while he started for the prison. But the prison was no dungeon ; it was a mere shed open on three sides, the posts which supported it being twisted about with chains which bound the prisoner. Three condemned men were so chained ; the prisoner in question was pointed out and a young man with regular features and a gentle expression of countenance was seen gazing at the Father. Father Lecron drew near and saluted him, telling him that he had heard all that had happened and had come to see him because the Father is the friend to all who suffer. He thanked him kindly and aked the keeper for a stool for the Father to ait upon. The Father then spoke to him of the future life, the happiness of the soul in that other life if it goes hence the friend of God. The young man listened attentively, and after a moment expressed his thankfulnees for those good words, and said that he greatly desired to know God and to be happy after death. Then he was instructed in the doctrines of religion article by article and he made an act of faith on each. "The black man's head is small, but I believe all that the Father tells me." The poor man listened with all the at tention he was capable of giving, and his face had an expression of joy. He continued to say how much he desired to be the friend of God, but did not know what he must do to attain this. "I am going to teach you," said the

not know what he must do to attain this. "I am going to teach you," said the

"I are wat he must do to attain this. "I are going to teach you," said the Father. "Then he was taught about baptism, "and," says the Father, "a quarter of an hourister this criminal, loaded with chains, might have been seen on his knees with clasped hands receiving on his bowed head the sacred water. A short exortation fol-lowed the ceremony of baptism, and I made him promise to think no more of anything but the God whom he was so soon to see. The hour appointed for the lot as the same bling of the people was five o'clock. I went there at four and found my prisoner in a state of great peace. He said he had thought of God as I had recommended him in the evening. Then I left him promising to meet him again. A five o'clock we arrived at the place of justice. There were some hundred me has brought with him. The assembly formed a great circle, in front of which was a little roofed space covering the fam-ily of the accused, and on one side was the minister of war in his costume with all

Written for the Record. She "Pought the Good fight."

ing light 'neath western clouds in Hering, Noomy night is derkening all so fast, et no Apgelus has announced to man another day into sternity has past.

disturbs the stillness of the hour

the gone save one bent form alone

ir is white, her steps are slow, a her brow many lines has traced, inkied, and dark, and worn with care soul of beauty is in that face.

dickering light of the sanctuary lamp her old, bent form a glimmer sends, bwing bright the eyes that time has

a heavenly brightness lends. th ! hush ! I pray, distur', her not rerusified God she is adoring, ting graces for time to come, d mercy for the past imploring.

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who can count the eternal gain ose years of labour, and of prayer? Nee ! the rapture of that face ! • impress of heaven already there?

was Easter Sunday morning, ry air with joy seemed filled, s ! in one poor cottage near, wevery joy has stilled.

other was dead in that sad cot ther so good, so kind, so true, od : couvole those breaking hearts ! r sorrows have been many, their joys

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Weep not for her, her trials are o'er, She worked with a will but her work

She "fought the good fight," so well, so long Now all is ended, and Heaven is won. M. M. SPENCER.

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When news reached the mission that an execution was about to take place, Father Lecron resolved to see the unfortunate man who was to suffer, and to talk to him man who was to suffer, and to talk to him about his salvation, and the minister of war, chief of Agoue, informed him that he was at liberty to interview the prisoner. Early next morning he heard that the exe-cution was to take place in the evening, and he implored Our Lady to soften the heart of the criminal while he started for the price

But the prison was no dungeon ; it was a mere shed open on three sides, the posts which supported it being twisted about with chains which bound the prisoner. Three condemned men were so chained ; with chains which bound the prisoner. Three condemned men were so chained; the prisoner in question was pointed out and a young man with regular features and a gentie expression of countenance was seen gazing at the Father. Father Lecron drew near and saluted him, telling him that he had heard all that had happened and had come to see him because the Father is the friend to all who suffer. He thanked him kindly and asked the keeper for a stool for the Father to sit upon. The Father then spoke to him of the future life, the happiness of the soul in that other life if it goes hence the friend of God. The young man listened attentively, and after a moment expressed his thankfulness for those good words, and said that he greatly desired to know God and to be happy after death. Then he was instructed in the doctrines of religion article by article and he made an act of faith on each. 'I do not understand it at all," he said.

nctions of a jury. We took our seats chairs at some yards distance from the on chairs at some yards distants from the minister of war. Then a lugubrious roll of drums an-nounced the arrival of the accused, and then the silence was complete. The min-ister of war placed the culprit on his knees with his face towards us, and opened the

with his face towards us, and opened the debate. The accused, when asked what he had to say in his defence, declared that he had no intention of committing murder. Dis-cussion sprang up, but it was evident the fatal moment drew near. A bottle of rum and some maize porridge were placed before the prisoner. I could not help admiring the young man; his bearing was brave without effcontery. A smile escaped him when he saw the porridge. The minister of war asked him three times whether he had committed murder? "No," he said, "I have killed no one." The father was then told that he might speak to him, and there was a murmur that he was about to rpeak the word of God. The Father explained to him that though he had not killed the man be had caused his death. He exhorted him to ask God's pardon and himself to pardon all who wished him ill. To this he answered, "Yes," with deep emotion.

The minister of war rose again sked the condemned man twice : "Have you committed murder ?"

"Yes." "You acknowledge that you killed a

The two answers of "yes" produced an evident impression on the assembly. Why, then did he confess what he had formally denied ?

denied i And now the condemned man was to eat his sentence. The great chief took the maize porridge and offered it to him, but he refused to taste it. The whole was then poured over his head. Face, shoulders, and the upper part of his body were covered with it. It was the same with the rum; he tasted it and the rest was thrown over his head. He wiped his face as well as he could with his bound hands, but his eyes were burning with the alco-hol.

After this the signal for departure to wards the fatal grave was given, and he rose and walked firmly forward. All present were struck by his courage, for which he had drawn freely from its true

source. The walk continued for a quarter o The walk continued for a quarter of an hour. Suddenly a man in mask with a large knife in his hand stepped from behind a tree. A single blow simed at the heart stretched the convert of the morning stiff in death.

THE POPE ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

THE POPE ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE. The following is a translation of the brief addressed to Bishop Ireland of St. Paul on the subject of Total Abstinence: "To Our Venerable Brother, John Ire-land, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, Leo XIII., Pope : Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—The admir-able works of piety and charity, by which Our faithful children in the United States labor to promote not only their own temporal and eternal welfare, but also that of their fellow citizens, and which you have recently related to Us, give to Us exceeding great consolation. And above all, We have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal, by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Tot IA Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable, is the injury toth to faith and to morals, that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can We sufficiently praise the Prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plen-ary Council of Baltimore with weightiest words condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin, and a fruitful root of all evils, plunging the families of the intemperate into direct ruin, and drawing numberless souls down to evenlasting perdition, declaring more-over that the taithful who yield to this

converting others. Our pilgrims proceeded onward to-wards the place of the Last Supper. A cupola and a minaret, glistening in a flood of purple light, marked their desti-nation. A small door in the surrounding wall was opened, and the procession entered. The silence of the tomb entered. The silence of the tomb reigned around; it was the month Rama. dan—the Turkish Lent,—and the Mus-sulmans, forced to observe a strict fast all day, gave themselves up with the more ardor to their licentious pleasures during the whole night. An hour ago the great gun of the citadel announced the beginning of the fast, and now every one was huring in the dame abilities of a

MASS IN THE CENACLE OF JERUSALEM. Ave Maria. An impressive scene was witnessed at rusalem on the 5th of April, 1860. The ent was published at the time in indicals, and was everywhere a topic general interest. In the account, how in our or some inscourseies, which it is Ave Maria. An impressive scene was witnessed at Jerusalem on the 5th of April, 1860. The event was published at the tume in numerous German, French and Italian of general interest, In the account, how-ever, were some inaccuracies, which it is now in cur power to correct by the mar-ration of ocular witnesses. We feel assured that our relation of the occur-rence will be gladly welcomed by all our readers, whose devotion to the Blessed Sacrament precludes all doubt as to the instress they feel in all that regards the sanctuary in which our divine Saviour performed His "prodigy of love."

The eye-witnesses and first authors of what is here recited were at Jerusalem in the spring of 1860, in company with that man of God, the Archbishop of Smyrna. Monseigneur Spacapietra—for it was he—one day, in a circle of his intimate acquaitances expressed a Smyrna. Monseigneur Spacapietra-for it was he-one day, in a circle of his intimate acquaintances, expressed a desire of saying Mass in the "upper cham ber" on Holy Thursday. The proposal was a rather bold one, and for a time nothing further was said on the subject. Shortly afterwards, however, the guardian of the convent of the Franciscans, being informed of the Archbishop's wish, pro-mused to do all in his power to effect its fulfilment. He accordingly went, on Wedneaday of Holy Week, to find the chief of the dervishes, in the centre of whose convent the chamber is situated. Granted an interview, he requested per-mission for a group of pilgrims to visit the sanctuary on the following morning. Not a word was said in allusion to the main object of the visit. The request was too common to excite any suspicion, and was easily obtained. That same evening the promoters of the project re-ceived orders to hold themelves in readi-ness at their place of rendezvous early on the morrow.

on the morn The Archbishop, his server, and a few other privileged companions were at the "Pilgrims' House" by half-past four in the morning; they were soon afterwards joined by the rest of their friends. The server, lamp in hand, took the lead; not a word disturbed the stillness of the hour. With somewhat of anxiety and emotion in their hearts, the little band

emotion in their hearts, the little band of pilgrims moved along the narrow and deserted streets of the Holy City. Arriving at the Gate of Sion, they found it still closed. One of the Turkish soldiers lying under the portico was aroused from his slumbers, and re-quested to open the gate. This he refused to do at first, but a backsheeks soon won his comeant.

The travellers directed their steps

owards the southern part of Mount ion, which lies withcut the walls of the

towards the southern part of Mount Sion, which lies withcut the walls of the city. The bells rang out five o'clock, and from a neighboring peak of the moun-tain the first rays of the rising sun greeted their sight. The procession filed to the right, and passed before the Armenian convent and the Church of Our Saviour. This latter edifice, tradi-tion says, is built upon the spot where formerly stood the house of Caisphas, in which our Divine Master passed that terrible night before His death, where He was condemned by the Jews, and denied by Peter. At a short distance from the church is a stone column made famous by an ancient legend. At this place, tradition has it, the Jews attacked the funeral procession which accompanied the re-mains of Our Lady from Her dwelling upon the mountain (close by the bouse in which Christ instituted His Last Supper) to the sepulchre which had been prepared for Her at the foot of the Mount of Olives. But the assailants were thwarted in their impious design, and could not obtain possession of the holy body; for their arms, as by miracle, withered, filling some with terror and converting others.

A VISIT TO THE IMPRISONED PRIESTS IN KILMAINHAM JAIL.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives the follow. ing report of interviews with the Arch-bishop of Dublin and the two imprisoned priests :

priests: In the course of the prolonged and interesting conversation I held with His Grace the Archbishop on Friday, I touched upon the claim of priests to refuse to bear witness in cases in which they had been entrusted by parishioners with secrets of which the law courts with secrets of which the law courts yet, inconsistent as it may seem, the Mussulmans regard the place as sacred; the more so, as they here preserve and venerate the tomb of David, over which, according to tradition, the building stands. with secrets of which the law courts wished to possess themselves. Dr. Walsh spoke with equal freedom and moderation. He made no complaint of the conduct of Judge Boyd, nor did he arrogate to himself on to any of his flock the right to stand above the law because they were priests. He argued the ques-tion as one of those cases of honor and conscience in which individuals may have to refuse at any cost to obey the commands of the Court, and take the consequences. stands. The pilgrims, despite the wretched state in which they found the holy sanctuary, blessed their for-tune, and began preparations for the Holy Sacrifice. But they were inter-rupted by the entrance of some chil-dren, and a Turk, who sternly forbade the performance of any religious cere-monies. sonies. Without doubt, either our design was

Without doubt, either our design was discovered or we were betrayed, and the Turk had received orders to prevent any pretended profanation of the sanctuary. Brother Joseph, a Franciscan, of Arabic descent, made some propositions to the Mussulman in his own language; but the infidel seemed to have predetermined to reject all proposals. The pilgrims felt sad and depressed; walking to and fro, in and out of the hall, they regarded one another in silence. Finally, falling upon their knees, they begged of God that He would not let them depart without granting the favor they had so long and carneatly desired—the favor of celebrat-ing the August Sacrifice in this hallowed spot, where, on this blessed day, all consequences. "At the present moment," said His "At the present moment," said His Grace, "it is the law of the land that any priest may be called into court and interrogated concerning statements made to him under the secrecy of the confessional. There is no privilege for such statements other than that which is awarded by the practice of the Courts. That practice has been adjusted to the resolution of the priest in the case of the confessional; it has not been adjusted in other cases. Hence FATHER KELLER AND FATHER RYAN HAVE

