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found in every part of her soil, formed for centuries as they form still a painful contract with actual squalor and misery; but the history of that ancient civilization was lost, the names of the men who had reared these gigantic structures were unknown; Egypt, a land of wonders, was a land of mystery too, and what was recorded by others, as for instance by Herodotus, was in some important respects misleading. Thus Voltaire makes capital out of Herodotus's statement that the Egyptians were unacquainted with when up to a comparatively modern period against the books of Moses, where allusions to it are of frequent occurrence—to meution only Pharosh's cup bearer, who shared the prison with Joseph. Nor was it easy to answer the objections until our own times, when some old scriptures came to light, older than Moses, on which may be seen the whole process of vine-tending and grape gathering. We find too that the Egyptians were no strangers to the fermented juice of the grape; for there are representations of Egyptian gentlemen, borne away from a feast, by servants, about whose condition even the most charitable could not entertain a doubt. Ladies too, we learn, were not behind their lords and masters in this; for there is one group, where the artist more truthful than gallant, shows two or three

doubt. Ladies too, we learn, were not behind their lords and masters in this; for there is one group, where the artist more truthful than gallant, shows two or three slightly under the influence, and a slave hurrying with a basin, just a moment too late to prevent all the unpleasant consequences of what was clearly a surfeit.

In truth everything concerning ancient Egypt was a mystery; and yet materials abounded. There was scarcely a stone that did not bear an inscription—they ran from top to bottom, on the four sides of each obelisk—the walls, pediments and pillars of the buildings and the intervals between the pillars were covered with them. Every mummy case or ancient c fin, and the wrappings round the mummy were inscribed in either one or the other form of the old Egyptian character. But the secret of reading the the other form of the old Egyptian character. But the secret of reading the inscriptions was not known; the key to the enigma was lost, and it might never have been found but for the genius of a young French savant, Caampollion, whose name will be for ever henceforth connected with Egypt and her hieroglyphics. I have here what will just serve to give an idea of the hieroglyphs—two sketches for which I am indebted to the kindness of a talented young friend. They are the which I am indebted to the kindness of a talented young friend. They are the names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, with the characters explained by Champollion. The signs are rough pictures of natural objects taken from the three orders, animate, inanimate, and human. There are to be found birds, beasts, and fishes, trees and plants, geometrical figures, portions of the human frame, numbering in all nearly a thousand varieties. We are tions of the human frame, numbering in all nearly a thousand varieties. We are very far away from the twenty-four consonants and vowels of the omit alphabets, by which we modern can express every shade of thought by a corresponding variety of sound. Egyptian signs are not the equivalent of the letters of the alphabet precisely. Many stand for the high the equivalent of the letters of the alphabet precisely. Many stand for the object signified; many others for the sound or part of it by which the object is named; and, as this sound must have its equivalent in letters, they stand for letters in the end. As a rule each group of hieroglyphs gives, with the name of the object, a picture of it, or a sign that conveys the picture, which is called a determinative. All this is the outcome of modern research. In all probability the inscriptions would be a mystery at this hour but for

evident the same announcement was re-peated in two languages. It was the custom then, as we learn from the inscrip-tion, Pilate caused to be placed on the cross on which our Lord suffered. It was custom then, as we learn from the incorption, Pilate caused to be placed on the
cross on which our Lord suffered. It was
possible now to take the first step to wards
discovery. The next came from the fact,
previously noted, that the proper names
of rulers were distinguished from the
other words of an inscription by
being enclosed in a kind of frame.
With these data Champollion set to
work. In the Greek column of the
Roselta Stone was found the name Ptolemy; in that of Phila, Cleopatra. Happily
their names have five letters in common—
P TE LO. It flashed on the mind of the
young Frenchman that the hieroglyph
images should have relation to the sound
of the letter by which the Coptic name of
the object represented began—that the
figure of the eagle should have the sound
of a—"ahom" being Coptic for eagle—the
lion, "l," from "labo." The enigms was
solved—patience and careful methodical
comparison did the rest. Champollion
died at the early age of 42, but before his
death he had the consolation of publishing
his Egyptian Grammar and Vocabulary,
which have guided the investigations of
all who followed him. The work of reading ancient Egyptian inscriptions is going
on still, because new monuments are being
discovered yearly; but already the progress made has revealed to us a priceless
treasure of ancient lore, and has cast a
strong corroborative light on numerous
passages of sacred history at a time when
it would seem as if some auxiliary were
needed to check the investigation of unbelief.

