

The Irish Loyalists.

A NEW SONG, TO AN OLD AIR. "THE WEDDING OF BALLYFORNEN."

Kind Muses of Erin you'd I implore To tell how the loyalists Irish did roar And about themselves hoarse, and bluster and foam With rage against Ireland and Parnell and Home.

How Ministers, Rowdies, and Doctors, Disqualified Bachelors and Proctors, To damn Irish tenants and Crofters, Assembled in our City Hall.

There was Mr. G. H. Smith and loud Dr. Kane, Both fresh from the slums of Shankhill's bloody lane, Where Peeters and Papsis, just three weeks before They fiercely assaulted and left in their gore.

There was Evans, the bright Gospel-speaker, And given the Mate Undertaker With Molawak Orony-a-taker, All gathered in our City Hall.

There was Boyle the Inspector, Fitzgerald the tool, Hickey, Barry and Beattie no friends to Home Rule, Mr. Tripp, Dela Hooke, Canon Smith, Dr. Pious.

All anxious to fight Rome and splinter the rock, There was White all the way from St. Mary's, And Falloes just home from the Prairies, And ladies such pale fairies, Ne'er screamed it in our City Hall.

Mr. Boyle took the chair—Oh you'd think him in school, And he gave us the age and the aims of Home Rule, The Parnells claimed it the cure for all ills, 'Twas the cry of the people, 'twas old as the hills.

So it meant all along separation, But to stir the voice of the Nation These Belfast men in this hall, Shall enlighten us here in this hall.

Then the great Dr. Kane took his stand on floor, He declared that the Papsis were fierce as a porcupine, They were cut-throats and murderers every one, As proved in the rising 1841.

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ment, accepted forty five representatives in the Commons out of a total of 558, whereas the number of Scottish members ought to have been 171, thus leaving Scotland no practical influence in Parliament and making Scottish representatives simply witnesses of English votes.

"Apprehension that the articles had not been respected led very early to Daniel Defoe's argument to the effect that the English and Scottish Parliaments were originally based on the people's rights, and that the British Parliament, originating from the union of 1707, would perish if the articles were violated. But this, if true theoretically, is practically futile.

"GROWTH OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT. "Illegal encroachments upon Scottish rights as a nation have been accumulating. At the same time the nationalistic decentralization feeling has been greatly developed during recent years. Nationalism is in the air in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Much correspondence on the subject in the newspapers suggested our association, and so far remarkable success has been experienced. But progress has been temporarily checked by the excitement of a general election. Still a busy campaign for the autumn and winter is looked forward to.

"The leading principles of the association, of which Professor Blackie is the chairman, are to protect the integrity of the Empire, to secure for the voice of Scotland in the Imperial Parliament as full as that now enjoyed by Scottish members when discussing imperial affairs; to promote the establishment of a Legislative sitting in Parliament, having full control of all purely Scotch questions, with an executive government responsible to it and to the Crown; to secure to the government of Scotland the same degree of authority as that at present possessed by the Imperial government in the control of civil servants, Judges and other officials, with the exception of those engaged in the military, naval and diplomatic services, and in collecting the imperial revenue.

"Singularly few, are to be found opposed to the platform and principles of the association. "Our members comprise extreme radicals, whigs and Tories. Some wish the details had been more developed, but the greatest hindrance of the spread of our views are the class of Anglicized Scots who despise the national feeling and are not to be argued with, for Scottish character is the product of Scottish history. Patriarchs and others, thinking themselves pious and canny, say: "Never mind; don't trouble about home rule; it is sure to come." But it won't come from the clouds. Englishmen are excellent fellows but they have a domineering spirit, and if the Scots do not stand for themselves Englishmen won't stand for them. At present Scotland is considerably overruled, and this is the source of most of her grievances.

"It is a hasty assumption of Englishmen that English methods are the best and must suit everybody. John Bull has no time and no knowledge for the management of Scottish affairs. They are as distinct and as complicated as those of the larger nation. Much attention to them is needed, but little is obtained. Indeed, some antagonistic English interests maintain deer forests, as the Scottish maintain the people of the Highlands. Further, many Scottish questions are viewed through English spectacles.

"LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK. "Scottish opinions favor the abolition of the law of hypothec; English members dread the effect of precedent on English law. Cases of detraction in England actually far outnumber such cases in Scotland, Ireland and Wales put together. The result is that these are immense arrears of legislation on all manner of subjects in Scotland.

"I may mention the amendment or alteration of the codification of the Scottish civil and criminal laws, which are quite distinct and, we think, superior to the English laws. There are such subjects as the encouragement of fisheries, construction of harbors, the settlement of the trawling question, an amendment to the Poor laws, encouraging thrift and repressing vagrancy, an arrangement for securing better county government and a widening of municipal administration; the keeping up of the standard of education; the stimulation of universities, and a plan for dealing with the present ecclesiastical deadlock.

"The whole field of so-called private bill legislation, including matters relating to railways, docks, water, gas, sanitation—this can be covered in Edinburgh at half the cost involved in doing the work at Westminster. The majority of the inhabitants of Scotland are at an easy distance from Edinburgh; moreover, economy is promoted by making inquiries in the localities themselves.

"The Imperial Parliament ought to retain the army, navy, diplomatic and consular services; the excise, customs; the control over the colonies, India, the foreign policy and the decision as to peace or war. All these are enough to occupy the most august assembly in the world. Members ought to sit in local legislatures, and the Westminster objection that Gladstone's plan for the extension of local government to England and Scotland would amputate the Imperial Parliament is thereby obviated. Scotch bills considered at Edinburgh might go to Westminster to be put on the table of the Imperial Parliament, and if unchallenged to become law. If they were challenged, passed or rejected no alteration could be made in them, the technical form being for the Imperial Parliament to memorialize the Queen to refuse her assent to the Scotch bill in question. Suppose a Scotch bill were rejected; if an election followed in Scotland, the bill, if reaffirmed, must soon pass, for the friction would be unlikely to extend beyond a postponement over one session.

"You see we hardly contemplate bills passing that ought not to pass. We are not revolutionary fellows here. Administrative legislative business means good hard work, and things would wear a different face if, instead of from six to seven hundred men—a great lot of orators—we had a hundred quiet Scotchmen carefully legislating upon Scottish interests under the eye of Scotland. If they could not do the work well, then I should like to see the Imperial Parliament that can.

"We are not enemies of England, nor

are we allies of any particular political party, but we insist on seeing Scottish work done and the removal of the congestion in Parliament. Many details are necessarily left over—for example, details of finance. It would be the duty of officials to work up these. Perhaps a portion of the direct taxes set apart for Scottish purposes would promote economy. A big purse at London tempts extravagant demands that are readily granted by England and Scotland, with a response inadequate in many things. Patent, copyright and factory acts may be identical, but their administration might be local.

"SEPARATION NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF. "There can be no separation. No sane man, no man whose opinion is worth considering, approves of Scotland withdrawing from the Empire. Are we, who have spent so much of our blood and so much of our treasure in building up that Empire, to walk away and leave it to the English? Not likely. I do not appreciate any drifting apart of this kind. Brains always command attention. Besides, the Scottish field would then be larger, and there would be less need for the Scottish youth to go to London. Our greatest apprehension is of the refusal by preponderant influences among the English of a system of local government. A mere county management scheme is insufficient, not meeting the national demand, for home legislation not constituted in a form fit to be entrusted with legislative powers. A refusal might raise angry feelings, but the adoption of the association's plan would pave the way for incorporation with our kinsmen across the seas in all colonies.

"FEARFUL FACTS. "A POWERFUL DENUNCIATION BY THE SEMINARY'S SUPERIOR. Montreal Witness, Sept. 23.

Despite the bad weather a very large congregation assembled at the Church of Notre Dame, yesterday evening, to take part in the grand temperance demonstration on the occasion of the blessing of a new banner for the Notre Dame Temperance Society. All the Catholic sister societies were represented, and there were present a large number of ladies.

The sermon was delivered by the leading Catholic preacher of the city, the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary. He opened with a few general remarks, showing how, within the last fifteen years especially, the rise of intemperance has been the great peril of modern civilization, and has called the most serious attention of right-thinking legislators, on account of its direct tendency to destroy the most vital forces of society. Leaving aside all that concerns foreign countries and even other cities, he said he would call their serious attention to the following astounding and alarming facts respecting Montreal and vicinity alone, as regards the liquor traffic and its consequences. The figures were taken from statistics, and he had allowed a large discount.

