A Woodland Flower.

How could I know, O tender . codland treas petals blue and soft as summer m the dust of long-forgotten-pleas

ear a hope, so fair a dream, could Meek, lonely blossom, hiding in the And waved by mountain breezes cool and free. No fairer flower from summer's golden mea-

Could bring the thoughts that thou has From the sweet stillness of the misty mounwhere fairles weave a strange, mysterious

poling winds that blow from hidden untains 'mid alien bowers and scenes to well! leeter on thy peta's, fair and broken: winds that blow across a summer Or strains of fairy music, is that token.
Oh, wondrous flower, that thou has brought to me!

-Louisville Courier-Journal.

A CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ARRAIGNS HIS NATION FOR ITS CRIMES IN IRELAND

Irish World Staff Correspondence. London, April 10, 1886.

THE ENGLISH NATION ARE A NATION OF PLUNDERERS.

"Tou'd think no thieves lived in the forme Did not some grave examples yet remain." I ask full space to-day for an authentic indictment against the aristocracy, the nobility, and the kings and queens of England by an Englishmen—an English

England by an Englanmen—an England Bishop.

The charges of plunder and murder are brought straight home against the whole crowd of "the leading men of England," since the days of the Norman Conquest, 800 years ago, down to the days in which we live, read, and write, by this learned and valiant Bishop who has come upon the stand to testify against his countrymen, prompted by the breath of the Almighty God.

INDICTMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

CTMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. An address delivered in the Town Hall of Birmingham, in England, by the Most Rev. Edward G. Bagshawe, Catholic Bis-

hop of Nottingham.

PREFACE.

In the following address I have put together a few of the principal and salient facts of the history of English rule in Ireland. In doing so I have felt indignation, and I have expressed the indignation

which I feel.

In recounting these horrors, however, my intention has not been to stir up ill-will, but to put an end to it by helping on their removal. While they are continued it is impossible that the bitterest discontent and indignation should not continue along with them. When they come to an end, peace and good-will will reign.

reign.

+ Edward, Bishop of Nottingham.
Nottingham, March 25th, 1886.
The good Bishop says:—England has at all times, almost without exception, all times, almost without exception, striven for one end only, to draw as much advantage as possible to herself from Ireland and from the Irish, regardless of the good of the people, and at the cost of unspeakable injustice, bloodshed, cruelty, and

speakable injustice, bloodshed, cruetly, and oppression.

Thus, Sir John Davies, Attorney-General of King James I, tells us that "when the English Pale or colony was first planted all the natives were expelled, so one acre of freehold in all the five counties of the Pale. This, then, I note as a great defect in the civil policy of this kingdom of Ireland, in that for the space of 350 years at least after the conquest first attempted, the English laws were not communicated to the Irish, nor the benefit and protection thereof allowed unto them. For as long as they were out of the protection of the laws so as EVERY ENGLISHMAN MIGHT OPPRESS, SPOIL,

AND KILL THEM without controlment, how was it possible without controlment, now was it possible
they should have been other than outlaws
and enemies to the Crown of England,
whereby it is manifest that such as had
the government of Ireland under the
Crown of England did intend to make a perpetual separation of enmity between the English and the Irish."

ENJOYING THEIR PLUNDER.
When the English adventurers
estates in Ireland those who secured great prizes returned to England to enjoy their plunder in peace. With them began the pernicious system of absentee pro prietors. The Normans, who held fiefs [estates] in France and England, were compelled to elect in which country they would reside, and perform the duties for which the fief was credited. The second estate went to a distinct heir. In Ireland the practice of holding the land and not the practice of holding the land and not performing the duties continues to this day. THE IRISH TONGUE AND IRISH NAMES

THE IRISH TONGUE AND IRISH NAMES FORBIDDEN BY LAW.