FATHER KELLER AND FATHER RYAN HAVE GONE TO PRISON TO DAY, as many priests have gone in previous times, because their idea of the honour-able secrecy which binds those to whom confidences have been given is in advance, not only of the statutory law, but also of the practice of the Courts." His Grace pointed out that at present statements made to clergymen of the Protestant Churches are often held to be privileged by English judges, although not made in the confessional, and it is no unreasonable claim that similar state-ments made to Catholic priests outside the confessional should be equally respected. About the law, however, he was quite clear that there could be no dispute. The authority of the judge was ing the August Sacrifice in this hallowed spot, where, on this blessed day, all Christendom was present in spirit. Finally the prayers of one distinguished pilgrim prevailed, and the obstinate Turk was seen extending his hand to her, as a pledge that he would remain outside for some time. A portable altar surmounted by a crucifix and candle-sticks was prepared in all haste. The Archbishop began the Holy Sacrifice. A son of St. Benedist, Dom Anselm Nickes, supported the altar, whilst the illustrious brothers, Dom Maur and Dom Placidus Walter, assisted the venerable prelate, himself a son of St. Vincent de Paul. Maur and Dom Placidus Walter, assisted the venerable prelate, himself a son of St. Vincent de Paul. The happy pilgrims, grouped around the altar, are absorbed in contemplation, and a prey to the most lively emotions. The past is present to them. They are in the company of the Blessed Virgin and of the Apostles; they see them receiving their first Communion. At the *Gloria* the venerable celebrant can no longer repress his feelings, and sobs audibly. One of the attendant monks whispers a tew words into his ear, and he continues the Mass. The Consecration is over, and for the first time in many years the Eternal, Incarnate Word, the glorified Lumb of God, has descended into the sanctuary so dear to His Sacred Heart. The moment of Holy Communion approaches. Twelve pilgrims- the number had heither been calculated upon nor for-sen-kneel before the prelate, and with deep emotion receive from his hand the sacred Body of our divine Lord. Just as the celebrant was giving the last benedicition, a confused uproar was suddenly heard within the house. The Turk rushed excitedly into the hall, fear and consternation depicted on his coun-tenance. "Away this instant! arway," he exclaimed, "or you are all lost!" The Archbishop, who was at the last Gospel, began to disrobe; altar, altar-store, chalice, vestments-all disappeared in less time than it takes to tell it, and the little party wended its way through the little party wended its way through the was quite clear that there could be no dispute. The authority of the judge was absolute, and it had been exercised even in cases of restitution in England. A priest who had been requested by a thief to restore a watch was subsequently placed in the witness-box and com-manded to give evidence, being abused at the same time as a receiver of stolen goods. He replied as Father Keller has re-plied, and he was sent to jail. After leav-ing the Archbishop's, the Lord M syor was good enough to drive me over to Kilmain-man to see the prisets who are at the present moment giving practical proof of the reality of the faith that is in them by submitting to incarceration without of the reality of the faith that is in them by submitting to incarceration without apparent limit rather than violate the confidence reposed in them by their flocks. The regulations imposed by prison discipline rendered it impossible for me to conduct a formal interview with the patriot priests. All conversation was carried on in the presence of the governor of the jail and of the Lord Mayor as one of the visiting justices. Neither was I permitted to see the priests together. Half an-hour was allowed in which I could converse with each separately, and even under those allowed in which I could converse with each separately, and even under those strict limitations no license of conversa-tion was permitted. Politics were de-barred, and references even to Mr. Glad-stone's health were tabooed as trenching perilously near the forbidden ground. The plan of campaign was of course politics pure and simple, but it was ruled, after some slight discussion, that the general question of the obligation of priests to give evidence when called upon might be discussed, providing that due discretion was shown on both sides. Under these limitations, and with a strict little party wended its way through the Gate of Sion to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Within this witness of the Crucifizion and the Resurrection of the God of Love, whom they had just re-ceived into their hearts the pious pilgrims offered up their fervent thanks Under these limitations, and with a strict injunction that on no account was I to

one of the most lovable and father-like men I have ever seen. His hair is grey with years, but his form is erect and his carriage alert and vigorous. His mild blue eyes beamed kindly upon his

carriage alert and vigorous. His mild blue eyes beamed kindly upon his visitors as he returned our greating. We plunged without more ado into the ques-tion of conscience. "Why did you not plead that you could not answer the judge's question because it would have oriminated yourself! In that case you would not be here." "Our case," said Father Keller, "re-sembles that of a case of restitution. A thief comes to a priest because he is a priest and asks him, under circumstances which render it difficult if not impossible for him to refuse, to restore stolen goods to the person from whom they have been wrongfully taken. If that priest is sub-ponaed and called upon to bear witness against the man who trusted him, what is he to do? The law is clear. He must by law tell the Court all that he knows. But by conscience and the moral law he is bound to refuse to speak. The Prim-ate of Ireland, the present Archbishop of Armagh, when a priest, was com-mitted to jail for contempt of Court on that very ground." "How did that happen ?" "It was a long time ago, when Dr, McGettigan was a priest somewhere in the west country. I do not remember the details, but it was something about a stolen horse or an ass, and Dr. Mc Gettigan informed the owner of the

the details, but it was something about a stolen horse or an ass, and Dr. Mo-Gettigan informed the owner of the stolen animal that he would find it tied by the bridle at a certain gate. He did so. The animal was found, and the thief being suspected, Dr. McGettigan was placed in the witness box and ques-tioned as to whether the prisoner was the man who had communicated to him the information. He refused to reply, and he was sent to jail for contempt of Court."

and he was sent to jail for contempt of Court." "How did he get out ?" I asked. Father Keller did not know, but one who was present remarked that he be-liered the prosecutor subsequently fied the country, and it was held by the Court that as the other party to the suit had placed himself beyond the jurisdic-tion and abandoned the process there was no longer any need to keep Dr. McGettigan in jail, and he was liberated. "And when will you be liberated, Father Keller ?" He laughed and said, "No one knows; I may remain here all my life."

I may remain here all my life." "Nonsense," said I; "you will remain here just as long as is necessary for your good and the good of the cause which you serve. Good-bye."

OUR CATHOLIC LAITY.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian. A very large proportion of our Catho-lic laity seem to act on the assumption that their religion will be always fully defended by the clergy, and that they can move along, littless and inactive in that regard. This is grievous mistake. There devolves upon them, at the pre-sent day and sge, a very great responsibil-ity. The days of controversy are passed. No open onslaughts are made upon the faith dear to us, except by some sort of crank who deserves no notice. The Hugbes's, Maguires and Purcells were, fity years ago, impelled by force of chr-cumstances to lift up the ganuties so tauntingly thrown down. That they always were masters of the polemical field, is matter of history. As we said above: public opinion in regard to Catholics, their doctrines and litness for clizenship, the undergone a great change.

their doctrines and fitness for cftizenship, the undergone a great change. But-controvery of that kind sside-great and important duties still devolve upon our laity. All are under obligation to lead lives so upright, to governed by the letter and spirit of God's law, that to witness their demeanor would edity all. It has often been thought and frequently usid the hundred of convenience at way it has often been thought and requently eaid, that hundreds of conversions, at vari-ous times, to the Catholic faith have been nipped in the bud by the scandalous con-duct alone of persons bearing the Catholic

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"I do not understand it at all," he said. "I do not understand it at all," he said. "The black man's head is small, but I believe all that the Father tells me." The poor man listened with all the at.

tention he was capable of giving, and his face had an expression of joy. He continued to say how much he desired to be the friend of God, but did

not know what he must do to attain this. "I am going to teach you," said the

"and," says the Father, "a quarter of an hourister this criminal, loaded with chains, "and," says the Father, "a quarter of an hourlater this criminal, loaded with chains, might have been seen on his knees with the series of the seri

to everlasting perdition, declaring more-over that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance became thereby a scandal to non-Catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the true

religion. Hence. We esteem worthy of all com mendation the noble resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this determination at all be doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great evil; and that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle upon appetite, by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. But greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian mortality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the prac-tice of virtue. Let pastors therefore do tice of virtue. Let pastors therefore do their best to drive the plague of intem-perance from the fold of Christ, by assid-

their best to drive the plague of intem-perance from the fold of Christ, by assid-uous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so the many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and State, may, by their strenuous endea-vours, be averted. And We most earnestly beseech Almighty God that, in this important matter, He may graciously lavor your desires, direct your counsels, and assist your endeavours; and as a pledge of the Divine protection, and a testimony of Our paternal affection, We most lovingly bestow upon you, venerable brother, and upon all your associates in this holy league, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, this 27th day of March, in the year 1837, the tenth year of Our Pontificate. Lizo XIII., Pope.

during the whole night. An hour ago the great gun of the citadel announced the beginning of the citadel announced first sleep. A woman, muffled in her Ociental clock, was standing on the portico when the pilgrims entered. Motionless as a statue, and as silent, she let them pass before her. To the left they found a stairs leading to an upper room—the upper room. They ascended the stairs, and with palpitating hearts entered the marrellous sanctuary of Christendom. "It was here," they said to one another— "it was here that Our Blessed Lord, on the eve of His Passion, in His ineffable humility, washed the feet of His dis-tiff offered the unbloody victim before consummating the immolation of the bloody Victim of salvation on the alter of the Cross; it was here that she filter His glorious Resurrection, Christ appeared to His sportes, and permitted them to this sanctuary that the Holy Ghost date conded in the midst of a whirlwind, and appeared, under the form of filtery tongues, above the heads of the apostles, grouped around the Mother of the Lord. Here, in fine, is the birthplace of Holy Church, the first see of the Vicar of Christ, the spot whence the tweire mes-sengers of 'glad tiding' departed to con-quer the world." What glorious remin-iscences and what emotions must they not have excited ! What was the condition of this holy place, this witness of so many stupend-ous miracles ? The pignims found hem selves in a spacious hall, with a doubly-arched roof zesting on two Gothis pil-tars, it a spaced seal of imperishable mem ories, conspicuously appears on the key-stone of the arch. As to the rest, there

the arrival of the Christians, came, de-termined to prevent anything like a religious ceremony. All the pilgrims had communicated with a double intention-viz, that they

might worthily receive Communion ba-fore death, and that the Church might soon obtain possession of the thrice-hallowed upper chamber.

The works of St. Thomas of Aquin, generally ranked as the prince of theo-logians and philosophers, are not acces-sible to the majority of readers, and it is, consequently, with good judgment that several priests and prelates have embodied the salient points of the great Angelia's teaching on rights of mo embodied the salient points of the great Angelical's teaching on rights of pro-perty in their sermons and contributions to the press. In the profound and clear arguments of St. Thomas the truth, and the whole truth, about the nature of own-ership is set forth. Political science was not in his time, the thirteenth century, what it is now, but correct reasoning and the complete exposition of funda-mental principles were the same then as now, and in bis might of mind he anticipated all objections to the tenets of the church, doctrinal or moral. He attained the zenith of perfection in the of the church, doctrinal or moral. He attained the zenith of perfection in the domain of abstract thought, and no theory in ethics or law can be thoroughly tested, proved or disproved, without re-course to those principles which he ex-amined in every light and fully ex pounded in his writings. He could have gone no farther had he lived in this century.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN INDIGESTION.

century.

DRS. MARSHALL and LONGACEE, Olney, Ill., say: "We have used it in cases indigestion, with good results." For Children Starying to Death,

For Children Starying to Death, On account of their inability to digest ordinary food. Scott's Emulsion can be digested and give strength and flesh when all other food fails. See what Dr. A. H. Peck, Penn. Med. College, Petitoodiac, rays: "I have used and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and find it an excellent preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of the patient." Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

take any note of anything that passed, I was conducted along the corridors of Kilmainham, which have many a time echoed with the footfall of Irish patriots, to the reception-room, if so it may be called. This is rather a famous apartment, being that which was occupied by Mr. Parnell during his incar-

occupied by Mr. Parnell during his incar-ceration by Mr. Forster, It is a room meanly furnished with two tables, two presses, and about half-a dozen chairs, two of which had only three legs each. After having a brief interview with Mr., Moroney, the first farmer to be impris-oned under the plan of campaign, I saw Father Ryan. Mr. Moroney, who wore a necktie of the most pronounced na-tional colour, was literally boiling over with high spirits. I have seldom seen a man who was so jubilant and so full of spring and go as the first captive of Mr. Judge Boyd. Stalwart, firmly knit, and Judge Boyd. Stalwart, firmly knit, and athletic, he seemed to have about as much pressure of nervous energy in the square inch of his surface as any living man, and nothing could exceed the cor-diality and delight with which he hailed his friends. Father Rvan was a prisoner of a different stamp. He is the priest on the O Grady estate at Herbertstown, in Limerick, who declared that while Judge Boyd was

BOUND TO EXECUTE THE LAW OF ENGLAND, BOUND TO EXECUTE THE LAW OF ENGLAND, he must abide by the moral law of God. Father Ryan is said to be about forty-one years old, but he does not look more than seven and twenty. Educated at Paris at the Irish College, where oddly enough he had as his professor Father Keller, who now occupies an adjoining cell in Kilmainham. Father Ryan is a fine type of the scholar-prisat. cell in Kilmainham. Father Ryan is a fine type of the scholar-priest. I asked him why he could not have shielded himself in the Bankruptcy Court by refusing to answer Judge Boyd on the ground that the answer would incriminate himself, in which case he would have been absolved. To this he had but one reply : "He would scorn to take such low ground as that. He had been entrusted with the confidence of his flock, and reveal those confidences he would not and could not as an honorable man and a priest in whom his flock had learned to place the trust which was due to his high office."

office." After Father Ryan left I was intro-After Father Kyan leit I was intro-duced to Father Keller. It was a privil-edge to meet this excellent priest, even in jail. No man less like the priest of English caricatures was ever seen. Father Keller is a tall, handsome clergy-man of a singularly benignant aspect—

There is the duty, also, of being well acquainted with our religion, so as to be able to state fairly and calmly "the rea-sons for the faith that is in us." This may, some for the faith that is in us." This may, very often, do an amount of good we would little dream of. To do this thor-oughly, it is essential that Catholics in general—not one man in fifty—should read our books more than they do. They too often ignore those sources of informaread our books more than they do. I ney too often ignore those sources of informa-tion, the good books in which, thanks to our enterprising publishere, we are not deficient. There is still another duty, a very im-

portant one. There are, in the experi-ence of us all, times and occasions when size of us all, times and occasions when our religion, so dear to us -ao poorly known to many-is assailed by those of limited information in shops and public places. Catholics do not obtrude upon others the topic of this religion. But when it is offensively or otherwise obtruded upon them, it may become a sacred duty to speak in its defence. Fo do this with effect, we require to know the line of defense, what we should say and the manner of saying it, without any vio-lation of courtesy or of charity. All these show what our laity should not be indiffer-ent to or negligent about. They, too, have ent to or negligent about. They, too, have their mission for good.

In an English letter to the New York In an English letter to the New York Sum we find the following interesting paragraph—"Who when Cardinal New-man, now in his 55th year, and Cardinal Manning shall have passed away—who will fill their places. Nearly all are gone who set out in life with them—the Wil-berforces, the Mills, Keble, Faber Pusey and an army that made a great noise berforces, the Mills, Keble, Faber Pusey and an army that made a great noise forty years ago. Ruskin lingers and it is whispered, indeed more than whis-pered, that ere long Cardinal Manning will pour baptismal waters on the head of him who, with all his oddities has done more for spirituality in England than any other living man after the two great Cardinals. Ruskin's intimate friends are many of them Catholies and have always been."

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound," "Heaven is not reached at a single bound," sung Dr. Holland, and the same may be said of health. But many a sick person would make rapid strides in the direction of complete health by using Dr. R V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," If is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous diseases, king's evil, tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases.

Catholic Record.

Mondon, Sat., May 14th, 1887. THE BARLY MARTYRS AN EVI-DENCE TO CERISTIANITY.

