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PEV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY.

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London, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Canadian Equal Righters were in the habit of citing the example of Prussia as that of a civilized and enlightened Protestant country in dealing with the language and race questions, and of arguing thence to the necessity of repressing the French language, and putting down all the affection naturally entertained by the French-Canadians for their race and nationality.

We know that under the iron rule of Bismarck a most determined effort was made to suppress in Prussian Poland all national feeling, and restrictions were passed upon the use of the Polish language in the schools; but the result of this policy was not to increase the loyalty of the Poles for Prussian rule. There were mutterings of deep discontent under the regime of such coercion; but the Emperor William II. has followed a new policy, a policy of conciliation, which has in an incredibly short time produced the happiest results in the direction of the consolidation of the German Empire with all its discordant interests.

The Polish schools have been re opened, and the Polish language is now effectively taught in them as part of their curriculum, and the happiest effects have followed from the change. It is now asserted that in the Polish provinces discontent has almost entirely disappeared, and the Poles have become in proportion more loyal than ever towards the Empire. This was evinced during the passage of the Army Bill through the Reichstag. The opponents of the Bill did not oppose it through any sentiment of dislovalty, but rather because they were of opinion that it would press too harshly upon a population already groaning under the burden of heavy taxes levied for military objects. But the supporters of the Bill were certainly animated by a strong feeling of lovalty towards the present regime : and when we find the Polish members of the Reichstag voting in a body for the measure, while the German Catho lic party, with which they had always worked harmoniously hitherto, opposed it, we must infer that during the last few years disaffection must have disappeared entirely from the Polish pro-

wisdom of the Kaiser in conciliating not only the Poles, but the whole body of his Catholic subjects.

vinces of the German empire.

It will be remembered that seven teen years ago, while Bismarck's Kulturkamf was in full force, and an open warfare was being carried on against Poland, Milceslons Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, was thrown into the prison of Ostrovo, and afterwards exiled the chief charge against him being that he taught his people Christian doctrine in a language they could understand. The Catholic feeling of all Germany was thus outraged, under pretence of making the Poles loyal, just as Lord Salisbury proposes to make the Irish loval, "by resolute government," that is to say, by insulting them

recognize merit and reward virtue case has therefore been put into operaeven though monarchs might thereby tion which secures something for the tion for the course which brought upon interruption. him the anger of Bismarck.

former archdiocese preparations are being made on a vast scale for his welcome, and it is expected that there will be the largest gathering of Poles which

to be an independent kingdom. Russia has forbidden Poles from it portion of Poland to attend the proposed festivities; and it is only in to teach the Poles in their own lanfollow a liberal policy, and the Canato point to Russia as the only country which they can find throughout the civilized or half civilized world which is like themselves in the matter of persecuting or seeking to persecute a people for speaking their own tongue.

NON - PROHIBITORY PRO-HIBITION.

In view of the plebiscite on prohibition which is soon to be taken in Ontario, facts illustrative of the manner in which prohibitory laws operate in those localities where similar laws have been in operation for years have a peculiar interest.

There is no dispute on the question whether or not the evil of intemperance should be not down in the best possible way, but there is much room for doubt whether absolute prohibition solves the problem of reducing to a minimum the consumption of alcoholic liquors. It certainly reduces the receipts of the Government, and of the municipalities which derive an income from the issuing of licenses, while it is very questionable whether it diminishes the liquor traffic to a degree sufficient to justify the imposition of much trouble upon the law-abiding portion of the community who use alcoholic liquors indeed, but not to that excess which calls for legislative interference in their regard. It would seem, indeed, from known results of the prohibitory laws that while the law-abiding and perfectly temperate citizens can with difficulty procure alcoholic beverages, under prohibition, even when they may be requisite for medicinal or other useful purposes, the intemperate, and all those who have no scruple about defying the laws have little or no difficulty in procuring as much liquor as they want, as a general rule.

In the New England States, prohibitory laws have been in force for a whole generation, yet, except perhaps in Maine, there appears to be not even secrecy observed in defying the law. It is well known that in all the cities and towns of Massachusetts, Vermont, etc., liquor is sold publicly, and with the connivance of the officers of the law. But revelations which have recently come to light show that even in Maine, where these laws have been supposed to work most successfully, they are almost, if not entirely, a dead letter.

wires have no difficulty in procuring deed, dispose of it slyly, but all who are in the secret can obtain it.

