MR. GLADSTONE.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN'S" IDEAS ON IRISH

Was Mr. Gladstone a week ago revolving a scheme for establishing an Irish Parliament with supreme control within the Irish seas? sake United Irish of the 26th ult. His own circumlocutory explanations are the surest evidence that he was. The only question that will bear discussion is: Has he been terrorized out of his plans by the ignorant outery of the Cockney press, and by the ebullitions of malice or muliahness among his own followers? To believe so would be to believe the greatest force in contemporary English politics to be an ancient beby. England and Scotland have given him a mejority of eighty-six votes over the Tory ministry; a majority which the Irish party could reduce to impotence, but which they could also have it in their power to swell to a majority of 172. What is he to do with that omnipotent power, ready to his hand? Daga away his last wars on an opnesition. majority of 172. What is he to do with that omnipotent power, ready to his hand? Doze away his last years on an opposition bench in confessed failure, and see his Liberal battalions humbly yoked to his rivals chariot wheels and dragged through all manners of tinsel Disraelian adventures at the heels of a minority? Those

WHO KNOW MR. GLADSTONE know that sooner than play that dingy role he would use his axe to chop off his own arm instead of the Hawarden oaks. But there is absolutely nothing else for him to do with his majority except to set it to work manufacturing an Irish Parliacomed it because the Times mewed and Mr.

Chamberlain was in the sulks. He is, therefore, on pain of closing his life in abject impudence, bound to go on. Is there anything in the reception of his reputed scheme in Great Britain that need dannt him? No influential politician cares two straws for the gabble of the Cockney press. Lord Randolph Churchill a few weeks ago argued brightly for his own chances from the mere fact that the Times was virulently against him; and, of course, his chances grew brighter, and, of course, with their brightness came the growelling homage of the Times. The Daily News was a few weeks ago poisonously anti-Parnellite; it is now penetrated with the urgency of an Irish Parliament, since the word was passed to

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. The truth is that with two or three splen did exceptions, the London newspapers are simply rich news shops, and, while the most bompously pretentious press in the world, are in reality the feeblest in initiative, and the most servile echo of the ative, and the most servile echo of the opinions of cliques and party wirepullers. In Irish affairs, the dull malignity of their writings has done more to anger and estrange the two countries than the sword of Cromwell or the lash of fifty crimes acts. Their leading articles, when read out to an Irish audience, have more effect in exciting detestation of the English name than O'Donovan Rossa's most lurid harangues. Their objections to Mr. Gladstone's home rule projects are not a tithe as venomous as were once their screams against disestablishing the Irish church or clipping the seignorial privileges of the Irish landlords. Everybody knows that if a bill for creating an Irish Parliament were running through the House of Commons with majorities of 170, the Liberal London journals would industriously eral London journals would industriously join in the claque in its favor, and, even of no account; the more especially as the great provincial Liberal papers, such as the Scotsman which represents more gravy, and a portion of it may be reserved votes than a whole clubful of Cockney for soup stock. yournals, have accepted Mr. Gladstone's policy as the only one which can give peace to the empire and save.

THE LIBERAL PARTY FROM NOTHINGNESS.

But we are told that Mr. Gladstone's own followers are mutinous at the thought own followers are mutinous at the thought of an Irish Parliament. As if it were something new to Mr. Gladstone to find Mr. Goschen and his couple of brothersoreheads going into a corner and gnashing their teeth, or as if anything ever came of their sulks and cantrips! Lord Hartington, too, forsooth, has not all at once gushed over with Irish Nationalist sympathies. He has written a letter which appears to have given prodigious relief to the Tories, but which simply means that he has not committed himself to home rule and does not like the look of it. That was precisely his attitude with respect to was precisely his attitude with respect to every bold proposal of Liberal reform of recent years. He has a constitutional objection of everything at first sight, but a still stronger constitutional objection to drifting into an obscure Tory sub-lieute-nant by separating himself and his class from their last hold upon the English derule project amidst the plaudits of the wild Irish, is considerably more discreditable. Sir Charles Dilke's desire to pream and fin

THE FORMATION OF A LIBERAL CABINET at his service, or against Mr. Parnell's countrymen for not flopping down to kiss the hem of his garment, that for once artless politician's speech on the home rule policy so obviously bubbles over with

Mr. Parnell for not placing the rish vote at his coat tail is all there; but when these performances are kept up during the whole speech, we mildly enter a protest.