The term Martyr is originally a Greek ignifying witness. It was applied so who, having actual knowledge of an event by participation therein or by presence thereat, gave freely their testi-meny as to its truth. The New Testaritten, for the most part, originally ek, frequently employs the word in ense. Its transition of meaning to mee in which it is at present used took place at a very early period, and d very naturally from the appli-of the term by our Lord to His ation of the Apostles. In charging them to preach His gospel, He said to them, immediately His Ascension into Heaven : "You all receive the power of the Holy Ghost ng upon you, and you shall be coming upon you, and you shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, and in Bishops, Priests, soldiers, laics of every all Judes, and Samaria, and even to the degree. nost part of the earth." Acts i, 8. were, therefore, commissioned to re, first to the Jews, and afterwards Gentiles, the coming of Christ as to the Gentiles, the coming of Christ as the Meeslas. The necessary consequence of their testimony thes given had been already foretold to them by Him : "Then All who have vided even consequence chall they deliver you up to be sflicted, and shall put you to death : and you shall der at the extent of these ancient under be hated by all nations for my name's ground Christian cemeteries, and the vast number of bodies interred in them; and alte." St. Matt 1117, 9. "That which I tall you in the dark, speak ye in the light; and that which you hear in the ear, preach ye upon the house-tope. And fear not them that kill the body, and are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear him that can destroy both soul and body into . . . Every one, therefore, that l confess me before men, I will also sight hundred and fifty miles, while Marchi places it at confees him before my Father who is in the number of graves at between six and ven." x, 28, 32.

It thus appears that the early witnesses who, in the presence of Jews and Gentiles, attested the miraculous events of Christ's life on earth, especially His divine mission, His Resurrection and Ascension, as the been exceedingly great. There are, besides, testimonies of history to show in many could expect nothing else than that they instances the wholesale character of the could expect nothing else than that they should be persecuted for Christ's sake. chould be persecuted for Christ's sake. Pagaalism was to be over rown, its idols to be utterly destroyed, for the sentiments local. The first general persecution was of pride, ambition, greed, which actuated men, the new virtues of humility, selfifice, fraternal charity, were to be began under Diocletion, A. D. 303. one God was to be adored instead of the many to whom temples were created and public worship was offered. The Jews were in expectation of viour who should deliver them from the power of the Romans, and re-establish lewish kingdom. The doctrines hed by the spostles were therefore ace with the wishes or ions of all, and could not but excite the most strenuous opposition, especi-ally from those who had interested tives to retain the old order of things Thus when Sta. Paul and Alexande taught in Epesus, "They are not God's which are made by hands," the silver-smiths under the leadership of Demetrius "craft was in danger," and easily excited the populace with the cry that "the temple of great Diana shall be reputed for nothing and her majesty shall begin to be destroyed whom all Asia and the world worshippeth." (Acts, xix.) By becoming Christians, none could hope for earthly gain; and in the whole period down to the establish-ment of the Christian Empire by Constantine the Great, in the early part of the fourth century, tortures and death were to be expected. Thus Tertullian called the Christian faith "an engagement to martyrdom." This was foreseen by our Lord, and foretold by Him, and the only consolation he offered was in the future life : "You shall be hated by all men for My name's sake : but he that shall persevere unto the end, he shall be saved." (St. Matt. x.) Thus we see how the name martyr come to be applied to those who bad sacificed their lives in testimony to the facts on which Christianity is based. The testimony of the early Christian martyrs, vast as their number is, forms an irrefragable proof of the divinity of the Christian religion. There is no stronger evidence of sincerity of belief than readiness to lay down one's life in testimony to that which is asserted, and when this testimony has reference to facts which have occurred, rather than to merely speculative opinions, sincerity becomes an evidence of truth. A person may be sincere, yet mistaken, when he states merely his opinion. But if he be sincere in his testimony regarding a fact of which he has certain cognizance through his senses, or otherwise, his testimony is true. Yet, even in this case, though the testimony were in fact true, there might be room for us to suspect either the sincerity of the witness, or the certainty of his knowledge of the fact, if he were alone. There is a strong antecedent probability in favor of the sincerity even of a single witness who is ready to suffer, or mary to endure death in attestation of his statement of facts, yet cases have en known of persons who would de se through some human motive, as pride, or arrogance, or love of noteriety, but it is

contrary to the nature of manhind that a multitude of mon diffuter from the nde of men differing from each other in manners, habits, position in life, and in physical endurance, should con-spire to attest fictions when they have no temporal interest to deceive, and that should persist in their though they know that for so doing they shall be condemned to a cruel death. If they are, beades, men of known probity and virtue, their testimony is irrestible that their testimony is true. Such is the case with the Christian martyrs. Thair number, during less than the first three hundred years of the existence of Christian.

ity, would be incredible if the evidence of it were not most positive and conclusive. A moderate estimate is that they exceeded twelve million throughout the Roman Empire. This would give over 1,333,000 for each generation. These comprised young and old, weak and strong, men, women and children, rich and poor, officials of the Empire, members of the Imperial household and family, artisans maligned to an enormous ex-tent, holding that no matter what the

to prove that the number was immense. All who have visited even cursorily the seven millions. The persecutions of Christians during the first three centuries

were not confined to Rome, but extended throughout the Roman Empire, so that the total number of sufferers must have under Nero, A. D. 64 to 68, during which SS. Peter and Paul suffered; the 10th

Accounts of these persecutions are given both by Christian and Pagan writers : Tadtus, Sulpitius, Tertullian, Pliny, Suetonius, Hegesippius, Celsus, Origen, Lac-tantius, Melito, Eusebius, Jerome, Justin Martyr, Cyprian, Dionysius of Alexandria and many others. At Lyons, nineteen thousand suffered with St. Irenzous. Six thousand six hundred and sixty six were, in the Theban legion, put to death by order of Maxentius : two hundred thouand perished under Sapor II. in Persia, coording to Suzomen.

Of the remorselers cruelty with which tortures were inflicted, Tacitus is a sufficlent witness. He states that Nero inflicted most cruel punishments. enclosed in the skins of beasts devoured by dogs, some were crucified, others were wrapped in pitch garments, and were set on fire to serve as lights to illuminate the night." Further: These sufferings were endured as a testimony to the truth of the miraculous facts on which Christianity is founded. The sufferers were not accused of any other crime but that of heing Christian It is true this crime was made under pre text that they were impious towards th gods, refusing to adore them and to eacrifice to idols, and that they were guilty of pernicious superstition, but these accu-sations were merely various forms of the one supposed crime. Pliny acknowledges in his letters to Trajan that no other crime could be found against them. From all this it follows that this Immense multitude of sufferers were willing to endure the most exquisite tortures to attest the truth of miraculous facts, of which they had been themselves witnessee the miracles of Christlanity. It is recorded that the twelve apostles were among the number of those who suffered, besides nearly all of the most illustrious and earned Christians of the first three centuries. The sincerity of such witnesses cannot be doubted. The facts they attest are such that it was easy for them to know their truth or they have to do." falsity. Many among the martyrs were eye witnesses to these facts, others were contemporary with them. The facts themselves were public, and were such that the senses could take cognizance of them. It was, therefore, impossible that they should be deceived in regard to them. They were, therefore, neither impostors, nor were they themselves mistaken, and the facts must really have occurred as related. Hence it necessarily follows that Christianity is founded upon supernatural events, and is the work of God. Besides: These sufferings, which were beyond the endurance of physical nature, were endured only through the grace of God. The martyre relied not on their own strength, but prepared themselves by prayer, fasting and penitential works.

sufferings, promised the grace to enable His martyrs to endure them : and thus also St. Paul admonishes the Philippians : "For unto you it is given, for Christ, not only to believe in Him, but also to suffer for Him," (i, 29)

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A GREAT THIUMPH SCORED.

Mr. Gladatone has just scored a magni icent triumph. The grand old man he badly cornered his Tory opponents on the breach of privilege committed by the breach of privilege committed by the Times in its accaults on the Irish national party. For many days the Tories howled elves hoarse to know why Mr. Parnell and his associates did not court en quiry into the Times' charges. Mr. Glad tone has moved for a Parliament ary investigation into charges where-by the Irish members had been

government might do, the country had determined to give the Irish men full justice, even indulgent justice, see-ing that their honor and character were at stake. The Tory government, controll ing the present Commons by a majority of more than 100, clearly dreads an in-vestigation by a Parliamentary committee of its own choosing, and in the face of precedent, reason and prudence, seek to shirk its responsibility in the matter. Even the ultra Tory Standard

ondemns its course : "The Government's proposal for getting rid of the uestion of privilege partakes too clearly f the character of a makeshift to satisfy Parliament, the public, or even, we should think, the ministers themselves The proposal is not practical because the Parnellites will not accept it. It is not justifiable because, first, the Government bave no quarrel with the Times, and second, no public offence has been com. mitted. If a breach of privilege has een committed it is a matter for Parlia ment. If not, we are at a loss to under

stand why the Government should tak it upon themselves to prosecute the Times. Mr. Gladstone's amendment, though so narrowed that it is impossible for the house to accept it, indicates the direction in which the only safe solution can be looked for. The Government nust improve upon his suggestion b enlarging the scope of the enquiry so as to make it apply to the entire indictment against the Parnellites. If no action is taken the Parnellites will be in a better position than they were before and will make canital out of the whole effsir." United Ireland

s quite just in maintaining that none but fool or an enemy would advise the Nationalists to court enquiry before an ordinary court of law. Parliament is the only court of competent jurisdiction in the ratter.

SOUND ADVICE.

Calmness should be one of the chief tics of the Irish r present phase of its struggle. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, who is by a certain section of the press, ignorantly, if not maliciously, denounced as a "firebrand," just before leaving Ireland made the following speech in the presence of a justly exasperated body of his fellow countrymen : "We can afford to practice the advice of your illus. trious leader, to bear things patiently. We can afford to wait until that tremendous tide of English opinion that is rising will overwhelm this Tory Govern- Irish party. ment of coercion and extermination. until it will bury them and bury landlordism a thousand leagues under the sea. The future is on our side, and believe me that the knees of our enemies to-day are trembling, and they are groaning in their secret hearts. Sir George Trevel-yan has deserted them. The worst and the most venomous enemy we have got -Mr. Ohamberlain-two days ago was repudiated by his own town of Birming. ham. Lord Hartington, another of our enemies, made a speech the other night which sounded f.om beginning to end like one moan of despair, and the very policemen-seven of them resigned in Castle island. The Irish blood of these men's mothers is beginning to stir and to revolt in their veins against the work

Their constancy, therefore, was itself the work of God, and frequently the pegans were themselves obliged to acknowledge this. Christ himself in foretelling these the stupor caused by Mr. Chamberlain's treachery. At the time of his defection, he had control of the Birmingham Liberal organization. The following despatch shows that he has lost his hold upon his old friends and constituents : "The coercionist cause has received its severest final rebuff in the heart of the

Birmingham caucus. In the newly elected Liberal Council a resolution was moved condemning coercion. The Unionist section adjured the council, in he sacred name of John Bright, not to pass what practically would be a vote of censure on their honored representative. The appeal was in vain, and the resolu ion was carried by a vote of 97 to 61 The full import of this can hardly be appreciated outside of Birmingha

EDITORIAL NOTES.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. John Walsh Bishop of London, will preach .n St. Mary's Church, Hill street, city, on next Sunday, at High Mass, which begins at half past ten o'clock.

BISHOP BORGESS, of Detroit, has resigned. The resignation was sent to Rome 'six weeks ago, and the formal acceptance has just been received. Bishop Borges was consecrated bishop April 24,

MR GLADSTONE, in a letter asking to be xcused from attending a meeting in favor of the anti vaccination movement, gives as one of his reasons the statement that he is busily engaged in opposing the com-pulsory inoculation of the whole Irish nation with the Coercion Bill.

THE Pope, we are informed by cable has received a letter from Emperor Wil-liam, in which the Emperor thanks the Pope for his wise and conciliatory co operation in settling the Ecclesiastical Bill, and expresses the hope that the present religious peace will never be disturbed.

WE ARE pleased to be able to announce that the Life and Poems of our Holy Father, Leo XIII., have been published. Not only the Catholic people, but, indeed, all who value true poetry, will bail with delight the appearance of this volume. It will be sold by subscription only. To the People's Publishing Co., Toronto, we are indebted for the appear. ance of this beautiful book, and we trus they will be abundantly rewarded for their enterprise. We will refer at length to the poems in our next issue.

BARRY and Fay, the "Irish Comedians," recently gave a performance in Pailadel phia entitled "McSwiggin's Parliament." The nasty thing was very properly hissed off the stage by the Lishmen among the udlerce. This is the same "combination" which occasionally presents us with "Mul-doon's Picnic," a low and vulgar and meaningless exhibition which they term an Irish play. Such men end such performances are no credit to and should not

mrs: "No one in the Queen's wide minion is subject to any other sway than that of even and impartial law. This sentence we hold to be untrue, and our witness is General Buller, who clared that the law in the county Kerry was administered entirely for the benefit of the rich. Had he visited other parts of Ireland, doubtless he would report a like condition of affairs. Multitudes of other witnesses could be found amongst those who crowd the emigrant ships, flying as they are from a country where the classes revel in luxury and the masses live in squalor. It might be mentioned as of interest to our Canadian readers that Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sanford

Fleming occupied on this occasion a "We the people of Canada" posture. A GREAT DEAL has within the last few weeks been said and written concerning the visit of Mr. William O'Brien to Canada. He comes here entirely on his own re-

sponsibility, and asks the Canadian people give him a hearing. He proposes to lay before us the true state of affairs Ireland as regards landlords and their tenants, and will refer more particularly to the case of the people evicted from Lord Lansdowne's estate by his agent the cruel Townsend Trench. It must be borne in mind that Canada is a free country and that any man, so long as he keeps within the law, has a right to express his views on

any given subject. A section of the people of this country will perhaps not agree with us in this assertion. Those who favor the policy of coercion and oppose Home Rule-more especially the Orangemen, who are less Irish than the natives of Bulgaria -will assert that Mr. O'Brien has no business here. That is entirely the affair of Mr. O'Brien and those who think with him. Those who do not want to hear him -those who prefer to shape their views of Irish affairs on statements made by Ireland's persecutors-are at liberty to stay away. We will now see whether those who proclaim themselves from the housetops lovers of "free speech" are really sincere, or if they mean they are lovers of free speech—for themselves.

> Correspondence of the Catholic Record. THE CATHOLIC COLORED MISSION

OF WINDSOR. ONT.

Tuesday, 5th of May, was a day of gladness and joy for the children attend-ing the Catholic colored mission school of Windsor. For some days preparations had been made for the long looked for visit of the Vary Rav. Mother General of the Sis-ters of Jews and Mary. The school room had been suitably ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and everything looked clean and trim. The children also were dressed in their best holiday stire, and presented a truly creditable appearance.

dressed in their best holiday attire, and presented a truly creditable appearance. With the exception of a few who are on the sick list, there was a full attendance. As the Rov. Mother entered, accompan-ied by half a dozen sisters of St. Mary's Academy, the children arcse and entoned a beautiful song of welcome, After another appropriate hymn had been chan-ted with great glee, a bright and intelli-gent little girl of twelve, Miss Fina Haynes, stepped forward, and with perfect command of voice and geature, spoke a beautiful and well worded address, which was very creditable indeed to one only so short a time under the training of the good nume.

