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NO. 399.

From the Pilot, May 29. FANNY PARNELL.

DIED JULY 20, 1882.

On Memorial Day, May 31, the grave of Fanny Paruell, the beloved Poet of the Land League, will be decorated with flowers by the Irish Societies of Boston. The following poem is republished by request:—

THE DEAD SINGER.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'RE'LLY.

"She is dead!" It ey say; "She is robed for the grave; there are lilies upon her breast; Her mother has kissed her clay-cold lips, and folded her hands to rest; Her blue eyes show thro' the waxen lids: they have hidden her hair's gold crown; Her grave is dug, and its heap of earth is waiting to press her down."

"She is dead!" they say to the people,—her people for whom she sung,
Whose hearts she touched with sorrow and love, like a harp with life chords strung.
And the people hear—but behind their tear they smile as though they heard
Another voice like a Mystery proclaim another word.

"She is not dead!" it says to their hearts; "true Singers can never die : Their life is a voice of higher things unseen by the common eye;
The truths and the beauties are clear to them, God's right and the human wrong,
The heroes who die unknown, and the weak who are chained and scourged by the

strong."

And the people smile at the death word, for the mystic voice is clear: "The Singer who lived is always alive: we hearken and always hear."

And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main. And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main, They lay her in state on the mourning ship, like the lily maid Elaine; And they sail to her isle across the sea, where the people wait on the shore To lift her in silence with heads all bared to her home forever more—Her home in the heart of her country—O, a grave among our own Is warmer and sweeter than living on in the stranger lands alone!

No need of a tomb for the Singer! Her fair hair's pillow now
Is the sacred clay of her country, and the sky above her brow
Is the same that smiled and wept on her youth, and the grass around is deep
With the clinging leaves of the shamrock that cover her peaceful sleep.
Undreaming there she will rest and wait, in the tomb her people make,
Till she hears men's hearts like the seeds in Spring all stirring to be awake,
Till she feels the motion of souls that strain till the bands that bind them break;
And there I think her dead line will smile and her over he reignd to now And then, I think, her dead lips will smile and her eyes be raised to see, When the cry goes out to the Nations that the Singer's land is Free!

One year before the death of Fanny Parnell, when the awful Shadow first fell up her, she wrote this poem of marvellous pathos and beauty:

POST-MORTEM. Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country?
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory?
Or shall the darkness close around them, ere the san-bl. ze
Break at last upon thy story?

When the nations ope for thee their queenly circle, As a sweet, new sister hall thee, Shall these lips be sealed in callous death and silence That have known but to bewail thee?

Shall the ear be deaf that only loved thy praises When all men their tribute bring thee?
Shall the mouth be clay, that sang thee in thy squalor,
When all poets' mouths shall sing thee?

Ah! the harpings and the salvos and the shoutings Of thy exiled sons returning!

I should hear, though dead and mouldered, and the grave damps
Should not chill my bosom's burning.

Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear them 'Mid the shamrocks and the mosses, And my heart should toss within the shroud and quiver,

One of the most enthusiastic meetings of Irish Nationalists that has assembled in Glasgow for many years was held at the City Hall on the evening of April 20, to listen to an address by Michael Davitt on the Home Rule Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Ferguson, and among the distinguished Scotchmen on the platform were ex Bailie Filshil and Cour cillor Graham, Messrs, James Lindsay, Wm. Bond, Dugald McLachlan, Adam Sutherland, George Campbell, D. Alexander, John Turnbull, J. Shaw Maxwell, John Murdoch and others. One of the most enthusiastic meet

John Turnbull, J. Shaw Maxwell, John Murdoch and others.

Mr. Davitt on rising was greeted with prolonged applause. He began by recalling his several former appearances before a Glægow audience, each time by a strange coincidence, after the government had indulged in a spasm of clemency and permitted a jail delivery of imprisoned Nationalists. This time, he said, his text should be not from the National League's printed programme, but from the Home printed programme, but from the Home Rule Bill introduced by the English Pre-

Rule Bill introduced by the English Premier: "On and after the appointed day, there shall be established in Ireland a Legislature consisting of Her Majesty's the Queen, and an Irish Legislative body." "Before offering a tew words upon this measure, I may be permitted, as an Irish Nationalist, to say that, in Mr. Gladstone's great speech of last Thursday week, more than in his masterly scheme, are we to find the complete vindication are we to find the complete vindication of the struggle waged by the Irish people for self government since the passage of that iniquitous statute, the Act of Union. I had the privilege of listening to that great oratorical effort. Looking down from the gallery of the House of Commons upon one of the greatest and most brilliant assemblages before which any statesman has ever spoken, and listening to this phenomenal proposed system of two legislative branches, but recognizing that Mr. Gladstone had devised the scheme as a Gladstone had devised the prejudices at his command, paying a just though tardy, tribute to the subject of Irish nationality, I could not help saying to myself at that moment that I have not spent nine years in British prisons in vain.

