PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Great Meeting at Dublin.

(Dublin Freeman, April 16th.)

On Monday one of the largest, and certainly one of the most enthusiastic, meetings that has ever taken place in the Round Room was held in that historic hall. From an early hour the approaches to the Rotunda were occupied by a dense throng, and in a very few moments after the doors were opened of the country are in your keeping;" "The two Democracles of Ireland and Great Rrivain;" "Irishmen, support your lead-er" The platform was decorated with a . we at plants and evergreens, while susver the stage was a life sized poro wr " nell, at either side of which were flux and the American ensign. We was sund that the number of persun untile to obtain a imission to the meeting was very large it was decided to hold an overflow meeting in one of the adjoining

rooms, which was also filled to excess. On the motion of M. H. Oldham, the chair was taken by Professor S.F.T C.D. Galbraith,

Mr. Oldham said that a very large number of letters had been received, but in consequence of the number of speakers he would only read the following letter which had been received from Mr. Gladstone (loud and long continued cheering).

"Dollis Hill, N.W., April 9, 1887. "DEAR SIR-The presentation of the Coercion Bill is in many respects a deplorable event; but it is good in this respect—that it has done and is doing much to open the eyes of many honest men, and to make known the true state of the question between England

and Ireland.
"I have pledged myself in Parliament to

oppose it at every stage.

"I trust your meeting in Dublin will do much to dispel the absurd idea that the Protestants throughout Ireland are, as a body, apprehensive of the consequences of Home Rule to themselves, or are anything like unanimous in opposing it, as well as to meet the great purpose of the day in offering a firm resistance to the rawing of a deplorably mistaken measure.—I remain, dear sir, your faithful and obedient, " W. E. GLADSTONE.

" C. H. Old 1am, Eeq." (Loud cheers.)

The chairman, who on rising was received with great cheers said, the executive of the Protestant Home Rule association had called that meeting for the purpose of proving to Mr. Balfour (hisses) if he had any doubt on his mind, that there were large numbers of Protestants in Ireland opposed to the measure (cheers). They had met that night for the purpose of openly and determinedly protesting against this infamous measure of coercion. They did not want any argument there; they did not want a demonstration, but they wanted the solemn protest and the honest determination of the country to be expressed against this infamous measure (cheers).

Mr. Shillington, who was received with great cheering, said—The Government were proposing a measure to make one half of Ireland bankrupt and the other half criminal. The Government had sent out a Commission to inquire into the state of their country and had dismissed General Buller because he had told the truth, and they dismissed him as a small minority, they were a growing mithey had dismissed the last Assistant-Secretary, because he was honest; they had thrown hailing from the town of the Volunteers over the good-intentioned plan of Sir Michael (cheers), and he rejoiced to know that he Hicks-Beach to bring pressure to bear with was shoulder to shoulder with three millions in the law on the Irish people and the Irish landlords, and now Mr. Bulfour comes to them with this policy of making one half the nation criminals and the other half bank rupts (hear, hear, and growns). They told the English people that they should not stand this, and they would find that there were men on the platform who were ready to go to jail to maintain the liberties for which | people could afford to treat it with contempt, their forefathers had struggled, and which and could look forward to it without terror were now within sight and near at hand (cheers). In conclusion, he proposed—

or alarm (cheers).

Dr. Thomas Myles, who was loudly cheered,

That this meeting, convened by the Protestant Home Rule Association, denounces the Coercion Bill of the Tory Government as an unwarranted attempt to deprive the Irish people of the rights of citizenship, and calls npon Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell to resist to the utmost the most infamous measure of coercion proposed since the Union, which, if passed, would act as a direct incentive to violence and disorder by the development of secret scoleties. And we further declare that no Coercion Act, no matter how unconstitutional or tyranical, can deter the Irish people from maintaining their struggle for selfgovernment.

