In our last issue we made a lengthy reference to Mr. T. W. Rus-sell's article, under this heading, in

the "Fortnightly Review." It is not often that we consider any one

contribution to the periodical press

deserving of two notices, nor do

we place very great importance on what this Unionist M.P. sees fit to

the man as well as in his literary effort would suffice to command a

certain degree of attention, apart from a good deal of useful information imparted by one who should be in a position to judge of certain

might not create any surprise, but

phases of the Irish question. Russell has made statements which if coming from an Irish Nationalist

y, April 20, 1961

as well as Chrisuse to bend the of State paternal-virtue of our citito educate our which our common citito educate our which our common citito f justice and stand ready to dethe name of true arn a Christian ianity is in dangance and tyranny ch not only drives om State schools, rush the private religion dwells as showing the trend showing the trend place before our to which our systems.

to which our sys-exposed.

this conference is
action. With a
development we
ssure our people
ondition to give a

Let our watchlic system of eduolde—no link misshain which binds
the great three

hold the next the first Tues-I Thursday after

A FORTUNE.

been waiting all a dead man's liola Poorhouse. viola Poorhouse, is he would have had lived long long ived the inheritand waited so a life which had us Ringe had so them the werstraw, where the streets, telly of hope de-

was attacked words were

R. - Accordid. — Accord-e Henry Aus-istry of the urdent admir-n of his splen-thould not be undary of a the sum of on which was l about the platform and truths of

the great truth
the great truth
ls, our colleges,
safeguard of our citibling of our citibless our work
nor our sacrifices
Christian educa-

nge. Spring Val-

to the poor-te spent most inmates of the be his if he to life long

truths of a tempting tor of the Adams Mr. Adams
I to his coneading him
When the
Henry Aushe Catholic
y and hardny such a
endowment
of his fort former endirect former of
e Catholic!

disposal of e Catholic! 2228

HOME IBLE 🧟

a ing. It was passed by the Comput-sion of the Land League—and by no-thing else.

Leaving aside much that Mr. Russell has to say, and all in the same strain, we come to his most important remarks. He says :-

strain, we come to his most important remarks. He says:—

I now have to describe one of the worst and most mischievous episodes in Irish history. There were four members of the Government which had carried out this policy who were hated and abhorred by the English garrison. These were Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. John Atkinson Mr. Horace Plunkett, and myself, I was an old and incorrigible offender, and my doom had been written ever since 1894, when, on the Land Question, I supported Mr. Morley in committee room No. 15 against Mr. Brodrick. Mr. Atkinson was feared more than any law officer ever was before. He represented an agricultural constituency in Ulster. He had declared his views on the Land Question to be the same as those held by Mr. Isaac Butt, a sufficiently grave offence. Mr. Horace Plunkett had rebelled against the folly of his class. He had ranged himself with the people. Like myself, he had declared for a university for Roman coming from an Irish Nationalist, might not create any surprise, but coming from one who declares himself to be still a Unionist, are well deserving of our serious consideration Mr. Russell can have no greated to serve—otherwise he could not possibly remain an enemy of Home Rule. And if he feels bound in conscience to remain in the ranks of the Unionist's Party, at least he should not allow his language to contradict his principles, nor his practice to run counter of his theories.

As the reader has seen Mr. Russell wishes to set up for his own rontemplations a picture of what should be done, by way of Government, to improve Ireland and her relations with England. How far he has succeeded, we cannot say, since the plan which he formulates, and which was in our last issue's article, is quite meaningless. All that we require to know is the oft-repeated fact that Mr. Russell is a convinced Unionist. Being such, is the following not wonderful language:

Then we get to the famine period—a ghastly time in Irish history. I was a child in 1847—but I well remember the echo of the cry of the Then we get to the famine period—a ghastly time in Irish history. I was a child in 1847—but I well remember the echo of the cry of the hungry in Ireland reaching Scotland, and I have conversed with many who went through the whole of that trying time. There are those—their whole mind noisoned with hatred and all uncharitableness—who blame England for that dire calamity. This is sheer and mischievous nonsense, I am not quite certain that England did all that ought to have been done when the extent of the calamity was recognized. And whilst repudiating the contention that this stupendous catastrophe could either have been foreseen or fully provided against. I go on to what I consider one of the harshest and most cruel things ever done in Ireland, or, for that watter is any other course. With Then we get to the famine period —a ghastly time in Irish history. I was a child in 1847—but I well remember the echo of the cry of the hungry in Ireland reaching Scotland, and I have conversed with many who went through the whole of that the crying time. There are those—their

Then after telling, in detail about his own case, he thus rakes the Gov-

I go on to what I consider one of the harshest and most cruel things ever done in Ireland, or, for that matter, in any other country. Withing a few years of each other Ireland had to stagger on under two blows that were of appalling force. She had to face the awful ruin caused by the famine; she had to meet the competition caused by Free Trade. What was the action of England at this period? Against the protest of the Irish representatives of every class fresh taxation, which now amounts to something like £2.000,000 sterling per annum, was imposed upon Ireland in the shape of income tax and an increased duty on spirits. I have always considered this one of the worst and most heartless acts of the English in Ireland. And I have never discussed it in this generation with any Englishman who did not readily and at once agree. matter, in any other country. Withing a few years of each other Ireada had to stagger on under two blows that were of appalling forces of the competition caused by Free the competition caused by Free the competition caused by Free had at this period? Against the protest of the Irish representative processed that was the action of England at this period? Against the protest of the Irish representative processed that the Prime Minister of the Country, representing the strong-land at this period? Against the protest of the Irish representative that was the action of England at this period? Against the protest of the Irish representative that was done of the Irish representative that were not simposed upon Ireland in the shape of in this generation with any English man who did not readily and agree agree.

Dealing with the Irish Land Question, and Irish and the Irish Land Question, and the Irish Land Question, and Irish and Ir ernment :-

take facts as they are. Mr. Russell says:—

After calmly reviewing what I have written, I now venture to ask my English readers whether something cannot be said for the Irish Attitude towards England at the present time? If I had been Irish born—above all, if I had been an Irish Catholic, if the Parliament of my country had been destroyed, if the property of my ancestors had been stolen, if education had been denied to me and to mine, if liberty had been restrained and law set aside and trampled upon—well, I should not overflow with love of the oppressor, even when the oppression had all but ceased and given place to a wiser and saner policy. And here, at the opening of the twentieth century, we are face to face with this Spirit of Hate. An Irish Parliamentary Party, numbering at least eighty, will once more occupy the Irish benches at Westminster, determined to carry on the only kind of warfare possible to Ireland under existing circumstances. They will dotheir best to degrade the greatest assembly in the world. They will take every opportunity to delay and obstruct the business of the coun-

try. They will be deaf to all appeals to reason. They have been elected to fight England in the only way Ireland can fight her—and they will allow no opportunity of doing her injury to pass. Of course, England will strike back. We shall have "scenes," we shall witness the suspension of members, perhaps the expulsion of the entire party. But what of that? This will get us "no ferrader." This "gibbering spectre" of Irish discontent will still stand at our elbow to mock, deride, and baffle us, and in the end the Irish problem will again have to be faced. I may be told—indeed, I know what will rise to the lips of many of my friends as they read what they will consider an indictment of their country—I shall be told, "You have shown us all our mistakes in the past—you tell us our danger in the future—you are silent as to what ought to be done." And my friends will, perhaps, remind me that I was a strong—one of the strongest supporters of the Union—and they may ask whether my convictions have altered—whether my views have changed? Not a bit; if anything I am a stronger Unionist to-day than I was in 1886, when I first entered the House of Commons. But I was not then, nor am I now, a Unionist because I believe that English Government in Ireland has been always either wise or just. Certainly not. If the edifice of Unionism rested upon that basis it would speedily disappear. I stand by the Union to-day, because of the inexorable facts of the case. It is impossible that two islands situated as Great Britain and Ireland are can ever be separate. God has joined them together. The power of man cannot dissolve the union. And in face of the state of Europe, with England unioved every power of man cannot dissolve union. And in face of the state of Europe, with England unloved everywhere, with danger at every point— no English statesman could survive any tampering with the Union—any jugglery with the Empire at its

VARIOUS NOTES.