By the Statute of Kilkenny in 1366, the English King, Edward III., it was made a crime punishable by the loss of his entire lands for any settler to speak the Irish tongue, to use an Irish name, to wear the Irish apparel, or to adopt any guise or fashion of the Irish,

FORBIDDEN TO MARRY AN IRISH GIRL, and a crime punishable with death as

FORBIDDEN TO MARRY AN IRISH GIRL, and a crime punishable with death as for high treason to marry an Irish woman, to entrust children to an Irish nurse, or to give them Irish sponsors at baptism. (The English and Irish were all Catholics then) Edward III. also ordered that no public employment in Ireland should be exercised by any Irishman, whether of English or Irish blood, and that all offices should be filled by Englishmen having lands, tenefilled by Englishmen having lands, tenements, and benefices in England. (A rule pretty exactly followed in Ireland to this day,)

NO COMPLAINTS FROM IRELAND PER-

To prevent complaints of ill-usage reach-To prevent complaints of ill-usage reaching home to the English Lord Deputy in Ireland caused a law to be passed enacting that any one attempting to visit England without special license should forfeit all his goods and chattels, half to go to the informer. BUTCHERIES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHIL-

DREN.
As regards confiscation of lands, butch eries of men, women, and children, and other acts of cruelty and perfidy in the days of Queen Elizabeth and her succes-

sors, it is impossible to do more than to allude to a few of the pri cipal outrages

among them.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE FXTERMINATOR.

Elizabeth's Lord Deputy 1. I sland first attempted to destroy Shane U Neill, the great Ulster chieftain, by a gift of poisoned wine, and that failing, had him murdered here, any Her armies destroyed nearly great Ulster chieftain, by a gift of poisoned wine, and that failing, had him murdered by a spy. Her armies destroyed nearly half the population of Ireland. Under her Deputy's career the Irish of the Province of Munster were almost exterminated, men, women, and children being slaughtered indiscriminately, and their houses, corn, and cattle destroyed. And, after there was no longer an Irish soldier in arms, more of the inhabitants were killed by starvation in pursuence of the order of the Queen's Deputy than perished in the three French revolutions by Jacobins, Reds, and Communists. When a Spanish expedition sent to aid the Irish by the King of Spain had capitulated to the English troops at Smerwick, their Irish allies to the number of eight hundred were slaughtered in cold blood, Sir Walter Raleigh, Elizabeth's favorite, being one of the two officers charged with the duty of murdering them! Sir Walter got as his share of the spoil forty thourand acree of the Desmond confiscation. Sir Walter's attendant, the poet Spenser, also got a large grapt of Leth land. The "Pout" attendant, the poet Spenser, also got a large grant of Irish land. The "Poet"

large grant of Irish land. The "Poet" describes, without any expression of pity, how, during the process of extermination, the wretched Irish were happy to find and eat dead carrion. Yes, and one another soon after. The gentle Spenser was only moved to make suggestions for starving them still more speedily and effectually. GIVING AWAY THE IRISH PEOPLE'S LAND. Elizabeth gave plenty of Irish land to her favorite.—10,000 acres to Sir Christopher Hatton, 13,000 acres to Sir W. H.r. bert, 11,000 acres to Sir Arthur Hyde, and about the same amounts to S. W. Courtabout the same amounts to S. W. Court-ney, Sir G. Lytham, Sir George Boucher, and numerous grants to many others.

And that's the way the Irish landlords got their lands all over the island. A simple method—kill all the inhabitants, then take, seize and divide their lands among the murderers!

James I. of ENGLAND.

James I. conficated over two million acres of land in Ulster, which he gave to English and Scotch settlers, and sold also in London, for cash down, to a whole colony of city guilds who revel on the rents they draw to London down to this day. He also obliged the chiefs of clans in Connaught to hold their lands by new parents from him the King, and to pay heavy from him, the King, and to pay heavy fines for the privilege of having them en-rolled in the English Chancery. Somehow or other the enrolling was omitted by the Chancery efficials.

Chancery discisls.

THE PERFIDY OF KING CHARLES.

King Charles I. found this a fortunate circumstance, and he sent the Earl of Straffold, at the head of an army, with Strained, at the head of an army, with another small army of "judge"," to have these estates declared forfeited to the Crown for want of enrollment. Some of the juries in this matter hesitated to confiscate the people's land, but Strafford soon settled the matter by sending them to Dublin Castle, and fining each dissentient four thousand pounds, equal to about fifty thousand pounds of the present day. The Sheriff who summoned the jury was flung into prison and kept there until he died. When Strafford was attained afterdied. When Strained was attained after-wards the Commons accused him of hav-ing had some of the jurors pilloried, with loss of ears, and bored through the tongue, and in some cases marked in the forehead, with other infamous punishments.

word and spent their money in debauchery.