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writer of this that her visit to the colored writer of this that her visit to the colored mission school has perfectly won her heart in favor of these poor children, and that ahe thought this good work ought to receive the encouragement of all who have at heart the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

THE NODE OF CONVERSION :

Catholic Review.

There is no more important que for Catholics than, "How shall our testant friends be converted to faith ?" our Pro-

That great work lies before us, and must press heavily upon the mind and conscience of every sincere, devoted Catholic. We know that we have the truth. We believe, without doubting, that the Catholic Church is the true exponent of Christianity, the only true body of Christ—the real home of the soul. We believe that the Catholic religion is just what our friends need to make them truly happy and to give dignity, stability and strength to our nation, and we have not a doubt that if that religion were properly presented to dignity, stability and strength to our nation, and we have not a doubt that if that religion were properly presented to them they would see and appreciate its surpassing beauties and excellencies, and be irresistibly drawn to embrace it. But how shall the Catholic Church be presented to outsiders in such manner as to attract them to it ? The Bishop of Nottingham, England, strikes the right key in his recent Lenten pastoral. When speaking of the conversion of England, he dwells upon the great change that has taken place in years past and augurs well for the future. "Signs are not wanting," he says, "of a return from the apostasy with which the land has so long been cursed. Foremost among these is the adoption, one by one, of the truths and practices that were discarded. The dead bones on the plain have come together, and sinews and flesh have dome upon them. We await in hope the day when they shall receive their life from the Spirit of Truth and shall rise again a Catholic nation. "Menwhile," he asks, "what is our duty ?" and with great force and pertinency he replies : "It is to be thorough Catholics—Uatho-lics not only in name, but in deed; prac-tical Catholios, fulfilling all our duties to God and to our neighbor, praying, hearing Mass, frequenting the ascra-ments, keeping the days of fasting and abstinence, avoiding sin, practising vir-tue, loving God—this is the way for us abstinence, avoiding sin, practising vir-tue, loving God-this is the way for us ist in the conversion of our country and there is no other." That strikes at the very heart of the

That strikes at the very heart of the matter. There is no other way. Our Protestant friends will not read, but they will observe and they will judge from what they see and hear. Every man who bears the name of Catholic neces-sarily bears a portion of the weight of responsibility that rests upon us all of recommending the Catholic religion to outsiders, and woe to him who fails in his duty in that regard. We may not be pious, fervent and devoted, like Freder-ick Ozanam, for instance, but we can all set an example of virtue, integrity and high-toned morality. We can show to the world that to be a Catholic is the best guarantee they can have of downright homesty and conscientious, unswring fidelity to duty in any and every depart-ment of life. In fact, the world expects it of us. They seem to have an intuitive apprehension of the fact that Catholics, by virtue of their very profession, ought

it of us. They seem to have an insurance apprehension of the fact that Catholics, by virtue of their very profession, ought to be different from other people, and they are disappointed as well as scandal-ized when they meet with instances of prevarication and inconsistency. Our Protestant friends very generally are coming to lack confidence in their own position, and they naturally look to the Catholic Church as a city of refuge from the storms of doubt and uncer-tainty with which they are assailed. Think what an awful responsibility must was very creditable indeed to one only so short a time under the training of the good nuna. The substance of the address was, that though the least and humblest of the good mothers' children, they confidently ap-proached her, to theak her for having been so kind as to condescend to gladden their young hearts by this visit to their she had conferred upon them by dotail-ing one of the devoted religious of her order to take charge of their education Indeed their gratitude was so great that they had not language adequate to ex-press it, but they knew mer mother's heart would be able fully to realize and appreciate it. It would be their most context they would ever prove themselves worthy of the kind interest which will take had be the worth of a mistrees so devoted to them a was the good ister who had presently the charge of their school, and that the good dod might reward a hundred-fold all their kind benefactors for the sacrifices they was consisting in their behelf. This beautiful address the Very Rev. Mother, who was deeply moved by a spec-tacle ao novel to her, the first of the kind in her experience, responded in substance as follows: tainty with which Think what an awful responsibility mi-the professed Catholic

u Mary, Queen of Mercy.

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BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

ing quair 3. God and Bar ting holy There lived a knight, long years ago, Proud, carnai, vain, devoiluniess; Of God sbuve, or hell below, He book no thought, but undismay'd, Purseed his course of wickedness. His heart was rock ; he never prayed To be forgiven for all his treasons, Be only suid, at certain seasons, "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

Years roll'd, and found him still the same Still draining pleasure's poison-bow!; Yet foit he now and then some shame; The ton ment of the Undying Worm At whiles woke in his trembling soul; And then, though powerless to reform : Would be, in hop, to appeare that sternest Avenger; ory, more in earnest, "'O Mary, Queen of Mercy !'

the

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Bles neig pilgr whe faith

At last Youth's riotons time was gone, And loathing now came atter sin, With locks yet brown he felt as one Grown gray at heart, and oft, with tears, Be tried, but all in yain, to win From the dark desert of his years One flower of hope; yet, morn and evenit g, He suil cried, but with deeper meanit g, "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

A happier mind, a holier mood, A purer spirit ruled him how; Mo more in thrall to flesh and blood, He took a pligrim sist if in hand, And, under a religicus vow, Traveli'd his way to Pommerland; There enter'd he an humble cloister, Exclasing; while his eyes grew moiste "O Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

Here, shorn and cowl'd, he isid his cares Aside, and wrought for God alone. Albest he sacg no choral prayers, Nor math hymn nor laud could learn, He mortified his flesh to stone; For him no peance was too stern; And often pray 'a he on his lonely Cell-couch at night, but still said only, "Wary, Queen of Merey !"

"O Mary, queen of mercy !" They buried him with Mass and song Aucath a little knoll so green; But, lo ! a wonder-sight-Ere long Boose, blooming from that verdant mound, The fairest illy ever seen; And on its petal edges round, Relieving their translucent whiteness, Did shine these words, in gold-hued bright

"O Mary, Queen of M. roy !"

"O Mary, Queen or Acroy " And, would God's angels give thee power, Thou, desrest reader, might'st bchold The fibres of this holy flower "Upper'nging from the dead man's heart." In tremulous threads of light and gold ; Then would'st thou choose the better part. And thenceforth flee Sin's four suggestions; "'U Mary, Queen of Mercy !!"

THE MONTH OF MARY.

PRELIMINARY REFLECTIONS ON PRACTICAL DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN. From Fathe: Debussi, S. J. You have heard very often, my dear Theotime, and always with pleasure, that the devotion to the Mother of God, in the opinion of the holy Fathers, is one of the surest marks of predestination, as well as the most powerful means of salvation, and St. Anselm does not hesitate to assert that a servant of Mary can never perish. Well-beloved daughter of the Eternal Father, Mother of the Incarnate Word, Spouse of the Holy Ghost, she commands, rather than solicits in Heaven, rays another holy Father.

holy Father. Let us love Mary, exclaims St. Benard, Let us love Mary, exclaims St. Benard, Tet us love Mary, exclaims St. Be:nard, with all our hearts and with all the tenderness of our sflection. It was through Mary that He gave us His Son, and through her still flow upon us, the devicent graces. Jesus is the course of all grace, and His divine Heart, the reposi-tory; his holy Mother is the dispenser of His choicest gifts, and the mysterious channel through which they are trans mitted to us. Let us love and serve Mary; all the safat invite us to this by their words and

Let us love and serve Mary; all the samp in the serve is to this by their words and example. Let us love and serve Mary, for such is the servest desire of the Church, our tender Mother, who, ever attentive to all that can secure the salvation of her children, uncessingly reminds us of the claims of the Queen of Heaven to our veneration, confidence and love; hence that universal devotion which throughout the world has raised altars and temples to the honor of Mary; hence those numerous feasts which celebrate the grandenr and power of the Mother of these numerous reasts which celebrate the grandear and power of the Mother of God; hence these pious associations formed in her bonor, which have enriched the spiritual treasures of the church; hence the pious custom of saluting her three times a day in the Angelus, and that touching practice of the ministers of the enrichments of the ministers of the the pious custom of saluting her three times a day in the Angelus, and that touching practice of the minister of the sanctnary, who commence and terminate the divine Office by rediting the Angelical Salutation, a prayer so glorious to Mary and so pleasing, and one which, in the opinion of St. Ephrem, has become a new cantile in the celestial hierachy. "Devotion to the glorious Mother of God," says a plous author, "brings with it so many bleasings that the space of eter-nity alone suffices to a knowledge of the graces which flow therefrom. The poor find in it riches to aswage their misery, the weak strength, the slot a remedy for all their wose, the ignorant instruction, the afflisted consolation, the sinuer find grace, the just their sanctification, the pouls in purgatory their deliverance. In fine, there is no condition which does not abare in its blessing, no nation or kingdom that does not experience the protection of the Mother of God. All the earth is full of the effects of her compassion. Her heart —this precious heart; which, a fter her Bon's is the most loving, the purset, the tenderest of all hearts—contains in itself mere love and perfection than those of all the angels and the blessed in heaven, and therefore her tender compassionnt desire to ald us is greater than that of all the saint, an almost infinite number of bless-ings flow upon all creatures from this mereifol heart as from an inexhautible ings flow upon all creatures from this merciful heart as from an inexhaustible

be patronized by Irishmen.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

Birmingham has long been known as one of the most intensely Liberal constituencies in England. Liberal organization there had been reduced to practica perfection. Two of its representatives. Mesars, John Bright and Joseph Cham-

discipline and organization. At

THE Parnellites a few days ago de-

manded that a committee of the House of Commons be named to investigate the charges made by the London Times against the Irish members. Mr. Dillon said he would be estisfied to have it so constituted as not to include a single Irish member. This the Government refused, having as their purpose the prosecution of the Times in a court of law wherein it could easily be arranged to return a verdict against the

REV. DR WM. H. PURCELL, & ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church, Balti-more, recently made the following public declaration : "When I was a young man and unconverted, I used to think I did God service in denouncing the Church of Rome. Now I see that I was wrong." We would be glad if our Protestant neighbors of London were to commit this centence to memory. The clerical tramps who come here from the E ust to enlighten them in regard to "Popery," and _ taks up a collection-should be given the cold shoulder by men of intelligence.

in her experience, responded in substance as follows: She was glad, and it was for her a cause

shoulder by men of intelligence. ME JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who at one time was a Radical of the Radicals, but now a Tory of the Tories, still fondly and that his few followers constitute that party. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain lately said he would willingly welcome Gladstoon and his followers back to the old Liberal party. Home Rule, Mr. Joseph Cham-berlain says, is the new heresy. Little doubt is there, however, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would to morrow become a the followers to acknowledge as their leader Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. A COLONIAL DELEGATION recently waited on the Queen to present an address. It is not proper for these ordered the correct thing for them to speak at all, either in behalf of the It's hone, indeed, the correct this for them to speak at all, either in behalf of the moto speak at all, either in behalf of the truth. In their address this sentence

Parnell has selected Wm. O'Brien, editor of the United Ircland of Dublin, as the Home Rule candidate for north-east Cork, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Leamy (Home Ruler). Home Rule sgitation has been organ-ized throughout the west of England. The Earl of Roseberry is annunced to speak at Plymouth on 20 hinst, in favor of the movement. Hon. Jas. Stanfield, er. Pre-

at Plymouth on 20: hinst in favor of the movement. Hon. Js. Stanfield, ex. Pre-sident of the Local Government Board, will make a Home Rule speech at Nawton, on June 4, and Baron Wolvæton and Mr. Sozton will address a meeting in favor of the Gladstone policy at Exster in June. A Dublin despatch says :--Mr. Par-nell's health is better. His physician says he bopes that Mr. Parnell will be able to be in his place in the House of Commons in a few days. An application for the release of Father Keller, the priest of Youghally who was imprisoned in Kilmainham for refusing to testify regarding his connection with the plan of campaign, has been dismissed.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The new Oatholic Church in Dunnville will be dedicated on the 19th of May, Feast of the Ascension. This will be a day of joy and gladmase to the good pastor, Father Orinion, and his faithful Book:

In the series as from an inexhaustible course. Mary is your Queen, your advocate; merit her protection by your efforts to make yourself pleasing in her eyes. A cause for which Mary pleads can never be the series of the seri

MAY 14, 1887.

U Mary, Queen of Mercy.

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

re lived a knight, long years ago, roud, carnai, whin, devoitobless; God abure, or hell below, He took no thought, but undismay'd, read his course of wickedness. It heart was rock ; he never prayed be forgiven for all his treasons, only said, At certain seasons, "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

The torman the second him still the same Still drahing plessure's poison-bow!; Still drahing plessure's poison-bow!; The tormant of the Undying Worm At whiles woke in his trembling sou!; And then though powerless to reform; Yongi be, in hop, to appease that sternest yenge; ory, more in earnest. "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

that Youth's riotous time was gone, And tosthing now came attersin, With tooks yet brown he felt as one Grown gray at heart, and oft, with team Be tried, but all in yain, to win Prom the dark desert of his years ne flower of hope; yet, morn and evenir i estill cried, but with desper meanling. "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

happier mind, a holier mood, A purer spirit ruled him how; Io more in thrail to fiesh and blood, He took a pligrim sisfi in hana, And, under a religicus yow, Travsil'd his way to Pommerland; izelaming; while his syes grew moister, "'O Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

Here, shorn and cowi'd, he laid his cares Anide, and wrought for God alone. Albeit he sang no choral prayers, Nor mails hy mm nor laud could learn, He mortified his flesh to stone; For him no peakace was too storn; And often pray's he on his lonely Coll-couch at bight, but still said only, "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

They buried him with Mass and song Anesta a little knoll so green; But, lo ! a wonder-sight-Ere long Rose, blooming from that verdant mound, The fairest lilly ever seen; And on its petal edges round, Relieving their translucent whiteness, Did shine these words, in gold-hued bright

"O Mary, Queen of M. roy !"

And, would God's angels give thee power, Thou, dearest reader, might'st behold The fibres of this holy flower Upspringing from the dead man's theart.

heart, In tremulous threads of light and gold; Then would'st thou choose the better part And thenceforth flee Sin's four suggestions. Thy sole response to mocking questions, "O Mary, Queen of Mercy !"

THE MONTH OF MARY.