At the same time, however, it is only "You are aware that many of the minority. He followed in the same line of criticism as Mr. Parnell the fiscal features of the plan, and in regard to Protection said:—

"You are aware that many of the that might have been prevented, all the

ablest Parliamentary party which Ireland has ever sent to that Institution. But we are not here to night to dwell so much upon the irrevocable past as to speak upon and take counsel together with reference to the crisis out of which, I hope, a brighter future is to which, I hope, a brighter future is to the country of t

As Mr. Ferguson has reminded you, Mr. As Mr. Ferguson has reminded you, Mr. Gladstone's speech and scheme have lifted the question of Irish self government into the very forefront of British practical politics, and the question has been asked me to day by educated Scotchmen, which has been repeated several times to me in London during the last 10 days, whether, supposing this scheme of Mr. Gladstone become law, the Irish people will accept it and be satisfied; and, then, following this question, comes the invariable addition to it 'You see,' say these people. 'you Irish You see,' say these people, 'you Irish have never been satisfied heretofore and what guarantee have we that this will finally satisfy you?' Well, with reference to our previous dissatisfaction, I should say that the very fact of this measure now being brought in by Mr. Gladstone is, in itself, a sufficient vindication of our attitude. The same questions of the same of the sam cation of our attitude. The same ques-tion, I remember, was put at a meeting in Leicester a few weeks ago—why it is that the Irish people have not been sat-isfied after all these heroic measures like the Disestablishment of the Church and the passing of the Land Act! In reply to the question, I asked my interrogator if, after eating his breakfast, he was told his dinner or his supper, what his reply would be? He did not answer the question but I think he began to under-

stand why we have persevered in our efforts for self-government,"

Mr. Davitt then reviewed the bill in

ablest opponents of our movement have based their objection to Home Rule on disasters that might not have taken place, all the crime that might not have the first things an Irish Parliament stained the modern history of Ireland, if would do would be to resort to Protection.

which, I hope, a brighter future is to dawn over a hitherto unfortunate land.

It was somewhat amusing to listen to English orators—most of whom have never been in Ireland—who know nothing whatever, about the country—talking about the Northern Province as if it was a solid unit in opposition to Home Rule. Well, indeed, do I remember how one or two members of the House of Commons, opened their eyes in astonishment the other hight when, in discussing this opened their eyes in astonishment the other right when, in discussing this question with them in one of the Lobbies, I took occasion to remind them that this Uister had actually a majority of its members in the British Parsiament pledged to get Home Rule for Ireland. They were ignorant of the fact that more than one half the population of Uister is decidedly National. And with the fact that seventeen Uister Nationalist members, against sixteen Tory members members, against sixteen Tory members from Ulster, are at present in Westminster to hold up Mr. Gladstone's hand in the cause of Home Rule, I am astonished that even these ignorant English orators can forget this palpable and objective fact the transfer. in the struggle. Why, sir, I think that Mr. Tim Healy is as much an Ulster member and an infinitely abler one than the valiant Major who represents some constituency nearer to what are called the rebel provinces than South Lindonderry. On the other hand, we have men like Mr. John Dillon and Mr. J. F. Small, and

vigorously opposed to landlordism, and have just as great and as religious an objection to pay unjust rents as the farmer of Munster or of Connaught. They have never failed to profit by the efforts stained the modern insury of freight, if they spoke out honestly to-day their on that subject, that the one kind of land's national demands, and had then conceded—what would have been accepted gratefully, and with enthusiasm would that, if this be secured, last given to them whatever benefit and

the capital relained in Ireland which absentee landordism has been been bittlered to take out of it, circulation of histeriot takes out of it, circulation of the constance of the control of the control

tic union to crack. But we say that we rejoice in the comparative prosperity of Unter and we declare, what every rational Chamberlain, the speakersaid: "I believe that this opposition is not irreconcilable, for I find on reading over some of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches delivered so far back as the year 1874, that, at least at one time in his career Mr. Chamberlain was a supporter of Home Rule, Probably, he has forgotten this and, therefore, I maintain that the better policy for us is to jog his memory a little bit rather than to hiss or to groan at his name. Speaking on the list of January, in the year 1874, I think at Shetflield, Mr. Chamberlain said. 'Home Rule for Ireland is worthy of a separate to the tender mercies of a ferocious Cathman will admit to be a justifiable declar-