In Bangor the liquor traffic seems to be carried on even more openly than elsewhere throughout New England. There are several ways in which prothe Catholic Church and the people of ceedings may be taken against ways is to prosecute upon search and seizure process, in which case, besides being fined, the offender is committed to prison for sixty days.

But it is not the aim of the officials who are clothed with all the majesty of the law to deal with their victims in this way, which would render the liquor traffic exceedingly precarious, and force the dealers to adopt clandestine methods. By this way the goose in their most sacred sentiments, and that lays the golden eggs would be punishing them where there was no slain outright, and the profits of the officials would be dreadfully cut down. Pope Lco XIII., not being fearful to Another method of dealing with the be offended, elevated Monseigneur municipality, and a good picking for Ledochowski to the Cardinalate, and the officers individually, while the subsequently made him the Head of the vendors are also perfectly satisfied, as Propaganda, having charge of all mis- they are made to pay something less sionary countries in which the Church than they would have to pay under the is to be found. Thus he testified his high license system, and their busirespect for his ability and his admira- ness goes on under the plan without

It is not part of this scheme to im The present Emperor, however, is prison violators of the law, but only to following a different course, which draw from them the required amount may be compared with Mr. Gladstone's of money to satisfy all the land-sharks policy of conciliation towards Ireland; concerned; that is to say, no one who and its effects towards consolidation can and will pay \$110 annually is any have been wonderfully satisfactory, further interfered with. The pro-One of the fruits of this new policy is secutions are made under what is that Cardinal Ledochowski, the former known as the "Nuisance Act;" and prisoner and exile, has been invited to this course serves to replenish the

going into the treasury in this way came to \$12,000, and this was supplemented by an additional \$6,500 in August. All liquor sellers are was ever seen since the country ceased obliged to pay this amount, whether end justifies the means," is simply grocers, druggists or hotel-keepers, and, after payment, they are not further troubled for a year. Small dealers, however, who are unable to Russia pow that the prohibition exists pay the fine are sent to jail in default, and thus their business is broken up. guage. Austria and Prussia alike Once in a while the police make a raid upon the small dealers for selling dian Equal Righters will be compelled liquor on Sundays, or after 10 o'clock p. m. on other days of the week, and a few gallons of rum or whiskey are captured, and perhaps a few barrels of beer. Beyond this, the hotels and saloons may sell at any hour of the night or all day Sunday without restriction. Indeed one of the principal hotels is owned by the mayor of the city, and is not considered to be amenable to the law; or, at least, the police are too considerate to make raids upon it, and the others come in for a share of its immunity. These hotels are generally open at all hours and every day in the week, and some of them are fre quented all night by the classes of men and women who are not among the most reputable in the city.

We cannot say, nor do we wish to be understood as signifying, that a better administration of the law is impossible. We are even of opinion that for so holy a cause as the cause of temper ance, even those who drink in moderation ought to make sacrifices of their inclinations in order to further it and thus contribute towards raising the standard of morality in the community : but if we are to have new laws restricting the liquor traffic, they should be laws so reasonable and just that they will not be as spiders' webs which catch the small flies, while the

larger ones break through and escape. Sumptuary laws are in general disagreeable to a community, when they necessitate a prying into the private affairs of families, and are therefore unpopular, and it becomes difficult in consequence to put them into execution, especially if they are very stringent. It is therefore well worth considering before the plebiscite takes place, whether high license laws, such as we have at present, are not more likely to have good effect than any general prohibitory law which can be

REV. MR. BOSWORTH.

It appears that the sermon preached recently by the Rev. E. Bosworth, the Secretary of Grande Ligne mission, in which he made the calumnious charge that on the Plains of Abraham there is a statue of St. Ignatius of Loyola, exultingly trampling underfoot a figure representing a Protestant, or Protestantism with a Bible ir. hand, and to which we made reference in a recent issue of the RECORD, was preached, not in St. Catharines, as we understood but in Hamilton. We already ex-State those who know how to work the plained in our columns that there is no M. P. for Drummond and Arthabasca, also wrote to the St. Catharines Star denying the pretended fact. Now Rev. Mr. Bosworth is again in the field with the following statement:

"The letter indicates one of two things-either Mr. Lavergne is writ ing about things of which he has no violators of the law. One of these knowledge, or that, acting on the Jesuitical principle 'that the end justifies the means,' he is trying to throv dust into the eyes of your readers and blind them as to the true condition of things in Quebec.

