KEEPS YOU COOL. Balbriggan Underwear, - 50c. French Balbriggan do. - 75c. White & Col'd Cashmere do. 75c. PETHICK & M'DONALD

A VISIT TO THE TRAPPIST MUNAS-

About three miles from Transdiscation, on the Extension Rail:

About three miles from Transdiscation, on the Extension Rail:

About three miles from Transdiscation, on the Extension Rail:

the summated by a cross; taking a turn to the right is another road leading of the right is another road leading of the man one, and after walking about half a mile he comes in sight of the Abbey of Little Charreur, as I believe it is called. The buildings are situated in a pleasant little valley well adapted for the purpose. The Abbey proper consists of a quadrangle, on one corner of which is the shaped. The other building, devoted to the industrial interests of the community, we of the mean important of the community, are of the mean important of the community, and the community, are received by he grant road. He grant received by he grant road in the road in the station of your carrivatilly our departure the "quastimanter" practically never loses sight of you; he coassionally excusses in the shown of your carrivatilly our departure the "quastimanter" practically never loses sight of you; he coassionally excusses in the shown to his room, and he is at liberty to whole it comes the man and the station of the theory for the station of the chappe in the proper time be is summoned to his meal, and should he desire to assist at the frequent devotions in the chappe in the proper time be is summoned to his meal, and should he desire to assist at the frequent devotions in the chappe in the proper time be is a summoned to his meal, and should he desire to assist at the frequent devotions in the chappe in the proper time be in the road the propose of entertaining their values of the propose of the trappiets in most severe, and not the propose of entertaining their values of the propose of the propose of the community at present consists of an Abbot, Right Rev. Abbot Dominic, an active of the purpose of e showed me over the buildings and grounds. Leading from the hall in the guest-building is a corridor in which the community take exercise, read or perform the stations of the cross. From this is an entrance to the chapel. The chapel is divided into three portions; the front portion is devoted to the Abbot, priests and choir brothers, while the rear is for the use of the lay brothers. A gallery the under guidance of in the centre is used by the invalues. in the centre is used by the invalads, and at the same time shuts
off the view of the priests and choir
brothers from the guests gallery. We next
visited the vestry, the chapter room, the
dormitory, refectory, etc. In the later
place the poverty and simplicity is most
striking. A bowl, tin dish, yellow crockery pitcher, napkin, wooden fork and
spoon is allotted to each, the Abbot himself faring no better; the only distinction
is that his table is situated at one end, so
as to overlook all. The tables are without
a cloth, and plain wooden benches are as to overlook all. The tables are without a cloth, and plain wooden benches are used instead of chairs. Attached to the wall is a pulpit, from which is read selections from Scripture and other plous books during meals. In the centre of the dormitory is erected the cells, separated from each other by wooden walla, and from the outside by a screen. Here I noticed in each room the scourge that is used once a week to remind the brethren of the sufferings of our Saviour and to carry out a rule of the Order, that obliges them to scourge themselves once a week. The Trappist Order carry out the great injunction to work and pray; there is no idle hands in the order; nothing but sickness or old age excuses a member from manual labor. A small enclosure in front of the chapel is used as a cemetery. In labor. A small enclosure in front of the chapel is used as a cemetery. In death as in life, the Trappists display a contempt and indiffence for the pomps and vanities of this world. The body is laid to rest in the robes of the order—not even a common wooden ordin protects the

