BY ADA A. MOSERE.

ndeth me on through paths unti-ne this—it is all I ask— A love for Thee, acts frame that anon may star okie fame that agon may start— stant love of a changeful heart— that shall be of my life a part, True as eternity.

ful love that will stand with me done 'neeth a Thabor's light, sel with my soul in Gethaemane watch through the darkest night. Ner frightened hide my tears may fall or my cheek ground me strength, when my own would my trembling heart to strike nail

If Thou will it Orucified. trusting love that shall question not, Connding all in Thee; so matter what may be my lot, or where thou leadest me.

For this my prayer—
Love with a faith and a trust complete; that I know, my God, that to willing feet fly love can make any pathway sweet.

No matter where.

ful love that seeks to hide in from all save Thee, tiles while up its rugged side is to Calvary Nor once complain.

Charles, now practically admit that somebe done to solve the Irish England has tried to govern Ireland and has failed. Is not time to allow Ireland to govern herself? During the last six years England has tried a repressive policy under the most favourable conns, because the Government has had

thoroughly friendly spirit. Postpone it and there will be military repression or repression of some other kind; and the thing will have to be done, but it will have to be done under conditions infinitely worse, accompanied by greater international embitterment between races and classes within Ireland, and with diminished chances of complete international friendliness. I believe that in this scheme will be found the means of ending a state of things that is intolerable—intolerable to Ireland, intolerable to England, injurious to the name and fame and greatness of the Empire. With all the earnestness of which I am capable I ask the house and the country to give to the scheme their most anxious, dispassionate, and generous consideration.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to deal with the statements of his oppothis scheme will be found the means of

nents. All of them he perced rapidly in review, all he vanquished with the case and hindliness peculiar to strength of intellect and force of purpose. We take our report of the Premier's speech from the Dublin Freeman's Journal. This speech was delivered on Tuesday morning, the

was delivered on Tuesday morning, the 13th of April:

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said—I will make at the outset one or two very brief remarks upon the speech of the zight hon. gentleman. He has quoted words from me with an extension given to them which was not contained or conveyed in the original. The argument I made upon the proposal of 1871 was that no case had at that time been shown to justify the breaking up, not of the institutions of the country generally, but of the Imperial Parliament (hear, hear). At that time, after the Church Act of 1879 and after the Land Act of 1870, I did cherish the hope that we might be able by legislation in this house to meet the wants and wishes of Ireland, but my speech on that occasion contained none of the a prehensions with which the minds of gentlemen on the benches opposite are full. On the contrary, I then stated in the most explicit manner that I heard with jvy and accepted with the utmost astisfaction the assurance that the demand which was beginning to A chast action while up its ragged side
I grees to Calvary
Nor once complain.

A chast full love that, for Thy dear sake,
With tearless eyes for the world, could
My lips to smile, though my heart should
break
With sile at pain.

Baltimore, Md.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT DEBATE

The Grand Old Man Again
Triumphant.

Triumphant.

A MAGNI I ICENT EFFORT.

The lovers of classic literature, the admirers of Parliamentary eloquence, the friends of freedom, and the children of Erin who read the RECORD will, we know, peruse with the same interest with which they read, followed and studied Mr. 'Gladstone's speech introducing his measure for Irish self government, his measure for Irish self government, his measterly discourse at the close of the debate. He was preceded by Sir Charles Russell, Q C, Attorney General for England, who, in a discourse of very remarkable power, even for him, put the question with irresistible power to the House. All parties, sail Sir Charles, now practically admit that some thing must be done to solve the Irish

The lower of classic literature, the admirers of Parliament, but it was due, on the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, on the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, as the Duke of Wellington himself declared, to apprehension of civil was the contrary to the house. All parties, sail Sir Charles, now practically admit that some thing must be done to solve the Irish Legalator for Irish and the formatic and the contrary, to the introduction of that bill was due, declared, to apprehension of civil war (cheers). It has been said that we had not a formulated demand from Ireland not a formulated demand from Ireland for the measure, but we know in substance the wish of Ireland on the subject from her constitutionally chosen representatives (ob, oh, and Home Rule cheers). And if the demand be a just and reasonable one you cannot haste too much to meet it, instead of waiting till the day of dieaster policy under the most favourable conditions, because the Government has had the services of two men like Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer, and yet even under these conditions that policy has failed. Indeed the higher the attributes of those distinguished and exalted men, the more conspicuous is the failure. What was the result of the present policy? In the words of Lord Cowper, "they succeeded in driving Irish discontent below the surface." Is that to be the object of British statesmanship? I ask the house solemnly to consider whether the fact that Lord Spencer has lent his sanction and his name to this very scheme is not the best and strongest proof that this the best and strongest proof that this policy of repression is worn out and that something different and better ought to take its place. Have you broken the spirit of the Irish people? Is it not the fact that to day 86 out of 103 members speak for this question with one voice? If this measure is not passed to-day will Parliament refuse it to morrow or the next day? Is this a question which is to be allowed to remain open? Is it a question to be put up by auction to the highest bidder? I sak hon, members, for the credit of Parliament, for the sake of the honour of public opinion, is it to be allowed to remain in its present posicion? The question is no longer whether this shall be done, but whether it shall