We think these painful mannerisms are

organized Irish democracy on his side, he has a career of boundless possibilities be-

NOW YOU JUST TRY THESE.

NOW YOU JUST TRY THESE.

Hor WAFFLES,—I make waffles that are called delicious with sour milk or buttermilk, and only one egg, although I prefer two if convenient. Make them just as you would pancakes, only thicker; put in a tablespoonful of molasses or brown sugar to give them a rich color, a small piece of butter, or about three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening to a quart of batter. If made of buttermilk they will be short enough. Have the iron very hot on both sides, grease it thoroughly, and put in a thin layer, else the batter will swell and run out. When I think one side browned I turn over the iron, and in a minute after peep in to see if both sides are done. Sometimes, when I have no cake for supper, I hurriedly mix up a sort of cheap but good sponge cake and bake in waffle irons. I have done this repeatedly when surprised by company, cakeless, and as the irons are divided on the inside into four compartments, each cake would make four pieces, over which I scattered powdered sugar. Three cakes would be a great plenty, and I have mixed, baked, and had them out cooling within fifteen minutes.

Rayen Rogan and Ruster Pudding minutes.

BAKED BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING -Take nine slices of bread and butter, and one and a-half pints of milk, four eggs, But there is absolutely nothing else for him to do with his mejority except to set it to work manufacturing an Irish Parliament. He could not otherwise budge an inch towards office in the present Parliament, and were the present Parliament dissolved he would go to the country with the ignominious reputation of having planned an Irish Parliament and abandoned it because the Times mewed and Mr. Chamberlain was in the sulks. He is, therefore, on pain of closing his life in abject impudence, bound to go on. Is there anything in the reception of his reputed scheme in Great Britain that need daunt him? No influential politician cares two straws for the gabble of the Cockney press. Lord Randolph Churchill a few weeks ago argued brightly for his own chances from the mere fact that the Times was virulently against him; and, of course, his chances grew brighter, and, of time.

OYSTER STEW.—For a pint of solid oysters I take a pint of water and a quart of milk. I put the milk on in a porcelain kettle; put the oysters on in a spider with the water—perhaps a little more water, the pint of these days is so small—and when they boil up once, set them back where they will keep hot; when the milk is boiling put in a piece of butter the size of a small egg, some salt and pepper, and a dessert spoonful of flour made smooth in a little milk. Let all boil up once, then add the oysters, and stir them well to mix thoroughly. I like to keep them real hot, but not boiling, about five minutes, then serve. If they are left to boil very long they are apt to curdle and that spoils them, I think. We use soda crackers in preference to the little round oyster crackers, and if they become soft, just put them in the large bake an and set them in the oven a few minutes. They will become crisp and new.

water unless absolutely necessary Slice a large onion and fry it brown, and if they did not, nobody would be particularly the worse of it. Their cautious bles you choose, or cook the vegetables hostility may, therefore, be dismissed, as in a kettle by themselves and serve on

> CHEESE CAKE.—Take two cups of cot-tage cheese, mash well with the back of a spoon, add three eggs not beaten, one at a time, sugar to suit your taste, one tablespoonful of flour, grate in a little nutmeg, add salt and milk enough to make it a little thicker than custard, Bake with an under crust. When ready Bake with an under crust, When ready for the oven sprinkle cinnamon on top.
> I make mine an inch thick. We like it very much.

Mannerisms.

It has occasionally occurred to us that if It has occasionally occurred to us that if some of our public speakers were to have their watch chains removed just before rising to speak, they would make an egregious failure. Before a word is uttered, the right hand mechanically moves up and its fingers lovingly clasp the chain or its ornaments; and then the speaker, feeling assured about his personal property, commences. The speech is begun with that hand holding fast to the chain; in the middle of the discourse, when the orator nant by separating himself and his class from their last hold upon the English democracy. The attitude of the Radical leaders, who hast summer proposed to come over to reland to hew out a home rule project amidst the plandits of the discourse, when the crater is warmed up to work, the hand more violently dandles the jungling chain, and not until the last word is said, is that faithful assistant hand released from