The Rev. George M'Cutchan Rector of Kenmare, on rising to second the resolution, received a great ovation, the cheering continuing for several minutes. He said he wished to be clears bout this business. He had come there as a clergyman to speak the judgment which, as a citizen, he had a right lovers of justice the world over were at the to offer. He was not a member of the Na present time on the side of Ireland, and this tional League. He was never asked to join its membership, and he knew nothing what-ever of the Plan of Campaign except what he read in the newspapers (cheers for the Plan of Campaign). He limited himself to the one purpose for which they were there assembled, and he proposed to ask two questions. Who were the persons who composed this Government, and what was the record of this Government that claimed these exceptional powers, and were they worthy to be trusted with any larger measure of discretion than they had already received. Now he proposed to prove that the Government were unworthy to be trusted with the confidence of both Ireland and England.

A Voice—And Scotland. Rev. Mr. M'Cutchan—Now, in October last the Pian of Campaign was openly, hon-estly and deliberately set forth before the face of the community as the policy of certain gentlemen, and the Government took no action about it until Judge O Brien went out of his way to declare that it was an illegal combination, and then certain gentlemen were arrested in Loughrea, and their money seized, and they were afterwards arraigned for trial before a jury, and that jury was duly and undoubtedly packed (loud cheers), and this packed jury came to this decision past, when Protestants and Catholics were -there were six on one side and six on the other. Bappily there was one Irish judge in whom the people of Ireland had confidence

Baron Dowse (cheers)—and Baron Dowse was a man who was not in the habit of putting inconvenient and awkward questions, and when this matter came before him he "I don't think they knew what they

out," and he asked Sergeant O'Brien o any man earning his living (laughter)—and lic and Protestant, but against coercion ne asked Sergeant O'Brien "under what authority was this done?" and Sergeant O'Brien and Sergeant D'Brien said, "Under the Common Law." though the union of orange and green had not married, you know." "Ah-h-h."

Yes, of course," raid Baron Dowes, ... the Common Law. The Common Law began by 14. South

The good old ru'e, the simple plan,
That he should take who had the power,
And he should keep who can.

And, added Baron Dowse-"That was the old way of doing business, and it seems to be coming to that again. (Cheers.) Well, the Government did not wait for the judgment of the court, and in the most formal manner they returned the money seized at Lough-

A Voice-Stole it. Rev. Mr. M'Clutchan -Now, was it not sad to find that at the end of the nineteenth century the English Government in Ireland in the year 1887 had been base enough to commit robbery (cheers), and those were the the room was thronged from end to end. men who claimed the right to govern the Around the room were displayed a country. In public court, from the bench, number of acrolls bearing such mottoes ings of this Government "a raid." as "Irishmen, maintain the union between North and South;" " The liberties and in the name of public peace and ltherty, had these men shown themselves capable of using the powers they already possessed? The Irish people were not armed, and they were dealing with those who were There was no likelihood that the bill would produce here the result that it any Parliament, even a Parliament of Hotten-might produce elsewhere of stirring up the people to armed resistance. There was one proposed Coercion Bill. He had been speakarmed. customed to suffer, and they were able to Bishop of Ross, and had been to bide their time until the day when the det that he never knew a time when mocracy of England would become sensible to less crime in his diocese (obsers). the cruel shame and infamous wrong that was done in their name. If that hope even was forbidden to them then they could wait testant Home Rule Association in Belfast. until the providence of God in his mercy offered them the opportunity which a hundred years and more was offered (cheers) when the exigencies of English compelled them to come to the Irish people on equal terms to offer them the hand of peace, and to end this indignity and shame (loud cheers).

The secretary (Mr. Oldham) read a telegram from Mr. Lovell, chairman of the anticoercion meeting them proceeding in Liver-pool, sending them a greeting, and the reply to the telegram which he had despatched.

