# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# THE POET-PRIEST.

### A Tribute from North Carolina.

Is weary feet no longer roam, No more be questions what is best ; Vithin the Master Poet's home His longing soul is now at rest. What thoogs the thorns did pierce his fe And rough the thorns did pierce his fe And rough the pastbay moments sweet And held communion with his God.

Ah. well we know the songs he sang From out a bleeding heart were wrung; But sweeter far the music rang, Because his beart was in his tongue. That sorrow was his lot we know-He tells his story in his song; He drank the bitter cup of wee And learned to suffer and be strong.

God rest him in a brighter clime, Beyond the reach of grief and care; Beyond the touch of ruthless time, Beyond the dying of the year. God rest him well, and Heaven grant That we who loved him here below May some day join him in the chant, Around the throne of spotless snow.

Oh, ye who bend above his grave And deck it o'er with roses sweet, Make room for one whose heart doth crs To lay a tribute at his feet. Sparn not this offering of mine, Although, perchance, it be the least-Although, perchance, it be the least-Although, perchance, it be the least-Although perchance it be the least-Junes Chester Rockwell, Detroit Free Pro-

BANQUET TO MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY. M. P.

SPEECHES OF SIR T. ESMONDE, MR. PAR NELL, MR. M'CARTHY, &c.

By Freeman Special Wire. By Freeman Special Wire. London, Sept. 8. To-night Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P., was entertained at a banquet by the Irish Parliamentary Party at the Westminster

Palace Hotel to demonstrate the affection and regard in which he is held by his col-lesgues, and to bid him God speed on his departure for America, where he is to perd some time on a lecturing tour. There was a very large attendance of the party, considering that many members were out of town unavoidably. The chair was occupied by Mr. Parnell. On his right were Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the guest of

country, it is as easy as A. B. C. It lies in the recognition of Irish nationality—the right of Ireland to be a nation. One would have thought who heard what is sometimes said upon this claim that it was an unpleasing duty now to propose the health of the vice chairman of the Irish Parlia-mentary Party, and our guest this even-ing (loud applause). It is one of the times when I wish that I had the tongue mentary Party, and our guest this even-ing (doud appliance). It is one of this claim, that it was an un-usual claim. Why, in these days, when we has of a Bulgarian nation, why mature and by education and by culture with the faculty of expressing their feel-ing—but as I have not been so gifted, I must do the best I can in discharge, I as the aven of the faculty of expressing their feel-ing—but as I have not been so gifted, I must do the best I can in discharge, I remember what (b to ut its justification is of a recent growth) that not the ancient tills, the selferings, the struggles, and the excitons that the henour of meeting Mr. M'Carthy. Howers. Why, then, is the right of the reculty of gathered together in a season of great discouragement, of little hey to take council as so the future it is only danied becauses the hey to take council as so the future it is only family decauses the hey to take council as so the future it is only family decauses the hey to take council as so the future that on the same rear so some work that adding was east on of long was that a daty was east at the east in the tork and in the future and bus to for their county, and the best was that adding was east on the decause the hopel doing was the taked to was cast upon him of doing was that adding was east on the sum that graphause). He was not then in the ording was that adding was east on the sum that and the houre county it was not the anice future. All on the orgins is a set reasons they would assist her. Mr. Justin MC. Thou the county in the ording was that adding was cast upon him of doing what he county it meeting in the est with at not the and he spoke words of loop and encour-segment at that meeting. I falt in the encourt at that meeting and he spoke words of loop and encour-segment at that meeting. I falt in the to the long was the anon the meeting and the provis that hear any thing the the and what hear any this at an time to they could also the future. The sum the reasons that the agather to the sum that hear any th ward, and he took the chair at that small meeting in the Westminster Palace Hotel, and he spoke words of hope and encour-segment and confidence to those who were present at that meeting. I felt in my heart that we had in Mr. M'Carthy added to our ranks an Lishman who in the future would be a great help to our canse, and I was not mistaken. Mr. M'Carthy spoke then with that language of truth and sincerity which has since endeared him to the hearts of Irishmen, and which has since compelled belief in the minds of Englishmen in the justice of our cause (applause). I could not name any i to be denote the search of endeared him to the hearts of Irishmen, and which has since compelled belief in the minde of Englishmen in the justice of our cause (applause). I could n.t point to any man if I was acked who has taken a larger part in the great struggle of the last eight years than has our guest to right (applause). I could n.t point is simply because the Government of they have been parts of one whole, it is simply because the Government of they have tried to make our poople English-men. Well, the Almighty made our country has later gray and if undersonand to fillow that it will tak all the graines of Lord Salisbury and firth and been possible for a man of hie secture was lose it, Hew josticu if it had been possible for a man of the samplement if thad been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if it had been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if thad been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if thad been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if thad been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if thad been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if the who to boy cott if thad been possible for a man of the secture was lose it, Hew josticu if the head texample was avery ill chose it was invented in Ireland it was