cion? The question is no longer whether this shall be done, but whether it shall be done now.

When, continued England's brilliant Irish Attorney General, when Liberals dissent only as to the mode and degree and time; when Conservatives have no alternative policy to offer but the policy of repression, is it not right that this measure shall be passed in a generous spirit, and passed in a way which is best calculated to attain its object? If passed now in a generous spirit I think there is a strong hope, even a probability, that it would be received by Ireland in a thoroughly friendly spirit. Postpone it What I venture to say is this—that the deliberate constitutional expression of the wishes of Ireland through a vast majority of her members entails upon this house the duty and obligation of a respectful and favorable consideration of every wish that Ireland may entertain consistently with the interests and the integrity of the Empire (Home Rule and Ministerial cheers). My right hon, friend said there was no difference in principle between cheers). My right non, triend said there was no difference in principle between Ireland and Scotland. Well his experience as a Scotch member is short (laughter). But I would venture to say that if the

we will be relieved by the state of the stat out suffering herself—that knowledge will a sist rather than help us on. Sir, the basis of the right hon. gentleman's argument is that the Irishman will do wrong, that there is no way of making him listen to the dictates of prudence, kindness, or justice (laughter) The right hon. gentleman went on to describe the frightful change everything has to undergo—legislation was to be changed, the face of nature was to be changed, the face of nature was to be changed, (laughter), so terrible was to be this revolution. Is there no common sense amongst that portion of our fellow-countrymen? When I listened to the speech of my right hon. friend it recalled to my memory a striking sentence spoken by Lord Russell fifty years ago, which was implanted deeply on my memory at the by Lord Russell fitty years ago, which was implanted deeply on my memory at the time, and which I never have forgotten, and never, I hope, will forget. It was at the period when, under the administration of the Melbourne Government, Thomas Drummond was Secretary for Ireland, Drummond was Secretary for Ireland, who endeavored so far as he could to carry on the Irish administration in sympathy with the feeling of the people (Home Rule cheers) His misdeeds, for so I must eall them, found their climax in his utterance of the portentious doctrine which shook Conservatism from Land's End to John o'Great's house—that property had its duty as well as its rights. The expres-sion of that doctrine and the correspond-ing misdeeds of the Government caused many debates in this house. Lord Rus-

many debates in this house. Lord Russel, in his quiet way, rising to take part in the debate, said—
"It appears to me all these objections, all these difficulties, and all these accusations—(if I am not quoting the words accurately I am very near the mark)—may be summed up in one single sentence.

Concessions were granted when blood had been shed, when hundreds of millions had been added to the national debt. They were granted when the sacrifices of Eugland were felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, while they left behind them in America an inheritance not of good feeling such as now prevails, but rancour and resentments which it took gaperations to effice (hear, hear) It is but rancour and resentments which it took generations to effice (hear, hear). It is no question of concession in my opinion, but it is a question I care more for than anything else, that of that character, honor, and fair fame of my country (loud and prolonged cheers). For humanity, tor justice, for the desire to make atonement if we can for a long—too long series of former and not wholly forgotten wrongs.

of former and not wholly forgotten wrongs.

