GREAT SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

THE "IMES" AND ITS COMMIS-SION.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND FORGED LET-TERS.

On Monday upwards of two thousand Liberals from the pottery towns visited Hawarden Park on the occasion of the annual piccic promoted by the members of the Burslem Liberal Association. Advantage was taken of the occasion by the party to present to Mr. Gladstone an illuminated address, and also a handsome vase designed by Mr. F. Rhead, and executed by Messrs. Brownfield and

and executed by Messrs. Brownfield and Son, of Burslem.

Mr. Gladatone, addressing the meeting, said—Looking, gentlemen, to the subjects portrayed upon this wase, I find a description of the figures, and among them I am told there are figures of Ireland (cheers) with bowed head, and Poland with mournful look and hair unbound. The artist very naturally bound. The artist very naturally sought to find a parallel in the whole breadth of Europe to the English treatment of Ireland, and in order to find such parallel he had to travel all the way to St. Petersburg, where the abso-lute will of the Sovereign is the main-spring of government. He could not find in Italy, he could not find in France, he could not find in Spain, he could not find in Germany or in Austria—in none of those great countries could he find a parallel to the case of Ireland. He had to go to Russis—ay, gentlemen, and I must tell you this, I am not sure that he found a perfect parallel even there (cheers) In former generations the Poles and the Russians fought desperately together upon equal terms and ately together upon equal terms, and the Russians had this excuse at all events—that they were putting down an enemy whose hostility, if it had not been checked, would have been fatal to themselves; but that is not the case with England and Ireland (cheers) was never hostile to England. Ireland was never hostile to England. Ireland did not invade you. ("No") Ireland did not trouble you. ("No") You in vaded Ireland; you put your heel down upon her neck; and this is not for one generation or two—for the question be-tween Russia and Poland is comparatively modern, but yours is a story seven hundred years (cries of "shame" seven hundred years (cries of "shame" Well, gentlemen, however that may be it is sad enough, and the reference England makes it sadder still.

THE PARTY OF FALSE PRETENCES I cannot undertake to lay before you full all that may be said in relation to the proceedings of the present majority in Parliament—a majority which I must say sits there upon false pretences (hear, hear), a majority which became a majority by promising the people of this country that, though they objected to Home Rule, they would give Ireland equal rights—that they would not subject Ireland to coercion, instead of which they have subjected Ireland to coercion with out any outburst of crime to justify it, and they have denied to Ireland equal rights by making actions to be crimes in Ireland which are no crimes in England ("shame"); and they have, under the pretence of legislating against crime, legislated against lawful combinations, against those combinations which con-stitute the only weapon of power and effect by which the Irish people are able to set up a defence for their own dearest

accepted that disadvantage cheerfully and made that their suit to the House of Commons. The House of Commons refused it, but I do not think there is a doubt that bad an English member been made the subject of similar accusations from the Times, and had he made such a request, there would not have been the smallest hesitation in agreeing to it (cheers) However, a Commission of Judges has been appointed about which much has been said, and much, perhaps may have to be said hereafter. LIBERAL UNIONISTS

But I will say something on the conduct of the Government and the Parliament for remember, gentlemen, when we speal of the Government, that the responsibili ties of the Government, which are primar In the first instance, come to be onlesecondary when their acts have been adopted by the majority that sits behind them. Sits behind them—no, I am wrong (laughter) It is a minority that sits behind them made into a majority by gentlemen who sits behind us (renewed laughter), these gentlemen who call them selves Liberals and call themselves Union lets-(A Voice-Traitors)-and whom we believe to be disunionists (cheers), and ut departing from the laws of politeness for the sake of truth we venture to call Discrettent Liberals-these gentle men are the people upon whom there rest for the present the wrongs of Ireland, greater responsibilities than either upon he Tories behind the Government, or even on the Government itself. Let us y have been using Mr. Parnell. A man who ites at present usation of the gravest charac-, he is going to be tried upon the Tories, constitute the Lat has to be tried. I myself engaged is

political schemes, but I never charged Mr.
Parnell with personal dishonesty (hear,
hear) I never saw the smallest ground
for charging him with personal dishonor.
As to ruinous political schemes, why,
gentlemen, for the last thirty or forty
years what have the Tories been engaged
in but ruinous political schemes? (Laughter) That is not a reason for taking away
the character of a man.

ter) That is not a reason for taking away the character of a man.

A RUNOUS INQUIRY.