a great deal better than we have ever mown how to do it in Irelaid. Mr, M'Carthy had to run the risk of the use of that terrible angine against his literary re-putation and position, but he has survived that trak (applause). He did not stop to reckon the cost (applause) when he deci-ded without a moment's heitation that he would lend the great weight of his position, talents, and influence to the success of the Irish cause (applause). He came into Parliament as member for Longford, and he has taken part in many varies cenes during these eight years of Parliamentary life. I am sure Mr. M'Carthy hopes that there may not be eight more years coming (hear, hear). He is one of those who are very well tired of English Parliamentary life, and locks forward to the time when he may, in an Irish Parliament, devote those talents and that energy which he has so signally shown in combat-ing the prejudice which we have to encounter in England, in an Irish House of Commons for the advantage and bene-fit of his country (applause). I do not know whether he would not retire in des-pair if he thought there were eight more know whether he would not retire in des-pair if he thought there were eight more years of the Euglish House of Commons before him. I think it is very likely that he would; but, however that may be, we have him as the vice-chairman of our party, against whose honesty and ability no man has ever been able to utter a single syllable (loud applause). We all edmit him to he in the fort tenk of were out of town unavoidably. The chair was occupied by Mr. Parnell. On his right were Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the guest of the evening, and Mr. John Dillon, and on bis left were Mr. Biggar and Mr. J. H. M'Carthy. The vice chairs were filled by Mr. J. R. Cox and Mr. Abraham. After dinner. Mr. Parnell said—Gentlemen, the first tcast on our list is "Ireland a Nation." I must explain that it was not originally intended that we should have had more than one toast. "The guest of the even-inc." Mr. and the should have had more than one toast. "The guest of the even-

drinking with enthusiasm the toast of the would scarcely have ventured to predict. MEETING OF THE IRISH BISHOPS

Mr. O'Connor, who was received with loud applause, then delivered an eloquent speech, eulogistic of Mr. M'Carthy's emin-ent services to the Irish cause, of his great love for America and American institu-tions, and the service he was likely to do the Irish cause by his trip across the alastic