TO BE CONTINUED

TO BE CONTINUED

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES Is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Emaciation, than any remedy known to medical science. It is so prepared that the potency of these two most valuable specifics is largely increased. It is also very palatable.

A Pleasing Duty.

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton, of Desert P. Q, "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

it is needless to discuss this or any other MATTER OF DETAIL.

here now, because it has been expressly stated that none of these points are considered in any way vital to the question which is now before England and before the world. The vital principle now at stake is that of self government for Ireland in local affairs. (Cheers.) That this is the great question is shown by Mr. Gladstone's reply made on the first reading of the Bill. It is further declared by his recent manifesto. In that manifesto ing of the Bill. It is further declared by his recent manifesto. In that manifesto he says:—"As for the means we tak", the establishment in Dubin of a legislative body enpowered to make laws for the Irish as contradistinguished from Imperial affairs, it is with this that we are now busied, and not with details and particulars. Their time will come," he adds; "we are not debating the amount of the Irish contributions to the Empire, or the composition of the legislative body, or the maintenance of representative connection with Westminster. On these questions, and many more, we may or we may not with Westminster. On these questions, and many more, we may or we may not be at odds, but what we are at this moment debating is the large and far larger question which includes, and I think absorbs them all. The question is whether you will or will not have regard to the prayer of Ireland for the management by herself of affairs specifically and exclusively her own." This, and no other, is the matter which the House of Commons has at once to decide. If on this matter it speaks with a clear and intelligible voice, I feel the strongest assurance that on the other questions, difficult as some of them are, they will nevertheless, with the aid of the full discussion and with the aid of a wise and conculiatory spirit.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

IN CANADA AND INCLAND.

IN ONE BULE IN THE CANADIAN COMMONS.

A HOME BULE MY THE CANADIAN COMMONS AND THE HALL WITH A HOUSE OF THE HALL WAS AND THE HALL WHITE AND THE HALL WAS the people, speaking in tones of modera tion by the mouth of the vast maj rity of those whom we ourselves have made its constitution representatives, and thus strengthen and consolidate the Empire on the basis of mutual benefit and hearty loyalty." This appeal is addressed

DIRECTLY TO THE MASSES
of the British people, and shall we, as a
democratic people and kinsmen of those
very classes and of that very mass of the
population to whom Mr. Gladstone population to whom Mr. Gladstone speaks, not support his appeal? He describes in this same paper the response from the world: "Never have I known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the Home Rule Bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British Colonies and in America, from capitals such as Washington, Cincinnati, Boston, and Quebec, from the remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received a conclusive assurance that the kindred people regard with warm fraternal sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troubled relations between England and Ireland which exhibit only the great failure of the

changed to the 10th. It would be better to take Thursday.

Mr. Blake said the reports in the papers

Mr. Blake said the reports in the papers as he read them were contradictory, but on the statement made he would accept Thursday. He would be glad to consult other members as to the form of the motion to be presented. As to Mr. Costigan having given notice in 1882 he gave notice of one motion and brought up another far diff-rent. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the

After recess.

The discussion was continued at some length, Mr. Casey showing that Sir John Macdonald, when in Opposition in 1878, on the Letellier question, proposed to move in amendment to Supply, but not as a want of confidence, a motion, the object being to prevent the motion being amended.

Mr. Costigan accused Mr. Blake of political object, and proposed that he (Mr Costigan) should move the resolution (Laughter) Sir John Macdonald in the course of

means may be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of your Irish subjects in their regard."