Mr. Alexander Shaw, J.P., Limerick, supported the resolution. He said they were all opposed to Coercion and were determined to resist it to the end.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, J. P., who was received with cheers, said he was glad as an Ulater Protestant (cheers) to stand beside his Ulster friends to protest against the proposed degradation and humiliation of the Irish people by this Coercion Act. Their enemies called them "separatists," but he denied that they were so (applause). They were on the contrary the only true Unionists in the true sense of the term. The Government were attempting to pass a Coercion Act which would have no other effect than to weaken the connection between England and Ireland (cheers). Every man on that platform wanted the connection to be retained, but by fair and equal terms, and the Tory Government and Lord Saliabury were by this Coercion Act aiming a fatal blow at the union of the two countries. Fifty years ago Canada demanded self-gov-ernment. Canada conquered after a fiercer fight than ever Ireland would have to face. Fifty years ago Canada was rebellious, and England had to send soldiers there to shoot down the people in order to keep them in order. Canada conquered, and the result was that this was a real Jubilee year in Canada and in Australia, and in every place where England gave the right of self-government the Jubilee was being celebrated. But how was it in Ireland? In this the Jubilee year of Her Majesty they were getting the most infamous and tyrannical Coercion Bill that ever was proposed to a civilised country. The Pro-testant Home Rulers were said to be a small minority of Protestants. Well, if they were nority. He spoke as an Ulster Prosbyterian of Presbyterians in Scotland. Englishmen would no longer be strangers to Irish platforms, and he believed that if this Coercion Act was passed it would behave English and Scotch members coming over to Ireland and going to every town and village to stand by the Irish people (cheers). The bill was doomed to failure, and the Irish

said it was most hopeful to find such a large and important meeting of Irish Protestants, and to be strengthened and encouraged in their movement by the presence and support of Protestant clergyme i (cheers). It had been said that the Irish people had warm hearts. but they had also long memories, and he could tell Jos Chamberlain that his memory would live as long in Ireland as that of carotid-cutting Castlereagh (cheers). The Irish people should remember that there were two gentle priests in Kilmainham, and trat they should be prepared and willing to suffer in the same cause (cheers).

Mr. Edward Wright, as accredited agent of the Cork branch of the Protestant Home Rule Association, supported the resolution. Mr. Richard Ashe King said that what disgusted him most with the Coercion Bill was not its ferocity or its severity, but its snug English hypocrisy. The Coercion Bill was the last cry of a lost cause (cheers). All would, he believed, be the last Coercion Act ever proposed for Ireland if only the Irish people were true to themselves and their eaders (loud cheers).

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and declared carried amidst great enhusiasm, the whole audience rising and

cheering for some minutes.

Mr. Oldham then called for three cheers
for Professor Galbraith, and there was an enthusiastic response.
"God Save Ireland" was then sung, and

the proceedings terminated.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

In consequence of the immense number of people who were unable to find places in the principal meeting in the Round Room, an overflow meeting was held in the Concert Room, which was filled in every part by a most enthusiastic audience. Mr. James

Walker presided.
Mr. Arthur H. Cranwill moved the adoption of the resolution condemning coercion.
He also read Mr. Gladstone's letter, the reading of which evoked great cheering and waving of hats. He said he felt they were reviving the glorious traditions of the not sundered by honest differences of creed, but were united by a true, sincere, and loyal love of their common fatherland (loud cheers). He was there to tell them, in the name of, thank God, many Protestants in Ireland, that the attempt to crush, by means of the Coercion Bill, the spirit of Irish Nationality, would fail now as in the past (cheers). There was to-day one clear line of cleavage in the

yet been brought about, it was at least true that Protestrate and Catholics were now united (loud cheers). The clause proposing the change of venue was a most insulting one. Even when the English deprived Ireland of her native Parliament she left her her judiclary free and independent (cheers). The perpetuity which was involved in the act implied that the Irish were inferior to the English, and would be inferior to them for ever. That was a suggestion which Irish Protestants would most indignantly repudiate