tions, and the service ne was interly to do the Irish cause by his trip across the Atlantic. Mr. M'Carthy, who on rising was received with loud applause, said.—Mr. Pernell, dear friends, colleagues and com-rades, I need hardly indulge in any formal explanation of the grateful feeling with which I have welcomed your kindly recep-tion and your kindly leave-taking here to-night. I thank you, Mr. Parnell, and you, Mr. O'Connor, for the friendly, and I may say brotherly, words in which you have been so generous and so kind to speak of me. It is not a leave taking for a very long time, because I hope and intend to be back in good season for any struggle which may have to be made for the cause of Ireland in the next session of Parlia-ment (applause). I need hardly tell you that I have no intention, such I see men-tioned in certain paragraphs in the newsment (applause). I need nardy tell you that I have no intention, such I see men-tioned in certain paragraphs in the news-papers, to withdraw from the struggle of the Irish Parliamentary Party (applause). So long as their is a struggle in West-minster for the cause of Ireland, and so long as I am living to take part in the struggle I shall be here (loud applause). I go to America on no political mission whatever. I have not the great honour of being charged with a mission so im-portant and so splendid as that of some of our friends—of whom I see one, Mr. Deasy, here to-night, I say I have not been charged with a mission so impor-tant as that with which they are charged for the Irish cause in America, and which they brought to so triumphant a close. I go to America solely on personal busi-ness and on a personal errand. As my friend Mr. T. P. O'Connor stated, I am extremely fond of the American people. I passed in America some of the happiest and some of the most delightul and profitable hours of my life, and I may rechens he accuracy did Law: that I have and some of the most defighting and I may profitable hours of my life, and I may perhaps be excused if I say that I have almost a sentimental and romantic attachment to American institutions and to the American institutions and to the American people (applause). Well, I have been for a long time anxious Well, I have been for a long time anxious to return to America and to note the changes that have taken place during the now considerable time since I wrote in American newspapers and spoke on American platforms and took a share in American platfor American platforms and took a share in American public discussions. Year after year I have had to put off this much de-sired object, and now at last I see a chance of fulfilling it. I do not go as a politician.

OCT. 2, 1886

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

Oa yesterday and the previous day the annual meeting, of the Bishops of Ireland was held at Maynooth College. The following Prelates took part in the alticontent of the second part of The following Freiates took part in the deliberations :---The Most Rev. Dr. Waleh, Archbishop of Dublin, Chairman. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Arch-bishop of Tusm. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clocher.

Clogher. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of

Meath. The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin. The Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of

Cloyne. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormack, Bishop

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormack, Bishop of Achonry. The Most Rev. Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killala. The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. The Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross. The Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Banhoe

Raphoe. The Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Gaiway. The Most Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of

Kerry. The Most Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Ferns. The Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop

of Ossory. The Most Rev. Dr. Finegan, Bishop of

Kilmore. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Alister, Bishop of Down and Connor. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of

Limerick. The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Coadjutor

Bishop of Killaloe. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Coad-

jutor Bishop of Cork. The Most Rev. Dr. Power, Coadjutor

Bishop of Waterford. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor

Bishop of Clonfert. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop

Auxiliary of Dublin. The subjects considered by the Bis-hops comprised matters affecting the College and matters of educational and generatical inducational and general ecclesiastical interest. At the close of their deliberations the

following resolutions were unanimously passed by the assembled Prelates-

"The Bishops, before closing their annual meeting, desire to record, in their own name and that of their flocks, their most

remember the occasion, some eight of nine years so, when in the Westminster Palace Hotel I was honored by being in-vited to the chair at a meeting of Irish-men who had to decide a question then most important and momentous in the crisis overshadowing the Irish people. I well remember something which our chair. nonest desire to live in sisterly union with the rest of the empire are more fully and generally known, all parties will unite in giving effect to the just and wise policy of Mr. Gladstone. "The Bishops consider they should be "The Bishops consider they should be wanting in their duty were they to omit declaring the deep anxiety they feel in witnessing the harsh exaction of rents practised on several estates in this season of

disorders which they apprehend.

Signed, WILLIAM J. WALSH, Arch- } Chairman

#### OCT. 2, 1886.

#### The Irish Loyalists.

A NEW SONG, TO AN OLD AIR, "THE WED-DING OF BALLYPOBEEN."

Kind Muses of Erin your aid I implore To tell how the Loyalists Irish did roar And shout themselves hoarse, and splutte And shout themselves hoarse, and splutter and foam With rage against Ireland and Parnell and

Roine. How Ministers, Rowdies, and Doctors, Disqualified Bailiffs 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 Shankhili's bloody lane, Where Peelers and Papists, just three weeks

They fiercely assaulted and left in their There was Evans, the bright Gospel-

speaker, And Niven the Mute Undertaker With Mohawk Oron-hy-a-taker, All gathered in our City Hall.