Some grasp the bottom of their vast and firmly hold it in position; and others seize a pet button and twist it back and forth during the progress of their speech. fortunes is so very transparent that we are surprised at a man of his strong, good order to feel comfortable they must fortunes is so very transparent that we are surprised at a man of his strong, good sense persuading himself and the editor of his newspaper that the public can be at any loss to understand his objection to the "importuneness" of turning the Tory minority out of office. Whether Mr. Chamberlain is more embittered against Mr. Cladstone for slighting the united to the charge of the anglighting the united to feel comfortable they must tail, and gently wave that pliable appendage up and down. Reminding one of a day of the configuration of the organist. If the speaker has his doubts about the characteristic of the anglighting and the configuration of the conf Chamberlain is more embittered against Mr. Gladstone for slighting the "three points" of his campaign creed, or against Mr. Parnell for not placing the Irish vote at his service, or against Mr. Parnell's self that his coat tail is all there; but

the binding off his coat. Or perhaps the apparently lifeless arms will dart out in a spasmodic gesture, which has about as much grace as one of the regular revolu-

much grace as one of the regular revolulations of a fail stick.

There are few persons who do not have
some pet word, phrase or gesture; and
this should be carefully avoided, for its
constant recurrence is almost sure to be
obnoxious to others. Or indeed the habit
may become pesitively dangerous, as the
following instance shows: A certain lawyer had contracted the habit of holding in
his hand, when speaking, a small piece of
paper, which he would continually
crumple. This habit so grew on him that
it became a positive necessity. Some of
his brother lawyers determined to play a
joke by depriving him of the paper. One
day just before he rose to address the
jury, he laid the slip of paper on a table
while he turned his back for a moment to
speak to some one. In that moment the while he turned his back for a moment to speak to some one. In that moment the paper was taken away. The lawyer turned round and put out his hand for the little slip before beginning, but to his dismay he discovered it was not there. He started, changed color and began a search. The paper was not to be found, however, and feeling that he was attracting attention by his strange conduct, he commenced his speech. But it was a perfect failure. He halted, floundered, blundered, and, in short, conducted himself so poorly that the lawyer who had removed the little paper, now taking pity on him, quietly slipped it into the speaker's hand, when off he went like a rocket and made an excellent address.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embraces the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I a distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is their pains in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there coativeness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long? sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, when the stage of the s rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to healthy condition. The surest restored to healthy condition. The surest and most effectually remedy for this distressing compisint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch out of

ease, and drives it, root and branch out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2ad, 1882. Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took and would advise any one suffering from the same complaints to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

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For the Babies.

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Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, goes by the name of catching cold. Coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., if attended to in time are easily subdued, but if alrule policy so obviously bubbles over with mere chargin and spite that it can damage nobody except Mr. Chamberlain. The Tory a. d. mongrel Whig papers which catch at his acidulated phrases know well that they are not dealing with an honest pronouncement against the statesmenship of the proposed policy, but with a force which they think they see working for the dis-uption of the Liberal majority. But Mr. Chamberlain knows where to stop his sulks and dry his eyes with the best grace he can. As Mr. Gladstone's coadjutor cum jure succe sionis, and with an interval of the trouble occasioned by the fore-runner of more dangerous distancement is seems to the platform to "say a speech." "What shall I do with my hands?" At that moment it seems to the ungainty looking arms! What a pity there is too much of him Those ungainly looking arms! What a pity the dis-uption of the Liberal majority. But Mr. Chamberlain knows where to stop his sulks and dry his eyes with the best grace he can. As Mr. Gladstone's coadjutor cum jure succe sionis, and with an interval of the trouble occasioned by the survival of the trouble occasioned by that great question which confronts every the form of more dangerous diseases. Nine tenths of the consumptives date their affliction from a neglected cold, and the diseases that are caused by wet feet, damp clothing, or exposure are more numerous than are generally supposed. One of the most efficacious medicines for all di-cases of the throat and lungs is Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It bey are, and there they stay, hanking promotes a free and casy expectoration, which frees the lungs from viscid phlegm by changing the secretions from a diseased to a healthy state. lowed to run their own course, prove

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomæs, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the custachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the heads. hosrseness; usurping the proper struc-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but with-

of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

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Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 130 pm New York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 12) pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 130 pm Burfaio (Thro Bags), close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 130 pm G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 3 53 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 500 pm Montreal, Kingston. Ottawa, close 3 50 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 500 pm For Toronto, close 5 00 am, 11 00 am, 3 50 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 am, 6 30 pm
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G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. G. W. R. Going West-Main Line.