Coercion Act administered by a man like Mr. Belfour would do any harm. The Government were mere pigmies compared to the men who had by force attempted to crush out the National spirit (cheers) The cause of the Irish nat on would succeed in the end, because it was founded on the principle of

eterral justice (cheers). The Rev. Mr. Anderson believed there was an utter and entire groundlessness for asking armoury they were still left; they were account of the Dr. Fitzgerald, the Catholic Lord customed to suffer, and they were able to Bishop of Ross, and had been told by him that he never knew a time when there was

> Mr. David Briggs, Belfast, was proud to There was a party in Ireland for whom coercion was required, and that was the Orangemen of Belfast (loud cheers). Ccercion Act would be required to control the brutality and intolerance of the members of the Orange societies in Belfast and other districts (renewed cheers) The very evening Mr. Balfour gave utterance to his Association in Bainbridge, which was appropriately called the Gladstone Association (applause)

> Mr. Webb said he pitied those Protestants who were able to live in that dear country of theirs and suspect their fellox-countrymen. He was not one of those, and his Catholic fellow-countrymen were as dear to him as the Protestants (cheers). They were, indeed, an unfortunate class of people who could live in the country and rejoice in the fetters which were forged for them. Now this meeting would put forward the views of those Protestants who had found their lot to be the same as that of their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Catholics could not be abused or exalted without the Protestants being abused or evalted. The wretched fears of such Protestants as he referred to were groundless and baseless. He believed that great good would come from this Coercion bill, and that the spirit of nationality would increase more and more

(cheers).
Mr. Gibson, Limerick, thought that this bill would be the best that could ever have the Ioneian island, the Times bitterly atbeen passed for Ireland. He found that un-tacked him, accusing him of treason. On reder its influence many Protestants in Limerick were joining the National ranks. He was as loyal a man as could be loyal to the Queen and Empire, and he desired Home Rule because he wished to see the British Empire great and prosperous, standing shoul der to shoulder with the world. (Cheers.)

Dr. Colthurst, Cork, said the history of the English rule in Ireland could be given in one sentence. It was a record of consecutive plunder, confiscation, massacre, and perse cution (cheera).

A vote of thanks being passed to the chair man for presiding, the meeting separated, cheering for the Protestant Home Rule Association.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO. Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is, without doubt, the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest of Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but, on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the disease makes its appearance will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively seld by all druggings and convert declars in the sold by all draggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75c, large bottles.

LABOR'S FRIEND.

CARDINAL MANNING WRITES IN FAVOR OF THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

London, April 28.-Next Saturday's issue of the Tablet will contain a special article by Cardinal Manning, in which he will contend that unless the rights of labor can be denied the liberty of organization to protect them and the freedom founded upon them cannot be denied. Toward the end of the last century, the Cardinal says, the doctrines of political economy, under the plea of free contract, broke up the relations between the employer and the employed, and the conflict between capital and labor became perpetual. The power of capital is all but irresistable, for the poor must labor for the bread of life. Hunger lays the necessity upon them of laboring for the sake of their homes and themselves. When the law ceased homes and themselves. When the law ceased to intervene, organizations for mutual defence straightway arcse. The Knights of Labor and the British trades unions represent the rights of labor and the rights of association for its defence. The conflict between capital and labor is most unequal. The freedom of contracts on which political economy glorifies itself hardly exists. It is surely the Church's office to protect their poor and to protect their labor, which has built up the humnn commonwealth

A MATTER OF FACT.

One of the few preparations that seldom disappoints on trial is that old standard throat and lung medicine, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat and other diseases of the air passages.

The only time that a man feels ashamed of a kind action is when he is chasing another man's hat, that is blowing along in the wind at thirty miles an hour, with an interested crowd of observers on either side of the way offering him facetious advice.