AWFUL BUTCHERIES—CROMWELL'S REIGN.

The awful butcheries perpetrated in Ireland on the occasion of the Irish rising of 1641 by Sir John Coote and other officers of the Lorg Parliament, and afterwards by Cromwell, are too well known to need many words. Cromwell, two years after the war was over, and when 40,000 of the fighting men of Ireland had been encouraged to take service in Spain, proceeded to make a grand clearance of all the Catholic men, women, and children of three Irish provinces, excepting only kinds useful to hold the plough or herd the flocks. He drove them all out across the Shannon into Connaught, to the beat of the drum under pain of immediate har ging if they returned; and 20,000 Irishmen, with a large number of women, 1,000 boys, and 1,000 young girls were shiped as war-prisoners and sold as slaves to the West India sugar planters. ugar planters.

KING WILLIAM III.
William III. distinguished himself by
his shemeful, deliberate violations of his his shameful, deliberate violations of his treaty of Limerick with Sarsfield, so honorably fulfilled by Sarsfield on his part. William had signed with his own hand the article of Limerick, promising the Irish Catholics full religious liberties, with the establishment of an Irish Parliament. But when he had get the Irish troops shipped off to France his Irish Parliament under his influence broke one after the other every article of the Treaty of Limerick. He broke it so thoroughly that he and his successors set to work to compile with fiendish ingenuity the horrible penal code which made all Catholic Irishmen thenceforward paupers and serfs for many a long day.

a long day.

MORE LAND ROBBERIES. MORE LAND ROBBERIES.

Of course, a vast amount of land forfeitures was the necessary consequence of
his perfidious victory. Lord Clare, at the
time of the "union" with England, anno
1800, thus reckons the Irish conficcations:
"Let us examine [he says] the state of

forfeitures :

Total "So that the whole of the island (he continues) has been confiscated, and no inconsiderable portion of the island has been confiscated twice, and perhaps thrice,

the course of a century."

RUINING IRISH INDUSTRIES.

The English Parliament passed a succession of acts for the express purpose of ruining the Irish trades lest they should

accomplish and complete the pauper zation and industrial ruin of Ireland.

PROPAGATING IGNORANCE AND OPEN DIS-HONESTY BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Who shall, who can estimate the degree of ignorance and the demoralization of the of ignorance and the demoralization of the penal laws passed by the English influence in Ireland? The fate reserved for the poor Irish Cathorics who had been thus robbed of their lands and their trade by the English nation was still more embittered by the enactment of penal laws, which, contrary to the treaty of Limerick (which guaranteed to them civil and religious liberty), excluded the Catholics from Parliament, from the magistracy, from the liament, from the magistracy, from the corporations, from the universities, from the bench of justice, from the bar as advocates, from the right of voting at Parlia-mentary elections or at parish vestries, of acting as constables, as sheriff-, or as jurymen, of serving in the army or navy, or even holding the humble position of game-

keeper or watchman.
PROHIBITED THE TEACHING AT SCHOOLS.
These laws of England provided for the These laws of England provided for the darkening of the human mind. They prohibited Catholics from becoming schoolmasters, ushers, or private tutors, and from sending their children abroad to receive the Catholic education they were denied at home. They offered an annuity to every Catholic priest who would forsake his creed, pronounced a sentence of exile against the whole hierarchy of Catholic bishops, and restricted the saying of Mass by penalties all over Ireland.

CATHOLICS COULD NOT BUY LAND.

CATHOLICS COULD NOT BUY LAND.
Catholics were prevented by English laws to purchase land or inherit or receive it as a gift, even from Protestants, or hold life annuities, or leases for more than 31 profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. A Catholic could not have a horse of the value of more than £5. Any Protestant, on giving him £5, might take his horse. The Catholic was compelled to pay double tex to support the county pay double tex to support the county milita. To convert a Protestant to Catholiciam was made a capital offence. No land's reluctant concession of their concession of the catholic was converted in the Volunteers and Engmilitary was made a capital offence. No land's reluctant concession of their demands—T. A]

WITH ENGLAND. ded equally among his children, unless the eldest son became a Protestant, in which case the parent passed simply into a ten-ant to his son, and lost all power of sell-ing his property. If the wife of a Catholic abandoned her husband's religion she be-came immediately free from his control, and the Charcellor could assign her a por-tion of her husband's property. If his child, however young, professed itself a Protestant, it was taken from its father's care and the Charcellor could assign it a portion of its father's property at his, the Chancellor's discretion.