Mr. Bosworth repeats his assertion that the statue as he has described it exists-though he no longer says it is on the Plains of Abraham, but it is now said to be "adjacent to the Plains of Abraham." If "adjacent" only, why does he now pretend that this was his original assertion, unless he believes that a lie is sinful and wrong only when it is found out?

We have already stated how the underfoot, while the latter holds in his Protestantized the church-going pophand the book of his teachings-not

as follows:

"In order to convince Mr. Lavergne I shall be glad to meet him in the city of Quebec, on September 12th, and acwhere this evidence attendance. company him to of Jesuitical disloyalty now stands. If that is not convenient for Lavergne, I shall be glad to send him a large photograph of this monument at his request, notwithstanding that he island in the Mediterranean which is will be your salvation." denies in the most emphatic manner to be turned into a coaling station for the existence of such a monument."

visit Prussia and Poland as the Em- county treasury to a very satisfactory the Father of lies are adepts in the sea. The island is to be strongly for- the 17th inst., offered a reward of \$100

well pleased with the evidences of their proficiency.

Mr. Bosworth's assertion that it a "Jesuitical principle" that "the another proof of the same fact, not worthy of notice in the way of refutation. We would like much, however, to know what connection there is between the statue and "Jesuitical disoyalty." We suppose, however, that the proper reasoning in this as well as other matters with which Mr. Bosworth deals, is: Mr. Bosworth says so it is, therefore, so it is ____not.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In an article headed, "Lie, Lie, some of it Will Stick," the Сатноло RECORD takes the Guardian to task for ascribing a paragraph to the Cath olic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, which, on inquiry, the editor of that paper The Guardian took paragraph from a New York paper. which is a fair and reliable paper We would not knowingly misrepresen any one, and we are sorry if by inerting this selection we have done injustice to the Catholic Telegraph, a paper we do not see - Christian uardian, Sept. 13.

We have had occasion before now to acknowledge the contrast which exists between the Christian Guardian and some other anti-Catholic journals of the Dominion, inasmuch as the gentlemanly editor of the Guardian, we believe. would not knowingly attack Catholics with the weapons of slander. We were, therefore, surprised at the production of the calumny against the Catholic Telegraph which appeared in its columns, and we so expressed ourselves. We are pleased to see the Guardian now acknowledge its error in quoting from the Independent. which it considers a reliable paper. The Independent is not to be trusted in regard to its views relating to Catholics, as it has frequently been caught in the act of giving publicity to baseless calumnies in dealing with the Catholic Church. We may instance the gross falsehoods it published concerning Father Damien, the martyr priest of Molokai, a few short years

servatives in Toronto last week considerable discussion arose out of motion proposed by one of the members demanding that the Dominion Government refuse the relief asked by the Catholics of Manitoba from the operation of the unjust Greenway egislation. During the debate some sneering remarks were made against those who, while supporting a Conservative Cabinet at Ottawa, voted nevertheless for the Reform Cabinet at Toronto. Mr. D'Arcy Hinds told the meeting plainly that there was good reason for this in the past, and that he had himself supported the Reform Government at Toronto because Mr. Meredith had made a determined attack on Separate schools. He added that if the same policy were pursued again he would act in the same way. In this he was supported also by Mr. Chas. Long, and we are pleased to notice that the meeting refused to endorse the motion to deal unjustly with the Manitoba Catholics. A few. who had evidently been indoctrinated with Dalton McCarthy principles, thereupon left the room. We fully approve of the straightforward course taken by Messrs. Hinds and Long.

AT A meeting of the Young Con

THERE seems to be a hope of settling the dispute between the Nationalists and the Parnellites on the distribution of the Paris fund. Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, as one of the original trustees, has taken the matter in hand, and an offer of £16,000 has been made to the Parnellites to be distributed by them the Nationalists having control of the remainder. It is thought the Parnellites will accept this offer.