During the year ending with the 30th of June, 1885, over 430,000 gallons of spirits or whiskey, also poison, entered the port of Montreal for consumption—representing \$830,000 in duty, the price to the consumer, being about double this amount, brings the expenditure to the sum of over \$1,600,000. If to this is added the importation of other spirituous liquor, a sum of over \$2,000,000 for Montreal consumption alone is easily reached. Charitably supposing that one third of the importation is for legitimate purposes, there still remains an expenditure of over \$1,300,000 for utter ruin and degradation.

Statistics establish that the loss of time through intoxicating drinks is ten times that of the cost of the liquor, but taking it to be only five times as much, we reach the enormous sum of over \$7,000,000 lost in Montreal and vicinity from that source alone.

"Has the city, on the other hand, benefited in any way by this expenditure of four times the rev. preacher. "Has it been more flourishing? Have new monuments been erected? Has the cause of education gained anything by it?" "Far from it," he replied, "and the direct result has been an increase in the poorhouses, insane asylums, prisons and cemeteries, and a degeneracy in the growing generation, as ascertained by the medical faculty."

After congratulating the several governments that have been working in the sense of prohibition, the rev. gentleman said he was sorry to find that notwithstanding the serious efforts made for the destruction of this heinous monster, its ravages were still on the increase almost everywhere. Referring to Montreal, he was ashamed to have to state that although the average consumption of spirituous liquor in the Province of Quebec is about 2 1/2 gallons per head, when we come to reckon for our own city, this average reaches nearly four gallons. Again, he was profoundly humiliated and grieved by finding out that the consumption had increased one fourth since the recent epidemic. When all had so many reasons to consider this plague as a just chastisement, was it not appalling to find the inhabitants of this great city learning no lesson from such a severe punishment.

Mr. Colin concluded his most able address by stating that, since laws and political schemes seemed unable to destroy this terrible enemy, the only hope was in the strength of temperance societies, in whose work rests the hope of both religion and country. For this reason he would congratulate them, and call their most serious attention to the importance of making the foundation of their good work a life long task.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH, SPENCERVILLE, PRESCOTT PARISH.

The new church in Spencerville was solemnly blessed and dedicated to the service of God under the invocation of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, by His Lordship, the Most Reverend James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston, on the 14th day of September, the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. The Bishop was assisted in the ceremony by Reverend John Masterson, Pastor, Reverend Michael O'Rourke, assistant, Reverend Michael McDonald, Pastor of Kemptville and Reverend Thomas Kelly, secretary of the Bishop.

A very large congregation, most of whom met the Bishop some miles outside Spencerville, and forming a long line of carriages entered the village with His Lordship, in processional order, witnessed the interesting and solemn ceremony of the dedication and blessing of the church. The Mass was offered by the Rev. Michael O'Rourke. After the ceremony His Lordship the Bishop addressed the congregation. The Bishop congratulated both pastor and people upon the appearance and substantial form of the new church. He admired the beauty and solidity of the masonry and the capacity of the church for the congregation. His Lordship was still further pleased when the pastor told him that there remained only a small balance of about \$500 to be paid in the cost of the building which was \$5,000. The Bishop having thus expressed his complete satisfaction with the new church and also with its financial condition, delivered an instructive discourse to the congregation on the sanctification of the family, by means of regular attendance at Mass and prayer, especially at night, with the whole family uniting in them, and with voices imploring the protection, grace and blessing of the Father, who had put that family together.

The Bishop moreover exhorted the people to assemble together each family for itself, on the Sundays when Mass would not be offered in the church, and at the hour of mass unite in the recital of the rosary and other prayers suitable for Mass, joining in spirit with the priest at that time he being offered up by their Pastor, in some other church of the mission, for the adoration of God, the necessities of the people, and in thanksgiving for divine favours.

A subscription was taken up which reduced the small balance of debt by about \$300 and the Bishop with a few final words of encouragement in reply to an address presented to His Lordship at the conclusion, gave his Episcopal blessing and the solemn event was brought to a close.

THE LATE MR. McSHANE.

THE LAST SAD RITES PERFORMED THIS MORNING.