No Cathelic could be guardian either to

his own children or to those of another. nis own children or to those of another. About two hundred members by only one confiscation is the Landlord's Title. Sometimes the hundred persons! Catholics were for the bidden to sit in it, 1691, and forbidden by country has been conferred by successive an Act of King George II. to vote for English monarchs upon an English colony comprised of three sets of English adventises. Great, however, as were the miseries of title in their lands, and from the first set-tlement they have been hemmed in on every side by the old inhabitants of the island, brooding over their discontent in sullen indignation. The new settlers, after all, found it more convenient to let the native Irish Catholies come back and make use of them as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Conquest and penal legislation had made them slaves in the country, and the children of Cromwell's legislation had made them slaves in the country, and the children of Cromwell's troopers preferred slave labor to free, because the miserable people were obliged to accept terms to which independent men would never submit. Their tenantry held the position of serfs—belonging to a class under the ban of degradation—prohibited by law from giving their children even rudiments of education.

THE REVOLT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN '76.

I take the great liberty of intervening a short paragraph into the Bishop's address, just here, to help the reader to form an idea of how a great change was suddenly brought about in the condition of Ireland and in its relations to Eng-

The English had for some years of the The English had for some years of the eighteenth century carried on a war with the French King for the possession of the French settlements in Canada, viz., Quebec, Montreal, etc. At length the French were worsted, and that part of North America passed under the English yoke, which, added to their thirteen planting. yoke, which, added to their thirteen plantations already established, formed a formidable English power in Columbus's New World. The English king, Euglish nobles, manufacturers, shipowners and all, were flushed into arrogance by these successes—and straight they "went in" for taxing their thirteen colonies to pay for a large portion of the war expenses with France. Not only that, but they imposed the Irish trade and navigation restraints upon the colonies. All trade in America must be carried on in English built and must be carried on in English built and English-owned ships; all manufactures required by the colonists must come solely from England; they were debarred from making cloth, working in iron, making paper, felt hats, cutlery, etc., etc.; they were to use English-stamped paper, and drink English-taxed liquors, tea, coffee, etc., etc.

etc., etc.
THE SONS OF LIBERTY, PHILADELPHIA.
A society was formed in Philadelphia to egitate and oppose these new taxes and restrictions. It was composed principally of Irishmen. Its prophet and Secretary, Charley Thompson, was an Irishman.
This society had established branches in other of the colonies. They had sent Ben-

or rival and in jurs those of England. In a look of England in look of England in look of England in look of England in London, to exposulate with the British landowrea, absolutely prohibiting the importation from Ireland into England and England of Cattle, sheep, swine, beet, porty, bacon, and the English navigation laws, which the Singlet navigation laws, which to be imported into Ireland unless first unloaded in England and re-shipped.

In 1699, eight years after he signed the articles of Limerick with Sarsfield, King William III, gave his searction to the following "acts" of perfedy, to wit :—An act which prohibited the Irish from exporting their manufactured wool to any other country whatever. A duty of 30 per cent. was placed on Irish linen imported into England, and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and mit was pushed on the following "acts" of perfedy, to wit e-An out which growth and the line imported into England, and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and if it was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and first was sent elsewhere it was obliged to be carried in England and omplete the pauperization and industrial run of Ireland. brought out the "taxed teas" were boarded by the colonists and the tea was thrown overboard. Major Pitcairn and a battal-ion of soldiers were sent out to Concord by the English Commander to quell the people that were in the habit of gathering there to discuss grievances. On arriving, Major Pitcairn, at the head of his troopers, galioned among the people, shouting. galioped among the people, shouting, "disperse, ye rebels!" and not speedily dispersing he ordered his men to fire into them. They dispersed, but Pitcairn and his men were waylaid on their way back to Boston and considerably cut up.

to Boston and considerably cut up.
CHARLEY THOMPS'N CALLS A CONGRESS.
Then Charley Thompson invited a Congress of delegates to meet him in Philadelphia. Then was held the first American Congress, 4th July, 1776, of which Charley Thompson was the Secretary. Then followed the Declaration of American Independence, and next followed the appointment by that Congress of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the army of independence,

appointment by Charley Thompson to Washington, the organization of the army, and the commencement of the battle.