PRELIMINARY REFLECTIONS ON PRACTICAL DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

From Fathe: Debussi, S. J. From Father Debusst, S. J. You have heard very often, my dear Theotime, and always with pleasure, that the devotion to the Mother of Gud, in the opinion of the holy Fathers, is one of the surest marks of predestination, as well as the most powerful means of salvation, and St. Anselm does not hesitate to assert that a servant of Mary can never perial. Well-beloved daughter of the Eternal Father, Mother of the Incarnate Word, Spouse of the Holy Ghost, she commands, rather than solicits in Heaven, says another holy Father. boly Father. Let us lov

us love Mary, exclaims St. Bernard, Let us love Mary, exclaims St. Benard, with all our hearts and with all the tenderness of our sflection. It was through Mary that He gave us His Son, and through her still flow upon us, the devicency graces. Jesus is the source of all grace, and His divine Heart, the reposi-tory; his holy Mother is the dispenser of His choicest gifts, and the mysterious channel through which they are trans mitted to us. mitted to us.

Let us love and serve Mary; all the Let us love and serve Mary; all the saints invite us to this by their words and example. Let us love and serve Mary, for such is the earnest desire of the Church, our tender Mother, who, ever attentive to all that can secure the salvation of her children, unceasingly reminds us of the claims of the Queen of Heaven to our veneration, confidence and love; hence that universal devotion which throughout the world has raised alters reminds us of the claims of the Queen of Heaven to our veneration, confidence and love; hence that universal devotion which throughout the world has raised altarn and temples to the honor of Mary; hence those numerous feasts which celebrate the those numerous feasts which celebrate the

ing others among your family and ac-quisintances share in this devotion. 3. On arakening, offer your actions to God through the Blessed Virgin Mary, and renew the offering from time to time. Be particular to begin asch day by sequit-ting yourself with renewed ferver of the holy exercise of meditation. 4 If it be in your power, be present at the holy sacrifice of the Mass every day. 5. Prepare yourself to sanctify this month by frequently receiving the Sacra-ments.

6 Visit some chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, if there be any in your neighborhood, and if you can, make a pilgrimage to some of those churches where more abundant graces attract the faithful.

where more abundant graces attract the faithful. 7. The prayer I specially recommend to you is the Rosary. This prayer is so simple, so humble, and for that very reason so sgreeable to God, so formidable to hell, and is very dear to the holiest and most learned members of the Church. 8. Carefully avoid the sin to which you are most subject. Examine yourself each evening on the faults you may have com-mitted during the day, particularly those into which you have been led through the propensity of your predominant passion. Offer to God through the Blessed Virgin the acts of virtue which you may have performed during the day, without suffer-ing yourself to be discoursged by your failings. By these pious practices you will merit

failings. By these pious practices you will merit the protection of the Mother of Mercy, who so liberally recompenses the smallest efforts of her servants.

PRACTICE.

Cast yourself before a statue of the Blessed Virgin, and consecrate this month to her, promising her that you will com-bat the sin to which you are most subject, and beg her to help you.

SHOW THYSELF & MOTHER.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN AS A REFUGE-STORY OF STRUGGLING POLAND.

THE BLESSED VIROIN AS A REFGE-A STORY OF STEUGGLING POLAND. Little Messenger of the Szored Heart. The touching festivities of the First Communion are not complete—there is something wanting to them—unless all the members of the family are gathered together to accompany the child to the Holy Table. This is why the Blessed Virgin, who is our Mother above all mothere, has sometimes wrought true miracles in order to reward the trusting and simple faith of some pious child who besought her with tears to grant him this faver.- The following is a pathetic story in point: A Polish nobleman, Count S, who had been taken prisoner with arms in his hands in the last struggle of Poland against Russis, had been condemned to death. Oa hearing this terrible news the Countees led her son, who was a child of ten years, into her orstory, and kneit there with him before a picture of Our Lady of Sorrows. "Blessed Virgin Mary," she cried, "pray for us, protect us, save us. Give back the husband to his wife and the

"Bleased Virgin Mary," she cried, "pray for us, protect us, save us. Give back the husband to his wife and the father to his son. You should have pity on our tears, you whom men have never called on in vain, you who so love your Divine Son, you who also have suffered so much." Stanislaus and his mother soon arcse from their kness: a scoret hope calmed

Stanislaus and his mother soon arose from their knees; a scoret hope calmed their grief. The Countess, under the escort of a domestic and accompanied by her son, went to the prison where the Count was detained. A few pieces of gold slipped into the jailor's hand en-abled her to enter his gloomy dungeon. Three quarters of an hour after, the un-happy Countess, hiding her face, re-passed the guards, leading her child who was in tears. They opened the cell of

his arms about his neck and then kneeling down received his father's bleasing. "So much for your bleasing," said the child, "but I hope I shall have my mother's also." The father was silent.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The father was silent. "You know that mamma is coming ?"

"You know that mamma is coming i" went on Stanislaus. "Ah!" said the Count, sadly. "I wish her to be present at my First Communion, and so she will be. You see, dear papa, I have made a novena to the B'essed Virgin. It finishes at five o'clock, and I shell receive absolution at four; then I shall be as white as the angels, and I will entrest the Mother of the good God to eive me my mother this evening God to give me my mother this eve

or at latest to morrow." "Come, come !" interrupted the Count, trying to smille; but unable to bear such a conversation, he quitted his son's side. It was five o'clock in the evening. Stanislaus took his way towards the por-ter's lodge, when he was met by one of the ecclesiatics of the house. "Where are you going my child?" "To see if some one has not asked for me." or at latest to morrow."

"But your father came this morning."

"But your father came this morning." "Yee, sir, but I expect another visit. 1 am waiting for mamma." "But your mother is not in Paris." "She is going to come here I assure you." "Oh! my dear child, I understand your desires and your prayers, but do not give way to any distraction this evening. The hour for visit: is passed. Go back among your fellow students." "The rovena was fui-hed, and the child imagined that, to have things done in order, the Queen of Heaven was to give him his mother on the spot. Not to go to the porter's lodge was a great sacrifice for him, but he made it generously. After all, he said to bimself, when my mother comes she will ask for me. Six o'clock struck, then seven, then eight—and no

struck, then seven, then eight-and no one came. The supper passed and the atudents were making ready to go up to their dormitory. Stanislaus was a little discouraged. During this time a woman, careless

discouraged. During this time a woman, careleasly dressed, with her face worn and disfigured, came into the porter's lodge and asked to see the young Stanialaus S. The porter was distrustful of so late a visit and posi-tively refused to call the child. At last, tired of refusing, he consented to allow the Countess, for it was indeed she, to go to the window and look at the students as they passed in ranks through the yard. Stanialaus, who was expecting the return of his mother, left the ranks a little to cast a look toward the lodge, bat the mother no sooner saw him than she cried, "It is he ! it is he?" and giving a great cry fell fainting. How was it that, the Countess had arrived at the very hour settled on by the child ? She had encaped from the hands of the soldiers who were taking her to Siberia. She had fiel towards France and, in disguise, without provision for the pointer y and without money, she had resched Paris. Whither should she go in that great city ? Luckily, in his letter to Pite boarding school, and thus it was that the Countess came directly to her son. The next day the Count and the Countess S, once more united and beside them-selves with joy, assisted together at the First Communion of Stanialaus.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

Boston Pilot. "I sometimes sit down and dream-sending my imagination out in a far-sweeping view, seeking to conceive what the Irish people would be if they could get rid of Romanism and rum ! They are magnificent soldiers, persuasive ora-tors and magnificent statesmen, and what they would be if they had the advantages of Americans, who can tell ?" — Rev. Der. Meredith, of Boston. "If they had the advantages of Americans," Dr. Meredith, Irishmen would have larger hearts and much better manners than you have. They stand to-day the equals

a sheet like the London Times. Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian. May we not hope as the fruit of so many prayers offered up for that o'ject, that England will, some day, return to the faith universally professed by her in the days of her real greatness? It is one of the indications that such a return to learn that there is a perfect rage in certain parts of England to restore the abbeys, chapter-houses and cathodrals of long ago.

houses and cathodrals of long ago. At interesting fact was stated by Rev. Dr. Gen. P. Hays, Presbyterian minister of Cincinnati, in the course of his sermon, Sunday last, defeating the origin of Christianity agains: the sophistical argu-ments of a Dr. Reach to invalidate the New Testament. Dr. Hays said : "It had been truthfully asserted that if the Bible had perished in the trial of the early per-secutions, and every copy of it destroy ed, it could have been recompiled from the quotations made by the early Christian Fathers."

The works of the Fathers of the early The works of the Fathers of the early centuries are becoming very popular with even Presbyterians. They are resorted to, we take it, to find arguments in which they abound, refuting certain herestes of their time, somewhat similar to the loose notions now put forth by Huxley, Spencer and Ingersoll. A few years ago a fine library of an aged priest at Pittsburg was put up for eale, and the Presbyterian Ecclesiastical Seminary of Allegheny City outbid all competitors for over seventy outbid all competitors for over seventy splendid volumes of the Fathers published at Paris!

Catholic Review.

at Paris! Catholic Review. Cardinal Manning has written an article in which he contends that "unless the rights of labor can be denied, the liberty of organization to protect them and the freedom founded upon them cannot be denied. Towards the end of the last century," the Cardinal says, "the doctrines of political economy, under the plac of free contract, broks up the old relations between the employer and the employed, and the conflict between capital and labor then became perpetual. The power of capital is all but irresistible, for the poor must labor for the bread of life. Hunger lays the necessity upon them of laboring for the sake of their homes and them-selves. When the law ceased to intervene, organizations for mutual defence straight-way arose. The Knights of Labor and the British trades unions represent the rights of labor and the rights of association for its defence. The conflict between capital and labor is most unequal. The freedom of contract on which political economy glorifies itself hardly exists. It is surely the Church's office to protect the poor and to protect their labor, which has built up the human common wealth." N.Y. Freeman's Journal. "No Coarcion" is the phrase enthusiasti-

the human common wealth." N. Y. Freeman's Journal. "No Coercion" is the phrase enthusiasti-celly echoed from one end of the United States to the other. There is no mistaking American sentiment in this matter. The Times Saunderson forgery will not save the Tories—the lineal descendants of the implaitent thief through Cromwell.

the Tories—the lineal descendants of the implicitent thief through Cromwell. London Universe. Scarcely ten years ago the Lady Flors Hastings was married to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. We attended that ceremony, and the vivid recellection of bright hopes then formed for their fuure happiness makes for us a still adder task to record Her Grace's funeral. We re-member how she left the church at Bromp-ton in her bridal dress, the sharer of the world. Devotion to the Blessed Virgin is the best indication of the faith and sincerity that dwell in the Calcele of years has not yet passed, and to day in the chamber of death, in the silence of the grave, in the peaceful quietude of the vault beneath the Fitzlan Chapel at Arundel we regretfully and reverently bow the knese to breathe a prayer over the sofin of her whom we aw last decked as bride The Minter The Minter State. Noore. Battimore Mirror. May, which is the fairest month of all the year, is dedicated to Mary, the Mother of God. It is singularly appropriate that the first beautiful child dress the soft the diret poly and reverently bow the knese to breathe a prayer over the softin of her whom we aw last decked as bodie The Minter State of the deater and faltering, and the dispenser of mercles and graces flowing from the fountain of all good—the Sacred Heart of her divine Son and Master. Arundel we regretfully and reversally bow the knee to breathe a prayer over the cofin of her whom we aw last decked as a bride. The bridal dress, the diamonds, and the jewels, the glad and happy faces that surrounded her that day, have given place to the winding sheet and the coffin and the tears of loving hearts who knew and appreciated the virtues of a good weman. At the wedding breakfast of Wedneeday, November 21st, 1877, the late Lord Beaconfield said that the young Duchess "carried with her the good wishes of all present, and of many more besides." That sentence conveyed the wish that a long life was before her; but kindly as the wish was expressed it has turned out a hope that was never to be realized. May God's Holy Will be done! Boston Republic.

1880. In this, smong other instructive passages, occur: "Long before I addressed in vord through your paper to the men of Ireland-long before I ventured to place myself, a young and recessarily untried man, before the country as an advocate of frome Rule-I considered, not only the precessity, but the possibility of obtaining for our nation our only chance of property lish government for Irish strates. Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical-as no English Government could think of the frace of the state of

We greatly regret to announce the death of the Duchess of Norfolk, which took place very peacefully at half past four in the afternoon of Easter Monday, at Arun-del Castle, after a few weeks' illness. R. I. P.

In consequence of delicate health, Mgr. Agliardl will not return to India, but will be appointed to some post in Rome. Mgr. Ajuti will be created an Archbishop, and will succeed Mgr. Agliardi as Aposto-lic Delegate to the Indies.

"Surprised with joy," indeed, will Catholics be to know that one who proved himself "impatient as the wind," in his attitude towards the Catholic in his stitude towards the Catholic Church a few months ago, has now had the happiness to be enrolled among her sons. This is Captain Carlisle, the con-version of whose wife by Father Moore at the Kensington Pro-Cathedral led to the publication of a "Priest in the Family" correspondence in the newspapers. In every way the event is a happy one, singularly happy for Captain Carlisle himself, who, besides gaining spiritual riches, unasys, in the most effectual manner, the words he now knows, but did not know a few months ago, to be hard and unjust, happy, indeed, for Mrs. Carlisle and for her children ; and, lastly, a true priestly happiness for Father a true priestly happiness for Fathe

Baltimore Mirror.

"divine right of kings"? If the Marquis of Lansdowne is blameless the most poisoned arrow which wings from the bow in Mr. O'Brien's quiver will fall harmless at his feet, reacting on his assailant. Is this pother, this savagery, instigated by the consciousness of guilt? like the proverbial fleeing, burglar shouting "stop thief," or like drawing a red herring across the track. "Concience makes cowards of us all." If, as is alleged, Lord Lansdowne's mouth is shut, evi-dently he is not left without a host of defenders, chivalrous and disinterested, it is to be hoped. With truth and justice on their side none needs fear that these will not be an overmatch for Mr. O'Brien single-handed in the fray, without buckler or cuirass to shield him, without rampart or citadel to retreat to. If they single handed in the fray, without buckler or cuirass to shield him, without rampart or citadel to retreat to. If they possess not these credentials I would like to see the Canadian stand up and say he will array himself on the side of wrong against right, of falsehood against truth, of vice against virtue, of oppres-sion against justice, of violence against order, of gag against freedom of speech, no matter what the consequence, no matter who may come under in the conflict.

