Of Mrs. Dalton, who died May 10th, 1881. Il specifully dedicated to Misses Alice, Annie and Mary Dalton by a sincere friend. Farewell, loving, patient mother, Never more thou'lt speak on earth, In the long sad years without thee We shall truly learn thy worth.

Death has gently called thee from us; Softly whispering from the skies, And thy form no more we'll cherish But through memory's tear-dimmed eyes

Tenderly thy hands are folded On thy calm and quiet breast, And on thy sweet and patient face Death's cold chill is seen to rest. Long we'll miss thy tender guiding And through years of bitter woo Though we'll patient bear our sorrow Scalding, heartfelt tears will flow.

Farewell, one last farewell, mother. One last kiss upon thy brow, And altho' our hearts are breaking To God's Will we meekly bow.

If prayers or tears could call thee back How fondly were they given And it will be our fondest prayer That me may meet in Heaven.

THE STORY OF IRELAND

BY DION BOUCKATUT

Let me tell you the story of Ireland. It is not a history. When we speak of the history of a nation, we mean the biographies of its kings; the line of monarchs forming a spinal column from which historical events seem to spring laterally. torical events seem to spring laterally.

The history of Ireland is invertebrate. It has no such royal backbone. Its Celtic population before the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation of the conquest conque be called a nation: it was a number of independent and frequently hostile tribes, each owning no government but the will of its chief. Occasionally a foreign in-vasion caused a loose confederation of the septs to repel a common danger, but they soon fell back into their natural incoberent state.

As the country was not embodied, its conquest could be effected by one method only,-by total occupation and subjection. That was not done.

Seven hundred years ago a few English filibusters arrived, and seized as much land as they could hold; there they lived as a garrison in a state of siege. More filibusters arrived: another plece was seized and occupied in like manner. The extruded natives fell upon the English from time to time: massacres ensued. The efforts of the Irish race to regain centuries, even to our own day: the last of these massacres occurred eighty-three

The primitive populations inhabiting the northern regions of Europe differed from those that settled around the shores of the Mediterranean.

The Northern peoples, living in clans or septs, were rural, patriarchal, with the nasepts, were rural, patriarchal, with the natural virtues,—love of family, of home, of the native soil. The Southerners were citizens, with a faculty of organization: they formed disciplined communities, where the natural virtues were sacrificed to the one great artificial virtue,—the love of the commonwealth. This grand principle of human cohesion may not be confounded with our modern sentiment, patriotism, into which the love of the native land. Rome was everywhere. Rome was a state, not a country. Her legend was a state, not a country. Her legend

for fifteen hundred years. The feudal system was a combination of the two, and the modern form of representative government is the result.

While other nations were thus advancing,

by experiment and experience, towards a higher state of civilization,—emerging from barbaric infancy into civilized manhood,—Ireland was not permitted to share in the progress. Her elder sisters of the British family seemed to regard her with indifference and contempt, as one fitted for a sordid life of servitude. Removed from contact with civilization, she naturprejadices; and now she stands as a grown-up child amongst the European family,—childish, not in years, but in nature. Her story will show that she has been denied the education every other people has enjoyed; that she vainly besought leave to earn her own livelihood, but the tear property of the people has enjoyed; the she valued as the control of the control of the control of the property of t sought leave to earn her own livelihood, but that was refused. She pleaded either to be governed, or to be allowed to govern herself: her prayer was rejected. Thus, like an untutored, neglected, ragged Cinderella, she has been confined in the out-house of Great Britain, the vic-

The story of Ireland may be divided into four periods:—
1st. The condition and attitude of the country during the period antecedent to the arrival of the Northern filibusters dur-

ing the reign of Henry II. 2nd. The feudal occupation, covering the period from Henry II. to the reformation under the Tudors.

3rd. The Protestant ascendency, from the time of Elizabeth to the rebellion of

1798. 4th. The union: that is, from the annexation to Great Britain in 1800, down

to the present day.
When the Norman filibusters arrived in

Ireland, they found two authorities in the country, the chieftans and the Catholic Church. These two appear to have lived other: the priesthood, seeluded in their convents and monasteries, engaged in the internecine wars of the tribes; while, About this time the Lords of the Pale, the internecine wars of the tribes; while, passing through the turbulent periods undisturbed, the Irish Church appears to have been independent of the Church of Rome.

Henry II. first subjected it to papal authority, and unresistingly it seems to have surrendered its independence and its immunities.