"That in answer to the said address the then Secretary of State for the Colonies was commanded to state that Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs, but with respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain."

"That the House, having reference to the tenor of the said answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such measure, or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well being of the Empire and the right and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country."

This amendment was in effect the same

This amendment was in eff ct the same This amendment was in eff at the same as the motion except that it did not call for an address to Her Majesty. He trusted that the Leader of the Opposition would not insist upon the point being embodied in the motion to be sub nitted, but would agree to this amendment and would give it the strength and importance which must attend a unanimous or almost unanimous resolution of this Parliament. In view of the answer sent to the former address he MR. Costigan professed himself as favourable to this resolution, but complained that

No Notice was given of it as he had done with the motion he moved on the same subject in 1882.

Mr. Blake said ofter the offer of the First Minister, though he thought it might have been made in a better spirit, to give time for the discussion of the question he would postpone the resolution. (Cheers) It should come up to morrow, because the Bill would come up in the British House on Thursday.

Sir John MacDonald—It has been resolution of this Parliament. In view of the answer sent to the former address, he thought it would not be wise to send another. The leader of the Opposition in 1882 complained that the resolutions moved had been emssculated. Parliament, however, spoke loudly. The people of Ireland would be satisfied if Parliament spoke in the same terms. Those resolutions clearly embodied the principle which the people of Ireland contended for, and yet the terms were such as to meet the unanimous support of the moveon Thursday.

Sir John MacDonald—It has been changed to the 10th. It would be better to take Thursday.

bers of this House. The thanks returned by the representatives of the movement in response to that resolution were sent, not to the leader of the Government. or the leader of the Opposition, or to the mover of the resolution, but to the Par-liament of Canada. If a resolution could be passed which would secure the same reply it would be much better than to present one which, while it was backed by the mej rity, would still result in a divided vote. He trusted the leader of

divided vote. He trusted the leader of the Opposition would see his way to accepting this amendment.

Mr. Casey expressed regret at the remarks of the hon. Minister who had just spoken. The hon. gentleman said he adhered to the opinion expressed to the gentlemen who waited on him, that it would be imprudent to be ng up this question now because he feared a less unanimous vote than formerly. If the hongentleman asked if one expression was not gentleman asked if one expression was not sufficient, he (Mr. Casey) said, No; and if he asked the reasons he could give them. First was the fact that this was a new Parliament. There was nothing in and, as this sound must have its equivalence and the sound must have its equivalence that there are designed as the sound must have its equivalence that the large and far he and. As rule each group of hermonic the sound, as a rule each group of the sound must have a reason of collabors, and the sound must have the sound must have the sound the sound must have the sound must have the resolutions, and the proposed that be (Mr. Laughter)

It has been do not sound must have the sound must have the sound must be at dods, but what we are at this the sun of lightly signed as the sound must have the sound must have the sound must be the sound be a my reference to be made to aubstantive must be the sound must be t

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not know what the mover of the resolu-tion would decide to do, but he (Mr. Carey) distinctly disapproved of the form of the amendment as contrasted with the of the amendment as contrasted with the motion. The chief objection to the resolution, it appeared, was that it involved sending another address to Her Majesty. It seemed to him (Mr. Casay) that to adopt that view would be in effect to say to the Imperial Government. "In 1852 we sent an address to Her Majesty on a matter we held to be of Imperial significance and of great importance to Canada. You snubbed us then. We accept the snub. We accept the snub. We accept the position of outsiders in which you then attempted to place us." (Cheers.) If this was not the result, then it must be that the Parliament of Canada took the position of one in the place us." (Cheers) If this was not the recult, then it must be that the Parliament of Canada took the position of one in the su'ke, delaring that occurse her advice was not accepted before she would not give it, now that it was wanted and colled for. The Premier of E gland had in fact called for expressions of opinion, not only from the Colonies but outside the Empire altogether, and had expressed himself grateful for them when they were given. He read Mr Gladstone's reply to the Q ebec Legislature, thanking them to the resolutions passed, and said that this Parliament had prima facie, as representing a greater part of the Empire than Quebec a greater right to address Her Majesty on this question. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Casey) said that if Mr. Gladstone appreciated so highly the support he received in the congratulations of Americans, how much more valuable at the present time, when struggling with this great question, would support be to him from this Parliament of ours, and it would be all the more so on account of it having so large a Conservative majority. It would seem to show that men of both political parties in Canada recognize the fitness of Home Rule for the people of Ireland. This was forcibly shown in Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, which he issued to his constituents. In that manifesto he said that he had never known a question that took so strong a hold on the public mind. From Cincinnati, Washington,

