Written for The Pilot. A Coranach.

A pillowed head
On the cold, cold clay,
a love and a life that died away!
God the head that lies so low,
r the sleet and the shrouding snow,
ass of death and deathless care
Than the living heart
That's buried there!

Ane sun has lain
he dreary western plain,
aye watched with lifted eyes
t gild the eastern skies;
I know that nevermore
Will light break on
That distant shore.

Ah, neverchance,
Unless, perchance,
ith richer, holier radiance,
crown, through cycles all untold,
e turrets and towers of the City of Gold.
i, shall these years of rapless night
Unit my eyes
For scenes so bright! Cincinnati, O.

PARNELL AT WICKLOW.

UNIMPAIRED TRUST IN ULTIMATE VIC TORY FOR HOME RULE.

The following is a full report of Mr. Parnell's speech delivered at Wicklow a Parnell's speech delivered at Wicklow a few days ago. When, he said, I have expressed my conviction that in a new Parliament we should be able to form our platform on a single plank, and make it a plank of legislative independence, my declaration has been received by the English press and by some, though not by all the English leaders, with a storm of disapproval, and they have told us that yielding an independent Parliament to Ireland was a matter of impossibility. But nothing during this interval has in the slightest degree diminished my confidence in the near success of our efforts. On the contrary, the English press and the English leaders practically admit that Irish affairs cannot be allowed to continue as they exist, and that it is imcontinue as they exist, and that it is im-

AN UNWILLING PROPLE. unwilling representatives, in forced leg-islative connection with two other king-doms. They admit that there must be doms. They admit that there must be some change, but that two conditions shall accompany this change. First, that the separation of Ireland from England shall not be the consequence of granting legislative independence to Ireland; and, second, that we shall not be allowed to protect our manufactures at the cost of those of England. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto declares that he is willing to consider our demand, provided it is granted that it does not involve separa-tion. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he but I have claimed that no Parliamentary Assembly in Ireland will work satisfactorily which has not full power over Irish affairs, which has not full power to raise revenue for the purposes of our Government as shall seem fit to the Assembly. I have an opinion that it would be wise to protect certain Irish industries, at all events for a time, in order to make up for loss at the start, which we experienced owing to adverse legislation of times past. Ireland could never be a manufacturing nation of such importance as to be able to compete with England, but several industries

that if an Irish Parliament considers that there are certain industries in Ireland which could be fostered by protection, that Irish Parliament should have power to protect them. It is not for me power to protect them. It is not for he to predict the extent to which the power would be used, but I tell the English Radicals and Liberals it is useless to talk of their desire to do justice to Iretalk of their desire to do justice to Ire-land, when from motives of selfishness they refuse to repair the most manifest unequalities of all, namely, the destruction of our manufactures by England in tion of our manufactures by England in times past; when they refuse to repair injustice by giving us power to build up these comparatively few industries to which Ireland is adapted by circum-stances to excel in. A claim has been put forward that some guarantee should be given that the granting of legislative independence to Ireland should not lead to separation. This claim is one which to separation. This claim is one which at first sight may seem fair. It would be preposterous to ask England to con-cede to us an engine which we announced our intention to use for bringing about separation, but there is a great difference between having such an intention and giving counter-guarantees against carrying it out. It is not possible for human intelligence to forecast the future in such matters, but we can point to the fact that under the last 85 years of her parliamentary connection with England Ireland has become

INTENSELY DISLOYAL and intensely disaffected. That, notand intensely disaffected. That, not-withstanding the alternate policy of con-ciliation and coercion, disaffection has broadened and deepened from day to day. Am I not then entitled to assume day. Am I not then entitled to assume that the root of disaffection and of this feeling of disloyalty is the assumption by England of the management of our own affairs. It is admitted that the our own affairs. It is admitted that the present system cannot go on. What are you going to put in its place? My advice to English statesmen, in considering this question, would be to trust the Irish people altogether, or to trust them not at all. Give with free and open hand our people power to legislate on all domestic concerns, and you may depend the desire for separaon one thing, the desire for separa-tion at least will not be increased or intensified. Whatever chance English rulers may have of drawing to themselves the affection of the Irish people lies in