Loring the subsequent two hundred

About this time the Lords of the Pale, calling themselves the Parliament of Ireland, surrendered the right [to consider any laws which had not previously obtained the approval of the English Privy Council in London.

This badge of slavery is the Magna Charta of Ireland. It was so regarded by England for four hundred years, and was held to be a sacred bond even until 1782, when it was repealed. It was replaced in

years England was gradually altering her religious convictions. Ireland had remained faithful to the doctrine introduced mained faithful to the doctrine introduced and taught by St. Patrick in the fifth century: when, therefore, Henry VIII. resolved to abolish the practice of the Roman Catholic religion throughout his dominions, Ireland opposed the royal edict that ordered her to become apostate to her ancient creed, and took the bloody

The eldest daughter of Henry VIII., coming to the throne, repudiated her father's work; and, without more ade, Ireland was told that Protestantism was proscribed, and Roman Catholicism re-es-tablished.

But Mary died, and her sister Elizabeth But Mary died, and her sister Elizabeth reigned in her stead. England once more changed her mind, and Ireland was informed that there had been a mistake. The Protestant Church was restored with every circumstance of cruelty. So it stood for a hundred years, when James II., coming to the throne, re-enacted the Roman Catholic religion. In a few years, however, William III., displaced his father-in-law James II., and Ireland for the fifth time was ordered to change her religious time was ordered to change her religious

time was ordered to change her religious convictions.

The mind of England, during these religious revolutions, had passed through all the necessary stages of doubt and discussion. Her people were prepared for these changes. As she changed her religions, so also she changed her political persuasion. Ireland had no quarrel with Charles the First; but when England revolted, she put Ireland to the sword because she failed to join the rebellious parliament.

When England, having restored the Stuarts, changed her mind, and invited foreign aid to expel James the Second, foreign aid to expel James the Second, Ireland again stood by her fealty, and again was visited by penalties so cruel as to be almost incredible.

Modern historians seem to regard these modern historians seem to regard these proceedings as the natural and proper punishment inflicted on a turbulent race for ungrateful and undutiful conduct towards a benefactor. They seem to consider that England has received a divine mission to impose prosperity on such peoples as she chooses to bless with her government, her religion (whatever it may be), her laws, her habits, and her institutions. She found her mistake in the United States a hundred years ago: found it lately in South Africa.

IV.

The Normans who founded the first their country present a monotonous re-cord of bloodshed extending over seven that is, having planted themselves in the soil, they grew in it.

The Irish chieftains were dispossessed of

years ago.

These convulsions are the only reigns into which the story of Ireland can be perspicuously divided.

They might be called Reigns of Terror.

II.

The primitive populations inhabiting the northern regions of Europe differed to northern regions of Europe differed to the restrict the same to extend authors.

thority or improvement.

This was the first land grab.

The spoliation of Ireland was effected in three grabs.

There was the church grab, which trans-terred the property of the irish Church to

ttes.
There was the office grab; for, when there was no more land to divide, the revenue of the country, the civil and military offices, the whole patronage of the government, was divided amongst English adherents and adventurers.

tive land enters. And the street land enters and adventurers.

We have described the first land grab.

The Norman fillbusters, having taken founded them all in one Roman citizenship.

We have described the first land grab.

The Norman fillbusters, having taken possession, found the ways of Irish life so agreeable, and Irish habits and associations of the street land grab.

A Sense of Weariness is often felt by persons who cannot locate any particular disease. If they work it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon reliminations of the street land grab.

The Norman fillbusters, having taken possession, found the ways of Irish life so any particular disease. If they work it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon reliminations are street. agreeable, and Irish habits and associations so attractive, that they soon relinquished their foreign manners, and adopted those of the Irish nobility: they rapidly lost their Norman habits to become Irish chieftains. The De Berghs became Burkes, the Le Boutiliers became Butlers, and of the Fitzgeralds nothing remained Norman but the name. remained Norman but the name.

A complaint arose that these feudal families were becoming more Irish than the Irish. To arrest this conquest of the conquerors a statute was passed in 1367, declaring it high treason for any English-man to marry an Irishwoman or to put out an English child to nurse, It was forfeiture of life and lands to speak the Irish language, or to follow Irish manners

To sequester the English more perro sequester the English more per-fectly, a part of the land around Dublin, consisting of half the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Louth, was fenced off, and all within that fold was called the "Pale." Within this fence no Irishman was allowed to enter: if found there he was killed, and a reward was paid for killing him. At length it became a pastime to make forays beyond its lines into Irish Ireland, where they shot or strangled the natives.

the natives.

