## TO YOUNG IRISHME

diocese of Waterford and Lismore, de-Rivered the following address under the auspices of the Young Men's Societyof Cork recently. His Lordship after a Zow preliminary remarks said:---

Our ancestors may have been Mileslans or Firbolgs, or Danes, or Saxons, or Normans. But we have, most of us at all events, Irish blood in our veins. (Hear, hear.) We were born in this land, and in it we are likely to die and be burled. Its history is the history of our own families and our own names. If we were interested in them we should be interested in it; if we are proud of them, we should not for It hang our heads in shame. No one will, no one can, say the history of Ireland has up to the present received from lrishmen the attention it deserves. (Hear, hear.) There may have a strange state of things. We have no their joys and their serrows, their asof truly telling what was done in this tory have borne its banner on a concorner of the world so much as for the quering field and won for its cause the purpose of glorifying one set of men blessing of happy homes and free alor one set of beliefs and of condemn- tars. What is more I believe that this ing another. Our fate has not, in this power of Irish music is not confined to respect, been exceptional; most other any rank or class, and I for one cherpeople have shared it, though few per- ish the hope that in the happy days haps to an equal extent. But for most yet, please God, to come, when we can other nations and their history a forget past alienations and present brighter future has dawned. The old differences, and stand together under pagan dictum that it is the bounden one flag, which should rally us all, the duty of the historian not to concest flag of our common country, we will the true and not to dare say the false then cherish, as not the least of the is elsewhere being recognized and hon- treasures that have been preserved to estly observed, and we Cathelics may us through long years of indifference, take a legitimate pride in remembering and must, I say, of obloquy, the nathat its apostle has been our own great | tional music of Ireland. Pontiff---whom may God ling preserve! ---Leo XIII. An honest and worthy history of Ireland will be written when the young men of Ireland demand it, prides itself upon being, if anything, not till then. Meantime it should be utilitarian. It must be said, however, the effort of every Irishman who is a student at all, and who is not ashamed expected, or indeed, all things conof his name, to acquire some know- sidered, desired, that mental improveledge of the history of his own country. There are materials, plenty of aim to which the studies of our young them, within our reach, if we only put | men as a whole had best be directed. our hand to draw them to us. There | There will always be a minority, we are materials in printed books, there | may hope, whose tastes and opportunare materials in manuscripts, which ities will lead them insuch a direction: lie around us in vastly greater numbers than most of us, in neglect of be, so with the great majority. Mere them, care to know. There are mater- accomplishments are among the luxlals in the folklore so rapidly dying out, and which, I make bold to say, no single body of men in all the land is ours must first provide themselves more capable of preserving than the with necessaries in the shape of a once in abundance, each locality its

The members of the Young Man's Society have been devoting themselves largely, and, as we are all glad to or two on behalf of one branch of this most engaging and elevating of arts. If I do so, I suppose I must take the risk --- I must be prepared to incur the reproach of all the fashionable: but lose. It is not, unless my memory deceives me, the first time I have ventured to plead with the society for the a time when Irishman loved Irish muhear them played and sung in public, to judge from the programmes of coned them out as the on! . Posers who isl needs and capacities of the Irish are worthy of the hearing, unless we people the possession of which is so abare prepared to forfeit all claims to solutely necessary.

His Lordship Bishop Sheehan of the 1 the appreciation of sweet sounds. As for Irish melodies, they were, perhaps, deserving of teleration in ancient times; but every man and every woman, too, nowadays, who possesses any real knowledge of music, as distinguished from any unscientific acquaintance with it, has, it would appear, long ago decreed their place to live pretty much with the weapons of the stone age and the wattled structures that sheltered our fathers before the Anglo-Norman civilisation rescued our country from barbarism.

I am not a musician; and, perhaps, if I knew my place, I should humbly bow before the authority of these who are, to be silent; but this much I think I am entitled to say, and I think, moreover, everyone who knows the genuine taste of Irishmen will agree with me--there is no music on the earth that appeals with the same power to the hearts of our people as our own; there been in the past many causes for such is no other that expresses, as it does, concern here with present day politics; | pirations and their hates, their passibut it is not trenching upon them to onate devotion to their own kith and say that not the least unfortunate re- | kin, and to the land of their heart's sult of the divisions of Irishmen for love, whether it be to wail for its decenturies is that Irish hist ry has been feat and its fallen chiefs or to exalt too often written not for the purpose with the few who in its troubled his-