A HAMILTON ITEM. "My wife has been a sufferer from liver com-plaint for many years. I am glad to be able to testify to the benefit received from Burdock Blood Bitters, as well as in the case of my little boy, who had glandular swellings." J. S. Miller, 77 Victoria Ave., North, Hamilton, Ont. B. B. B. regulates the entire glandular

Friend: "That humorist of yours writ a as though he had lots of experience." Editor : "You think so?" "Yes. He must be a brave man, too. I never saw such mother-inlaw jokes as he cracks off. I wouldn't do it for a farm." "Um! The young man isn't

LUGGACURRAN EVICTIONS.

A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P

WM. O'BRIEN TO COME TO CANADA AFTER ALL.

Gladstone Backs Up Parnell He Denounces the "Times" Letter as a Base and Malicious Forgery - Trev-lyan and Rosebery on Home

country against the Marquis of Lansdowne was postponed on receipt of intelligence that the Luggacurran difficulty was alout to be settled by the above mentioned mediation, stigmatizes the agent's present offer as a flagrant repudiation of every term of the agreement which the public have been led to believe had been accepted. Mr. O'Brien announces that he will no longer delay proceeding to Canada to oppose Lord Lansdowne's conduct towards his Irish tenantry. Lord Lansdowne's agent refuses to agree to any of the proposed abatements of rent. He suggests no terms, and much bitterness is provoked by the suspicion in Nationalist circles that he has been using the negotiations merely to find out what was the utmost the tenants would volunteer, in order to place his demands a few points beyond it, and still within the limits of probable acceptance.

GLADSTONE DEFENDS PARNELL. LONDON, April 27. -It has transpired that Mr. Gladstone, id his speech at the dinner given by labor members of Parliament last night, declare t his entire diebelief in the accusations made against the Irish leaders. Mr. Gladstone said that in May, 1882, immediately after the assassination of Lord Fredsneer in the House of Commons, Mr. Bow- erick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke man, their secretary, was engaged in forming a branch of the Protestant Home Rule letter with reference to that crime. The Association in Bainbridge, which was appropriately called the Gladatone Association under great mental distress. been written under great mental distress, threw considerable light on the topic of the present hour, and was strong evidence in fa-vor of the contention that the Times letter

> A BASE AND MALICIOUS FORGERY. Mr. Parnell, apparently foreseeing that in the public mind he would be associated with reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands. He wrote I adership of the Irish party and retire altogether from political life it Mr. Gladatune considered such a step advisable in the interests of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said he assent to his mentioning the matter. Alluding to the advice tendered Mr. Parnell from certain quarters that he bring an action against the Times, Mr. Gladstone said that many years ago when he was commissioner to turning to England he consulted a famous lawyer with the view of bringing an action, but was dissuaded from taking legal steps,

but has not yet appeared in the press. The Conservatives talk of challenging the pro-duction of the letters. The debate in the House of Commons to-night on the Coercion Bill was featureless. Mr. Gladstone will not speak on the motion to go into committee on the bill. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, the latter for the first time since his suspension,

MR. PRIMROSE'S BELIEF.

London, April 27.—Lord Rosebery, in speech at Glasgow to night, said he had an almost unlimited belief in Mr. Gladetone. The Government, he said, by pressing their wanton Coercion bill were raising an agitation that would certainly lead to a general election. With regard to the assertion that if home rule were granted to Ireland that country would fall under the control of the American Irish, he said it was his belief that if Mr. Gladstone's bill had been passed the Irish would now resent interference from New York as much as they had always resented interference from England.

TREVELVAN'S PROTEST. LONDON, April 27 .- Sir George O. Trevelyan writes :- "The passage of the Crimes bill as it stands would lay Ireland bound hand and toot at the mercy of the party in the ascendancy in Ireland, which has never governed justly and never will, besides postponing quite indefinitely the conciliation and settlement of Ireland. The dootrine that the bill must be supported in order to keep the present Governmen in power is the most dangerous one ever openly broached since I have been in public life."

WHY STOKES WILL NEVER DEAL FARO AGAIN.