The records of the period relates how temptuous neglect, whose story will appear to you unparalleled in the history of the world.

III.

The records of the period relates how the young English lords went out to have a little killing for amusement, a day's shooting amongst the human game which infested the lands beyond the "Pale." Such was the condition of things when the civil wars of York and Lancaster recalled many of the adventurers, who finding more profitable fields for filibus

tering at home, recrossed the Channel. England's trouble becoming Ireland's opportunity, the chieftains began to drive out the English incumbents from the forout the English incumbents from the for-feited lands. About forty Norman lords, who had become nationalized by inter-marriage with the Irish nobility, joined their forces; and nearly the entire of the province of Ulster was rapidly overrun, and the "Pale" itself soon became no longer as English anothers.

longer an English sanctuary.

For a brief period this confederacy of Irish chieftains and Norman barons ruled

the Island. When England, after the battle of Bosworth Field, was disengaged from inter-nal trouble, Henry VII. turned his attention to the re-occupation of the "Pale."

About this time the Lords of the Pale,

We now come to the second land grab: it covered the sixteenth century. The whole country was given up to indiscriminate plunder: land grabbing was no longer regulated by confiscation or forfeiture. The English soldiers left unpaid were encouraged to help themselves; their leaders seized estates; half a million of acres so occupied were subsequently confirmed to the robbers.

The manner in which the land grab was effected is minutely and faithfully recorded by the officials of the English Government of the period. It requires no comment.

no comment.

no comment.

The policy of England was avowed. In the words of Sir John Davis, it was "to root out the Irish" from the soil, and, after clearing it of the chieftains and the septs, as a wild country is cleared of its trees and wild vegetation, to plant it with English tenants. There was no disguise affected about the manner or means by which the English officers and troops set about their business of depopulating the country.

country.

There is nothing in history that affords any parallel to the ferocity with which this policy was arried out. It commenced by isolated outrage. A servant of the British Government was employed to assassinate the Irish leading chieftain, Shaun O'Neil, by a present of poisoned wine. The attempt was detected; but the would-be murderer appealed to the English Government, and was liberated. When the Earl of Essex was on a visit to Sir Brien O'Neil, the house affording him hospitality was surrounded by the

to Sir Brien O'Neil, the house affording him hospitality was surrounded by the English soldiers during the night. Essex arrested his host, his wife, and family: they were executed, and he massacred the whole body of his clan.

A high English official invited seventeen Irish chieftains to supper, at the conclusion of which they were all assassinated. The massacre thus inaugurated became

The massacre thus inaugurated became general. Women and children who fell into the hands of the marauding bands of coldiers were butchered.

The process of extermination by the

sword proving insufficient, it was resolved to try starvation. A great part of Ire-land was ravaged, and all the means of human resistence were systematically destroyed. The whole population was steadily and skilfully starved to death.

ily and skilfully starved to death.

"Out of every corner of the woods and glens they came creeping forth on their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carrion, happy when they could find them; they were not only driven to eat horses, dogs, and dead carrions, but also the carcasses dead men. The land itself, which before these wars was populous and rich in all these wars was populous and rich in all the good blessings of God, plenteous of corn, full of cattle, is now become so barren, both of man or beast, that who-ever did travel from one end, for one hundred and twenty miles, he would not meet any man, woman, or child, saving in towns and cities.

"The troops of Sir Richard Percy left neither corn nor horn nor house unburnt between Kinsale and Ross. Sir Charles Wilmont, finding an unresisting Irish wilmont, inding an unresisting Irish camp, where they was none but wounded and sick, he put them all to the sword. In six months, more than thirty thousand people had been starved to death in Munster alone. The English bands under Pelham and Osmond killing blind and feeble men, women, boys and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people.

TO BE CONTINUED.

even joys are dimmed by the shadow of this weakness which is cast over their lives. Recourse is had sometimes to stimulants of a dangerous character. advice of physicians to refrain from active labor produces no happy results. Why? The system is debilitated and needs to be built up properly. PERUVIAN SYRUP will do this very thing. Like the electric current, it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing with the coproreal func-tions, it raises up the enfeebled, brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well. Sold by all druggists.

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WM. TOBIN.



Elliot & Co., Tor onto, and B. A. Miichell.