> But I am not forgetting all this time that we are living in an age which that the day is past when it could be ment for its own sake should form the but it is not, and I repeat should not uries of life. The people of a poor country such as

rown who compose Catholic young men's sound education suited to their resocieties, for they come from every quirements. That these requirements quarter within the four shores of have greatly increased in recent years Ireland. They bring with them mem- for our business men it is scarcely neories of what they heard from their cessary to point out, any more than elders, who still preserve to some ex- is necessary to point out that tent the traditions of former days, the education provided in Na-Every nation in Europe at the present tional Schools is altogether inday is bestirring itself in preserving sufficient to supply them. Othits traditions. Irishmen had them er countries have, I believe, their commercial public schools, to which own stock. But I repeat they are fast boys who are destined for commercial dying out; one generation more, or life are, after they have received a certwo, and they will be gone for ever un- tain modicum of knowledge in the orless we do something to preserve them, dinary primary school, transferred, and where they pursue under teachers who prepare themselves especially for the work by a course of purely commercial studies. Again, England and America know, with considerable success, to the have an admirable system of evening cultivation of music. Mayl say a word | schools, where young man are enabled. under the most favorable circumstances, to complete a defective literary equation, or devote turesches to those special branches warch affect the daily work of their lives, and proficien there is at least one consolation left to | cr in which brings them, wet increasme, that I cannot have much left to | ed skill and usefulness, better positions and higher pay. It has long been a cause of complaint --- and I think we are all agreed of just complaint --- that music of our native land. There was | the National system is altogether unsuited to the needs of our population sic, loved to play the Irish airs, and in town and country. We are not, howto sing the old Irish songs, and to ever without some reason for hope It says:--that this very unsatisfactory condition as well as private. Is that time gone of things will soon be ended. The work It would appear so, at least if we me of inquiring how far and in what direction it should be altered has been certs advertised in the newspapers and taken in hand by men who have brought the titles of the sheets and books that | tothe task, with trained intelligence and the windows of our music shops. | an acquaintance with the systems that Mare such a guid Bertania, Sharert | are proved by experience to be useful a .: (hepin, Wagnet -- fush or the mark- elsewhere, that knowledge of the spec-

The Protestant Church has not the machinery for dealing with the vices of the world in these times. Not one clergman in one thousand dares preach sermon on the Seventh Command. ment. The confessional and the refusal of the Sacrament in the Roman Church are the efficient means for controlling vice which we have not."

"Instead of putting our shoulder to the wheel and fighting against the awful spread of social vice and drunkenness, and Sabbath-breaking, we are squabbling among ourselves and spending our energies in denominational differences. There are seventeen sects of Methodists and thirteen of Baptists, and almost as many distinct varieties in each other religious genus. How is any union of sentiment or work to be got out of that state of affairs. It if shockingly immoral, I say, to be squabbling while fifty million persons in this land are not even nominal Christ-

Evidently, even at the risk of displeasing, this Protestant clergyman has the courage to speak the truth he knows. We hope he may yet know the whole truth and he given the grace to profess it. He does not consider Protestantism hopeless, but he does seem to say that it is at present helpless to prevent the prevalence in Protestant countries of the vice he deplores, while he admits that purity flourishes where people are thoroughly Catholic. What is his hope for Protestantism: His suggested remedy is union, --- one sect instead of many. But since the remedy is reunion, it must be that the cause of the evil is disunion, schism, separation. Let him go to the root of the evil and he will see that Protestantism had for its origin disunion, schism and separation from Christian unity. He will see that, to effect a revival of the full Christian spirit among the Protestant people he is interested in, he should preach a return to the centre of Christian unity from which their forefathers separated themselves, from which in our own day they themselves have been drifting farther and farther away in sections and sects, until their separation from the truth is now so wide and its consequences so awfully disastrous that many observant men like bimself see how far they have wandered, begin to retrace their steps, and yet hesitate to come home.

## BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

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The London correspondent of the New York "Sun," says:---

The Court of Appeal to-day decided the first important case under Mr. Chamberlain's new Workmen's Compensation Act. It related to the explosion on the Manitoba and Albert Docks in this city on last July 6. The owners appealed against the judgment of the County Court giving to the widows of two unloaders £300 each and each of the five injured men £1 a week for life. Counsel for the company argued that a ship unloading in dock was not "a factory" within the meaning of the act, but this contention was rejected.

The Manitoba was purchased from the Atlantic Transport Company by the United States Government and was unloading with ammunition at Albert Docks, London, on July 6, when a box of so-called safety cartridges exploded, killing five workmen and injuring fifteen.

The German courts apparently take a different view of protection for workmen. A farmer named Stapf, after three trials in East Prussia, has just secured an acquittal, which recignizes that employers are entitled to beat chastised with a riding whip, for distheir servants in Germany. Stapf obedience, a youth of 10 years, employed on his farm. The court decided the whipping was permitted according to local customs and was not excessive.