Mr. Parnell is entitled to an equality of footing. Now, let us see whether he is to enjoy that equality. He is called on to go before the Commission, this Commission is to inquire into all the proceedings connected with the charges of to go before the Commission, this Commission is to inquire into all the proceedings connected with the charges of disorder and crume in Ireland since the time when the Land League was established in this country—that is to say, the year 1879. It is properly observed that these inquiries may extend over years, as at any point of these inquiries allegations and charges may be raised against Mr. Parnell. How is he to defend him self? He is to defend himself by counsel. The most eminent counsel in the country will be employed against him. If he is to have fair play he must have men of the same rank employed to defend him (hear, hear). Lord Herschal (cheers), in an admirable speech in the House of Lords, has properly observed that this employment of eminent counsel is an expensive luxury. They cannot work and they ought not to work without first rate solicitors, and the employment of eminent counsel for an inquiry extending over a field no one knows how wide, and reaching over a time no man knows how prolonged, what does it mean to Mr. Parnell? He has announced himself in the House of Commons as what is celled a poor man—a man independent, but of moderate means. Such a suit as that means to Mr. Parnell ruin. In the debate on the second reading of this Commission Bill the member for a suit as that means to Mr. Parnell ruin. In the debate on the second reading of this Commission Bill the member for West Birmingham said that a plea had been raised on the part of Mr. Parnell that the expenses of this inquiry would be ruinous. He thought there was great force in that plea. He thought the Government ought to attend to it and make some provision accordingly; but the Government had paid no attention whatever to the recommendation of tion whatever to the recommendation of the member for West Birmingham, and he, although he put it into his speech, was too modest to move any amendment for the purpose of

inquiry.

THE WEALTH OF THE FORGER. But is ruin the pecuniary meaning of such an inquiry for the Times? The Times represents a mine of enormous wealth. Of that there is no doubt. No one knows the exact extent of that immense fortune. It is not the fault of the Times that it re-It is not the fault of the Times that it re-presents an immense fortune; but for the Times the reporting of the proceedings in this trial and the sale of reports are likely to do more than reimburse; and even if they did not, the expense will be to the Times what is called a flea bite, while to the other party it is ruin (hear, hear). There, gentlemen, is a pretty idea of the equality which the majority in Parliament wish to see established with repard to these wish to see established with regard to these parties, and of what the Solicitor General actually called the generosity of Parlia-

for the purpose of promoting any provi-sion of that kind, or in fact to take any

other measure, excepting the benevolent wish he uttered, and which remained

without effect. This is important as signifying that ruin was the pecuniary meaning for Mr. Parnell of an extended

the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party.

In the set up a delence for their own dearest and the life Party and the spood name, on which he wholly depends, the Times does not depend upon its good name (laughter). The Times is not read for the morality which it preaches or for the honorable principles on which it is conducted. It is read for the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the the conducted to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminent persons that are gent to the letters of all eminents. eminent persons that are sent to it; it is read on account of its general power and influence. But if the Times is convicted of forgery, I doubt whether it will lose one hundred subscribers. No; but there may be damages, and the damages are placed, I believe at a very blob 6. I believe, at a very high figure.

HAMELESS PROTECTION FOR THE FORGER. But that is in the court in Edinburgh. How is it before the Commission? The Government or the majority in Parlia-ment have provided that there shall be ne action at law, and no damagas arising out of the matter produced before the Commissioners, so that although before the Commission, if Mr. Parnell is found guilty of the letters, he will be a ruined nan both in purse and in character, and in the whole course of his future life. The Times by an express clause in the Bill, is protected from any action at law Bill, is protected from any action at law and from paying one farthing (shame), and that is the sort of fair play, and that is the sort of justice, which a Tory Govern-ment, a Tory minority, swelled into a majority by dissentient Liberals, and the House of Lords at their back, have thought fit to administer to the reprethought ht to administer to the repre-sentatives of Ireland as a worthy crown to all those dark histories of English oppression and of Irish suffering which, unfortunately, the historian has had to