THE IRONY OF FATE. It was the irony of fate that to an Irishman was given the miraculous power of calling into activity the sleeping powers of the oppressed which eaded in the overthrow of the English power in thirteen American colonies of three millions, which have now expanded into thirty-like tracking of the colonies of three millions, which have now expanded into thirty-like tracking of the colonies of the colonies. eight organized States, containing over sixty millions of people. EFFECTS ON IRELAND

Catholics were prevented by English laws to purchase land or inherit or receive it as a gift, even from Protestants, or hold life annuities, or leases for more than 31 years, or any lease on such terms that the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. A Catholic could not have a horse of the value of more than £5. Any Protestant, on giving him £5, might take Protestant, on giving him £5, might take of freedom. News from America prosessing the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent. A Catholic could not have a horse of the value of more than £5. Any patches are respected in Parliament:—

"That there were large exemptions in favor of certain classes of the wealthier inhabitants, for instance, that they paid no taxes in respect of servants, and other items of that kind, was no great advantage to the other classes who had to pay so much the more." land. Swift wrote and Lucas printed. Swift told the Irish landlords that the

At last, says the Bishop, seeing Irish prosperity revive with leaps and bounds as soon as the Irish Parliament was set free to act in 1872, England was resolved it should not last, and accordingly, by the enpenditure of a million and a half pounds sterling, thirty-one peerages, and a muli-tude of other bribes, it prevailed on the Irish Parliament to vote the Act of

THE PARLIAMENT WAS CORRUPT. The Irish Parliament that did so was thoroughly corrupt. Out of three hundred members about forty-five were returned by the influence of ten peers, and about two hundred members by only one

comprised of three sets of English adventurers, who poured into the country at the termination of the three successive rebellions. Confiscation is their common title in their lands, and from the first set—

Great, however, as were the unserted of and which has raged most terming during the later years of the present century may be clearly seen in the awful decline which have been inflicted on her by the Act of Union. A wrong has been resources since 1845. The statistics I committed such as neither the ryots of India, the peasantry of Asia Minor, or the serfs of Russia have endured. Hundreds and thousands of tenants have been driven from the soil in which they had been declared by the greatest jurists to have the highest of all rights, that earned by the toil which was made by the primeval con-dition of our race. No law protected their right to eat the bread which was grown by the sweat of their brow.

THE IRISH DEBT.

With regard to the amount of national debt imposed upon Ireland since the Union the account stands thus, according to a speech lately made in Parliament by Sir Thomas Esmonde. He save that in 1797, three years before the Union, the debt upon Ireland was less than £3,000,000 sterling, but at the Union, in the year 1800, it amounted to £28,545,000. Among the items of expenditure were £16,000,000 for the maintenance of 60,000 English troops in Ireland, £1,500,000 for purchasing the votes and influence of owners of boroughs, £1,500,000 for compensating suffering Loyalists, £54,000 for informers, £1,000, 000 for expenses in repression rebellion. £500,000 for lawyers, £500,000 for ex-

penses of removing, etc.

Three years after the Union the Irish debt had somehow or another mounted up from 28 to 43 millions. But this was not near enough; so in the next twelve years it was again somehow or another years it was again somehow or another made to reach the enormous sum of £112,000,000. The taxation also was almost immediately doubled. In the Act of Union it was stipulated that Ireland should only pay two-fifteenths of the Imperial taxation; very speedily she was made to pay two-sevenths instead. In 797, three years before the Union, the axation of Ireland amounted to £2,450,000. Seventy years after the Union the

.axation of Ireland amounted to £2,450,000. Seven'ty years after the Union the
sum had risen to £7,000,000.

Mr. Giffen's account of the matter in
the Nineteenth Century is as follows:—"According to the Act of Union, Ireland was
expected to contribute to the joint expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland in the proportion of two seventeenths. In point of fact, Ireland could not do so under the strain of the enormous outlay at the beginning of the century. Under that arrangement, between 1800 and 1815, the Irish debt increased from £24,000,000 to £128,000,000, although Irish taxation to £128,000,000, although Irish taxation was enormously increased, viz, £3,500,000 to nearly £7,000,000."