STATISTICS from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, intensely Protestant matter stands. St. Ignatius' statue at countries, confirm the fact which was the Jesuit residence in Quebec repre- already known from what occurs elsesents the saint crushing the devil where, that when a country becomes ulation diminishes rapidly. In the city of Christiania, Norway, there is In connection with this it is worth only one church for every 13,000 prince, this is you and none other." reading Rev. Mr. Bosworth's brayado, inhabitants. In Copenhagen, Den- On his demanding her business she population. In Berlin, the great Pro- make war upon the English." The testant centre of Europe, there is also a King smiled incredulously and she most alarming falling off in church

Ir was recently announced that the German fleet for the purpose of All this proves that some children of facilitating naval operations on that of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his sermon on

nounced that France has furnished witness that he had read the Bible counterpoise to that which the Italians however, to add a condition most probnear Nice. A station is also to be is evident that these nations are prenevitable in the opinion of experts in his flock. military affairs and the diplomacy of

IT HAS been announced that Mr. Gladstone was to speak at Edinburgh on the 27th inst., when he was to give an outline of the Liberal policy to be pursued in consequence of the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords. It was expected that he would denounce the Lords freely.

THE Church of England provinces of Canada have been united into one Church with one general synod to govern it. Bishop Machray, Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, has been appointed "Primate of all Canada." Hitherto the different provinces had distinct Churches, and there was nothing to prevent departures from their present single standard of faith, the Book of Common Prayer. It may be presumed that the present movement will preserve all the unity of which the Church of England can boast in Canada, though it is somewhat difficult to see how there can be unity where such differences exist as those between High, Low and Broad Churchism. Archbishop, or Primate, Machray considers that the union should be based upon the Lincoln judgment, which is favorable to High Churchism, so probably High Churchism will be prodominant in the new sect as a consequence of the union. The Evangelicals will scarcely be well satisfied with such an arrangement. The speech of Bishop Lewis seems to have influenced the choice of a name, the object being to gain a higher recognition at the Ottawa Court for the Church of England Bishops, who have hitherto been out ranked by the Catholic Archbishops. The substance will still remain with the Catholic hierarchy, however, who alone receive their jurisdiction from the head of the universal Church, whose authority extends to all countries in ecclesiastical matters.

THE Kansas Apaists are meeting with hard luck, and as they are in a hopeless minority in the States not withstanding their strenuous efforts to gain control of the treasury, they have to endure what they cannot cure. They made application to be incorporated in order "to protect our country and its free institutions against the secret, intolerant and aggressive efforts that are being persistently set forth by a certain religo political organization to control the government of the United States and destroy our blood-bought civil and religious liberty, to maintain our free Public school system, and oppose the union of Church and State.' The charter of incorporation was refused them. It seems strange that it does not strike these gentlemen that the sequence of adjectives used by them belongs properly to their organization, and not to the Catholic Church, to which they apply it. The United States do not seem over anxious for their proffered protection.

On the 18th of August a magnificent bronze statue of Joan d'Arc, the renowned Maid of Orleans, was inaugurated at Chinon, situated about 177 miles from Paris. Chinon is the old historical town which Charles VII. was occupying when Joan d'Arc presented herself to him stating that she had a mission from heaven to deliver France, which was then overrun by the English. Charles, knowing of her approach and her purpose, to test her, placed one of his nobles in the sear of honor, and concealed himself among his courtiers, but Joan went directly to him and bending respectfully kissed his knee. He denied himself to her, but she said: "Gentle mark, there is one for 28,000 of said: "I have come to you to help you continued : "You do not believe me. Well, I tell you that God, yielding to the prayers of St. Louis, has taken pity upon you and your people. Under Italy had ceded to Germany a small arms I shall be your servant and God

THE Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage,

arts of their parent, who is no doubt tified. Now the counter fact is and to any infidel who can prove by ore Russia with a coaling station as a through twice." He was careful, rede to Germany. It is said that the ably impossible of fulfilment: "I station of Russia will be Ville-Franche must have the testimony of some one who has seen him read it all through acquired by Russia in Eastern Asia on twice." Such a game of bluff is perthe route from Suez to the estuary of haps suited to the poker table, but it is the Ameer that ships from Odessa to scarcely the proper thing in a Christian Sibera may coal and be repaired. It minister, speaking in his pulpit, from which he is supposed to be dispensing paring for the great struggle which is the truths of salvation for the use of