University, which may be properly described as the well-known close borough of the Tory Government, and the only close borough now remaining in the Three Kingdoms (cheers). Well, out of these members twenty one members have been sent to prison by the Tory Government, and the Tory Government is bringing about a state of things in which to have been sent to prison, not for any crime, because of ordinary crime in Ireland there is singularly little and less than in England or Scotland (bear, hear), but to have been sent to prison for what are termed political offences will be the highest title of approbation in the view of the Irish people (cheers) And there is not a doubt that if any one of those twenty one gentlemen were to go before his constituents they would return him either without a contest or by a larger majority (hear, hear). I believe that it true probably of every one but turn him either without a contest or by a larger majority (hear, hear). I believe that is true probably of every one, but certainly of the great mass. They are persons in a station of life not generally very wealthy men; but very many of them, so far as we are concerned, are independent men. Not one of them lives on the public, not one of them lives on the public, not one of them draws one farthing, I believe, from the Exchequer. These gentlemen going into prison find themselves put upon a footing of equality with all the felons of the country; and here, gentlemen, I don't like to be mealy mouthed in such a case (cheers). It is a shameful, it is an inhuman, and a brutal proceeding, not of the Irish constabulary, but of the Government, and of the majority of the the House of Commons, and not of the Parliament itself (cheers). Parliament itself (cheers).

Now, give your minds, I beseech you, to this question of associating the political prisoners with the ordinary criminals. These gentlemen, supposing them to be wrong, are acting from what they regard as a public duty and acting within limits, for as they and as I believe, their actions tend much more to the represeite of for as they and as I believe, their actions tend much more to the repression of crime than to the commission of crime (cheers). Well, the language of the Government is that they ought to be treated like the common felon. When I was in Naples I had visited a prison in Naples. I found that system of Government abominable. I found the case of prisoners abominable; but this I will tell you, gentlemen, that bad as the Government of Naples and King Bomba Government of Naples and King Bomba was, he did not put his political prisoners into the company of felons (cheers). I went through a prison where there were 400 felons and one political prisoners and the political prisoners and the political prisoners. oner, and the political prisoner, who took me through this prison, lived in a cell by himself, and was never forced into the company of the felons (cheers). But what does the Irish Government, in this humane country—this civilized country—this household suffrage country—say upon the subject? Why, they itsist upon it that when members of insist upon it that when members of Parliament, who are, I will venture t

say, amongst the most distinguished of our members of Parliament, are confined in prison for these political offences, created for the most part under the Crimes Act, they shall associate with the felons of the country, and be compelled to take their exercise in rank—in line—with them in the prison yards of the jail (shame). They are called upon to wear the prison dress, to sleep upon a plank-bed, and more even than that. What I call your attention to is this say, amongst the most distinguished o

prisoners, when they were his patients, food, probably found by himself, at his own cost. That I do not know actually, but I think it must have been so. He used to carry to them food prohibited by the rules of the prison and at the risk of being dismissed by the Prisons Board in Dablin. Now what would you think if that had been in England? If you found prisoners in weak health, or in the infirmary, what would you say if they were fed in such a way in English prisons when the doctors themselves found it necessary in a claudestine manner and in defiance of the rules to carry to them food necessary for their support and health? You would be shocked at it—you who are Liberals— and your Tory friends would be shocked at it; and one thing I want you to do is to try and make your Tory friends individually sensible of the nature of the transactions that are now going on. Dr. Ridley did this; about that there is no doubt. It is established in evidence, it is not ques is established in evidence, it is not questioned, nor is it at all for a moment supposed that Dr. Ridley was a man of Home Rule sympathies. Dr. Ridley was continually under the apprehension of being abject to the rebukes of the Prisons Board for carrying to prisoners food necessarily re quired by their physical condition. Who are the Prisons Board? The Prisons Board in ablin are the Executive Government, I am rightly informed. I do not believe it is so in Eugland, although I know the Tory Government took it into their own

prison a great change appears to have been observed by his friends in his appearance, and he seems to have been continually seeking medical advice. Mr. Mandeville lived for some months, but apparently in a lower state of health and constitution. He then died rather suddenly, and a question was put in the House of Commons whether an inquest should be held upon him to ascertain the cause of his death. The Government declared that there could be no-cause at all for holding any inquest upon him. It was a perfectly regular and ordinary thing that a man should die, and he might die shortly after he had been in prison, but it did not follow that the prison had anything to do with it. The inquest was opened in Ireland, appointed, as we are told, by Mr. Sidney Halifax, not by any political party, but by the family of Mr. Mandeville, and he adds that the greatest opposition was offered to it by the constabulary authorities, recollect, don't mean what they do here. If you find the constabulary authorities, recollect, don't mean what they do here. If you find the constabulary authorities, recollect, don't mean what they do here. If you find the constabulary authorities, and the dovernment in London would do that under the authority of the magterates, and the Government in London would have nothing to do with it. But if they oppose an inquest in Ireland is governed entirely by the political Administration of the day (hear, hear). They opposed the inquest, but the inquest sat, and the inquest declared that (I don't know the exact words) they considered the treatment in prison apparently constituted a matter in near connection with the death. ment is prison apparently constituted a matter in near connection with the death. BALFOUR'S RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