8

The second secon conflict. What the object of your fire eating cormisrepresenting some of the clients who contribute to his maintenance in idlecontribute to his maintenance in idle-ness ? Is this spewing of impotent venom from the maw of effete bigotry on Mr. O'Brien's devoted head owing to the fact that in the galaxy, which guides Ireland's deatiny Mr. O'Brien shines forth as a star of the first magnitude, de-servedly occupying a position in the affections of the Irish people at home and abroad second only to their great leader himself ? The following extract is clipped from your issue of this day :--

your issue of this day :-

your issue of this day :--"They, (he people of Canada] have learned that Mr. O'Brien is the uncompro-mising advocate of the breaking up of the Empire; that he is the implacable enemy of everything that could tend towards its sol-idity and permanence; that the circulation of his violent and incendiary writings has given encouragement to the perpetration of crime; that while he affodiary writings has given encouragement to the perpetration of crime; that while he affodiary writing has given encouragement to the perpetration of the victed tenants, he has given encourage-ment to those who tyrannised over and mailreated tenants, or who have expressed their ability and their desire to meet their obligations; that he, in the must bratal manner, has induged in ironical ancers at the daughters of a murdered father and a murdered brother because some kind-hearted persons had pleaded their cause in the columns of English newspapers; and he has referred to British statemen, mention-ing Mr. Giadsione by name, as 'outhroats.' We do not write by random er upon hear-say. We have got chapter and verse before us to prove all unat is alleged against Mr. O'Brien."

These be big, if not brave, words, ma

those numerous feasts which celebrate the grandeur and power of the Mother of God; hence those pious associations formed in her honor, which have enriched the pious custom of saluting her three times a day in the Angelus, and that tooching practice of the ministers of the seger question of Stanialaus resource the pious association of Stanialaus the pious custom of saluting her three times a day in the Angelus, and that tooching practice of the ministers of the seger question of Stanialaus

times a day in the Angelus, and that i touching practice of the ministers of the sanctuary, who commence and terminate the divine Office by rediting the Angelical Salutation, a prayer so glorious to Mary and so pleasing, and one which, in the opinion of St. Ephrem, has become a new canticle in the celestial hieracby. "Devotion to the glorious Mother of God," says a plous author, "brings with it so many bleasings that the space of ster-nity alone suffices to a knowledge of the graces which flow therefrom. The poor find in it riches to assuage their misery, the weak strength, the slok a remedy for all their woe, the ignorant instruction, the afflicted consolation, the sincer finds grace, the just their sanctificatios, the souls in purgatory their deliverance. In fine, there is no condition which does not ithan it is bleasing, no nation or kingdom the, there is no condition which does not share in its blessings, no nation or kingdom that does not experience the protection of the Mother of God. All the earth is full of the effects of her compassion. Her heart —this precious heart, which, after her Son's is the most loving, the purset, the traderest of all hearts—contains in itself mere love and perfection than those of all the angels and the blessed in heaven, and therefore her tender compassionste desire to ald us is greater than that of all the saints, an almost infinite number of bless-ings flow upon all creatures from this mereiful heart as from an inexhaustible source.

In the word of all creatures from this scores.
Mary is your Queen, your advocate; merit her protection by your efforts to have journell pleasing in her eyes. A suse for which Mary pleads can never be complete the second score of the second score to prepare your set the second score to prepare your set the second score to prepare yours set the second score the second score to the second score of the second score to prepare yourself. All great feast have their vigits, reads of the Blessed Virgits, and exteen yourself fortunate if you succeed in make.

Index to Provide the man condemned to death he had found the Countess, his wife, Count S, had escaped, taking with him to Paris his son Stanialsus.
A year and a half passed away, and the Count still remained ignorant of the fate of his courageous wife; and to the cager question of Stanialsus who was every repeating—"When will mamma come?"
I —he answered only with vague words that hid the tormenting anxiety of his beart. The child had been placed in a boarding-school kept by priests, and he grew in knowledge, in plety, and in all good sentiments. The time of his first Communion drew nigh, and the remem-brane of his mother haunted him uncessingly.
Wind would come to my First Communion; Wind would fire ?" "Sime condensed of Irish bog, Roman, coward, demagos, Boundies liar, base deiractor, Nurse of murder, treason a factor, Spoot thy fith, diffuse thy silme, Bander is in thes no erime. Bafe from challenge, safe from law, Who would sue a convict iint? On a poltroon who would fire?"

Boundary of the winds, and the remain the casing it.
Boundary it.
The second constant of his father, "I wind the wind come to may first Communion it.
The second constant of a letter to Peter, the domestic of the Counters, who had the the second to the second t

the man and the stand when the

Milwaukee Citizen.

Milwaukee Citizen. Gladatone is tired of meeting the An-glomaniac American. He is disgusted with shoddy imitation. Buffalo Bill, and his cow boys struck the Grand Old Man as a preferable type of America. So he gave us credit. "There is nothing more desir-able," said Mr. Gladatone, "on the Eng-lish side of the water, than a true and accurate representation of the American world."

MR O'BBIEN AND HIS TRADUCERS.

The Editor of the Ottanea Citizen .

The way have a proven to be the transdown of the problem of the proven of t

These be big, if not brave, words, master. Without contradicting your assertions or impngning your motives I would like to see the "chapter and verse," if not too much trouble. For the reason that I have read a good deal of United Ireland and some of Mr. O'Brien's public utterances, both of which I devour with avidity not merely for embodying many of my own ideas elegantly expressed, but because of their great literary merit, many of them "geme of the puret ray serene." Yet I never came across any sentiment in either, which the most dexterous, might I add, malignant, imagination could torture into such a construction. I do not say that some issues or speeches may not abound in such, but I have not seen them accept an occasional allusion to Lord Castlereagh, of happy memory, as an adopt stateman

some issues or speeches may not abound in such, but I have not seen them accept an occasional allusion to Lord Castlerengh, of happy memory, as an adopt stateman at throat cutting. It may be that I am too dull, too obtuse of intellect to com-prehend such nice distinctions. It takes a genius to do that. I herewith enclose you copies of artracts from leading editorials in United Ireland of the several dates mentioned. They require neither passing note nor comment at my hands; suffice it to say that they convey but a faint impression of the er-cellence of the articles from which they are culled, as do fragments chipped from a Corinthian column or Phydian status; and must be read in full to be adequately appreciated. Their insertion from time to time as opportunity favors would enable your readers to judge for them-selves how far Mr. O'Brien's portrait, as painted in your columna, resembles the original. Discussions like the present, selves how far mr. O'Brien's portrait, as painted in your columna, resembles the original. Discussions like the present, though always unpleasant to the partici-pants, are not always unprofitable to the reader if they help to elicit truth. Your obelient servant, U.I. D. O'Havy

J. L. P. O'HANLY. O:tawa, 5th May, 1887.

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario.

As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of 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 con-with the benefactors' lists, to the reversad gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately schnowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledg-ment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card. 443.3w

DE LELATA

Dublin. The Orangement ity to make it appear int they represent the Protestants of pland. The fact is that they can only peak for a small minority of the Pro-tents. There are no more staunch intermediate the second states. The plant is the second states where the Catholic population prependenties. They have experienced kindly treat-tent at the hands of their Catholic olighbors, and they know that under my form of government, their religion with not be a source of peril to them ther secial or politically. They are at ne with their Catholic compatriots in meaning the Coercion Bill. On April Bit, a great Protestant anti coercion protestant. The speakers included Mr. Normes Shillington, Presidents of the rotestant Home Rule Association, Rev. Alexander Shaw, of Limerick, and fr. T. A. Dickson, of Dungannon. The the decessary to hold an overflow secting in the large Concert Hall. **Elitare.**

meeting in the large Concert Hall. Kildare. If Lord Lansdowne is determined not to yield to the demands of his tenants in the Queen's County, they are equally resolved to make the "Plan of Campaign" effective against him and his agent, Mr. Trunch. A vast meeting assembled at Athy, on April 10, under the chairman-hip of Father Steples, to give support and encouragement to the Luggacurren tenants, and addresses were delivered by Arthur O'Connor, M. P., W. A. Mac-Donald, M. P., John Dillon, M. P., Wil-him O'Brien, and Mr. J. Leathy. The Instructure of Landsdowne that he has received a number of threatening lettere, Mr. O'Brien characterised as a discreditable article, the object of which wes to expette spurious sympathy, and prevent himself and Mr. A. O'Connor from going to Canada and appealing to the Canadian zene of justice against the tyranpy of the Governor General. Wicklow.

Wicklow.

tyranny of the Governor General. Wicklow. On Sunday, April 10th, a meeting was held in Coolgreany in support of the "Plan of Campaign," which is being car-ried out in a hearty and thorough-going F. Brooke's estate in the neighborhood. Seventy tenants on the cetate have been sorved with ejectment notices, and a good deal of excitement exists in the neaded of excitement exists in the neader of people attended, and the monose for people attended, and the measures which has been a most considerate agent, and the motives for his resignation or damiest are not soparate. The "Plan of Campaign," which had not been attended their action in adopting the meastene for months, on the estate. He was proud to asy that the robbers which had atolen the treants' money, at Lough. There were no people in Ireland more determined te achers to the "Plan" than the tenants on the Brocke estate. There were no people in Ireland more determined te achers to the "Plan" than the tenants on the Brocke estate. There were no people in Ireland more determined te achers to the "Plan" than the tenants on the Brocke estate. There were no people in Ireland more determined te achers to the "Plan" than the tenants on the Brocke estate. There were no people in Ireland more determined te achers to the "Plan" than the tenants on the Brocke estate. There were no people in Ireland more determined te achers to the "Plan" than the tenants on the Brocke estate. There are a certain class of Irich

nan), b

Gad's own time we shall most again; where and when He pleases. Lot not my friends be troubled for me. I have tried that the dignity and independence of the priorthood abould not suffer at my hands. The presulty I pay is small. All hands well with me here. The Resurgeotried that the dignity and independence of the priosthood should not suffer at my hands. The penalty I pay is small. All goes well with me here. The Resurrec-tion day shall find me captive, but that is little. The walls and corridors are hallowed by the memory of great Irish-men. It is time the priests should take their turn."

Kerry.

their turn." **Every.** It would be hard to imagine a more strotious act than that perpetrated at Trales on April 19, by Cooll Roche, R. A, and Captain Massey, R. M. These two village tyrants sent a young lad named Casey to jail for a month, for having in his possession twenty-three the original for a month, for having in his possession twenty-three informed that percussion caps, if there were three hundred of them, are oble of working the alightest mis-oble of working the alightest with which is a reasonable explanation of the possessed them to frighten crows with, which is a reasonable explanation of two reasons are the megistrates who will have to administer Coercion, and the arbitrary pumbment of two reating out "Btringer" and "Harvey Duff" to a police notetaker on the occasion of partick Ferriter who refused as a pro-abling demonstration, expired on April 14, and his numerous friends and duminers will be glad to learn that he is emerged from prison some the worse is and that be possible) than whon the entered. **Linerch.**

Limerick.

Imerick. At an early hour, on April 13th, a large number of men and women with honse and carts assembled on an evicted farm at Templegiantine, near Abbeyfesle, on the Earl of Devon's estate, and were engaged the whole day until dark in sowing crops for the tenant, Johanna Hallinan, on the evicted farm from which herself and four other orphans were evicted on the 10th February last for non-payment of two and a half years' rent. The Hallinan's case appears to be one of great hardship. On the evening of the day of the eviction the transt again went into postession of both house, and is still in occupation of both house and land, without being dis-turbed by either landlord or balliff. Mr. Vanderkiste, J. P., for many years agent over the Earl of Limerick's estates, has severed his connection with the pro-perty, and Mr. J. Barrington has been appointed his successor. Mr. Vanderkiste has been a most considerate agent, and the motives for his resignation or daminal are not appearent. The "Plan of Cimpaign" has scored

There are used solent the tennants on the tennants on the Brooke estate.
Carbow.
Carbow.
Carbow.
Carbow.
Carbow.
Conderlaw Bay, on the Shannon, be-Conderlaw Bay, on the Shannon, be-Conderlaw Bay, on the Shannon, be-Conservators and drift net fishermen, instly, too-that "he is areturned Amer-on, my lord," is sufficient to injuri-yualy prejudice the mind of any ordinary reflamed elast of the "Rist media" (it conservators and drift net fishermen, who were engaged in saimon fishing, on April 20th. The bailifts arrived un-stracked by the fishermen with stones.
Charbow and trift net fishermen, with stones of the garties in due to injuri-yualy prejudice the mind of any ordinary et cases of the destined to the state of the destined to the state of the destined american" phrase being dragged into an of their case. The bailifts had to fly to heir launch, and on being pursued by their launch, and on being pursued by their launch, and on being pursued by their samilants, fired on them. The bailifts succeeded in seizing three of the state, and chatted gaily with all formed to the state of the destined destined to the state of the destined destined to the state of the destined destined to the state of the estate of the estate to declare the per-ter samilants, fired on them. The bailifts succeeded in seizing three of the state, and chatted and the seizes the neise of their samilants, fired on them. The bailifts succeeded in seizing three of the state, and conver £20, and brought them to Kilrush in their cutter.
In view of the estoption of the "Plan hat "the fact that one of the parties in the case before him (Mr. Willing Bren-tan), being a "Returned American", being a "Returned Ame

landlords in the county Clare, Mr. B. Browne, of Newgrove, near Tulla, has submitted to the demand of his tenants for an all round abatement of 20 per cent. The tenants had previously been in treaty with the agent, who declined to entertain their proposal, whereupon they left in a body, but later in the day Mr. Brown despatched the estate bailiff to inform them that he was prepared to concede the terms sought for and the rents were readily paid. Timerary.

The John Dillow speke home truths to inderessed them at Ballycastle, on April 18. The meeting was composed of Ulster farmers of all denominations-Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episco-palana, Nationalists and Orangemen. But differences were sunk in agreement upon the two great questions of the bour. All are united in opposition r to Coercion, and in dissatisfaction with the Government Land Bill. Even if the latter measure had been introduced in v Control of the section of the secti

sensin the only depository of this pre-diction. He permused the dying girl to relate all she had seen to several persons whose discretion could be depended on, and she obeyed him willingly. On Friday night about ten o'clock, Eatelle seemed to be in her last agony. She was completely exhausted, and could searcely breathe. The priest recommended her to receive the Sacra-recommended her to receive the Sacra-

AYER'S HAIR No More Bald Heads,

MAT 14, 1881.

of Ayer's Hair

Vigor, and, be-

fore I had used

all its contents.