A despatch from Omaha, Nob., goes to show how the system of overcrowding cars which is a great abuse in Montreal, is dealt within that big city. Montreal, is dealt within that big city.

An anti - car crowding association is the latest thing in Omaha. It is proving very popular. The first demonstration of the association was made last evening as the six o'clock crowds took possession of the street cars. The first intimation the conductor of the car received was a stern command from a dozen memebrs of the society:---"Let another man or woman get on this car ceived was a stern command from a and over you go. Ring the bell and go ahead, if you don't want trauble." The conductor took one loou at the sc:wling faces of the men and hastily gave the signal to move on, leaving many angry people at the crossings.

The society belongs to Walnut Hill, a fashionable suburb of the city. During the exposition big cars ran out there, but when the exposition closed there were taken off and the old small there were taken on and the old small ones were again put in service. This resulted in the evening incrowding the cars extremely. At a mass meeting an anti-crowding car association was formed by a large number of residents who pledged themselves to resist by force any effort to crowd more than a comfortable number into the cars If the company does not heed their wishis something awful, and what are we testantism is fighting a losing battle, taken on a car than can find seats

pounds. Amongst the subscribers are many men who hold, and deservedly hold, a foremost place in the confidence and affection of Irish Nationalists. It is hard to supplement the irresistible arguments offered in their letters in favor of the Fund. Questions of enormous importance for Ireland, amongst which the Irish claim to a Catholic University, the Financial relations movement, and the effective prevention of famine may be enumerated, must inevitably come before Parliament during the ensuing session. They cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless there is a full attendance of the Nationalist members. There is no never has been, that a large number of the Nationalist members are poor men. They cannot bear from their private resources the very heavy expense of constant attendance in London. All this was known to the constituencies and to the country when they were elected. In the old days a different practice prevailed. Hich men went into Parliament at their own cost; they sometimes paid pretty heavily to get in. But they went in for their own sake, not for the country's. They

shamelessly intrigued for place, rank, or power, wholly regardless the wishes or interests of their elec- support of that Party unity, on which tors. The Parliamentary representatives are no longer the masters of the people, but the servants. It is their duty to make the National voice heard in the House of Commons. Their votes, no matter what the subject voted on, are governed by the best interests of Ireland. They are deharred by a pledge which there has been no attempt on any side to violate, to repudiate the emoluments and distinctions with which in old days Governments tempted the allegiance of Irish representatives. The task they have undertaken sal by the country to support the memis for the most part a hard, dull, dry task, but eminently serviceable. The pressure of a solid disciplined body of Parliamentary representatives, all animated with the same purpose and voting the same vote, is a pressure that to keep the Irish members out of the no government however strong can long uniformly withstand. But the people have their duty to the repr(sen-

tatives who were elected on the understanding that they would be supported, ample, which the rest of Ircland will and on that condition accepted the on- ; not be slow to follow .-- Dublin Freeerous duties of the position. If the man. people want the work done they must pay for the doing of it. The Irish members give their life's work to the cause; they neglect their own business; they sacrifice their incomes and their time to that service. But it is to ask of them the impossible to demand that they shall live in London without funds. Every man, therefore, who has an interest in any of the great Irish questions just mentioned, or in others which may seem to him greater, has a duty to subscribe for the aumport of Irish members, by whom alone those Irish questions may be

mestion which must not be overlooked. It may be taken now almost as a truism that every honest Irish Nation-

forced along the steep and thorny

path of remedial legislation.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund has al- | made on behalf of the members who ready mounted close up to a thousand by their action and words, and stillmore by the proposals of their chairman, constitute themselves the Party of Unity. Those, of course, who merely look for some plausible pretext for buttoning up their peckets will find it in the continuance of dissension. But the great majority, who are honestly anxious that dissension shall cease will realize that they can best serve their purpose by the support of the Party and will be performed in the Cathedral in whose policy reunion holds first of Rheims in December by an orches.

the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Belfast is also said to be writing a Latin song is always at the front or very near it on the "Worship of the Redeemer" to on these occasions. The Fund was in- celebrate the end of the century, and augurated in Belfast on Monday night to have selected the priest composer by a great meeting, which began with Perosi to compose the music. concealment of the fact, and there a total substantial sum of £118 78 6d. which is certainly a very auspicious beginning. There is reason to hope that the progress of the Fund in Belfast will be not less satisfactory than the beginning. The Nationalists of Belfast know there duty and do it. In the opening contribution in Bel-

fast laymen and clerics joined heartily teen of the priests were amongst subscribers to the Fund. They recognize that the Irish Nationalist Party, the strongest and the best disciplined, was not merely willing but anxious for unity, and that by the whole-hearted all people's hearts are set, could be best attained. They recognize too that meanwhile important Irish work was to be done in Parliament and Irishmen were needed there able and willing to do it. The plain facts and the necesinferences appeal with spesary force to a clear-headed cial commercial community. There has been, and naturally properly suggestion that the Government are preparing a bill to lop of a portion of the Irish representation. But, a refubers whom it selected, would be an even wilder and more dangerous disfranchisement measure than any likely to be attempted by the Government. If it would pay the Unionist Government House, it would pay the Irish Nationalists of all sorts and colors to send them there and keep them there. Belfast has set, and will set, a good ex-