BALFOUR'S RESPECT FOR THE LAW.
Well, the verdict of a coroner's inquest,
although it is a preliminary operation
where it involves criminal matter, is as
legal as the verdict of a jury in the
Supreme Court in Westminster Hall. The present Government are always for main-taining and holding the law, as they tell, but it appears from Mr. Halifax, and as far as I can make out it is true, that when it was referred to the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said the verdict ought to be treated with contempt. You observe a statement that there was a connection statement that there was a connection between the death and the treatment in prison, and that being so the verdict ought to be treated with contempt. But then Mr. Halifax gives us more light on the subject. How was the jury composed? Was it composed of refuted Parnellites? I have not seen any contradiction of the statement that this verdict was unanimous and that the jury were selected by the constabulary, and that it included five Conservatives and the sexton of the Protestant church (cheers and laughter). So when five Conservatives and the sexton of the Protestant church meet together in Ireiand, undcubtedly there being some other Irishmen in the same room, and when they actually one and all return a certain verdict which is inconvenient to the Government, this legal verdict is immediately denounced by the Government who pretend to be the organs of legality. They tell you that the verdict should be treated with contempt.

THE DEAD between the death and the treatment is

to warn the prison authorities that if they persevered in the treatment that was actually going on, something worse would probably happen.

THE SWEARING DOCTOR.

What did the Government do? The What did the Government do? They sent down an Euglish doctor, a certain Dr. Barr (leughter), and Dr. Barr gives his evidence in Ireland, and his evidence is that Mrs. Mandeville, the widow, and the five doctors who had given the evidence that he disapproved of had all perjured themselves (laughter). I am not quite sure whether that is the correct version, or whether of the five doctors he said that whether of the five doctors he said that two were incapable and three were perjured. You may take which version you please (laughter). And as to Dr. Barr, I am only showing you what kind of men the Government use through the Prison Board for their purposes in Ireland, as illustrative of the system of government in Ireland, as illustrative of the system of government in Ireland, by which it is that they hope to convert the Irish people to abandonment of all their National aspirations. The first course of the Government. The first course of the Government is to blacken the character of Mr. Mandeville their second course is to denounce the widow as a perjurer, and all the medical men as either perjurers or incapables, if they were not all perjurers, which I rather think was also alleged by Dr. Barr; but it is not very material

is not very material
ONLY SPECIMENS.

Well, gentlemen, these are only specimens of the proceedings which are going
on. This is the method of government cople upon whom there rest at the wrongs of Ireland, arbitutes than either upon thind the Government, or Government itself. Let us have been using Mr. Parnell.

Now, the papers have been full, the last few weeks, of proceedings in Ireland at man who ites a precent as and those proceedings have brought into earlich of the gravest characters by the most impartial men, the Torks, constitute the terrs, by the most impartial men, the Torks, constitute the terrs, by the most impartial men, the Torks, constitute the there are the Mr. Parnell was allowed by the most impartial men, the Torks, constitute the thind the House of Commons who constitute this believed Mr. Parnell was sixteen gentlemen who represent the Tory party, and two who sit for Dublin the Mr. Through them the Prison Board the Writer and the country (cheers). This is the part of the proceedings which are going on. This is the method of government which is practised under the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact that I this Prison Board, be it to beserved, is the method of government which is practised under the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact that I this Prison Board, be it to beserved, is the method of government which is practised under the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact that I this Prison Board, be it to beserved, is the method of government. You may call that the whole at the proceedings which are going on. This is the method of government which is practised under the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact that I this Prison Board that the observed, is the observed, is the method of government which is practised under the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact that I thus when the proceedings which were formerly settled locally by independent parties. But still the seven than the vice is the set of the country (cheers). And if such facts had been at the proceedings which when the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact that I thus been undered the pretence of equal rights. There is not a fact