The funeral of the late James McShane, sr., took place this morning and was one of the most largely attended that has ever taken place in this city. Long before the departure for the church, the late deceased of deceased, 1947 Notre Dame street, and vicinity was thronged with old and young, rich and poor, without distinction of creed or nationality, all anxious to follow the remains of their old and esteemed friend to their last resting place. Since after 8 o'clock the funeral cortege slowly wended its way to St. Patrick's Church, where the service was sung. The pall-bearers were Ald. Grenier, acting Mayor, Messrs. F. McNamee, Ald. LaPierre, Thomas Mullins, Wm. Masterman and J. Sheridan, all old and long standing friends of the deceased. Preceding the hearse were the mourners' carriages, and among the chief mourners present were noticed Mr. James McShane, M. P. P., and Mr. Michael McShane, sons of the deceased, Bryan McShane, brother, and six grandchildren, also Dr. Cannon, Denis Barry, advocate, and J. H. Isaacson, notary. Over one thousand persons followed the remains, among them Messrs. J. J. Curran, Q. J. P., M. P. Ryan, Ed. Murphy, D. McIntyre, O. McGarrett, P. Kenny, W. E. Doran, W. H. Cunningham, Wm. Wilson, Gilbert Scott, Robert Benny, Samuel Hamilton, Hugh McKay, Thos. Conroy, and numerous others whose names could not be obtained, including many prominent Protestant citizens, who had been intimately acquainted with the deceased gentleman. St. Patrick's church was well filled with friends of deceased long before the arrival of the cortege, who wished to attend the performing of the last sad rites over the remains of the old and prominent citizen. The sacred edifice was heavily draped in mourning, and a majestic catafalque erected in the centre aisle, and surrounded with hundreds of lighted tapers, presented a most solemn spectacle. The *lauree du corps* was performed by the Rev. Father Dowd, after which the solemn requiem Mass began. The Rev. Father Dowd officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fathers J. Quinlivan and Jas. Callahan. There was a powerful choir of forty-five voices, from St. Patrick's, St. James and Notre Dame churches, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Fowler. They chanted a harmonized Mass. There were also three chorists in the sanctuary with powerful base voices. The Rev. Father Dowd performed the *absoute*. After the service the remains were again placed in the hearse, which proceeded slowly to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, followed by a vast number of persons.—True Witness, Sept. 15.

A Hard Fate.

It is indeed, to always remain in poverty and obscurity, be enterprising reader and avoid this. No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hall & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full particulars about work you can do now, and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$100 a month. No experience or capital required. You are started free. Earliest sex. All ages. Better not delay.

Highest Praise.

The well known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been considered the best remedy for Summer complaints in the market, and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and all Bowel complaints.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. In Consumption and Whooping Cough, seems to possess remedial powers of great efficacy. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Makes pure blood and builds up and fortifies the system against further inroads by disease. Take no other.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

On Tuesday evening last, at the invitation of Rev. Dr. Kilroy, the members of St. Joseph's choir assembled at that gentleman's residence and were entertained by the doctor to a sumptuous repast prepared in elegant style by the doctor's housekeeper, In Belmont McDonald, the occasion being the departure of Major and Mrs. Gray from Stratford. The assemblage took their seats with the Rev. Dr. Kilroy and Rev. Father Quigley at either end of the table. At the conclusion of the meal Miss Maggie Cass approached Mr. Gray and in the name of the choir read the following address, and Miss Allen presented him with a handsomely framed picture of the members of the choir:

VERY DEAR FRIENDS, We, the members of St. Joseph's choir, hearing with regret of your departure from our midst, beg to express to you a few words of kindly feeling before bidding you farewell. During the period of your sojourn amongst us you have, by your kind and generous conduct, justly merited the respect and esteem of all. By your absence a vacancy will be left in St. Joseph's choir which few others can fill. The congregation of St. Joseph will have lost most faithful and devoted members and the city of Stratford most exemplary and useful citizens, but however much we regret the loss which we ourselves will sustain by your departure, we rejoice to know that it will better your own condition. We therefore in bidding you farewell express our fervent hope that you both may enjoy many long years of continued health and prosperity in your new home. In conclusion, please accept this token as a memento of the pleasant days we spent in your society and as a slight expression of the esteem in which we hold you.