at Shetfield, Mr. Chamberlain said. 'Home Rule for Ireland is worthy of a separate and lengthened discussion. I can only say now, generally, that if Mr. Butt may be considered as the true exponent of the views of the Home Rulers, I am in favor of the system he advocates, and I believe also the extension of the system of local government would be of the greatest advantage both to England and to Ireland.' handing over of the Protestant minority to the tender mercies of a ferocious Cath-olic majority. They don't go quite so far as to say that we would revive the Spanish Inquisition. Some of them would not hesitate about saying it, if they got an audience gullible enough to believe them. But there is nothing, or scarcely anything, more contemptible in the whole estalogue of misstable arguments against catalogue of miserable arguments against Home Rule than this cry of probable Protestant persecution. Those who now protest so vehem nily against what they term the handing over of the loyal liberty as the Irish people? Is it rational to suppose they could be so re creant to their own record in fighting for quitous policy of persecuting their Pro-testant fellow-countrymen! If it is so testant fellow-countrymen! If it is so utterly impossible from a Nationalist

Earl Spencer, Mr. Davitt said :—
"We can make the Tories a present of
the Marquis of Hartington, because we point of view, I only allude to it here be-cause many well intentioned Scotchmen are being led astray, or are in danger of being led astray, by this cry of possible persecution. Why, sir, as you know right

have got a far stronger man representing a greater political power, in honest Joseph Arch (applause). Now the next—perhaps the loudest—cry of objection to this scheme is found in what is called the

h nsions of those who fear that Ire-land would otherwise conquer England and rule the Empire, their very existence in the new Irish Constitution, in my opinion, pays the very highest possible compliment to the indomizable spirit of Irish nationality. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, the speaker caid: "I believe that it is opposition is not irreconcilable

well, and have often said on this platform the most cherished names in Irish history are the names of Irish Protestants; the Ulster protest.

It was somewhat amusing to listen to leading lights of the Irish national struggle have been the names of Irish Protestant patriots. Doubtless, some of those loyal and patriotic people would try and con-vince you that Grattan was a Catholic, that Flood was a Papist, that Wolfe Tone loved Rome more than Ireland, that Robert Emmet died a Catholic, and, proba-bly they think that John Mitchel was a ferocious, ultramontane controversialist, that Isaac Butt and John Martin and Mr. Parnell are only Papists in disguise. Let me give to these goodminded people in Scotland who fear that this persecution will happen one single lustance not very far back in instance not very far back in ancient history Irish. At the last Gen-eral Election, the Catholic priests and Catholic people—the almost exclusively Catholic people—of the County Clare re-jected as their candidate a man who had actually fought with O'Conneil the battle of Emaacipation in the year 1829. The O'Gorman Mahon-belonging to an ancient Irish family boasting of his Celtic origin and a staunch Catholic as well—was rejected at the Convention of the priests and the Catholic people—and in favor of whom do you think? For a sturdy Methodist from Enniskillen—Mr. Jeremiah Jordan. Now, in conclusion, I cannot help pointing out how singular is the position which Scotland occupies in this controver-y and in this crisis surely these men may be said to have as much right to speak for the Northern Province as either William Johnston, Mr. De Coban or Viscount Cole.

"The Ulster Protestant farmers are as

on the Home Rule question. Beyond a doubt, Scotland is now the arbiter not only of Mr. Gladstone's fate, but of the fate of Home Rule. It is still more sing-ular—and most flattering to Scotland— that, at the present time, a Scotchman— the Earl of Aberdeen—is governing Ireland, and I must say candidly, in doing

democracies of these three countries will soon be of one mind, not only as to the method of dealing with the landlordism of Great Britain and Ireland, but also as to the question of what the only just and final settlement of this great social problem must be. Pending the time when this solidarity of opinion will have the power to mould and shape the future agrarian legislation of this country, the very best policy which Irish and English advanced land reformers can pursue is to allow free latitude to the landlords and there supporters to completely damn their system by a malicious opposition to every proposed reform, which, if carried, might possibly prolong its hateful existence. To completely annihilate a system like that of landlordism, the best and surest method is to purchase the interpretation. ism, the best and surest method is to make it and its supporters the instruments of their own destruction, and during which he warned them sgainst bad therefore, I hearti'y wish success to those laudioids who are now opposing and thwarting Mr. Gladstone in his en