a system, and of that system you are the judges, because I am addressing you now as a portion of the British constituencies. I ask myself whether there is a practical lesson that we ought all of us to carry away from meetings of thick kind; and I say there is, and that is, gentlemen, to try and make your Tory friends aware of what they are doing. If Poland is an oppressed nation, it is oppressed by one man; and that, if it is true, is a thing sufficiently horrible. But there is another thing much more horrible, and that is the case of a nation oppressed by another nation—the mass of a community oppressed by the mass of another community. Now, if these things are true, and a sample of what is going on in Ireland—where trial by jury is a thing of the past—where the whole work of agrarian offences is committed to a set of gentlemen who are removed by the Government, promoted by the Government, destitute in almost every case of legal education, and who likewise are police officers almost as much as they are judges. If these thing constitue that system it is really amost formidable question, and it is for Englishmen individually to consider whether they wish to be responsible for such a state of things. There is nobody else on whom the ultimate responsibility rests. I know it is difficult to make them understand it. It can only be done by persistent effort, by perseverance, by repetition. You may be able to produce so decided an opinion upon the country that even long before that time a change may come. The Tories might find it convenient to change, but whether that be so or not, gentlemen, your business is to labor at once for the happiness and the honor of your country, and for the relief of your country from proceedings which reflect disgrace upon it, and which prevent her people from attaining to that position which they ought to hold, and from cherishing those warm and unbroken affections towards you which inwardly they feel, and which since the unbroken effections towards you which inwardly they feel, and which since the Liberal party has devoted itself to their cause they have taken every opportunity of manifesting to the world (cheers).

Sheridan's Roadside Confession.

While Hancock was living on Gover-nor's Island, General Sheridan and a military friend visited him. Hancock was called away to preside at a court.

martial, and he left the reciter of the
present little story to act in his place
and entertain his guests.

In course of conversation the tempor-

ary host said: "General, I saw the beautiful home you have built for your

beautiful home you have built for your mother at Somerset, Onio, the other day, and was proud of it."

"Oh did you?" said Sheridan. "I suppose you noticed that it is only one story. The poor old lady is not able to be climbing up stairs now." (While the house is only one story it is very comfortable and spacious, covering over 100 feet) "But," continued the General, "can you tell me anything about our old." "can you tell me anything about our old pastor, Father O'B?" The officer repastor, Father O'B?" The officer re-plied that he had died four years before that time. The General paid a tribute to his kindliness, gentleness, and good-ness, and then told this story on him-

"One day when only a very little fel-low I was walking along the road care-lessly when I suddenly came almost face

He was notable as well for his grand

devotion to his mother, to his early friends, and throughout all his check-ered life to that Caurch which has just sung a Requiem over his remains

Arrested 151 Times

Not long ago a man was before a New York judge, who asserted he had been arrested 151 times. We believe there is one disturber of society who has broken this record. We refer to the insidious disease, consumption, which when taken in time, is always arrested by the use o Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery It has an unparallelled record as a cur for coughs, colds, and all forms of pul monary diseases. It is a reliable tonic and alterative, or blood purifier, to be found at every drug store, and should be kept in every house. Chronic Coughs and Colds

Chronic Coughs and Colds
And all Diseases of the throat and Lungs
can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of
Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their
fullest form. See what W. S. Muer, M. D.,
L. R. C. P., etc., Truro, N. S., says: "After
three years' experience I consider Scott's
Emulsion one of the very best in the
market. Very excellent in Throat affections" Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.
Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhæa, griping pains and summer complaints It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF
SKIN and scalp d'seases, with loss of
hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily,
economically and permanently cured by the
CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Resultier,
prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA
RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula,
80d serrywhere. Price CUTICURA, 76: 50ar, 35c; RESOL
VERY, St. Sch. Prepured by the FOTTER DRUG & CHEMISend for "How to Cure skin Diseases"

Prepulse, Shackheads, chapped and ally skin "
prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Reiff in one minute: for all pains and
weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI PAIN

Relief in one minute. for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. Soc.

THE IRISH

Parliamentary Party

The undersigned wishes to announce to the Irish People, and other Patrons of Lib-erty, that he has for sale the only COMPLETE GROUP PICTURE

- OF -THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PAR:Y IN THE WORLD.

It is without doubt the finest work ever issued on this subject, and is executed by Messrs. Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.

PRICE \$5.00 PER COPY. Sent free to any part of the Dominion.

Correspondence solicited from Newsdealers or Installment Agencies. For further particulars apply to

C. L. MOLLOY. 27 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

-OBJECTS OF THE-NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

1st. It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged in the control of the meaning and the control of the meaning and the control of the meaning and the control of the meaning as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one interesting will be only one express or freight charge.

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of News selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

W. H. ANGER, B. A., Principal.

ONTARIO STAIMED GLASS WORKS

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

Works: 484 RICHMOND St. R. LEWIS.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the co-bine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

WILLIAM HINTON. UNDERTAKER, ETC. The enly house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. First-class Hearses for hire. 202 King street London. Private residence, 254 King street, London, Ontario.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Revere House, London,
Has always in stock a large assortment of
every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This
is one of the largest establishments of the
kind in the Dominion. None but first-class
work turned out. Prices always moderate.