L. Allan, organist Thos. J. Douglas Kate Gallagher Cornelius Tracy Tillie Gallagher Andrew Gatz Mary Fowler A Conolly Maggie Cass Mrs. Dolan Kate Culling John Kennedy Kate Scanlan John Scanlan Maria Quinlivan Lizzie Scanlan Kate Hartley

Mr. Gray in reply said: I can assure you, my dear friends, that I shall ever look back upon this evening with pleasure. I can safely say that the days I spent among you have been the happiest of my life. My relations with St. Joseph's choir have left impressions on my mind which I can never forget, because in it I may say I have received the first impressions of our holy religion. You are all no doubt aware that I am a convert. I was brought up in the Protestant faith, but like many others I sought in vain for the truth until coming in contact with Catholics, from whom I acquired a knowledge of the Catholic Church. I found that she alone could satisfy the wants of the Christian—that she alone could impart real Christian virtue, and that she alone can conduct us to the Kingdom of Heaven. Signed on behalf of the Congregation of the Catholic Church, as compared with the conflicting doubts and perplexities of Protestantism. For many years previous to my conversion I knew not what religious contentment was. I saw plainly that true religion was not to be found in Protestantism and was determined never to rest satisfied until I found it. I finally found it in the Catholic Church. I thank you, my dear friends, for this expression of your regard for me, and whenever I look upon this handsome present it will recall to my mind many happy associations with St. Joseph's choir. Your kind reference to Mrs. Gray I acknowledge with gratitude. I thank her for the beautiful picture which she has presented to me as a memento of her kind and generous heart. His many acts of kindness to me I shall never forget, and now I bid you all a kind farewell.

OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER MADORE, O. M. I. We regret to have to announce the death of Father Madore, who took place on Tuesday last, the 14th inst., at the Archdiocesan residence at St. Boniface. Father Madore entered the Oblate Order at Montreal and in 1878 came to Manitoba. He was ordained to the priesthood by His Grace Archbishop Tache two years afterwards going immediately to Lake Winnipeg and shortly afterwards to Fort Alexander, where he labored zealously, and through his indefatigable zeal there arose an extended mission. While here the deceased acquired an extensive knowledge of the language of the Indians among whom he labored with untiring energy and succeeded in bringing to a knowledge of the true faith large numbers of them which fully attests to the value of his labors. Father Madore's illness was consumption from which he had suffered more or less ever since his arrival here, but some three months ago he was compelled to retire from his mission and has lived at the residence of the Archbishop who attended him in his last moments and administered to him the rites of Holy Church. All his people were attached to him and he took a deep and intelligent interest in the educational work of the mission to the interests of which he devoted a great deal of time. Requiescat in pace.

The funeral took place on Friday morning at 9 a. m. at St. Boniface. Mass was celebrated by His Grace and was attended by the clergy and a very large number of the laity.—N. W. Review, Sept. 18.

My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her head and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases.

A Modern Miracle.

In a recent letter from R. W. Dawton, of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

ADVANTAGEOUS IN DYSPEPSIA. Dr. G. V. DORSEY, Esq., Ohio, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is deficiency of acid in the stomach, nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

In a Dangerous Condition.

Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Rev. Father Cicolari, for the past five years parish priest of Lochiel, took his departure from Alexandria for the scene of his new labors in Erinville. The rev. gentleman preached his farewell sermon to his parishioners on the Sunday before, the congregation being a very large one. Long before the train steamed out of the Canada Atlantic station crowds began to assemble to give a parting shake of the hand to the good priest and to wish him God speed. The venerable pipe of Kenyon, Mr. O'Kane Cameron, marched to and fro upon the platform, sending the strains of Scottish national music far across the meadows and lending an earnest and impressive reality to the hand shaking and "farewells" in which the rev. gentleman was constantly engaged.

The following address, which was accompanied by a purse of \$122.50, was read to Father Cicolari before his departure to the Rev. George Cicolari, late pastor of St. Alexander, Lochiel.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—We the parishioners of St. Alexander, Lochiel, cannot allow you to depart from our midst without giving a feeble expression of our feelings of heartfelt sorrow occasioned by the severance of the tender ties that bound us together as pastor and people.

Though humbly bowing to the authoritative voice of our venerable Bishop, still we cannot conceal nor will we attempt to disguise our real feelings and sentiments, because in you we always found the good father ever ready to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of your children and a faithful pastor of souls, carefully watching over the minds and morals of your flock.