POPE LEO'S JUBILEE.-The"Osservatore Romano" announces the appointment of a large committee under the presidency of Cardinal Respighi, the Pope's Vicar, to take Respigni, the Pope's Vicar, to take charge of arrangements for celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Leo XIII.'s elevation to the Pontificate, which will occur in 1903. The committee will invite prelates and societies to prepare special prayers for the conservation of the Pope's health and strength.

All countries will be invited to organize pilgrimages to a sacred expanize pilgrimages p

ganize pilgrimages to a sacred ex-hibition which will be held in the Eternal City, probably in Vatican Park, and a grand monument designed to perpetuate the event will be unveiled by the Pope himself.

A SAD DEATH,—The news comes from Paris, France, that Father Souillan, a priest attached to the basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmarte, preaching in the Cathedral at Nanteen death. dral at Nantes on death and eternity, concluded by remarking that he had preached Lenten sermons for the last twenty years in many places, and noticed almost invariably that

son. ...
"If the same thing happens here."
he continued, "I wish that the person called may be ready to appear before the Lord."

He rested a few moments after the sermon and then approaching the chancel fell dead on the flagstones. MIRACULOUS CURE. - From

ports from St. Louis, we learn of the wonderful cure of a nun. The facts are as follows:— Sister Laura Kuhn, of St. Joseph's Convent, has apparently been cured of a cancer, after eighteen eph's Convent, has apparently been cured of a cancer, after eighteen years of suffering, at a time when she was apparently at the point of death from the malady. The seeming miracle which it is claimed was performed occurred on St. Joseph's day, March 18. It came at the end of a nine days' novena for the recovery of the nun, participated in by all the Sisters of the convent. She felt no relief from the sore which afflicted her stoamch until the ninth day, when she awoke from sleep with the exclamation: "I feel no paint" The bandages which covered the cancer were removed and no sore remained, only a white scar. Since then Sister Kuhn has been doing her routine duties and does not suffer from the cancer.

Although the wonder was worked several days ago, the Sister made no attempt to blazon the supposed miracle to the world, and it only leaked out from the closed walls of the convent by degrees.

OBJECTS TO THE CURFEW. -

DR. SPROULE Illustrates THE PROGRESS OF CATARRH, The Gateway of Consumption. stant cough brings up frothy matter and little cheesy lumps, perhaps streaked with blood. Consumption is there! Yet just before this stage, the proper treatment would destroy the Catarrh germs, drive them out of the system, and, by strengthening it, give hature a chance to rebuild. But no—the same old round of useless remedies is continued Theo



of useless remedies is continued. The patient becomes reduced to a mere skeleton. The lungs, eaten with ulcers, at last give way before the constant racking cough, and a sleen der crimson stream rises to the fast paling lips. In a few days a new grave opens, to receive another victim of the great White Plague. In the last vive years Consumption has rightly been called the Gateway of Consumption. Only a slight cold in the head is needed to admit the Catarrh. A sure sign of its presence state that the cold lasts longer than usual. Its victims constantly take fresh colds until they are perpetually smilling and sneezing. "Only Catarrh. His deep knowledge is attarrh." Says the family physician, and prescribes for it. Not being a specialist he cannot cure. The Catarrh. His deep knowledge is attarrh. The voice grows husky. A hacking cough appears. To his former prescription the physician perhaps adds cod liver oil. But the cause of all the trouble — the Catarrh passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the produced is the cause of all the trouble — the Catarrh passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes of the cause of all the trouble — the Catarrh passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes into the lungs, and the produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The consumption of the passes is continued. The patient of the constant tasking co

CATARRH of the HEAD and THROAT DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

The most prevalent form of Catarrh results from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime?
2. Are your eyes watery?