There was Boyle the Inspector, Fitzgerald the tool, Hicks, Bayley and Beattie no friends to Home Rule, Mr. Tripp, De la Hooke, Canon Smith, Dr. Flock

Flok Flok All anxious to fight Rome and splinter the Rock. There was White all the way from St. Mary's, And Fallowes just home from the Prairies, And ladies such pale little fairles No'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 Parnetites claimed it the cure for all

'Twas the cry of the people, 'twas old as the

hills But it meant all along separation, So to stifle the voice of the Nation Those Belfast men on invitation, Shall enlighten us here in this hall.

Then the great Dr. Kane took his stand on floor, He declared that the Papists were flerce as of yore, They were cut-throats and murderers every

one, As proved in the rising 1841. Sure I stood upon Vinegar Hill, boys, Now the linen and factory-mill, boys, In Beirast are ready to kill, boys, All rebels as they did before.

Should Parnell be king and my country be I'd ne'er bow to Prisst or to Rome bend the

Far better that Ireland should weep on for years In thraldom and famine, in sorrow and

tears. For should Papists once rule in the land,

sir, And Parnell get the upper-hand, sir, Their power I'd bravely withstand, sir, "I'd be murdered and quarter'd and drawn."

Hereupon G. H. Smith was pushed out from behind And he gave priests and Bishops a bit of his mind, Father Flannery, Gibbons, had spoke in this

John Finnerty, Rossa, ob, he jumbled them all; Then he lied about Parnell's evictions, Protested against all restrictions, Craved Bishop's and Pope's benedictions, And roared till echoes filled the hall.

Dr. Brown then came forward a motion t

He said those speeches all Canadians should wake. wake. There was argument, sense, sir, in every word, Such rare brogue humor he never had heard. Sure I know by your laughter and cheer-

ing. You believe every word you've been hear-ing. So I'll ordensome whiskey and beer in, Our friends are from Beliast you know.

Then Astrologer E. B. Reed came on the

All Heaven in his eyes and a scroll in his hand, "Twas enough—he had heard, he believed, and he groaned O'er the errors of Papists, he sigh'd and he

moaned; But as all decent people were missing The boys fell to cheering and hissing, Tail Richardson gave them his blessing, And the Devil responded . . Amen.

SCOTCH HOME RULE.

THE CALEDONIAN SCHEME OF SELF.GOV.

ERMENT. Edinburgh, Sept. 4, 1886.—I called to-day on Mr. Waddie, secretary of the new Scattleb Home Rule Association. Waddie is an influential business man, and is also

known as the author tragedy, "Dunbar," under the pseudonym of "Thistlewood." He is of dark complexion and his manner

The is of dark complexion and him sitting is earnest and genial. I found him sitting at a desk in his printing works. I  $\epsilon x$ -plained to him the purpose of my visit and he replied promptly :---"I am glad to give the *Herald* any information in my

SMALL NATIONALITIES.