Upton was commenced three years age, and during that time under guidance of Father David (Fleming) and the other priests who have charge of the mission now established, it has rapidly progressed. Upton is one of those suburbs of London which but a few years since might have been regarded as a pleasant holiday resort where one could wander through greenfields and under shady trees, seek rest from the cares of daily duties and forget for the moment the hurly-burly of city life. But that has now all changed, and where only three years ago there were but 500 Catholica, there are now 2,000. This vest increase in the population is caused by the influx of those who, through the demollahing of the smaller and poorer dwellings in many places in London, are bound to make their homes in the districts surrounding it. In almost every suburb about London houses have now been erected where nothing but green fields and open spaces were once to be seen. The school-chapel, which was built three years ago, when the population was only 500, is not, it will be readily understood, large enough to afford accommodation for its present population. Therefore it has been determined to build the church of which the foundation-stone is to be laid tomorrow. The monastery which has been already spent, and of course much more will have to be spent. The portion of the sacred edifice which is now being built will cost £6,000, towards which noe generous parishioner has contributed £1,000. The sum of £5,000 towards which noe generous parishioner has contributed £1,000. The sum of £5,000 towards which noe generous parishioner has contributed £1,000. The sum of £5,000 towards which noe day the Franciscans may again take their old place in this land, and the desire to see that end attained must prompt all who have the means to help by their offeringe in bringing to a completion the present work. oommon wooden ceffin protects the body from the cold, clammy embrace of mother earth. A plain wooden cross marks the resting place of each deceased. Nor could I see any mark thereon to show either the rank or name of those who rest beneath. On the evening of my arrival I had the honor of receiving a call from the Right Rev. Abbott. There is nothing in his dress to distinguish him from the other fathers, except that he wore a ring. During our interview he gave me a synopsis of the rules of the order, all of which I have endeavored to embody in the foregoing remarks. A few words in regard to the industrial enterprises of the community may not be amiss. They are alive to the importance of all improvements among farmers. They have the best breeds of horses, You can ger frer a five hundred page Cook Eook of original and thoroughly tested recipes, if you send ten (10) two (2) cent stamps (20a) to pay postage and 15 top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast packages, to Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N. Y. The book, in cloth, will be sent, postpaid, for \$1.15. The paper bound books, will not be sold, they can only be held as above described. It is a wonderfully fine book. "Every woman will want it." be amiss. They are alive to the importance of all improvements among farmers. They have the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., and it gave the writer no little pleasure to visit the well-ordered stables, 220 feet long, containing several teams of fine working horses, 26 fine milch cows, some being jerseys. The cows are brought in every night, summer and

LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

winter. Adjoining the stables are the root-houses. At right angels with the stables are the carding, grist and sawmills, all of which are patronized by the neighboring farmers, and are a great convenience to them. I also visited the gardens, the appearance of which gave ample evidence of the ceaseless industry and excellent tasts of the brothers who have charge of it. Butter and cheese is also made. The number of lay brothers are not sufficient to carry on the farm and the improvements that are being continually made, and it is found necessary to hire considerable outside help. A short distance from the abboy is the old trappastine convent, a once flourishing community, the remnants of which still reside there; but on account of their feebleness and old age are dispensed from observing the rules of the Order. The property attached to the abboy is about 400 acres. There is a private chapel attached, where guests may assist at mass, and should they desire to go to confession they can do so. Any one visiting this part of Nova Scotia would do well to pay the abbey a visit, and I should say by the register many avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a few days in spiritual retirement. Tracadie, N. S., July 5, 1887. L. K.

Ballybrack, Ireland, June, 1887.

H. J. Clores, Esq. Montreal, Can.:

"SIR.— From tacts which are brought to my notice almost every day, I anticipate the resignation of a large number of the Royal Irish Constabulary when the coming Coercion Act is put into operation against the liberties of our people. I learn also from members of the force, that the work of carrying out evictions, such as had to be performed in Bodyke and elsewhere recently, is looked upon with detectation by the wast majority of the constabulary, who are largely of the farming class themselves. I am likewise aware from communications sent to me by individual members, and by the relatives of others, that the Executive of the National League has refused (for mc tives which it is not necessary to discus) to give any encouragement to this voluntary movement among the constabulary. Under these discussions of the constabulary with representative men like yourself, in the States and Canada, with the view of callsting your interest in the behalf of each right minded constables as may select to leave the force and the country rather than perform work against which their instincts as Iriahmen, and their consciences as Christians, apparently revolt.

"They are, of course, as uspopular body in Ireland, and must consequently be looked upon with greater disfavor on this account in America. One of the most influential of Irish-American journals has recently pronounced against the attention given to and the employment provided for the half dozen or more constables who resigned the force in the vicinity of Castle-Irland, Kerry. All this is easily understood. It arises from the jankeary character which England has given to its military police, and from the nature of the work—political secret hunting and eviction duty—which constitutes their chief mappens. I have quite recently had occasion myself to denounce, in the strongest language, the outrageous conduct of some of those who were engaged in the work of externination, if not in mitigation, of the action of

earnel from the mass of the Irish people at home and abroad, and that this will prevent them obtaining suit-able employment in America, Such a prejudice ought in my judgment, to van-ish under the circumstances which I reprejudice ought in my judgment, to vanish under the circumstances which I relate, and instead of its operating as an obstacle in the way of their obtaining work, it should make place for a kindly feeling towards such of them as voluntarily and openly resign at the present crisis. Moreover, I would hope that a readiness will be manifested to assist such men in obtaining situations in such cities as they may desire to go to in the States or Canada.