Skin & Scalp SEPTEMBER 15, 1888. CATHOLICS OF SCOTI

> BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL LL. D. F. R. S. PART II. Through the interest of the (Chevalier St. George) Cardinal was now appointed Protector of land. The Scotch had very

thank their would be Monarch this appointment. Albani was t opposite of the good Spinelli. I be said that he was unjust; but ! no mercy. His first measure hard, as in the circumstances of and country, it was impolitic. I a condition of the payment of th cies left to the seminaries by cardinal, which certainly was Spinelli's will. His right to according to our idea of last w testaments, may well be question intimated to the Bishops that th cies in question would not be pa a full and exact account or censu state of the seminaries and of in general should be made out turned to Rome. As cardinal pr he may have been entitled to co he could make the execution of dition of the payment of Spinel quests. It was highly impolitic, as it was calculated to arouse the ousy of the government which through the penal laws, held to f persecution over the heads Catholic people. The Scotch C were so widely scattered, moreover laily in the Highlands, that it weedingly difficult and not danger, to obtain such a repor Bishops, however, set to work return of the statistics of the I District was made that same yes such was the difficulty in the Hig where there were only four secu three Jesuit priests, that it was sible to enumerate the population tered throughout the missions year 1764. It must be stated that paganda also required this censu condition of continuing their subsidy.

The report of the Bishops mad fest how disastrous to the Cathol expedition of Prince Charles had Their numbers were diminished sequence by at least 1000 The C ment soldiery, the executions, vo exile, and transportation to the can colonies had reduced, to that their numbers in the years 1745 an When war with France broke out there was another loss of populati fewer than 6000 Scotch Catholics fewer than 6000 Scotch Catholic, then, as was calculated, draught the army for military service, of the East and West Indies. The r of communicants in the whole c as stated in the report, was 18,000 of the Highlands being double to the Lowland vicariate. It was out as regarded the number of priests in each district, there bein four in the Highlands, while ther twelve in the Lowlands. The twelve in the Lowlands. The district possessed, in addition Jesuit Fathers, the former only The greater number of the secular had been educated at the Scoto-lege of Rome, as had been also Bishop of the Highland District s coadjutor, together with the coad

the Lowlands. The report further shows that at the it was despatched, Mr. Hay, in addibis mission of Rathven in the was charged with the still more ous mission of Strath isls, of which is the chief town. It was, at the without any other pastor. It is able that in the report of the Messrs. Hay and Godsman are specified. sucken of as being both worthy the Scotch College of Rome, guished by great piety, pruden zeal "according to knowledge."

We now find Mr. Hay, Sep

1763, acting as secretary to a full ing of all the bishops and a trators at Edinburgh. Abate Gran the nature of his position, was oblidevote much of his time to the tainment of the numerous British of distinction who came to vie Papal city. This led to a certain lect, as agent, of the interests constituents in Scotland. Mr. the name of the administrators. vigorous but friendly letter, comp of the agent, and enclosing a copy original rules of the administ framed in 1701, regarding the di the Procurator at Rome. Abate replied, and having made a full e ation and promised amendmen Hay, whose sincere regard for the had never ceased since his studer at Rome, recommended that the distrators should adopt mild meas regard to him. To this they agreed. At this meeting, also, the pointed a new Procurator for the respectively. in Scotland, the Rev. G. Gord Stobball, Mr. Alexander Gordon r from the office.

It was a busy time with Mr. H

his return home; and his labor not lessened by a letter whic received from Bishop Smith, rechim to repair to Aberdeen, Bishop Grant was lying dously ill. It was thought that possible of the goodinary depend the life of the coadjutor depend the advice which Mr. Hay should However this may have been, the bi health greatly improved on occas Mr. Hay's visit. A favorable repo sent to Bishop Smith by Mr. Hay h who, in the same letter, adds: who, in the same letter, adds: "been so hurried about with co Bauff, Strathisla, Aberdeen, etc., crowd of business of one kind or ar at home, that since Bishop Mac left the Enzie, I do not rememinave been but two whole days at all that time." Many years is was heard to say that his fatigue, time, on Sundays, was so great from exhaustion, he was scarcely a get home. Notwithstanding his e sing occupations, such was his ze promoting ecclesiastical education he took two boys from the Hig who had given some proof of a c vocation, to study with him at Pre-