These good and scalous priests labored unceasingly—giving the children instructions in both English and French—pre. unceasingly—giving the children instructions in both English and French—pretions in both English and French—pre-paring their young hearts for the great banquet of divine grace—the worthy reception of the adorable sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. At eight o'clock the bell of St. Columbkill's Church, summoned in prayerful tone a devout congregation within its sacred devout congregation within its sacred walls. Soon every pew in the Chuich was occupied. Parents, from whose hearts beamed a love born of heaven—fashioned in the likeness of God—were there to witness this heavenly epoch in the lives of their children. Never before did the Church seem so full of heavenly benedictives. devout congregation within its sacred tion. Around the sitar knelt the guardian angels of childhood—visible to the eye of faith. The God of Heaven reigned eye of faith. The God of Heaven reigned upon the altar deepensing His Divine blessings among the multitude—healing their spiritual wounds—drying their tears—filling their souls with the giories of sanctified faith. Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Lorrain. A His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Lorrain. A choir of young ladies from the convent of Mary Immaculate, under the able direction of Sister Mary of the Cross, who presided at the organ, sang with their pure tender voices hymns of divine love, full of the atmosphere of heavenly devotion, the hymn "Veni Jesus Amor Mi," which was sung before communion, being ex ceedingly well rendered. The children

children were addressed in English and French by Father Dowdall and Father Gagnon. While the children were receiving Holy Communion from His Lordship, the choir sang with exquisite taste a beautiful communion hymn. Mass being over, His Lordship addressed the children upon the efficacy of the Sacrament of Confirmation which he was about to administer, and pointed out that the property of the sacraments of his

companions, theatre g g and novel reading, he told them to w on they owed And my heart should toss within the shroud and quiver,
As a captive dreamer 1 isses.

I should turn and rend the cere clothes round me,
Giant sinews I should borrow,
Giant sinews I shoul the most heartfelt gratitude, first to their and of the Holv Goost, Amen. The sermon was followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and thus closed a Most Blessed Sacrament, and thus closed a day which will always be remembered by these dear children as the most important one of their liver. The singing, which was rendered by the choir of St. Patrick's School, was of the highest order. Rev. Mother St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart may feel institute whereast with the result of feel justly pleased with the result of her endeavors to train the voices of her pupils. The chief soloists were Misses Alice McShane, Mamie Kerans and Lizzie Wall, and the manner in which these young ladies sang their parts elic-ited the most flattering remarks.

Montreal, May 27, 1880.

CHURCH PROGRESS IN PERTH.

Mr. Duncan Kippen has been awarded the contract for the very extensive im-provements to be made this summer in the Catholic Church of St. J.hn the Baptist, Perth. These will include putior, and a general beautifying of the enifice. The total cost of the improvements will be about \$3500. Mr Kippen's contract alone exceeding \$3300. The Rev. Father ceedingly well rendered. The children coccupied seats in front, the girls dressed in white, typical of the purity of their hearts, the boys wearing white badges, pledges that their pure and innocent souls were truly enrolled that day in the service of their Heavenly Father.

Levelitted by the control of t y Father.

communion the from the character of its churches and public Immediately before communion the from the character of its churches and public children were addressed in English and buildings, in which all our cicizens should

Rev. Father P. F. O'Hare, of Greenpoint, N. Y, made a very sensible suggestion to his congregation the other day. He was preaching on immoral pic-tures, photographs, etc., and urged the members of his congregation not to deal were about to receive the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, that they were to be henceforth strong and perfect Christians Eighty-five in all were confirmed by His Lordship, of whom several were acults. The day previous three adults were tap-fixed. Ireland, and I must say candidly, in doing so with a kindness and a sympathy which are fully appreciated by the Irish people — while at the same time a member for Scotland is proposing to settle once and forever the Angio-Irish difficulty. In the afternoon at balf past two o'clock service opened with the singing and forever the Angio-Irish difficulty of a canticle by the choir, followed by a strength or service opened with the singing of a canticle by the choir, followed by a strength or sale it would be still more effect to the same time a member for service opened with the singing of a canticle by the choir, followed by a strength or sale it would be still more effect to the same time a member for service opened with the singing of a canticle by the choir, followed by a still more effect to the same time a member for sale it would be still more effect to the same time a member for sale it would be still more effect.