When you assumed charge of this parish about five years ago our church was burdened with debt and sorely in need of many repairs, but now, through your noble exertions, our church is relieved of its burden and the site and cemetery presents a beautiful aspect eloquently proclaiming the watchful care and patient labour of him who was in charge.

Accept, dear father, the purse that accompanies this humble offering of a grateful people as a slight token of the gratitude we owe you, of the loss we are to sustain in your departure and of the love and esteem in which we always held you, together with the prayers of the congregation for their temporal and eternal welfare.

We will continue to ask for your health and strength to support your faithful labors in whatever part of the Lord's vineyard your lot may be, and that your tender solicitude may receive the only return worthy of it in the constant gratitude of you future parishioners.

Remember us, dear father, in your prayers, and particularly when offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Signed on behalf of the Congregation of St. Alexander, by D. A. Macdonell, J. J. Kennedy, Duncan McLean, A. B. Kennedy, John Cameron.

CASTELAR ON HOME RULE.

Emilio Castelar has written an interesting article in review of the struggle of Ireland for liberty, which is published in a Spanish paper. He sees no other possible solution for the problem than that of Gladstone, "who is resolved to grant all power of self government consistent with national unity."

"To separate," he says, "into federations people united in nationality is, in my opinion, to 'regulate'; but to reunite in federations people that have not been able to settle upon a constitution of interior and intimate unity is a great and superior progress. Such is Gladstone's idea."

Reviewing the various policies proposed by Gladstone's opponents, he says of coercion "It is a plan which is discredited by the experience of the most honorable and just Spencer, who, having been vicerey of Ireland, armed with all power, at one time to persecute the Fenians, at another to crush the Parnellites, exhausted the resources of force with the result that to day, from the experience of personal knowledge, he stands the most lofty exponent of the evils produced by a policy of oppression and war."

And he concludes by saying: "The reconciliation of the Celt with the Saxon will be reckoned in the future as one of the great works of the nineteenth century, one of the most glorious creeds with which contemporary democracy could adorn the shirt of reform and crown her great achievements. Against it has rebelled the superstitious spirit of resistance, which, by its checks and opinions, moderates the spirit of progress which it curtails by its attacks and its combats. But such has always been the course in historic ages. Those who fought against electoral reform presented innumerable evils in its adoption and establishment. It was carried, however, and the serene power of pacific progress has thereby reduced the evils engendered by privilege and diminished the multiple motives of discord and anarchy. The prophecies of the reactionaries will not be fulfilled; and, notwithstanding that we are already advanced on the road of life, we believe that we will yet live to see a reconciliation between England and Ireland. Eternal praise to Gladstone."

FATHER CICOLARI.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. GENTLEMAN FOR HIS NEW FIELD OF LABOR.

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"To separate," he says, "into federations people united in nationality is, in my opinion, to 'regulate'; but to reunite in federations people that have not been able to settle upon a constitution of interior and intimate unity is a great and superior progress. Such is Gladstone's idea."

Reviewing the various policies proposed by Gladstone's opponents, he says of coercion "It is a plan which is discredited by the experience of the most honorable and just Spencer, who, having been vicerey of Ireland, armed with all power, at one time to persecute the Fenians, at another to crush the Parnellites, exhausted the resources of force with the result that to day, from the experience of personal knowledge, he stands the most lofty exponent of the evils produced by a policy of oppression and war."

And he concludes by saying: "The reconciliation of the Celt with the Saxon will be reckoned in the future as one of the great works of the nineteenth century, one of the most glorious creeds with which contemporary democracy could adorn the shirt of reform and crown her great achievements. Against it has rebelled the superstitious spirit of resistance, which, by its checks and opinions, moderates the spirit of progress which it curtails by its attacks and its combats. But such has always been the course in historic ages. Those who fought against electoral reform presented innumerable evils in its adoption and establishment. It was carried, however, and the serene power of pacific progress has thereby reduced the evils engendered by privilege and diminished the multiple motives of discord and anarchy. The prophecies of the reactionaries will not be fulfilled; and, notwithstanding that we are already advanced on the road of life, we believe that we will yet live to see a reconciliation between England and Ireland. Eternal praise to Gladstone."

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