"There is, of course, the danger that some of them may be sent out by Dublin Castle to obtain (under cover of the feeling which I am anxious to excite in behalf of the honest-minded ones) entrance into and information connected with such societies as are supposed to exist in American, and to have for their object the injury of England's governing power. In

American, and to have for their object the injury of England's governing power. In my opinion England obtains more information from Pinkerton's American Detective Agency about the plans and doings of Irish American organizations than through any other channel. But while it is probable that some few of the R. I. C. would volunteer for service of this kind, I do not believe there is much likelihood of the object of this letter being abused by those who are contemplating an emphatic these who are contemplating an emphatic protest against the twin Tory criminal policies of coercion and eviction at a time when a crimeless country is the atrongest possible condemnation of the one, and when an all but universal shout one, and when an all but universal shout of reprobation is heard against the other. An eagerness, or even a desire, to enter such organizations would be sufficient to indicate the true motive of the individual who would thus show his hand. Small committees, comprising friends of the Irish cause, might be formed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal and Chiesgo, the members of which committees would undertake to inquire into the antecedents of any ex constable, and to use their individual or collective influence in obtaining the best possible employment for such applicants as those in whose behalf this letter is written.

"MICHARL DAVITE."

"MICHAEL DAVITE."

There are now 143 churches and 164 priests in the diocese of Brooklyn. In 1853 there were only nineteen churches and twenty-three priests. The diocese is one of the largest in the world, and by long odds the most progressive.

ENGLISH DECAY.

The American sees in the Jubilee of Queen Victoria the beginning of an era of English decadence. Our contemporary finds in Britain's economic condition indications of certain disintegration and decadence. Its views are thus tersely

decadence. Its views are thus tersely formulated:

"Not least among the causes of English decay is the moral impossibility of continuing the processes by which English wealth has been heaped up. To devour India, to prey upon China and Japan, to selse and rob semi-civilized and barbarous peoples in all parts of the globe, in search of a "market," becomes more and more difficult, simply from the awakened conscience of England herself. The Tory party would do it, with the old motives of agression and plunder, and the Birmingham men would de it, as they have done in order to sell their products; but the process has become unpleasing to an important element outside of these, and can no longer be maintained with all the power and energy of the Empire. The pressure from below, in the ranks of the people, is increasing, and it must not be forgotten how every change in the franchise has enlarged the political power of the masses, and given to them the means of more effective revolt. It is a more democratic nation which will be seen in the future, and, as we think, a better England, but at will be one whose material greatness will be much diminished, both relatively and absolutely. The day of decadence has begun in the Queen's dominions."

We do certainly believe, with the American, that England cannot forever enjoy the commercial ascendency and preponderance that so long she has had, but we cannot think that the hour of decadence has yet set in. Be that, however, as it may, the true British however, as it may, the true British however, as it may, the true British

however, as it may, the true British statesman should be prepared for the very worst in this regard. A decline of England's commercial greatness, however slow and regular in its gradations, would necessarily entail much suffering on the English masses, and lead to a rapid falling off in the population. Were that decline to occur suddenly and unexpectedly, a revolution as bloody as that of France in 1789 could scarcely be prevented. For dangers such as this British statesmen should be prevented. For dangers such as this British statesmen should prepare themselves, by the passage of wise legislation looking to the increase of comfort and happiness among the masses, and the encouragement of emigration to the colonies of industrious English mechanics and others, whose success in British dominions abroad would, in case of a grave commercial disaster, draw quietly away to these same dominions the thousands whom that crais would specially affect. But the main duty of the British statesman of the present hour is to devise means to retain for Britain her political greatness, even if her commercial supremacy should suffer loss. It is possible for a state to be politically great without enjoying commercial or industrial predominance. England was, in the reigns of Henry II. and of Edward III., the most powerful state in Europe, though its commercial importance was then very limited. In one way, and one way only, can her political greatness be now secured, and that is by reconciliation with Ireland. With Ireland bound to her by ties of affectionate regard, England would, whatever vicinsitudes her commerce might have to encounter, be one of the greatest political powers in Europe. Great Britain and Ireland, cordially united, could never be put down. Divided, they can have no assurance of future prosperity, greatness or security. greatness or security.