But in addition to this immense burden of debt, thus placed on the shoulders of Ireland since the Union, and supposing

theless pays one-tenth or one-eleventh of the taxes. Ireland ought to pay about £3,500,000, and it pays nearly £7,000.

"At present nearly the whole taxable ir come of the Irish people is, in fact, absorbed by the state. The taxable income being about £13,000,000 only, the come being about £13,000,000 only, the Imperial Government, as we have seen, takes nearly £7,000,000, and the local taxes are over £3,000,000, more, or about £10,000,000 in all. The taxable income is that which remains after the smallest average allowance per head, for the bare necessaries of life, has been deducted. So large a proportion of taxation to taxable income would be a serious fact for any country, and there can be little accumulation in Ireland under such conditions. army of independence.

CHARLEY THOMPSON CARRIES THE AP-POINTMENT TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

Considerations like these, which are so material, have hitherto made no impres-

cion on the Imperial Parliament,"

The reason why the Imperial taxes f.ll
upon Ireland with such undue severity is principally because of the very heavy taxation on spirits, the common beverage of the Irish, in comparison of the taxation on beer, the common beverage of the English. The amount of alcohol in the

calling into activity the sleeping powers of the oppressed which eaded in the over-throw of the English power in thirteen American colonics of three millions, which have now expanded into thirty-eight organized States, containing over sixty millions of people.

EFFECTS ON IRELAND
The struggle against Eoglish rule in America extended its influence to Ireland Swift wrote and Lacas printed. It was sessed taxes not being levied, tes, all of them more heavily taxed. The luxuries of the rich have special exemptions. The assessed taxes not being levied, the burden of the twofold taxation is made to fall upon the poor. As Mr. Goschen lately observed in Parliament:—
"That there were large exemptions in favor of certain classes of the wealthier inhabitance for instance that they naid

nas sullered, and still sullers, many other most serious grievances forced upon her by the ur just rule of the British Par-liament. I can do little more now than nume.a'e the principal ones among them.

The County Assessments, for local taxa tion and expenditure, are levied upon th tenant occupier, but administered and spent by the G and Juries of landlords. The Poor Rate is administered by Boards of Guardians balf of whom must be not representative, but ex officio men bers, that is, must be magistrates, and therefore almost inevitably Protestants. An overwhelming majority of the mag-

istrates of Ireland, appointed by Protes tant lord-lieutenants of councies, are landlords and Protestants. The result of the exterminating and ruinous system which I have described, and which has raged most terribly during

shall adduce are principally taken from a divorce was that recent article by Mr. Giffen, a Government etatistician. ment statistician.

In 1845, then, and since the beginning of the century, the population of Ireland was about one third of the population of

the United Kingdon; the proportion now is only one seventh.

Ireland in population has sunk from one-third to less than one-seventh of the

United Kingdom; in gross income from two-seventeenths to less than one-sev-enth; in capital to about one-twentyfourth : in taxable resources, from perhaps about one-tenth to the population of

only one in fifty.

The Judges, mostly promoted for political partisanship, often take part in administrative as well as judicial functions. and commonly show themselves hostile to

the people.

The Constabulary, who are carefully prevented from forming any relations of friendship or alliance with those among whom they live, are under the command, not only of local authorities, but of Dublin Carlo. Castle.
Catholics are almost entirely excluded

by the Government from institutions and

by the Government from institutions and posts of influence, even in the most Catholic neighborhoods.

In the higher education, Government aid for teaching among the laity is reserved exclusively for Protestant or unsectarian institutions, which Catholics are bound to avoid, and is denied to Catholic colleges. colleges.

colleges.

In primary education, Catholics are not allowed to teach freely, as their religion would prompt them, but are obliged to hide or remove all its symbols from their own children.
Out door relief is not allowed to able

bodied persons in Ireland, as it is in Eug land, a cruel rule made to facilitate evic tions.
All local business, requiring privat Acts of Parliament, has to be carried on in London, at great expense, and decided upon by strangers, ignorant of the coun-

Lastly, since the Union, Ireland ha Lastly, since the Union, Ireland has scarcely ever been governed by the common law. Her supposed Constitutional privileges are almost always suspended by Coercion acts, more or less severe, which keep her perpetually in a degrading bondage. There have been some eighty of these since the Union.