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and huxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, lillinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from failing out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first luxuries of our house." Miss AVER'S LIAID MICOR of Avera Utility

Miss AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. Kate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "While

keeping my head clear of dandruff, and thick growth of hair, near'y two inches preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor long, covered my head." L.D. McJunkin, has also caused my hair to grow luxuri- Perryville, Md., writes: has also caused my new possessing hair antly, resulting in my new possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. could be desired." The wile of Dr. v. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor bealed the sores, and in less than twelve months hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I produced hair a foot long. still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition." PREPARED BY





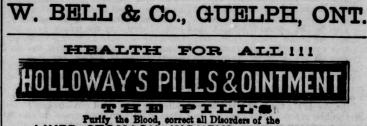
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MAY 14, 1887.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

Gen. G terly 1 the ch THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

INGERS SHE

Not

to the infidel. he us ribald missta united

of his

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. "The God of all grace, who hath called us to His eigenal grace, who hath called us to His eigenal for the second second second to His eigenal for the second second second to His eigenal for the second second second to His eigenal second second second second second should be made is now drawing towards its close. To-day is the third Sunday after Easter, and Trinity Sun-day, the last day for fulfilling the pre-cept, is only five weeks oft. All there-fore, who have not yet performed their duty should begin to think seriously about it. ance o cuss." In a Frank duty sho about it.

fore, who have not yet performed their duty should begin to think seriously about it. There is a very weighty consideration which I wish to lay before those who are still negligent. Indeed, what I have to say concerns all who remain for any length of time in the state of sin. This consideration is not merely the danger dying in this state, and of consequently being lost forever. This, of course, is a point which no prudent man will neg-lect. What I wish specially to point out, however, is that, even supposing that those who are in the state of sin could he certain that they would before the end recover the state of grace, and abould actually do so, and so secure eter-mal happines, yet for all that the whole of the time apent in the state of sin would have been lost. Now, that this loss is no trifling one, will appear from what I am going to say. As you well know, my dear brethren, Almighty God requires of each of us that we aball work out our own salvation. The happiness which we shall obtain, if we obtain it, will be the just reward of our labor. This reward must be earned the God has promised ; but that we may be able to do so God's grace is nece-sary. Not necessary merely in the sense that God's actual help must go before us and accompany us in all our god actions, but necessary in the sense that he who merits must be in the state of grace. Now, given that a man is in the state of grace, every supernatural work at least, that is to say, every work which springs from faith and hope, is a merit-orious action, and deserves for him work performs it an increase of never ending iy and happines. We may, perhap, mo event further than thic; for there seen that cod happines.

a prings from faith and hope, is a merit-orious action, and deserves for him who performs it an increase of never ending joy and happiness. We may, perhaps, go even further than this; for there seems to be good reason for thinking that not every good action, even though it springs from merely naturally good motives, is meritorious in God's sight. And not only are the actions of a man who is in the state of grace meritorious, but the greater part of them have also another fruit of great value. The tera-poral punishment to which, there is ment which otherwise we should have to grace satisfy for the temporal punish-ment which otherwise we should have to state of grace have a two fold value; they are meritorious of reward, and they satisfy for temporal punish-ment which otherwise we should have to state of grace have a two fold value; they are meritorious of reward, and they is the tow suppose that these same works are done by a man not in the state of sin, what are they worth ? I will not say that they are worth nothing; that would not be true. But this is certain—they are neither really meritor-ious nor satiafactory. They do not earn for us the recompense of eternal life, which must be earned. All the works done by a man in this state are lost, and the time is lost. It matters not how or was pre. "he c

Which must be earned. All the works done by a man in this state are lost, and the time is lost. It matters not how difficult, or how good in other respects these works and actions may be, they do not deserve eternal life; they do not eastisfy for past sin. If this is so, is not this in itself a sufficient reason for at once fulfiling our duty, and thereby obtaining such a value for our actions as to make our life really worth living. Nex of h to make our life really worth living.

test. He had given his good charac-much fairness, and he generally found returned Americans were not only in-dustrious, but made a better class of citizens."

Citizena." Queen's County. A magnificent demonstration tock page as Coolowiey, near Bally brophy, on A pril 19th, on the reinstating of an evicted tenant named Margaret Bergin. The family were evicted in March, 1885, for the nonpayment of a year and a half's rent, although the amount, minus the reduction, was offered. The members of the Killasmeestia and Knockaroo branch, aided by the surrounding branches, at once built a fine stone house opposite finding it difficult to procure carriers of liquor and drinking companions owing to of the unsanitary state of their house and detamped. Mr. Bergin now occupies it and all arrears are wiped out. The provers of sizty-four pair of horses ploughed, barrowed, and sewed the cop names to man the former rent and all arrears are wiped out. The product, barrowed, and sewed the cop names to man the former in a few hours.

Nours.
Werford.
The evolution of Mr. Gregory White, New rows, Bannow, was carried out, of April 19th. Mr. White was some two of the same process of two are sadmitted as caretaker. He was readmitted as caretaker. He was readmitted as caretaker. He was readmitted as caretaker. He was that Mr. Walker, agent to the Bannot it is said that Mr. Walker, agent to the Bannot it is said that Mr. Walker, agent to the Bannot it is said the tenant, by permitting a set off for the improvement spinits arrear, and more vigor would enable the family as itenants. The sear on the tenant is the younger and more vigor while in case Lord Aabbourne's Act, be andlord would realize more by the incurse than any other.
Dry Rev. William Canon O'Brien, Pr. Neide on April 10th, at is resident is carear and women may now be seen to the and nord would realize more by the incurse the age of 71 years.
More Mark 11 bith, at his resident in Oork, asys — I am deeping the or two months, another for an ord the search in Oork, asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the incurse the search in Oork, asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the incurse the search in Oork, asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the incurse the search in Oork, asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the incurse the search in Oork asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the incurse the search in Oork asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the incurse the search in Oork asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to prion for two months, another for the monther for the incurse the search in Oork asys — I am deeping and the fourth was remanded to premanded in Oork

Tipperary: The Archbishop and priests of the Archbiscose of Cashel and Emly, in con-ference assembled to the number of one hundred and twenty, have entered their solemn and indiment protect assist olemn and indignant protest against the

nutred and twenty, have entered their solemn and indignant protest against the Orimes Bill. On April 9th, the Rev. Matthew Ryan, C. C., was visited at Kilmainham by Mr. Daniel Ryan, P. L. G., Ballyfireen, Tip-perary, who congratulated the rev. and patriotic "general" upon the honorable and distinguished position he occupied, and the sacrifice he has made in defence of the people's cause. Though the rev. pastor was now in Kilmainham priory, Mr. Ryan assured him that his example and heroic self-devotion to the "Plan of Campaign" would never be forgotten by the people of Limerick. Father Ryan, who appeared in good health and ioyous spirits, spoke freely, and inquired for many of his old friends, to whom he asked Mr. Ryan to convey his best wishes and kind regards for their welfare. Waterford.

Mas unable to take it herself she asked Mademoiselle Reiter to place it at the feet of her statue concealing it will under the stones. We shall see later on the wonderful way in which this letter turned

the stones. We shall see later on the wonderful way in which this letter turned up again. On the 18th of December after an un-usually severe attack during which she was again given over by the local doctor under whose care she had been for several years, she received the last Sic raments with the greatest resignation. Her employers, before leaving Poiriers for Paris, towards the end of January, 1876, had her removed with the greatest care on a fine day, to a house belonging to them in Pellevoisin, where her father and mother came to mind her. On the 8th of February another severe attack followed, and on the 10th she could not possibly be worse. Another doctor was hurriedly sent for, but the moment he saw her he declared she had only a few hours to live. As he was told that no nourishment would remain in her stomach he replied; it is useless to torture her for the short time she has to live. Estelle was in great agony, but

something sufficiently extraordinary to upset all medical provisions, and that the whole case should be considered as quite exceptional." From the time of her miraculous

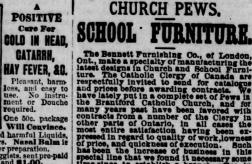
From the time of her miraculous cure Estelle has not had the slightest relapse or any other indisposition; in fact, she enjoys much better health than before her illness. On the following day she began, through obedience, to write out the recital, which we now publish. Her writing was firm, and compared with that of the month of December, no difference can be perceived, except that in the latter the free, bold, distinct char-acters reveal renewed energy. Many other details might be added which would be considered edifying and important, but they are not indis-pensible in such a short sketch as this. Moreover, later on they may perhaps be published if it be considered necessary for the glory of Mary All merciful.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever. A NEW TREATMENT.

Claim the source of nour manner would remain to write some the sole of the replied; it is used to be replied; it is the replied;

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 HO OINTTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest It has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

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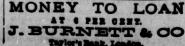
COLD IN THE READ

CATARRH

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., ef London, Ont, make a specialty of manufacturing the intest designs in Church and School Furni-ture. The Catholic Ciergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Feyrs in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with other parts of Ontario, in all cases the pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of exceution. Such has been the increase of business in this pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of exceution. Such has been the increase of business in this pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of exceution. Such has been the increase of business in this pressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of exceution. Such has been the increase of business in this pressed used that we found it necessary some unstatouring Peys for new Ohnrohes in that country and Ireland. Address. LONDON, ONT., CANADA. Teferences: Rev. Faiter Bayard, Sarnis; Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoil; Cor-pro. Arrahili, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montrest. C. B. LANCTOT

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THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. "The God of all grace, who hash called us to His everal givey in Christ Jesus, after you have, and coafter you, and establish you." Words from to day's depisite. The time in which the Easter Com-munion should be made is now drawing towards its close. To-day is the third Sunday after Easter, and Trinity Sun-day, the last day for fulfilling the pre-cept, is only five weeks off. All there-ofre, who have not yet performed their

municon should be made is now drawing investigated at the darged of field.
municon should be made is now drawing is the state of an answer to the statempts to discuss?
make a mark and the state of a statempt is to discuss?
In answer to the statempts to discuss?
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Idease, that is to asy, every work which springs from faith and deserves for him which are thou made before the hills?"
"Art thou the first man that was born to good?"
"Art thou the first man that was born to good?"
"Art thou the first man that was born to good?"
"Art thou the first man that was born to good?"
"Should a wise man utier vain how?"
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which must be earned. All the works done by a man in this state are lost, and the time is lost. It matters not how difficult, or how good in other respects these works and actions may be, they do not deserve eternal life; they do not eatisfy for past sin. If this is so, is not this in itself a sufficient reason for at once fulfiling our duty, and thereby obtaining such a value for our actions as to make our life really worth living.

"THE MODERN PAGAN."

INGERSOLL REVIEWED BY GENERAL G. A SHERIDAN, AS & MORAL ANARCHIST.

SHERIDAN, AS A MORAL ANARCHIST. Not long since, in Washington city, Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan delivered a mas-terly lecture on Ingereollism, in one of the churches of that city. After a tribute to the personal character of the arch-infidel, the lecturer said "the only weapons he uses against Christianity are sneers, ribald jests, upjustifiable assertions, bold missia ements, and utter disregard of facts united to a confessed and profound ignor-ance of the subjects he attempts to dis-cuss."

most spiendid defence of "the book of books the masterpiece of all ages," of which Col. Ingersoll asys: "That book of have taken pains to asy was not written by any god. And why do I say so'l Because I can write a far better book myself." Upon this assertion Gen. Sheridan excor-iates the modern pagan without mercy. Next the inability of Col. Ingersoll, because of his ignorance, is shown, and then the fact that philosophy, science, oratory, genius, learning in all ages, have acknowledged God, and that Col. Ingersoll is simply "full of vanity, puffed up with concelt, and consumed with admiration of his own inability" when he attacks God, the bible and the Church. Col. Ingersoll is then shown to be an "intellectual and moral anarchist," who proposes to destroy all that is valuable in life, and gives us nothing in its place.

In a Bad Condition. "I was so bad with dyspepsia that I could not take food of any kind without dis tress, and could not take a drink of water for a month at a time. I have been a great sufferer from liver complaint and dys-pepsia for many years," says Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, Ont., whom two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured.

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 Syrup.

USE PROF. Low'S SULFUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Erup-tion, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.



For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, scamstresses, house for the school teachers, and over-worked women generally for Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative to the Prescription is the best of the school teachers of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those of the school teachers and Diseases of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those whereing to the whole system. It promptly ures weakness of school to whole system. It promptly fund school to the whole system. It promptly find school to the whole system. The state section to the whole system and the store the state section to the word with colored plates and humorous word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Address. Word the school to the should be showed be showed to the seen for 10 cents in stamp. Address word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Mathematical with colored plates and humorous word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Mathematical with colored plates and humorous word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Mathematical with colored plates and humorous word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Mathematical with colored plates and humorous word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Mathematical with colored plates and humorous word-cuts, seen for 10 cents in stamp. Mathematical with colored plates and humorous word with school

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED BEART.

ACADENT OF THE SACRED HEART. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF TED SACRED HEART, LONDON, OMT. Locality univeled for healthines "fail ing peculiar advantages of the second second pure and food wholes. At provide works, second second second second second second inford every facility for the encourse in of in the peculiar advantages. System of columnia of in the second second second second second second the second second second second second second the second second second second second second second works. Literary reunions are heid monthly Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minean feature. Musical Solves and standary works. Literary reunions are heid monthly Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minean feature. Musical Solves and infail lectual development, havits of neatmes are economy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to an ithe difficulty of the times without impairing the select character of th-Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese.



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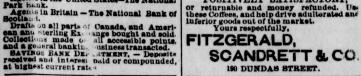
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Beal Brate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the seartify offered, principal payable at the and of term, with privilege to borrower to pay beek a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will con-with their own interests by applying person-ally or by letter to F. B. LEYS, MATAGENE GET THE BEST

eks that Agents Can Sell and Every Catholic Family Should Have,

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Walters' Patent Metallic Shingles



TO THE CLERGY

7

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





. PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER It contains not they alum, lime, nor animonia and may be used by the most delicate const tutions with perfect safety. Its great success arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as we as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the hitchen, has ercited envious initiations its name and appearance. Heware of such Mo addition to or variations from the simple name:

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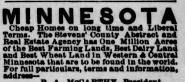
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d:ench your system with nauseous slops that reison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

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Writes a well-known chemist, permits me to say that Putnam's Painless Corn me to say that Putham's Painless Corn Extractor never fails. It makes no sore spots in the flesh, and consequently is painless. Don't you forget to get Put-nam's Corn Extractor, now for sale by medicine dealers everywhere, comSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hatods by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblity and all Nervous Com-plaints, affor having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has built during the the thrown to his sufpresnie, arter having tested its wonderful christive powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desie it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with tamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rechester, N.Y. Wind the Clark

Wind the Clock.

Wind the Clock. The best clock needs regulating and winding when the main-spring runsdown. So, too, when the human machinery gives out, it needs regulating and the main-spring (pure blood) needs toning. Bur-dock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone all broken down conditions of the system. In purchasing B. B. B. beware of counter-feits.

feit. Mr. John Msgwood, Victoris Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splen-did medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it diger-tion goes on without that depressed feel-ing so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion. Constipation, Heart-burn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

THE HEOTIC FLUEE, pale hollow checks and precarious appetits, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them. NANDWAL PILLS are sugar costed, mild but thereugh, and are the best Stomman and Linux Fill in use.