A DIFFERENCE.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal very

ointedly but justly remarks : pointedly but justly remarks:

"The action of the 200 Catholic noblemen who have, as the Morning Post states, returned their tickets rather than be present and assist at the Protestant religious ceremony at Westminster Abbey, places the Lord Chief Justice of the Irish Queen's Bench in somewhat of a quandary. The Lord Chief Justice is proud of his Catholicity, which gives him a manifest advantage. Lord Chief Justice is proud of his Catholicity, which gives him a manifest advantage in impartially sneering at Catholic interests and apprations in his own country. If ordinary mere Irish Catholics refused to attend the celebration it would be simple enough. It would be only necessary to call them bigots and traitors, and have done with them. But these are English Catholic noblemen, 'do you observe,' which quite alters the aspect of the case."

Irish Catholic judges have been a curse to the land that gave them birth, education and position. Many of them acquired political distinction by loud professions of patriotism, but sold their country at the first offer of preferment. Mr. Parnell has, in the choice of his Parliamentary auxiliaries, fought shy of the impecunious Irish barrister, who, to satisfy his constituents, would readily deliver an annual Home Rule speech, but steadily vote with government, till the latter felt it time to recognize his servility and reward his hypocriey. When, at first, Irish Catholic judges were appointed, that generous and over-credulous people imagined that a new era had dawned on their unfortunate country, an era of justice and equality. The new era came, indeed, but not an era of justice or equality, but an era of re-newed oppression and intensified persecu-tion. It has been in truth no rare thing to find Irish Catholic judges eneering from the bench at their church and at their country. Having taken their thirty pieces they do the traitor's work, and when they die are buried in the Potter's Field, set for them apart by a nations's execuation and

MOTIC PECONED

SPIRITUAL RETREAT AT CHAT-

Considerable sensation has been created in medical circles in Vienna by the discovery of a supposed cure for consumption and other turbercular effections of the lungs and other parts of the body. The discoverer is Dr. Kolischer, a young operator in the clinical department of Prof. Albert. Dr Kolischer (says the London Chronicle), storting on the assumption that tuberculosis occasionally heals naturally, owing to the tubercles becoming calcined, hit upon the idea of causing artificial calcination by means of hypodermic in jections of a compound described as "calcium phosphoricum" into the limbs of persons affected with local tuberculosis. He made a number of experiments with a view to testing his discovery, and in every case the experiments turned out successful. At the last meeting of the Vienna Society of Physicians, Dr. Kolischer read a paper on the result of his experiments, and introduced to the meeting several persons who had been cared by his method.

requested to in their lists as soon as convenient, and send the proceeds, tegether with the benefactors'lists, to the reverend gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately acknowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledgment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card.

451-tf

LOCAL NOTICES.

BOOK Canvassers, Catholic, for new book, endorsed by Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Wa'sh, Archbishop Duhamel, Father Dowd, of Montreal, and all the clergy. Large percentage of proceeds of sale donated to leading Catholic institution. A great bonanas. Sure sale to every member of the Catholic Church. State canvassing experience in applying for agency.—The Propers's Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

Grapes.—Dealers in grapes would do well to communicate with Mr. Philip Whalen, of Peles Island, for terms. This gentleman is one of the largest grape growers in Canada.

grows in Canada.

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dle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have, been, are being, and can be made. For particulars address—Lyon, McNeil & Corres, Guelph.

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AT Certificate, for senior department stratford Separate School. Applicants must forward copies of testimonials and state salary expected. Applications must be in on or before July 15th. Address. D. J. O'CONNOR, Sec'y. 454-5w.

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The value of the lots that will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the

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VOLUME 9.

INSPECTION INVITED BY A. W. GREEVES.

rocky cliffs, ye mountains high, nat look at things above the sky; non shady nook, thou woodland de nence came that voice? Can ye no fere as I spake. I questioned thee, is voice returned across the lea inblued and sad; yet still the same, sack on the wind its fily came.