It was in this spirit that Mr. Burke counselled a policy of conciliation with America (hear, hear). What are the proposals of my right hon. friend? First, a little dose of coercion in some shape or other, and next a grudging gift to Ireland of such self government as Eugland and Scotland may be pleased to ask for themselves. Now, I deny the justice of the principle that self-government in Ireland is necessarily to be limited by the wishes of England and Scotland. You must show that what Ireland wants is mischievous and unless you show that you have no right in justice to propose such a limitation (loud Home Rule cheers). I am not speaking of justice, but the favourite topic demands. Was there ever a device more certain to prolong all the troubles of Parliament? was there ever a system of policy less hopeful of attaining to any discord which you make no attempt to cure. The right hon gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from the Irish members and from the Ministerialists, after having spoken exactly an hour. of Parliament? was there ever a system of policy less hopeful of attaining to any strong or permanent standing ground than this proposal to dole out in. Ireland from year to year with grudging and misgiving, and with the frank statement, which is a very dangerous business, that what she does not, if she accepts it, she will accept only for the purpose of well. will accept only for the purpose of making further demands. The Irish members have expressly declared that they do not seek to press forward from this measure to some other. Does the noble lord summed up in one single sentence. It comes to this—that as England is included one of the shape of some municipal corporation or county board would be used for the purpose of making further laims? I admire the consistency and A sentence in which I believe there was a sentence in which I believe there was the seed of great wisdom Lord Russell here to conquer England seven hundred would give to Ireland in the way of local.

We know not the day nor the hour, but of its death we are certain. From the strong brave hand of the great old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—has got its death that it has been only to the hour, but of its death we are certain. From the strong brave hand of the great old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old system—the cruel of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumburgon, and are the best Stomach the hour, but of its death we are certain. From the strong brave hand of the great old champion, the old system—the cruel old champion, the old champion of the beach old champion of

this house and out of this house with respect to any other subject. It is safe to prophecy that this subject will continue to hold the field. Many members who desire important reforms think, and I am one of them, that legislation is in arrear. But you may dismiss all other subjects until this matter is disposed of, I am not speaking of what gentlemen opposite may threaten or say—I am looking at the nature of things, and at the interests of Ireland and of Scotland. Until this problem is solved, it is idle to think of making real progress in this country with regard to great subjects of legislation, which are ripe for the handling of Parliament. We have come to the time for decisive action, and for throwing aside not only private interests and private affections, but private devices for looking at the subject as a whole, and saking ourselves the question whether we will make one bold attempt to free Parliament from its great and necessary work to establish harmony by Irish laws for Ireland, or whether we will continue to Ireland, or whether we will continue to struggle on as we have done before, living from hand to mouth, leaving England and Scotland to a famine of needful and use-ful legislation, and Ireland to a continu-ance of social disorder, the depth of which we have never understood, which you do not know how to deal with, and angry discard which you make no attempt to

Well, indeed, might the Freeman Journal, at the close of such a debate, with the enthusiasm begotten by such speech welling up in the Irish heart, with he pride and gratification of such a triamph after such a struggle frenzying the Irish nation, well, indeed, might that popular journal exclaim-"Verbum Irrevoca bile Volat." It must come now. The die s cast. The irrevocable word is spoken. rish freedom is no longer a question o doubt, but a question of time. When Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat after the great speech of Thursday night a Parliament on College Green was assured. The cursed old system of exclusive tyranny was doomed. We know not the day no

stance. He isn't a half a man. No life insurance company will insure his life. He doesn't "get along in the world." He accumulates nothing. He is worthless. Wise men and shrewd men will not depend upon him. Last year Parnell ejected such a man out of his Parliamentary party. Mr. Phillip Callan was patriotic enough, but he was in the habit of getting drunk, and the Irish leader did not want any such men about him. He had too particular work to do, and wanted the theory of the Knights of Labor, feels the same way. In the struggle between Capital and Labor, he does not want any of the disciples of Alcohol around.

"The Knights will not allow a liquor distiller or brewer, or liquor seller, to become a member of the order," he says, "and I am now striving to prevent liquor drinkers from joining."

Are we not right, therefore, in saving

drinkers from joining."

Are we not right, therefore, in saying that a drinking man is usually "not half a man ?"

Seven Vears

Seven Years

Of suffering relieved is as many days.

Corns cause in the aggregate as much suff-ring as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, as fe and painless. safe, and painless.

One Dollar against Five Hundred. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, Ont., was afflicted with Chronic humor in the blood. He says one dollar bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters was worth more than \$500.00 paid for other medicines. It is a reliable blood purifier.

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pill in use.

A Woodland Flower.

could I know, O tender , nodland treas petals blue and soft as summe the dust of long-forgotten-plea lear a hope, so fair a dream, could rise? feek. lonely blossom, hiding in the shadows, And waved by mountain breezes cool and

rer flower from summer's golden mea ald bring the thoughts that thou has airies weave a strange, mysterio

ling winds that blow from hidde a'mid alien bowers and scenes t eter on thy peta's, fair and brokes winds that blow across a summe sea rains of fairy music, is that token, wondrous flower, that thou brought to use!

-Louisville Courier-Journal A CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ARRAIGNS HIS NATION

FOR ITS CRIMES IN IRELAND.