John W. D. Stokes sent \$2 for the purchase of a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery in the February drawing. He received a fifth of No. 41,151, and when he learned that it called for part of the 50.000 prize he resigned as dealer in a prominent gambling house. The money arrived by express. He is now enjoying a season of rest, and is having his wife, who is nearly blind, treated for her affliction. Stokes says he will never deal fare again.—Detroit, (Mich.) Tribune. Feb. 27. Tribunc, Feb. 27.

"How do you feel now?" inquired Smith of Brown, upon whom a 200 pound female had fallen while trying to get a seat in a street car. "As though I had greatness thrust upon me," replied Brown, smiling faintly but facetiously.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN GASTRITIS AND NERVOUSNESS.

Dr. W. J. Harris, Resident Physician, Good famaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., says: "It has achieved great results in several chronic cases of gastritis, and afforded great relief to very many cases of extreme nervousness resulting from debility of the digestive organs.

Positive, wait; comparative, waiter; super lative, go and get it yourself.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC try Car-ter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; ither one readers you miserable, and little pills cure both.

A sound suggestion-Never turn a deaf ear to the telephone.

WIND THE CLOCK.

The best clock needs regulating and winding when the main-spring runs down. So, too when the human machinery runs out, it needs

AN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Rev. Mr. Hathaway, a Presbyterian minister delivered the following speech at a meeting held in Jersey City to decounce the oppression of Ireland. He spoke the sentiments of every Christian man in this republic:—

"Fellow citizens, it is not often that my voice is heard from any platform except that of the sacred desk, but I am present here to night because I am an American citizen (cherrs), I (loud cheering). But the Coercion Act would have this great benefit, that it would separate their false friends from their true friends.

They had the English people on their side to day, and the great demonstration in Hyde Park was an evidence of their sympathy for the Irish people ('oud cheers.)

Mr. Bowman, Belfast, did not believe that a Coercion Act administered by a man like And now if I am permitted to say one word in behalf of the church of America let me say in the name of the Roman Catholic and of the Protestant, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that the name of the one universal church bearing heart of that church is heating in America to Lisland. And why is beating in America for I eland. And why not? The cause for which our Master came not? The cause for which our Master came on earth is the cause of Ireland. When the apostle stood on Mars Hill he thundered in the ears of these aristocrats, those proud Athenians, that God had made of one blood all nations of the world! The Tory minis ry of England fail to hear that gespel; they don't know that truth. I am here as an American citizen, as well as a Christian g ntleman, to protest in the name of the church, with my brothers here, in the name of common humanity, against the wrong, that are heaped upon Ireland, and I am here in the name of the American and I am here in the name of the American citizen to give expression to the tunh that was formulated in the Declaration of Indepenence-that all men were created equal. (Cheers.

"The Tories have not learned that truth. It has not yet penetrated their thick pachyderms, those Tories never learn anything. The world moves while they sit still. Let me tell you for your encouragement that there is hope for the reason that there is a power mightier and stronger than all the British armics or British Talk about contitutions. Constitutions grow old and must be enlarged to meet the exigencies of the 19th century. Ireand is to be free because of the immutable law that God has planted in the human nature that will not down at the bidding of any power on earth.

Cheers).
"Don't you know that sometimes when the the public mind he would be associated with the crime, cifered to place himself without reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands. He wrote that he regarded the murders with the utmost abhorrence, and he offered to resign the majesty to the zenith, and so it is with this law of liberty and of the brotherhood of men, which will go on uplifting the human race and cattering the clouds as a mist is dissipated before the rising orb of day." (Great cheers.)

> (Daily Colonist, St. John's, Newfoundland, April 4th, 1887.)

We sincerely regret to have to announce the We sincerely regret to have to announce the death, on last evening, at his residence, in Cochrane street, of the Hon. Edward Morris, and we feel assured that our fellow-citizens will share that regret with us. Mr. Morris has for very many years been a foremost figure in this community, where his high order of intelligence and intermediation to the propagation of the true religion.