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption. Dors vour nose discharge? Do you sneeze a good deal? Do crusts form in the nose?

Do you have pains across the ky? 8. Does your breath smell offenve?

9. Is your hearing beginning to 7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside?

your ears?

13. Do you have pains across the in throat?

14. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?

15. Do you cough worse night and

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with an y other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnos is, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thorough ly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get wall

ing?

9. Is your heaving beginning to fail?

10. Are you losing your sense of strength?

11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?

12. Are there buzzing noises in your ears?

13. Do you have gains across the front of your forchead?

14. Do you cough worse night and in the properties of the properti

sumption.

1. Do you take cold easily?

2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy material?
4. Is your voice hoarse and hus-

5. Have you a dry, backing

of useless remedies is continued. The

14. Do you feel dropping in back
part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

12. Do you cough worse night and morning?

13. Do you cough worse night and morning?

14. Do you cough worse night and morning?

15. Do you cough worse night and morning?

16. Do you cough worse night and morning?

17. June 20. Do you cough worse night and morning?

18. Do you cough worse night and morning?

19. Do you cough worse night and morning?

19. Do you cough worse night and morning?

Dr. SPROULF, B.A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service,) English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doanest,, Boston.

The CITY ICE COMPANY, Limited, having completed its harvest more advantageously than was anticipated, has decided to reduce the price to what it was tast year, FIVE DOLLARS for TEN POUNDS, orders already received included,____

26 VICTORIA SQUARE. TELEPHONE. R. A. BECKET, Manager.

Thomas Ligget's CLEARING SALE.

Before removal from old stand discounts from 15 to 20 per cent. Thousands of yardage selling.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

How to be Happy Though Married,

It is the litt'e annoyances that start the trouble in married life. A man sleeps badly on a lumpy mattress, and then he gets up cross in the morning, This is easily avoided if you send us your mattress to make over. It costs very little, and we can return it the

Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, FUESDAY, 7th May next, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,
HY. BARBEAU

Montreal, 30th March, 1901.

C. A. McDonnell,

Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET,

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

TELEPHONE 1182

W. GEO. KENNEDY,

No. 758 PALACE STREET,

Two Doors West of Beaver

EVERY CATHOLIC

.. Young Man ..

Should pos ess a copy of "The Oatholic Student's Manual of Instructions and Prayers." For all seasons of the Ecclesinstical Year. Compiled by a Religious, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P. S. S. Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada.

It contains Liturgical Prayers. Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Cor. McGill and Notre Di

GRAND TRUNK SAILWAY

The INTERNATIONAL LIMITED Leaves Montreal dally at 9 a m , reaching To-ronto at 4 40 p m , Hamilton 5.40 p m , Londen 1 30 p m , Detroit 9 40 p m (Central time), and Chicago at 7 20 following morning. A Cafe Par'or Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte at any hour during the day convenient to passengers.

AND OTTAWA. Fast trains leave Montreal daily, except Sunay, at 9 50 a m and 4 10 p m, arriving at Ottawa at 12.18 noon and 6.35 pm.

Local trains for all C. A. R. points to Ottawa
leave Montreal at 7.40 am dally, except Sunday,
and 5.50 pm daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament at Ottawa, the company called "Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada," incorporated by the Act 36 Vict. Ch. 102, will apply for amendments to its charter for the purpose of changing its capital stock and board of management; of providing for a change in its place of business; of regulating shares, securities (lettres de gage), loans, deposits, and the keeping of accounts; of amending and making new by-laws and for other purposes.

Montreal, 19th. February, 1901.

IN AID OF ST. VINCENT'S HOME

The grand performance to be held in Karn Hall, Wednesday evening, April 24th, promises to be one of the best entertainments ever put on any stage in Montreal. The vaudemattress to make over. It costs very little, and we can return it the same day if needed.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

BENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street. 2442 St. Catherine Street.