Nearly all great scientific discoveries have been combated and misunderstood, even by great men, remarks a writer in the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Admiral Sir Charles Napier flercely opposed the introduction of steam power in the Royal Navy and one day exclaimed in the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, when we enter Her Majesty's naval service and face the chances of war we go prepared to be hacked in pieces by cutlasses, to be riddled with bullets or to be Hown to bits by shot and shell: but, Mr. Speaker, we do not go prepared to be bolied alive!" The last words he brought out with tremendous emphasis. Steam power in men-of-war with But there is another aspect of this | boilers which at any moment might be shattered by an enemy's shot ---this was a prospect the gallant sailer could not face. Yet in a few years Sir alist is in favor of a reunited Irish Na. Charles Napier found himself in comtional party, loyal and disciplined, by mand of the largest steam navy that whomsoever led, in which all National- the world had ever seen. Lord Stanists should be included. The appeal is by) presided over a select committee

distribution described des neer, who was examined, spoke of the probability of ateamships crossing the Atlantic. "Good heavens! what do you say?" exclaimed Lord Stanley, rising from his seat. "If steamships cross the Atlantic I will eat the boiler of the first boat." That pledge was never redeemed.

Pope Leo's latest feat, according to the New York "Sun," is writing a libretto for an oratorio which has been set to music by M. Théodore Dubeis. director of the Paris Conservateire, tra of 120 pieces and a chorus of 200 voices. The subject of the oratorio is Belfast, as usual, has done well for "The Baptism of Clovis." The Pope

Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell." is evidently going to cause trouble, as the reports from London say that a lawsuit has already been begun by T. P. O'Connor, against Smith & Elder, the publishers, to stop publication, al. though the book has only been circulat. ed during the latter part of last week. as in the old days. As many as four- The ground of the application for the injunction is statements regarding Mr. O'Connor's action in connection with the election of O'Shea for Galway, The publishers have offered to indem. nify anybody for damages incurred through selling the book. Consequently some booksellers and libraries are sup. plying it and others are refusing.

> Oxford University has decreed that when men present themselves to receive degrees they shall not wear tancolored shoes.



Thousands fail of this because they have neglected to look after their health in a womanly way. The health of a woman's babies is dependent upon her own health during the period of prospective maternity. The prospective mother cannot be too par-ticular about her physical condition. If she suffers from local weakness, nervousness or loss of vigor and virility, dren will be weak, puny and sickly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that of the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It makes these organs strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and clastic. It makes the prospective mother strong and cheerful. It robs maternity of its perils. It insures a baby constitutionally strong. It is the invantage of many ally strong. It is the invention of an emi-nert and skillful specialist, who has had thirty years' training in this particular breach during which time he and his care. during which time he ar of physicians have prescribed for many thousands of women. Medicines dealers sell it and an honest dealer will not urge upon you an inferior substitute merely for upon you an interior substitute merely for the little added profit he may make thereon.

"I am the mother of a nice baby four and a half months old," writes Mrs. J. B. Clough (Box 203.) of Lishon, Grafton Co., N. H. "I cannot give too much praise to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

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stipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is





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AT THE OLD STAND, 21 St. Lawrence St

the following:---

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, of the Church | doing to check | it? The Roman Cathof St. John the Evangelist (Protestant | olics are doing much more. The more of St. John the Evangelist (Protestant | intensely Protestant a people the less religion is brought to bear with united efficiency against think, to draw an answer from his co- vice. There is no class of women in religionists. The Literary Digest of the world, I believe, so pure as the October 22nd, (New York), says that Catholic Irish in Ireland, as the Blue the Protestant press seem to have Books of Parliament, quoted by Mr. taken thus far no notice of his restand, prove; and in highly Protestant marks. The New York "Herald" pubstrict Scotland, the monthly reports lished an interview with Dr. De Costa, of vice, published in the papers almost from which the Literary Digest quotes without a sense of shame, are something awful. What I said in my ser- es the association will appeal to the "The immorality of the present day mon, and what I repeat, is that Pro- courts to prevent more people being

A PROTESTANT MINISTER'S INDICTMENT OF PROTESTANTS.