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THE ABOMINABLE SYSTEM THE ABOMINABLE SYSTEM of legislative union by conceding fully and freely to Ireland the right to manage her own affairs. We can show that power has been freely conceded to great colonies to protect their industries against those of England. In these colonies disaffection has disappeared. And while Irishmen going to America

carry with them a burning hatred against English rule and bequeath it to their children, the Irishman who goes to Australia and finds a different system of their children, the Irishman who goes to Australia and finds a different system of English rule, becomes a loyal cutiz m, and a strength and prop to the community in which his lot is cast. I say it is possible and it is the duty of the English statesman of to-day to enquire into and examine these facts for themselves, and to cease from a task they admit to be impossible, that of going forward in continued misgovernment. If these lessons can be learned I am convinced that the English statesman who is great enough and powerful enough to carry out these teachings, and to enforce them on the acceptance of his countrymen, and to give Ireland full legislative liberty and full power to manage her own domestic concerns, will be regarded in the future by his countrymen as one who has removed the greatest peril to the English Empire—a peril I firmly believe which, if not removed, will find some day, perhaps not in our time, but will certainly find, sooner or later, and it may be sooner than later, an opportunity of revenging itself by the destruction of the British Empire, for the oppressions and misgovernment of centuries." A mighty shout went up as oppressions and misgovernment oppressions and misgovernment of cen-turies." A mighty shout went up as Parnell concluded. Other Home Rule members followed with remarks in favor of independence, and Father Moylan, of Caven, presented to the great leader a magnificent watch which had been sent to him by American sympathizers.

WEXFORD'S WAY.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND'S REPLY TO JOH CHAMBERLAIN.

From the speech Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., made on the 11th ult., and in which he bade defiance to Mr. Chamberwhich he bade defiance to Mr. Chamber-lain, we quote as follows: Our position s simply and plainly this: We take a prac-tical view of what has occurred in Ire-land for some time gone by, and we find that eighty-five years of British —or shall I say brutish?—rule in this country has merely resulted in driving from Ireland more than one-half of the population of the country. How any population of the country. How any man, who calls himself a sane man, or an honest man, can get up and advocate the existence of a government which for the last eighty-five years has ruined this country every way, which has driven out of this country more than one-half of the population—five or six millions of people—how any one can assert a claim for the continued existence of that government is a thing altogether beyond my the continued existence of that govern-ment is a thing altogether beyond my comprehension, or the comprehension of any man who looks at Irish politics merely from the standpoint of benefit-ting the whole of the country and the whole of the people as best we can. We want to substitute for this rule, which has driven our brothers our sixters our fath. tion. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he is willing to give a legislature of some kind, provided it has not power to protect our manufactures against those of England. I have claimed for Ireland's Parliament that it shall have power to protect Irish manufactures should that be the will of the Irish people. It is not for me to say beforehand what action a freely elected Irish Parliament will take, but I have claimed that no Parliament. a native government which will be elec-ted by the people alone. That is our demand, and until that demand is fully and completely realized I can assure my Orange friends there are plenty of men in the South of Ireland with Mr. Parnell at their head, and plenty of men in the North who will never allow agitation to cease in this country, through one method or another, until that end i brought about. One word as to the latest statement on the question of home rule. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is for one thing a millionaire, who has made his money by making screws, and giving very small screws to his workmen, who is for another thing a Radical poli-tician, who can stretch his Radicalism MADE TO THRIVE HERE, although we should be compelled to seek other than our own supplies from the English markets on account of natural causes. But I claim for Ireland of money to carry on a war of British of money to carry on a war of British bayonets against the naked bodies of people in the Soudan who never did anything to Queen Victoria or anybody belonging to her. This gentleman of

RATHER LOOSE RADICALISM the one reason he gives us for not com-plying with Mr. Parnell's demand is that England is 31,000,000 of people, and Ireland only 4,000,000. This is the argu-ment of the bully and coward—I am bigger than you and I will punch your head. It is the only argument the great head. It is the only argument the great high priest of Radicalism can bring to high priest of Radicalism can bring to bear against our admittedly just demand to exercise the right to rule our own country in our own way. We are only 4,000,000 of people! If that were so I know of many a man in England, from the prime minister down, who would sleep more comfortably to-night. We are only 4,000,000 of people! If that were so how very soon they would put their strong hands on our throat and throttle the life out of us; they would very soon carry out that suggestion made in a cold-blooded manner, by the English Times, when it said, "Soon the Celt will be as rare in Ireland as the Red Indian on the shores of Manhattan." But how is the shores of Manhattan." But how is it to-day? From those shores of Manhattan, from those shores of Man-hattan, from the glorious republic of America, beat back the voices of those men they thought to exterminate, but only expatriated, beat back their voices, aye, and from other countries in thunder-ing answer to the challenge of Mr. Chamberlain, to tell him if he is a wise politician in dealing with Ireland, he will not dealight the English people into the politician in dealing with freiand, he will not delude the English people into the idea that they are dealing with 4,000,000 unarmed peasants, but that he will place the truth before his countrymen and tell them that there are 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 of the Irish race determined 30,000,000 of the first race determined as I am, and as you are, to drive British rule from this country. They will do so if they can by their voices, but if they are altogether ignored, I dare say that the day may come when the crack of Irish rifles on the shores of Great Britain will wake up lads like Mr. Chamberlain.

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Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's

THE PRIEST AND HIS ENEMIES.