Hence, We esteem worthy of all commendations, by which they pledge themselves to abstant totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this unswerving honesty in all the concerns of life, but was dissuaded from taking legal steps, the lawyer expressing the conviction that even if Mr. Gladstone proved his case, no jury in the then state of the public mind would be likely to convict the Times. Mr. Gladstone's statement has

Mr. Gladstone proved his case, no the country won for him high positions, and his unswerving honesty in all the country won for him high positions, and his determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bride by all. Born in Waterford in the year 1813, and dignity and influence of those who give the extensive for all in thus matter should which position he occupied up to within a short time of his decease, covering a space of forty four years, and, by his careful and businesslike management of the affars of that institution, contributed in no small degree to its arriving at the position of importance to the economical interests of the state may, by their strenucus endeavors, be people of this colony, and the interests of averted.

And We most earnestly beseech Almighty occupies. His readiness and ability to serve the interests of this, his adopted country, was recognized when in 1858 he was called to a place in the legislative council of this colony, of which honorable tody he, in 1871, was appointed President. This position he filled with advantage to the general interests of the colony and credit to himself, until failing health compelled him to retire into private life during the year 1886. Twice during this period he tilled the im-portant office of Administrator of the Govern-

portant office of Administrator of the Government, namely, in the year 1870 during the absence of his Excellency Sir Stephen Hill, and again in 1863 after the decease of his Excellency Sir H. F. B. Maxse.

Among the other places of honor and trust which Mr. Morris filled was that of president of the Benevolent Irish Society of St. John's, in which have continued by the latest the benevolent to the second structure of the second struct

which he was continued by his brother members of that society for fifteen years, at the expiration of which time he voluntarily retired from the presidency, but has since continued to be a member of the society, in whose affairs he for so many years took an active and, for the society, valuable interest. The memory of Mr. Morris will be long held in esteem by his fe low citizens of all classes, and for ourselves we beg to tender to his bereaved reatives and friends our most respectful sympathy.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after cating, an intense burning years. Always after eating, an intense our ming sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, Chemist, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, Chemist, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewell, I was recommended by Mr. Popp'ewe of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Veget-able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feel-ing has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results." vith best results.'

An envelope is like a woman. It can't go unywhere without address.

INDISCRETIONS IN DIET bring on Dyspepsia and irregularity of the bowels. Ent only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become persome rood, and it the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

The Marquise de Calinaux, who is still somewhat giddy, wrote to one of her friends recently, "My daughter has just given birth to a son. Tell the news to our friends; but you needn't mention the fact that I am a grandmother."

"Some said, 'John, print it,' others said 'Not so.' Some said 'It might do good,' others said 'No." If the discoverer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy If the discoverer of Dr. Sage's Catarrn Remedy had shared the senseless prejudices of a certain class of physicians he would have refused to print the good news, to proclaim to the world the glorious tidings that an infallible remedy for that most loathsome disease, catarrh, had been discovered. But he advertised liberally and the result has justified him in the course he pursued. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy never fails. All druggists.

" I dash off them li the thing were once

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TENANTS. DESCRIPTION OF AN EVICTION SCENE AT LUGGA.

CURRAN.