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For many years the proprietors of Hsg-yard's Yellow Oil have offered to refund the money to all purchasers of that medi-cine where it failed to give relief in case one where it maked to give relief in case of pain or painful affections, such as rheu-matism, neuralgia, sore throat, deafness, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints and cords, and internal or external inflamma-tion.

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One of the few preparations that seldom disappoints on trial, is that old standard throat and lung medicine, Hagyard's Pec-toral Balaam, for soughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air messages.

asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air passages. From His Foot, While out akating last winter, G. Var-cos, of Brandon, Max., got his fest badly frome. He rubbed them with mow, and them applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which speedily cured them, and saved him from being a origple.

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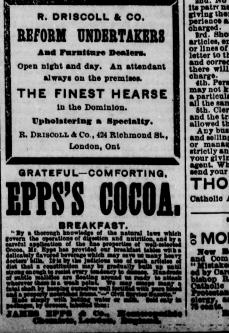
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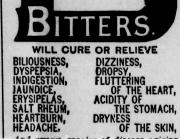
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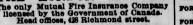
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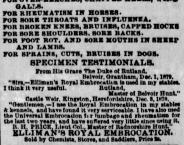
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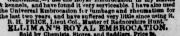


St. Catharines Business College. This is parely a Generatial school, conducted by exper-ioned isosterio and practical school, conducted by exper-ioned isosterio and practical school, conducted by exper-ioned isosterior and and an experimentation of the contrart, who delivers one lecture are weak, and other sominons incurrent at stated periods each term. Tearly one-bind of students are Ledies, and about one-third are from Ostatoli families. Permits are requested to intropy the to be include colleges and their wide will in all cases be fully compliad with dadress. W. H. ANGER, B. A., Parmental.

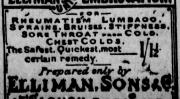
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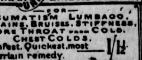
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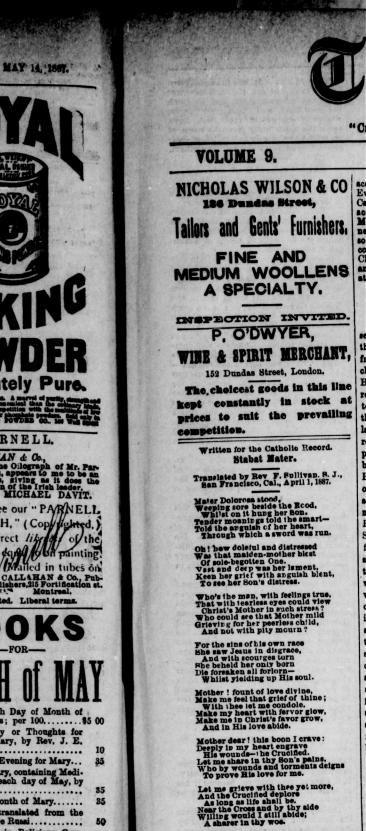








SLOUCH, ENCLAND.



Virgin Queen of virgin train, Look not on me with discain, Bat bid my tears to flow. Let we in Christ's pension sh Clow His Grash about me bes And in His sweet wounds d

With His broises make me sore. With His Cross and crimson gore Insbriste me well. Screen me, Virgin, ladgment day Let me not be cast away. To feed the flames of hell.

Lord i when hence I must repair, Through thy Mother let me bear The paim of victory. When this body turns to earth, Bid my soul renew its birth, In Paradise with Thee. Amen.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Herald deserves special mention and marked recognition for its advocacy on a recent occasion of the sacred right of

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O. M. B. A.

GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

al statement since January 12th

party. "He was not surpliss abould find themselves in a com smail majority." For an e-powerful Liberal party working aoun powerful Liberal part for the practical redress of must," he said, "look forward to " must," he said, "look forward to " which must come sconer or later when the must," he said, "look forward to " the set of the which must come sconer or later when the set of the which must come sconer or later when the which must come sconer or later when the set of the s ther." A cheerful prospect truly for scale who are esked to look for a lement to the old brutal and blunder-method discredited by seven centuries progressive failure. Mr. Goschen's complexency must have been more taking to the party is convents than doleful dumps of their dismal ler. He urged all politicians who had stofore kept themselves eafs on dry d to plunge into the black and bitter are of disaster and depair with which eral coercionists are faintly batting. had shundanes of encouragement and blanes to offer them in their death-strug-from his own secure and comfortable taxes on the theory are election

 Total and the set and nd to

He admitted the prestion of his faction into the Co

MR. OWEN MURPHY, M. P. P.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

HE. OWEN BURFHY, H. P. P. The following biographical sketch of this distinguished Iriah Canadish, which, we clip from the Quebec Budget of May 7th, will we are sure, be of interest to our reeders. Mr. Murphy, it will be remembered, was the member who lately in the Quebec legislature :-Mr. Owen Murphy, member of Parliament for Quebec West, in the local Legislature of the revince, des-cended from one of the didest and beet families in the county of Werford, Ire-land. The subject of our present akatah was born at Stoneham, in the province of Quebec, on the 9th of December, 1829. He was educated un-agentionan of high culture and refined education, with a reputation as a turo of the mest popular families in that district, and we believe we are correct in affirming that Mr. Owen Mur phy's father was the colly member of this highly esteemed family who has settled in this county, which he didin the early part of the present moment, remember well the generous and liberal spirit which at all times actuated in this popular family is attainments and out to replace. As we have before time the pooliar family who has settled in this county, which he did in the early part of the present contined with his pooliarly high attainments and in which they resided. None the less mont popular in the district of Ireland in which they resided. None the less enment were three of Mr. Murphy's in Castle Elli was the eldet so of Perns, in Ireland. He of whom we now write commended the earlier portion of his training in the commercial world, and was associated the cult or replace. As we have before the didet of the many reare biaker the didet of the many reare biaker the dive was for many reare biaker the culter of the ordinary the district of Ireland in which they resided. None the less adding world, and was associated the culter of whom we now write commended the culter of the of the subject of the readier of the analy of the the diver of the subject of the present the diver were th

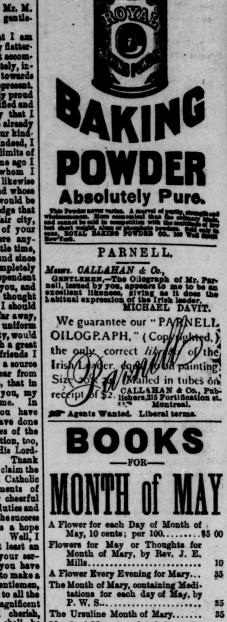
tative, which we (Chronic)e)

or many years to come the parish of Belleville may be honored with your are proud to reproduce :--"Two great events occurred d the past year in the cities of Lo and Dublin. The former was a bea Presence. (Bigmed) James St. Charles, J. B. Murphy, M., D., S. O'Brien, James Grant, J. Meaher, C. J. Leonard, M. J. Grainger, John Grant, D. Collins, Thomas Hanley, F. Dolau, P. J. Shannon, T. L. Bayeur, and many others. and Dublin. The former was a banque given by the Lord Mayor (of Londor England), unequalled in splendor an magnificance, to which were invited th Mayore, not only of the British Islee, bu

Mayore, not only of the British Isles, but of every municipality on the continent, and in the great rising empire of the west-the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. The latter was represented by the Mayor of Quebec, a Weztford man-(beer, hear, and cheers) -and nephew of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the lamented bishop of this diocese-(cheers). He was selected to return thanks for his city and olties and towns of the United States, and never did I,' said the Mayor of Wezford, 'take a greater pride in my native county that when I heard him deliver himself with an ability, judgment, taot and eloquence that would do credit to any man-(cheers).'

Month of Mary in Religious Com-munities, by Agnes Sedlier..... The Children of Mary, cloth gilt.... May Prayers, or Thoughts on the Litanies of Louth..... Golden Wreath for the Month of May

Mater Admirabilis..... FIRST COMMUNION PICTURES and Mr. Murphy, during the time the latter was mayor; and, although thay were only completed after he had left the chair of chief magistrate of Quebce, it well known that the clitzens of the andi-ent tity of Canada are indebted to the interest and influence of Lord Dufferin and Mr. Owen Murphy in having them carried out, and thus becoming them carried out, and thus a batter together with a base on loving God, imagines that a poor mortal should spead the whole Sun-day are over we have a part lef for our bodily or healthgiving play. Surely every rescable man will say that is far bet-tor, bysically and morally, that young and old should enjog God's bright sun-hine adpure air, riding or basing, or running, or ball playing, than te lounge or moralist is the spiritual wants of our popile and assist our pastor in the same time won for yourself a high place in the estimation of our citiz.m We deduc to refer to the spiritual wants of the same time won for yourself a high place in the estimation of our citiz.m We deduc to refer to the spiritual wants of the same time won for yourself a high was the the to be, at the homes of thous. We For Girls or Boys, plain, 21x4, per doz. The Lace Pictures at 30c. per doz., is very appropriate as a gift of Rememb-rance of First Communion, D. & J. SADLIER & CO. 115 Church St. | 1667 Notre Dame St. TORON FO. | MONTREAL. the bill, in God's name let them look at facts at men as they are, not as we might wish them to be at the homes of thous-ands, and let them seek rather to draw men, by reasonable liberty, into the light of heaven and the pure-air of our parks and gardens. By all means strive to induce them to discharge the duty of worship, but leave them the God given liberty of rational recreation." Regarding the run-ning of street cars, he says: "If I may pay my coachman monthly to drive me on Sunday, surely the laborer may pay his five cents to the company for the same purpose. Let those who cannot afford the luxury of a carriage so j; this very legiti-mate pleasure of riding, by having liberty to the street cars ubject to the above provision, to carry them cheeply on Sun-days."



Month of May, translated from the French of De Russi.....

Mary the Morning Star.....

For Girls or Boys.

Lace Pictures for First

Communion.

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es and enjoy them

Grant, D. Collins, Thomas Hanley, F. Dolan, P. J. Shannon, T. L. Bayeur, and many others. The presentation was made by Mr. M. J. Grainger, after which the rev. gentle-man, replied as follows: Mr Fairsnoz-When I say that I am truly grateful to you for your very fatter-ing address and costly present that accom-panies it, I express very inadequately, in-deed, my feelings and sentiments towards you and the people whom you represent. Any congregation may feel justly proud to offer them, and any priest gratified and honored to accept. I cannot say that I am surprised; you have given me already too many substantial proofs of your kind-nees and generosity to feel so. Indeed, I have long since ceased to fir the limits of your generosity. But a short time ago I came to you from a people to whom I was much attached, who were likewise kind to me beyond my deserts, and whose place in my esteem I thought it would be difficult to fill. I must acknowledge that my early impressions of your fair city, and indeed I may honeatty acid of your

therefrom, by the hand of death, his only son and third daughter. Be it resolved, That the members of this Branch, whilst bowing in humble submission to the divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Brother Donovan, by extending to him and the surviving members of the family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in his and affliction.

his and affliction. Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to Brother Donovan and also be published in our official organs. the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly JOHN MCQUADE, Rec. Sec. Branch 23

BREAKING UP.

United Ireland.

<text><text>

attempt by armed Orangemen to massacre a peaceable Nationalist meeting, he con-tinues: "A gentleman who had already been the Irish Solicitor-General, and who now is the Irish Attorney-General, in a plat-form speech of extraordinary violence stated that the blood of this young man rested on the head of Lord Spencer. This gentleman and the recently nominated Under Scretary for Ireland, Col. King-Harman, took a prominent part in the defence of these unwarrantable proceed-ings by which it was attempted at any risk to the public peace and to human life to defeat the recolution of seeing fair play all round, which her Msjesty's repre-sentative had adopted." Of the perpetual Coercion Act and its administrators, an ex leader of Radical Unionists, the round table colleague of Mr. Chamberlain, speaks with a freedom and a vehemence of denunciation that would speedily bring bim within its grasp of the law, if he were re-ident in Ireland after its provisions had passed into law, His letter will be hardly pleasaat reading for the arch renegade, amid the Tory cheering and Liberal hooting that pursue him through Scolland. But yet, "the greater less doth swallow up the less," and the stunning news of the revolt of the Two Thousand, and the total destruction of the Chamberlain dynasty in Birmingham will make all lesser disasters the Mecca of the Liberal Unionists. Of Birmingham, the arch traitor might say with the disconsolate Othello :---<text><text><text><text><text><text>

business and social transaction in all his business and social transactions. Apropos of the time he retained the office of Mayor, it may not be amiss to quote a brief pas-esge from the Wexford Independent of August, 1875, which was published in that journal on the occasion of his paying a visit to England, and, as a matter of course, to the native place of his ancestors. It runs as follows :--THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC AT WEXFORD.

Just received at J. J. GIB-BUNe', for spring trade-New Dress Materials, New Hesierv and Gleves, New Prints and Cottons, New Table Linens, Tewellings and Shootings, New Eibbens, Laces and Em-breiderics, New Gents' Fur-nishings, at bottom prices. Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Nos. so4 and so6 West Baltimore Stress Saltimore. No. 118 Fifth Avenue. N. 7. freedom of speech. Our contemporary on May 11th said :

freedom of speech. Our contemporary on May 11th said: "Wm, O'Brien, M. P., editor of United Ireland, will arrive this morning and be tendered a reception by the Irish, the some of Irish, and the friends of the Irish cause in Montreal. There has been a good deal of nonsenes talked about opposition to Mr. O'Brien because he proposed to key before the people of Canada a statement of Lord Landowne's relations with hi tenants; but it must be remembered that this is a free country, and that if Mr O'Brien chooses to address public audi-ences on this subject, and if there are bodies of people who wish to hear him, there is nothing impro-per in his speaking or their listen ing. The presence of Father Chiniquy on a public platform in this city is vashy more objectionable to the Roman Cathoo lies and French than the presence of Mr. O'Brien speak and preach and move among th people without hindrance. If there are those who do not a prove of Mr. O'Brien speaking they need not attend will here cause will be a gainer by Mr. O'Brien mission to Canada; at the same time we do not fear that any movement will be maa to interfere with Mr. O'Brien's movy ments. We understand in Canada to well the principles of civil liberty countenance an attempt to deprive an man of his right to free speech in a fr country." country.

THE CUERCIONISTS CORNERED.

London, May 14.—Tories are in ut despair at the alow progress of the Co clon Bill in the Houre of Commo According to present calculation it w occupy the whole time of Parliament un the sud of the session. Hundreds of n amendments are submitted by the Ho Rule party each week, and as each has be discussed before cloture can be appli-the delay can easily be imagined. A peals have been made by Liberal Union to Mr. Gladstone to give way on the m details and to reserve his opposit for the main issues of the i but the Grand Old Man, who y the advantages of delay, is not likely