The internal administration of Ireland by England and the English Papliament.

by England and the English Parliament, and especially since the Union, has not been distinguished by justice, beneficence

of society. No one supposed that the Christian home—happy and holy though it was—was free from the ordinary cares of life; but the Catholic Church stepped into that Christian home; she lessed the trials and troubles, and she softened the trials and troubles, and she softened the austerities of human life. She enabled husband and wife to live happily together, not for one or two years, but until our Divine Redeemer cut the silver cord that bound them to life. She did this by teaching to both mutual condescension, by urging the wife to be obedient to her husband; by reminding the husband to remember the position of the wife. The Church never has and never could allow the bond that knit husband and wife the bond that knit husband and wife the bond that knit husband and wife together to be broken. In this country, according to the law of the land, the bond of marriage could be broken, and if husband and wife were weary of each other's society, they could, by collision or connivance, have their marriage dissolved. This knowledge mad warried big will more difficult to made married life still more difficult to bear. The law of divorce separated those who had sworn at God's alter to cherish one another till death severed them. The husband, who might have given to the woman what every pure woman trea-

THE OFFERING OF AN HONEST LOVE —saw his wife separated from him and go into the world to seek another companion, Divorce looked upon in this was nothing Divorce looked upon in this was nothing better than the polygamy of the savager. Everything that tended to lower the position of woman tended to the degradation of society. Respect for woman was the mark of every good man. Had any present ever known a man whom in their heart they recognized as good without respect for woman. There were some of course who in the treatment of women, even of their own wives, were much more course who in the treatment of women, even of their own wives, were much more savage than the beasts of the jungle. They sometimes saw the cruelty of man come to the surface, but they seldom saw the "polite misery" which none knew of except those unfortunate people who had to bear it, and God and His angels who recorded the crimes of men. Cursed, indeed, was the nation where respect for the weakness and purity of women did indeed, was the nation where respect for the weakness and purity of women did not hold a place in the breasts of men. There were some men who thought it a fine thing to go round about the world hinting dark in-nuendoes against the pur-ity of women. The reputation of a woman was as delicate as a roselea; a breath could tarnish it. The purity of a woman was the deauct treasure she had on woman was the dealer treasure she had on earth, and, as they well knew, thousands of women would face death itself rather than have that which they so prized tar-nished. He said there was no word too is strong to apply to the man who spoke lightly and inconsiderately of the character of a woman? If those men who so spoke were to hear another laugh and jeer and whisper the word which they dare not utter openly against the reputation of their own wife or sister they might come to realize the pain they inflicted on others. Brave men showed their courage by con-descension towards the weak; brave men were often gentle, and good men strove to screen that which ought to be hidden. FOUL DEEDS WEIGH OUGHT TO BE BURIED

IN EVERLASTING NIGHT

IN EVERLASTING NIGHT
were blazed abroad in all the newspapers.
They had the details of divorce cases recorded in the press with lamentable exactness, and there was danger of the corruption of the young and innocent before
whom they came. What a fearful effect
must this have upon souls! This baneful
law was dragging down society, which
Jesus Christ had founded; it was lowering
men and women in the estimation of
their fellows; it proclaimed to the world
the falseness of the marriage vows; it rominded men and women that these might
exist in poetry or romance, but that in reality they were seldom to be found.
What effect had this law of divorce upon children? It separated the husband and wife, and placed the children under the care of one or the other. Let them place themselves in the position of these children. selves in the position of these children. The love of a mother all had experienced, and they knew that the affection of a mother for her child could not be exceeded by any love in this world. The law of divorce blazoned the mother's crime before the world; the child was taught to be ashamed of its mother, not to know her, still less to reverence her. The children were deprived of the mother's care and training; they were deprived of that edu-cation which only a mother could give. The Catholic Church had ever resisted the The Catholic Church had ever resisted the law of divorce. The Catholic faith had been stamped out of this land; she had come back again, shorn, indeed, of her dignity and external splendor, but her teaching still the same as in the beginning. For Catholics there remained this duty to pray for the conversion of the country in which their lot was cast; to ask God to bring their country from the darkness of misbelief to the peace and sunshine of the Catholic Church

To break up a cold or cough or its ill results there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

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

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

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