New York, April 26.—The Herald's Dublin correspondent cables: "Meanwhi e it may be correspondent cables: "Meanwhi's it may be interesting to the friends of the Governor-General of Canada to read how matters are progressing on his lordship's Luggacuran estate. Yesterday several eviction being accompanied by groaning, although they were otherwise peaceable. During the evictions the chapel bells tolled. The "frowbar brigade" reached a miserable that ched cottage into which the rain poured through the roof. The cottage was occupied by a tenant named Mulhall. The deputy sheriff and the agent extered and found seated on a chair close beside the little fire a poor old woman who did not at all seem to realize that she was about to leave the home which had sheltered her from childhod. She was aged ninety and was very weak. The that she was about to leave the home which had sheltered her from childhod. She was aged ninety and was very weak. The rain fell heavily outside, and the miserable house afforded poor shelter enough, but the noble Marquis had ordered to send out on the noble Marquis had ordered to send out on the road-ide one more of the helpless, aged people who lived under him. The tenant had also residing in the house his wife and six children. The deputy sheriff stated he was authorized to put the tenant back as caretaker, but Mulhall refused, stating he would not save his life even on such conditions. The deputy Mullhall refused, stating he would not save his life even on such conditions. The deputy sheriff them ordered two emergency men to take out the poor woman, and, after giving his order, immed'a'ely came fraward and addressed Father Sheehy, saying, "It is not I that did it." Father Sheehy replied, "It is the law does it and not the hangman." As the poor old woman was put saide by the emergency men tears welled into the eyes of the spectators and Mulhall sho ted out, "We will all die the same death." He slao repeated again and again that he had his reut paid up to November last. And still the work goes bravely on elsewhere."

THE POPE ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE. LEFTER TO BISHOP IRELAND.

The following is a translation of the important The following is a translation of the important Papal Brief in favor of the total abstinence movement addressed to Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, United States: "To Our Venerable Brother, John I eland, Bshop of Saint Paul, Minnesots, Leo XIII., Pope. Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benefiction. The admirable works of piety and charity, by which Our faithful children in the United States labour to promote not only their own temporal and faithful children in the United States labour to promote not only their own temporal and eternal welfare, but also that of their fellow citizens, and which you have recently related to Us, give to Us exceeding great consolation. And above all, We have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal, by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For the Carnolic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable, is the injury both to faith and to mora a that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can We sufficiently praise the Prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baitimore with weightiest words condemned this above declaries it to be condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a rer-retual incentive to ein, and a fruitful root of all evils, plurging the families of the intemperate into direct run, and drawing numberless souls down to everlasting perdition, declaring moreover that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance become thereby a scandal to non-catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the two religion.

dignity and influence of those who give the example. But greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian merality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue. Let prestry, therefore do their lost. of virtue. Let pastors therefore do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ, by assiduous preaching and ex-hortation, and to shope before all as models of abstinence, that so the many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and

And We most earnestly beseech Almighty God that, in this important matter, He may graciously favor your desires, direct your counsels, and assist your endeavors; and as a pledge of this Divine protection, and a testimony of Our paternal affection. We most lovingly bestow upon you, venerable brother, and upon all your associates in this holy league, the Apostolic Parediction.

Benediction.
Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, this 27th day of March, in the year 1887, the tenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII, POPE.

Holloway's Ointment and Pulls.-Counsel for Halloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel for the Delicate—Those to whom seasons of change able temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remerly for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usualy prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished b Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and tensing cough.

Tompkins: "Say, Brown, look at that fellow. I sat next to him in the dining-room. the other day, and he's got such a cast in his eye that when he puts his fork into a potato I could not help opening my mouth."

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bres., Buffalo, N.Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no

longer. Scene: Kitchen. Lady of the house: Cook, the soup was excellent to-day. Where did you get the receipt? Cook (180 pounds) proudly: "Ab, missue, glad to hear yer my so. You know I inwented it—'t is a factthat is, it come out o' my-hem-posticle

imaginashun." Geo. Dodge, Sr., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work

next day. A lady coming from the Continent assured the Custom House officer that she had nothing but wearing apparel in her trunk, but he went to the bottom of the article and found a dozen bottles of brandy stowed away. "Madame," demanded he sternly, "do you call these wearing apparel?" "Yes," the lady demurely replied, "they are my hus-

band's night-caps," Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Coasumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflamation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

ladies and children. "How bideous Miss Blakely looked in that new bonnet." "I thought it was very be-coming. At least the trimming was very ap-propriate." "I did'nt notice the trimming." when the human machinery rues out, it needs regulating and the main aring (pure blood) needs toning. Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate and tone all broken down conditions of the system. In purchasing B.R.B., beware of counterfeits.

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