1 We read in the Semaine Religiouse of

Tournai:

who are the priest's enemies?
There is not an individual on earth, whatever position he may occupy, who has as many enemies as the priest. Soldier of the Church, minister of the unchangeable law, guardian of the truth, dispenser of the gifts of God, he has for enemies all who want neither God, nor law, nor truth. The innumerable schismatics who reject the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, enemies of the priest; those thousand sects of heretics escaped from the fold of the Good Shepherd, enemies of the priest; those thousands of unbelievers whom faith disquiets and thwarts, enemies of the priest; the malefactors who continually hear from the priest's mouth the condemnation of their misdeeds, enemies of the priest; the romancers, the singers of lasciviousness, low and servile sycophants of all the passions, enemies of the priest; tyrants, those scourges of mankind, who desire to oppress remorselessly, enemies of the priest; WHO ARE THE PRIEST'S ENEMIES ? desire to oppress remorselessly, enemies of the priest; conspirators of all kinds, who are preparing in darkness that anarchy by means of which they may seize on power, enemies of the priest; despoilers of the property of others, whatever title they may cover them selves with, to whatever class they may belong, enemies of the priest!

WHAT ARE THE PRIEST'S CRIMES ?

There is hardly a week in which we do not hear of some fault, some crime, committed by some individual or other belonging to a more or less elevated class in the social orders. There have been in the social orders. There have been bankers who were thieves; notaries have been seen in Mazas, (the prison) and physicians on the scaffold. The people, when they see these things, have more contempt than indignation. They raise a hue and cry at the wretches, and that is all. But let a monk, a priest, a brother be branded with infamy any day, little difference does it make to the brother be branded with infamy any day; little difference does it make to the people that this happens only once in twenty-five years, that is in the proportion of one in a thousand: then they are filled with wrath, they are beside themselves with indignation. Full of contempt and jeering for the former, for vulgar criminals, they become terrible to the latter; for these latter are not only men, they are guides, and when they have fallen they have been guilty of treachery. As for the former, the people forget their names; as for the latter they keep their names eternally in mind, they execrate them for all time; for these had a commission and were faithless to it; theirs was the duty to teach truth, and they have been to teach truth, and they have been

to teach truth, and they have been deceivers.

I know that I am here touching upon a burning question; but fire purifies, I shall go to the furthest limit. It is the same feeling which has made the people hardly pay attention to the hundreds of scandals given by lay teachers. What difference does it make to them? They are men like everybody else. They be have well? So much the better. They behave badly? Well, the fleeh is weak, that is all. But, on the other hand, let a newspaper suddenly happen to come across a scandal committed by a teacher wearing the religious habit, let the newspaper make this scandal public: it may be in the proportion of one to a thousand; the indifference and pity of a while ago give away to that wrath, that indignation of which I have spoken. In their simplicity, the liberal journalists, who excite these violent feelings, imagine that they are destroying respect for religious teaching in the heart of the people: they mistake. The contrary is the case. They have only furnished the people with an opportunity to acknowledge themselves unconsciously but emphatically religious, since they are astonished at one guilty man among a thousand, while they accept without the least astonishment twenty other similar cases of men like him.

*** of men like him.

HOW IS THE PRIEST JUDGED? When laymen do not succeed in sat-isfying everybody, what can the poor priests do in these evil days? The other get off the train. He carried in his hand get off the train. He carried in his hand a travelling bag for which three young rogues disputed. "Thanks," he said, "thanks." The interesting porters insisted; but the ecclesiastic, all the while holding his bag, continued on his way, repeating, "Thanks, my friends, thanks." Two bloused voters, who were

thanks." Two bloused voters, who were smoking their pipes, were witnesses of this little scene, so frequent in stations and in the neighborhood of the railway. "Jules," said the younger to his comrade, "see that cure dragging his baggage. It's a pity that bag isn't a trunk; we'd have the pleasure of seeing him carry it on his shoulders or on his head. That's the way you respect your robe and your character, Monsieur l'abbe! And that to avoid giving ten sous to an unemployed workman, that's avaries. And those people preach charity, and pretend to love the people! Blatherskite! you see, Jules."

to love the people! Blatherskite! you see, Jules."
"You're right, Louis."
Next day another priest was coming out of the same station, preceded by a porter carrying his traveling bag. The two voters of the eve were there.
"There's a good-for-nothing!" said Louis. "If one musn't be kary to have another man carry a bag which doesn't

another man carry a bag which doesn't weigh twenty pounds!" "There's more pride than laziness, I tell you," said Jules, — "There's both."—"You're right, Louis."-Translated by Th. Xr. K.

DO NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mer-cury in the shape of Calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, disastrous effects upon the general neath, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the cheek. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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AFTER THE SPEECHES.

HOW THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARIANS EN JOYED THEMSELVES AT THE PARNELI BANQUET.