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

Pavillion Horticultural Gardens, Toronto, on Monday evening, September 19, was one of the largest and most respectable that was ever witnessed within the wallsof that spacious building; and when the chairman, Senator Frank Smith, took his place on the platform, having on his right and left the member for South Longford and His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. John Walsh, the very rafters shook with cheers, repeated again and again for several minutes. The chairman, on rising, was received with a loud burst of applause. Dr. Burns read the address:

MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS.
MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-I feel that I must, even on this occathanks to give utterance to the language of regret. I cannot but remember that on the last evening, not so very long ago, when I steed upon this platform to address an audience, I dare say numbering many of those whom I have the pleasure of meeting to-night, we were gathered together to hear one of Ireland's gifted sons speak to us upon the subject of oratory; and that the lamented Daniel Dougherty has but a few days since pressed away from the country which has passed away from the country which he adorned and enlightened for so many years (Applause.) (Applause.) Having said so much, whice was due to him, I must ask you to forget for the rest of the evening that occa-lessons we then learned, and the re-enforced them, because I feel that i to contrast my poor efforts with the eloquence which then enlightened and instructed us. I have to thank you, and I shall only say I thank you, for any attempt in more elabor ate words to express my feelings would be a utter failure: I have to thank you for the utter failure: I have to thank you for the great cordiality of this reception, and for the anguage, altogether beyond my merits, in which you have been pleased to couch your

very kindly feelings.

However flattering that reception and those word must be, I yet should have felt a those word must be, I yet should have felt difficulty in accepting a demonstration, ev-so magnificent as this, had it been in a sense limited or exclusive in point of race or creed or political local affiliation. (Ap-plause.) For it has been my constant effor-to make this question rather a common meeting ground for Canadians of whatever race or creed or of whatever local party realities. (Applayers) I have believed the fax to Vancouver, favored Home I land (prolonged cheering), and took care to avoid embarrassing sion of public opinion by the inte potent

there are in Canada a few opponents of Home Rule, mainly, I think, members of one associated it won't name to-night; some within and some without its ranks being opponents through honest fear and misapprehension, and others through long continued prejudice and aversion. But, making all allowances, we are as a people favorable to Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.)

I think it important, ladies and gentleman, at the very opening of my remarks, important under any circumstances, but specially important in view of the tone and attitude takenin certain quarters in this city in reference to this event, to recall by your recollection the course of proceedings on the subject of Home Rule in your national Assembly, in the course of the course of

upon this question.

The Parliament elected in 1878 spoke in 1882, upon an address moved by Mr. Costigan, now present, supported by Sir John
Macdonald, then the leader of the Governmarky and also ment and of the Conservative party, and also supported by myself, at that time leader of the Liberal party. (Applause.) That address was carried with substantial unanimity. A couple of the members of the association to which I have referred did, indeed, dissent in speech; some more may, perhaps, have dissented in spirit; none dissented by vote. (Applause.) What was that utterance? I wish you to mark its words. You will find with you to mark its words. speech; some circums speech; some circums speech; some circums speech; (Applause.) What was that utterance? I wish you to mark its words. You will find them important in dealing with this question to day. It declared to the Queen that the Commons of Canada had observed with feelings of profound regret and concern the distress and discontent which had for some time prevailed in Ireland; that the Irishmen of Canada were amongst the most loyal and most prosperous and most contented of her Majesty's subjects; that the Dominion, which offered the greatest advantages and attractions for fellow-subjects, did attractions for fellow subjection receive its fair proportion grants from Ireland, and grants from Ireland, and that was largely due to feelings of estrang towards the Imperial Government, a undesirable in the interests of the Don undestable in the interests of the Donli and of the empire; that Canada and Car ans had prospered exceedingly under Federal system allowing to each Provine the Dominion considerable powers of government; and it expressed the hope to if consistent with the integrity and being of the Empire, and if the rights status of the minority were fully prote and secured some money might be four being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many irish subjects in that regard; so that Irishmen might become a source of strength to the Empire, and that Irishmen at home and abroad might feel the same pride in the greatness of the Empire, the same veneration for the justice of the Queen's rule, the same devotion to and affection for the common flag as are now felt by all classes in the Dominion. It also asked for clemency for the political prisoners then lodged as suspects at Kilmainham.