Come, tell me flowers beneath my feet, Unsheltered from the noonday heat, Cool 'midet the fiere sun's scorohing gl Whence came this echo on the air? Ah, daffodil, why tremble so? Harmless flower, thou expst not know. Why should an echo from the hill Thy stem and pedals cause to thrill?

Come, speak and tell me; if you can, What say you of the ancient Pan? He loved a nymph who loved thee to Who pined away with grief for you.

Ah, poor Narcissus gentle flower! Who hast the will but not the power To leave the fatal fountain side, And seek an echo far and wide. Immortal Echo, still the same Remains thy nature and thy name; Unseen thou art, and yet we hear Thy gentle voice, to me still dear.

THE COERCION BILL. On the second reading of the Coerc Bill Mr. Wm. O'Brien spoke as follows Mr. Speaker, I have not the slight notion of endeavoring to criticise the pformance of Mr. De Lisle who has jenlivened the proceedings of the Ho (laughter) I can secure the hon. gen man, for my part, that I don't hate he as he seems to appose, but on no according man, for my part, that I don't hate has he seems to suppose, but on no accombatever can I so love him as to thim as a very serious or formidable ponent (renewed laughter). However may regard him, we may well give what he has called the superior racecredit of having produced the hon. It is a superior to the superior to the superior racecredit of having produced the hon. It is a superior to the superior racecredit of having produced arguments to which he has treated the use (loud cheers). Mr. O'Buthen proceeded — There is not ing in the career of right hon. gentleman the member of high thon. Gentleman the member M dlothian which have made a desimpress upon the Irish heart than brave "and stead ast defence to the hour to-night against this disgraceful." brave "and steadfast defence to the hour to-night against this disgraceful (cheers). It was impossible to listen the speech of the right hon, gentler without feeling upon which side in controversy is the magnanimity and greatness which I confess, if I were Englishman, I should like to see the Engli-hman, I should like to see chatering the statesmen of a powe Empire like this (hear). The right it gentleman has been "essailed almost scurrilously as the representatives of Irish people—assailed because he wo not hold his arms, and because he not attempt to the our arms also we the liberties of the Irish people were boutraged in this House by a majorit not a hundred men who were not eleto rush a Coercion Bill through the Ho rush a Coercion Bill through the Ho

not a hundred men who were not electorush a Coercion Bill through the Hobut to prove that coercion was unneary (cheers). These men undertool prove that ireland could be governethis Parliament upon equal and undertool prove that ireland could be governethis Parliament upon equal and undertool prove that ireland could be governethis Parliament upon equal and undertool prove that it is a stacked for his resistance to this bill. I tell you if the object of this bill is merely one to trample down our unturate people—if the object of this lation, as those who promote it preter is, to bring peace and goodwill betwhene two countries the action of the hon, gentleman, his brave resistance this bill, will do more, and has done not drive enmity to England from hearts than this Coercion Bill could if every clause of it could be admitted with a rod of iron for the hundred years in Ireland (Opposicheers). Sir, if this bill is receive Ireland without any outbreake of particular without any outbreake of part or despair, you will have to thank not stringency of its provisions—not stringency of your cloture—you will to thank the thorough-going and demined resistance the Liberal party the bill through every stage of its cothrough the House (hear, hear), and I tell you why, because it has brought to the minds of the Irish people that its now a great party—a great Enparty in this House that will not a second and the second and second and the second and s to the minds of the Irish people that is now a great party—a great Enparty in this House that will not solve and see our unfortunate persuased under the heel of elandiord whipper anapper (Oppose cheers, and jeers from the benches.) I hear hon members opp jeer—they seem to imagine that the ture is an invention solely for the beof the Tory party, but I would tell that the friends we have got in this H now are the party that has been in pfor the greater part of the century (hear), and it is not altogether important they may be in power again (che The Spalding elections (renewed cing), at all events, shows this much, Englishmen have now begun to insist examining this question, and into

ing), at all events, shows this much. Englishmen have now begun to insist: examining this question, and inquinto this question themselves, and the beginning the moment they have be to examine it seriously to revolt ag the lying stuff—the poisonous stuff—has been poured into their ears (The Irlsh people recognise that a of friendliness towards Iroland is risi the English minds, and they recipr it honestly, and whatever troubles