Irish World Staff Correspondence London, April 10, 1886. THE ENGLISH NATION ARE A NATION OF

PLUNDERERS. "Tou'd think no thieves lived in the for Did not some grave examples yet remain. I ask full space to-day for an authentic indictment against the aristocracy, the nobility, and the kings and queens of England by an Englishmen—an English

England by an Englishmen—an English Bishop.

The charges of plunder and murder are brought straight home against the whole crowd of "the leading men of England," since the days of the Norman Conquest, 800 years ago, down to the days in which we live, read, and write, by this learned and valiant Bishop who has come upon the stand to testify against his countrymen, prompted by the breath of the Almighty God.

INDECEMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

mighty God.

INDICTMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

An address delivered in the Town Hall of Birmingham, in England, by the Most Rev. Edward G. Bagshawe, Catholic Bis-

Rev. Edward G. Bagshawe, Catholic Bishop of Nottingham.

PREFACE.

In the following address I have put together a few of the principal and salient facts of the history of English rule in Ireland. In doing so I have felt indignation, and I have expressed the indignation which I feel.

In recounting these horrors, however, my intention has not been to stir up ill-will, but to put an end to it by helping on their removal. While they are continued it is impossible that the bitterest discontent and indignation should not continue along with them. When they come to an end, peace and good-will will reign.

come to an enc, peace and goods in what reign.

+ EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham.

Nottingham, March 25th, 1886.

The good Bishop says:—England has at all times, almost without exception, striven for one end only, to draw as much advantage as possible to herself from Ireland and from the Irish, regardless of the good of the people, and at the cost of unspeakable injustice, bloodshed, cruelty, and

oppression.

Thus, Sir John Davies, Attorney-General of King James I, tells us that "when the English Pale or colony was first planted all the natives were expelled, so as not one Irish family had so much as one acre of freehold in all the five counting of the Pale. This, then, I note as a one acre of freehold in all the five counties of the Pale. This, then, I note as a great defect in the civil policy of this kingdom of Ireland, in that for the space of 350 years at least after the conquestirst attempted, the English laws were not communicated to the Irish, nor the benefit and protection thereof allowed untitled the English laws were out of them. For as long as they we the protection of the laws so as EVERY ENGLISHMAN MIGHT OPPRESS, SPOIL
AND KILL THEM

without controlment, how was it possible they should have been other than outlaw and enemies to the Crown of England and enemies to the Crown of England whereby it is manifest that such as had the government of Ireland under the Crown of England did intend to make perpetual separation of enmity between

ENJOYING THEIR PLUNDER.
When the English adventurers
estates in Ireland those who secured estates in freiand those who secured the great prizes returned to England to eij) their plunder in peace. With them begathe pernicious system of absentee proprietors. The Normans, who held fiel estates in France and England, were compelled to clear in which converted. compelled to elect in which country the would reside, and perform the duties for which the fief was credited. The secon estate went to a distinct heir. In Irelan the practice of holding the land and no performing the duties continues to the day. THE IRISH TONGUE AND IRISH NAM

THE IRISH TONGUE AND IRISH NAM
FORBIDDEN BY LAW.

By the Statute of Kilkenny in 1366, t
English King, Edward III., it was made
crime punishable by the loss of his enti
lands for any settler to speak the Iri
tongue, to use an Irish name, to wear t
Irish apparel, or to adopt any guise
fashion of the Irish,
FORBIDDEN TO MARRY AN IRISH GIRL,
and a crime punishable with death

FORBIDDEN TO MARRY AN IRISH GIRL, and a crime punishable with death for high treason to marry an Irish womit to entrust children to an Irish nurse, or give them Irish sponsors at baptism. (Thenglish and Irish were all Catholics the Edward III. also ordered that no pubemployment in Ireland should be exercisely any Irishman, whether of English Irish blood, and that all offices should filled by Englishmen having lands, terminated the state of the filed by Englishmen having lands, ter ments, and benefices in England. rule pretty exactly followed in Ireland this day,)
NO COMPLAINTS FROM IRELAND PR

To prevent complaints of ill-usage resign home to the English Lord Deputy Ireland caused a law to be passed enact that any one attempting to visit Engliwithout special license should forfeit his goods and chattels, half to go to informer. informer. BUTCHERIES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CE

DOTCHERIES OF MEN.

DREN.

As regards confiscation of lands, bu eries of men, women, and children, other acts of cruelty and perfidy in days of Queen Elizabeth and her suc