I do not pretend that the language of that address altogether pleased me. Then, as on a subsequent occasions, I would have preserved a more decided tone. But I state that help historically only, not controversially; because I am well aware that there were difficulties in the way of Mr. Costigan and his friends, of which they were better judges than I could be. Such as the address was I supported it with all my might. I felt that it was a great help to the cause, and I assisted in its passage. Mr. Gladstone did not think the question was at that time one of practical politics; but I believe that our action was

in its passage. Mr. Gladstone did not think the question was at that time one of practical politics; but I believe that our action was one of the many forces that were bringing it into the realm of practical politics (here, here, and applause; and I believe, that at any rate, it was well for Canada that she should show, as she did show, a deep interest in this Imperial concern, which so closely touched the interests and the honor of the Empire, and the welfare of Canada herselt. (Cheers.)

Time passed; the Irish masses, obtained

could not give my visions of that Bill, cluded the Irish fro biament (hear, he many British Liber ion. But Mr. Glaterins upon which reading should be a ers of home Rule, should be taken as a general principle o local government it details, including the of the representation, notwithst ance. The decisic came, as they call Unionists, but as I separtists (hear, hat that time still under the comorally important, ment had in the moved accordingly Costigan, who had succeeded to Minist amendment—not, I my opinion, an imp was a little partial brains; but he camendment, That voted for the propoconcert with the will have the Home Rule, but I amended resolution was my friend Mr. platform here. [I The other live I amended resolution was my friend Mr. platform here. [I The other live I amended merc. that reason, and 1 if them belonged to the have referred (lau other hand, I am

prominent members with the majority or Thus, by a praction in the year is affirmed our resolusecond Canadian I in the same sense, given by four years helection, by thion had made thretime, and by the c perial Bill was on debate I took occasiof action on this quo now so that y was stated and ho guarded since. Is "What is require one, but of all class the people; not of a but of the Common Irish Catholic mem and English, Scotail creeds and of all I therefore speak, as a party leader; a citizen of the em and fellowetitizens not a Protestant o are enemies of their itso. It should nevents, a Conserva I regard those as who would try to me the strength of the same to the same protestant of the same protestant may, by our own selves united in th selvés únited in the
the advancement of
So, substantially,
less decision than
wished. But Mr.
30 votes. The En,
solved, and the Ho
beaten, by a small
liamentary majorit
indeed. Our Par
time was also dissol
from the people from the people and in England Bill was introduction, Mr. Curi ative, moved in Commons a resolu affirmance by the already twice exponent for Ireland, but the Crimes or Coer

There was a div propriety of movin Mr. McNeill propodeclined to deal wit affilmed the express as to Home Rule. an amendment, what affirmance, decline the Crimes Bill. defeated by overwh Mr. Davin moved a the regret of the was considered nemeasure for Irelan conviction, as expressed and the stability of the links connectin the links connectin Empire and guard would be conducive land and the stability amendment Sir J powerful support. only 59 votes, with than 128.

than 128.

I had pointed out improvements wh made in Mr. Carr adopted, and his re 135 to 47. But majority is imposit extent of the feelin Home Rule; for topposed only to Bill. But of the 4 ity, no less than 1 ty, no less than 4. Bill. But of the 4 ity, no less than 4 for Mr. Davin's a favor of Home R their continued as Ireland; so that on eal unanimity in dian Houses in fav. Now, what was as it relates to the question, Home F the former resolution. Home are the may speedif substantial measure while satisfying it.

substantial measus while satisfying the people of Irel shall also be consist the Empire as a will dome Rule to Ire the already gloriou ious Majesty as a will come with stais her jubilee yea her Majesty more already devoted an These sanguing. These sanguine The jubilee year vodious Crimes Bill Lord Salisbury to Home Rule lines: The Irish people exceptions, showe patience and Feelings born that of hope in the Brin the moral for the world—restrair blessed work of h went on. The bell mately be just and that British states: were looking at Ir were determined to soo hed and sustain great work of pop Britain; its professed work of fault, and his lame happy episodes an ied it. Thus for a paralyzed, all hope of the election wei