A Gem from Lope de Vega. Lord, what am I, that with unceasing

wait.
Wet with unhealthy dews, before my and pass the gloomy nights of winter that a strange delusion—that I did not gree Thy blessed approach, and O, to I how lost, If my ingratitude's unkindly frost Has chilled the bleeding wounds upon How oft my guardian angel gently Soul, from thy casement look with see

Mow the persists to knock and wait for And O, how often to that voice of so "To-morrow we will open," I replied when the morrow came, I an still--"To-morrow."

FATHER BURKE ON THE DO

On Sunday the corner-stone was fathers in Newry. The communi-been established there in humble to been established there in numble t ary quarters for the past ten years. foundation was one of the tokens resurrection of hope and spirit white ing the present generation has put soul into the Catholics of the north. soul into the Catholics of the north, ten years in Newry have not becomes. A magnificent Gothic chur aprung up under their hands—one is in design and opulence worthy vigorous young town, whose experts and factories spread out neath it. The church was dedicalled. Having toiled for the glogod's dwelling-place, the fathers last bethought them of a permanenter for their own heads. They have conded with all their hearts by the terous people, in whose affection have struck deep roots. The design templetes a three-story convent, path Gothic characteristics of the achurch, with which it will harmon church, with which it will harmon in material and in general tree.
The ceremonial of placing the stone was signalized by the co-op of the prince of Dominicans, the Rev. T. N. Burke. A special tr from Belfast to convey those lat the ceremony. The beautiful chu filled, and the affectionate general

filled, and the affectionate gener the congregation was even more a able than their numbers.

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, went into the pulpitafter the first and delivered a magnificent dupon the mission of the religious with special reference to the his the Order of St. Dominic. He his discourse upon the Epistle and of the day, in which our Saviour the test of the true shepherd to be should be prepared to die for h He vouchsafed Himself to tulfil of death which He laid down, f took Him and scourged Him, the flesh from His sacred bones, a crowned His Divine head wit thorns, they rent His sacred ha feet, they fastened them with spi nails to the cross, and for three h hung "a sign between the mead the stars." until at length His sacr the stars," until at length His sact broke from excess of agony, and for those whom He loved. pointed out that the character Christian, and in a special mann-trae Christian priest, was to be follow this Divine example, and dwelt upon the terrible dignily awful office of the Christian p through whose hands

THE BLOOD OF CALVARY STILL

AROUND THE SACRIFICIAL AT

the preacher said the priesthood of necessity means sacrifice, and, sary, death. That priesthood is into two great classes or orders both created in the Church for high and holy purpose, but in a manner. There is the order of the clergy who have the souls—who are the pastors of t—who are canonically and offici dened with the responsibility people's salvation. But in this da-our Lord not only said, "I know and my sheep know me," but H have other sheep who are not of have other sheep who are not of and I must go to them and gat in also." Besides the pastoral of is in the Church the glorious office. There is the obligation t and proclaim in every land, people and in every tongue, must be but one fold and one presented by the one governmenth, the Vicar of Jesus Christons and the street wide with the green and the street when the street wide with the green and the street when the street wide with the green and the street when the street with the green wide with the green and the street when the street with the green with fore side by side with the greathe parochial clergy there have isted in the Church of God, it isted in the Church of God, it said from the very dawn of hanother class represented by the orders—men who were not parochial duties nor tied down chial obligations—men who by of poverty cast away from the cares and solicitudes of this won their yow of obedience are bo pain of eternal death to be re moment of their lives, at the be superiors, to face death in wha it may present itself for the p of the Word of God. To-day of the Word of God. To-day order of the clergy is repr Newry by the children of St Invited hither some years ago be erable bishop whom their own duced—seconded, as he gene nobly was, by the loving coohs faithful clergy, the pas nearly's souls—

people's souls-THE DOMINICANS CAME AMO and the large generosity, the and charity of the people ent to build for their God this temple. Having thus taken the tabernacle of their God, asked the people to come an and witness the consecration of tion-stone of the convent in and their spiritual descendan perhaps for ages to come. Treminded them in touching the names of the Dominican unfamiliar in their history, and title dominicants. unfamiliar in their history, as title deeds were we ten in their martyrs. They belo Order that presents only mithe Order of Martyrs. When Father founded the order, of it began with suffering and digreat sources of martyrdom for it when it sprang up, an Dominicans stepped into the posts of wickedness and it shed their blood there for the recalled the heresies of the and the victorious inroads of

and the victorious inroads o

under Zenghis Khan and Ti

after year, age after age, the