BANQUET.

The speeches over, the reporters retired, and the company gave itself up to tranquil enjoyment; and the tranquility and the enjoyment would have disgusted Irish politician of the good old days as he saw how many glasses filled with the fizzing ginger-beer or the ghastly Apollinaris, stood before the members, who had already "taken the pledge." When the hour of festivity comes at the gatherings of the Irish Party, T. D. Sullivan is always the great figure. His fine, clear, powerful voice rings out in a melody of Moore, or Lover, or Denny Lane, or one of his own splendid ballads. Now his song is soft and pathetic and again it is full of his rollicking humor. He often comes with some composition just fresh from the poetic anvil; on the night of the banquet he sang for the first time a versified account of an "All Night Sitting," which was highly enjoyed by men who could appreciate every humorous point and quaint touch. Mr. Healy is probably unknown to the general world as a vocalist; but he is always good for a song, and unknown to the general world as a vocalist; but he is always good for a song, and if Sims Reeves would not grow pale at him as a competitor, he might well wish for his readiness to oblige. John O'Con-nor has a fine baritone and the musical taste and cultivation that are habitual in taste and cultivation that are habitual in a Cork; and Mr. Leamy may know other things than "The Rising of the Moon;" but he is known to his colleagues as the singer of one song. Thus for a while there was a complete truce to speeches, but there was a general communication that before the night was out one or two that before the night was out one or two that before the hight was out one or two other toasts would follow. The O'Gorman Mahon, rising straight as a pine, was hatled with "Cheers for the Grand Old Man," and spoke to a delighted audience of 1828, and Catholic Emancipation, and the sacrifice of the freeholders as of some-thing that happened the day before yester-

day. THE IRREPRESSIBLE BIGGAR There was another toast that has now become a standing event at dinners of the Parliamentary Party. It is not set down formally, it is often even excluded formally, as at the banquet; but it is inevit-able, for it rises spontaneous and unanimous from the strong affections of forty men for one of their number. That toast is, "The Health of Joseph Biggar." Whenever these words are pronounced, there arises one loud, wild, undivided cheer; for Joseph Biggar is near the heart of every man in the Irish Party. And then occurs another curious phenomenon. A strange glimpse of the difference between the political reputation and the inmost character of men, and between the attitude of the strang retails to these phenomenons. of the same man to those whom he regards as the friends and those whom he considers foes to his country's cause. If there be a man in the Irish Party whom the enemies of Ireland regard as harder, enemies of Ireiana regard as natuer, tougher—shall it be said, more savage in his character than another, it is Joseph Biggar. It is his friends only who know how soft and tender and true the real man When his name is mentioned in terms is. When his name is mentioned of praise by a colleague, and is received with cheers by his friends, the real nature with cheers by his friends, the tean hatter of the man can no longer command itself. His breast heaves; if he speaks, it is with a trembling voice; with a nervous twitch, he covers his face with his hands; but the tears have already rushed to his eyes and trickle down his cheeks. Then he gets up; in stumbling words, declaring that he is but a commonplace creature; very lazy— "Oh! oh!" shout his colleagues—"Yes, yes!" says Joseph in a most earnest remonstrance; "the truth is, I've always been very lazy;" and winds up by declar-ing that he is proud to be amongst so many men so much abler and better than himself. So it was at the Parnell banquet, when Mr. Healy proposed his health. Finally, the "God Save Ireland" was led by T. D. Sullivan; was sung by all the members standing; and the historic gathering came to a close .- United Ireland .

A TURNCOAT.

Irish Fireside An Irishman whose first name is An. AB Irishman whose first name is Authony, and who still lives, resided once at Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, and while there, had a goat that was a noted rambler. One day she was curious enough to visit the Protestant church of enough to visit the Protestant church of the village, and by means of mounting a tombstone close by the wall she managed to jump through a window right into the building. When a church officer opened the door on Sunday morning, he was surprised to find the horned animal dancing and skipping in the building with as much seeming agility and grace as one of the mountebanks that preach at the Jail Square, Glasgow. As a natural consequence she was arrested and put in pound, and her master was summoned before a Dumbarton magistrate and ordered to pay all damages, but Anthony in order to get clear of the responsibility replied to his honor:

nonor:
"Bedad, I will do nothing of the kind because I reared my goat up in the true faith, and now since she has thought proper to turn her coat just keep her there and let her go to perdition along with her new friends."

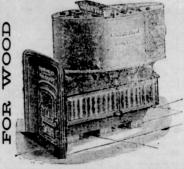
Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure,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

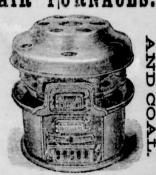
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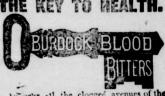
London, 27th June, 1885. MANAGER.

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