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CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

--) FOR 1886. (---

THIS issue of this Almanac—now in its third year—both in the variety and interest of its articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustrations, surpasses either of the previous numbers. The CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC is a success, and we believe its sale will be greater this year than ever before, for its good qualities have become known, and it is being extensively introduced into the home circle as

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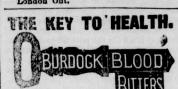
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SECOND SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPE

JAN. 30, 1886

The feast of the Holy name of J The feast of the Holy name of descriptions and of the Holy name of descriptions are described by the Holy of the H noticed that when a bad boy neither his father nor (as far as we can see) him, that he yet often keeps up at it show of respect for him? I don't much for him, he says, but after all my father; I must respect him. So sinners. Many a sinner will break commandment of God and the Churcept one or two which he fancies he observe in order to keep up appears observe in order to keep up appeara that is to say, show at least some ou respect. The most atrocious sour will not eat meat on Friday, becaus would be a sign of losing all respereigion. A wretch abandoned to vice will say a Hail Mary or make vice will say a Hail Mary or make sign of the cross sometimes in order persuade at least himself that he had lost all respect for religion. He will despise the piety of his friends, but the respect it. Respect for holy thing holy practices is the last remnant of ion in the sinners soul.

Well brethren, let us ask if Alm field hearter her are assistant.

God has not set up any particular of reverence that we are to pay What is that, among all religious pra which He would have us do as a tolinner and outer reverences? Of o you know what I mean; you know it is reverence for His Holy Name.

The name of God, and especial name of Jesus, are set up as the I standard before which every man prove his reverence for God. C and swearers and blasphemers force No sin is secondary as profession. No sin is so common as profanity various forms. Yet it shows a hea only void of the fear of God, and love of God, but also, and worst void of reverence for God. A mar habitually curses is penetrated wit ance of the Divine Mejesty. Holy ture says that he has put on cursin a garment, that it has entered in unbones. In the old law a blaspheme bones. In the old law a blasphemstoned to death. And in our own God often anticipates the wrath to by sending sudden death upon pmen. I lately read in the papers man, standing at a saloon counter, his own soul, and instantly sank upon the floor stone dead. Many have doubtless heard or even see visitations of diving instinct.

visitations of divine justice.

And it is in view of the sacred tion of reverence to God in His symbol—which is His name and Hi name—that although He had b commandments to give us, one of was set apart to secure respectful when dealing with God: 'Thou sh take the name of the Lord thy vain, for the Lord will not ho guiltless that taketh His name in

Brethren, you and I in future particularly careful to honor the name of Jesus. Are you tempted name is a resistless charm against of flesh, world or devil. Are yout? The name of Jesus is a rest soothing influence. Are you sick holy name will strengthen you with natural vigor. I hope that wh come to die your last breath me that we of Jesus with deep contract. that name of Jesus with deep con and that our Lord will answer you sigh with an affectionate welcome heavenly court.

TWO SORTS OF PRIDE

BY FREDERIC OZANAM. There are, according to me, two pride. One more gross, and from we may easily escape—contentm ourselves; the other, more subtl able to glide in unperceived, more able, hides itself under the disple-feel at our own miseries—dis which, if it does not turn into co turns into vexation. We are that we cannot repose in oursel conscience is a witness which we spite of ourselves; we are angry spite of ourselves; we are angry so little because we have inher first guilty sentiment of the first and we would be gods. In this come reproach ourselves above all imperfections which depend leadure will; and we love better to downslyes than to condemn to our will; and we love better to d ourselves than to condemn of We would willingly tax the Creato having gifted us more advants we are almost jealous of the facu virtues of others. Thus love is w and egotism hides itself under the full austerity of our recreas.

and egotism indes itself under the displeased with ourselves because ourselves too well. . . . It the beginning of wisdom for a enter into himself; and, indeed. and pagan wisdom knew this But, if the man thus entering int is not to die there of shame an ouragement, there must descen prison a ray from above. The something which is not huma nevertheless, comes to visit a m solitude of his heart, and which out of it that he may enter int this something is love. It is which changes remorse into which fructifies sorrow and mak forth in generous resolutions; which gives confidence, and by courage; for this causes that vie selves to disappear, which cont before the view of God, with clothes us, in whom it causes to be, and to move: In ipso sumus: Who enlightens us light, and strengthens us

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Mother Graves' Worm Exter pleasant to take; sure and e destroying worms. Many has

with best results. Why go limping and whin your corns, when a 25 cent Holloway's Corn Cure will rem Give it a trial, and you will not