that took so strong a hold on the public mind. From Cincinnati, Washington, Boston and Quebec came wishes for his success. The fact that Quebec recognized this great question shows the love of free institutions among the British family which have sprung from the loins of a great nation. That manifesto was a recognition that we had a right to lay our opinions before the head of that family, and that these opinions will be received. family, and that these opinions will be received as giving that support which they
deserve. This, coming from the Premier
of Britain, was of more consequence than
anything Lord Kimberley might say in
his message. If the Minister of Inland
Revenue only dissented from supporting
these resolutions on such grounds his excuse was of the most filmsy character. Ho
Mr. Costigan referred to the mutilated
accountries but the leader of the Opposione was of the most II may character. He
Mr. Costigan referred to the mutilated
resolution, but the leader of the Opposition had accepted it, mutilated as it was,
rather than cause any dissension.
Sir John MacDonald—Hear, hear.
Mr. Mills—Which you did not do on
Tuesday.

Tuesday.

Mr. Casey, continuing, said that the hon. leader of the Government sneered at the proposal of the resolutions, and the hon. Minister of Inland Revenue begged own effairs. He would support Home Rule for Scotland and Wales if the people had demanded it in the same way as Ireland. However, in Canada, which had erjoyed Home Rule for the last nineteen years—he meant Provincial Home Rule that was enlarged Home Rule, but we had Home Rule for Canada a long time before these sense of them, knew the cost of that was enlarged Home Rule, but we had Home Rule for Canada a long time before that—some of them knew the cost of obtaining it. Such ought to be granted to Ireland. In race and religion Ireland differed from the Dominion. Ireland in this regard stood somewhat like Quebec. Troubles existed on this account in the old Legislative Union, but since. Confederation these troubles had disappeared. Now Quebec made a declaration in favor of Home Rule. There was a large Protestant minority in Ireland, and some said that they would be injured, but there was a large Protestant minority in Quebec and no one would say they had been it jured. Was it because the people of Ireland were less tolerant than the people of Quebec. He repudiated the assertion it anyone tried to make it. It was because they wanted Home Rule. Irishmen were not disloyal anywhere else than in their own country. No men were more loyal than Irishmen. (Hear, hear.) If disloyal in Ireland they knew the cause. If England would come half way to meet Ireland's wishes then the latter would be glad to go and meet them. The people of Hungary were in a far worse state than land's wishes then the latter would be glad to go and meet them. The people of Hungary were in a far worse state than Ireland prior to getting Home Role from Austria, but now Hungary was progressing rapidly and no one would say that Austria dreaded at ything like disintegration. On the contrary, as it was in Hungary, so it would be in Ireland. Ireland would be governed according to her own wishes and a still closer bond of union would exist between it and England, thereby strengthening instead of weakening the Imperial union. He denied that this was a Catholic question, for the Protestants in Canada union. He denied that this was a Catholic question, for the Protestants in Canada were nearly all Home Rulers. Even in Ulster a majority of Home Rulers were elected to Parliament, and were it not for Mr. Parnell asking them to vote for the Tories there would have been more. He would support the resolution that would give the right to the Canadian people to approach and petition the Throne.

continued on First Page.