would scarcely have ventured to predict. We owe that in a great measure, in an overwhelming measure, to the boldness, to the pertinacity, and to the confidence of our cause, and I feel bound to say that we owe it also in a degree which no figures of arithmetic could estimate to the special qualities which have made our leader our leader (applause). Well, dear colleagues. I rather wandered away into a political speech. I intended only to offer you a few words of thanks and of sym-pathy in my own name for the kindness I have experienced here to night. You had been good enough to say that you are willing that I should leve the struggle and the movement for a few months, and go to push my own personal fortunes in America. I am bound to say you have treated me in a spirit somewhat different from that in which poor Arthuns Ward relates that he was treated by his friends and colleagues on leaving America to come to England. They cowded down to the steamer to take leave of him and bid him farewell, and they said, "Don't hurry back, Mr. Ward, don't hurry back; stay away for life if you like. (Laughter send ap-plause). Now I am sure you don't take leave of me in that over indugent spirit (applause and laughter.) I am sure you plause). Now I am sure you don't take leave of me in that over indulgent spirit (applause and laughter.) I am sure you will be almost as glad to see me back amongst you as I shall be to find myself amongst you once more. Some talk was indulged in here to night of sacrifices made for the Irish party. I think I know as much for the frish party. I think I know as much as any man can know of the inner work-ings of this party, and I know of no m an who would not have been better off in the vulgar and social sense if he had never be-longed to it (applause). I do not know a man in this party, from the leader down, who has not lost something in the vulgar and social sense by his devotion to the cause and the country. his devotion to the cause and the country I have known a great deal of political par-ties in my time, and I have known no political party where a feeling of comrades of friendship, and of brotherhood stronger, or nearly so strong as it is in this Irish party here to night. Our friendship and our fellowship are now something like that of soldiers who have gone under fire together. We have gone under some like that of soldiers who have gone under fire together. We have gone under some pretty severe fires for the last few years. We have been denounced very liberally in all manner of English papers; we have been accused of fomenting disturbances and crimes, of causing outrage and flat bur-glary, and 1 do not know what sort of offence. We have been described alter-nately as starving in abject poverty in garrets as befitted men so degraded in social position, and we have also been described as rioting and revelling in de-bauchery on the ill-gotten wealth forced upon us by the Land League. It is not for me to settle between such conflicting authorities what our exact position is (laughter), but I think I may say as one who knows that we have not revelled in purple and fine linen at the cost of any organization or body whatever. As regards myself I can only say that bright in my life will be the moment when I come back. I cordially accept the good things that have been said of me. I understand the natural exaggeration of friendly feeling which has prompted some of what has been said of me here to night. **Astornal interest ad importánces.** I will serve a verdance a permanent to the bible of the b

other Irishman will have to learn before this struggle is over that they are Irish-men, that their duty and their allegiance is due to their own country, and that it is not right that they should claim from England and from Great Britain abould be devoted to assuaging their fears or alarms and looking after their imaginary grievances. Irishmen, whether they are Protestants or whether they cannot make themelves English-men. They would do far better if they threw in their lot with the rest of their countrymen. I don't mean to asy that it is not right, that it is not the duty of Great Britain to make all reasonable security for the future welfare of the Protestants of Ireland. I believe that the Catholics of Ireland will cheerfully give those guarantees and safeguards; but that is not the first duty of Great Britain. The first duty of Great Britain is to see that the principles of Government, upon which the greatness of England has been founded and based, viz-the rule of the people by the people for the people, the rule of the majority, shall have effect in Ireland as it has effect in England (ap-plause). That is her first duty, and when she has performed that duty let her see that the Protestants of freland shall have fair play. I believe that the Protestants of Ireland will have fair play. I don't believe that any of them or any num-ber of them really expect anything else. Some few Orangemen that are beating their drums in the month of July may imagine that something trrible is going to happen to them if the mejority of Irishmen rule, but as rega ds the Orangemen I do not consider that that opinion prevails amongst any he would , party, against whose honesty and and no man has ever been able to utter a single syllable (loud applause). We all admit him to be in the first rank of talent and of genius, and I say, gentle-men, that it was a fortunate thing for Ireland—aye, and for England, too—when eight years ago we found a man like him rish to throw in his lot with the cause of Ire-ister ister in due never to tire of assisting Ireland and for Link and never to tire encountering the pre-judices of the people of this country, never to tire of assisting Ireland and of to nhis is to of the members he chair his right his right. Nationalists of Ireland would oppress the minority. I say that the teachings of history show us, as regards the treatment of Protestants by the Catholics of Ireland that they have always been remarkable for their tolerance, and I am convinced that the Irish mejority would not ill-treat the Protestant minority. Now, gen-tlemen, we have to look forward to a spell of Tory Government, but the circum-stances are rather different from the last intended that we should have had more than one toast. "The guest of the even-ing," but as a great number of distin-guished gentiemen of the Press have how oured us by attending, it was thought that we might give an opportunity to some distinguished members of the Pariy of speaking in reference to questions of National interest and importance. I will therefore take the liberty of calling on short notice, on S'r Thomas Esmonde to Sir Thomas Esmonde, who was warmly Sir Thomas Esmonde, who was warmly treceived on rising to propose the toast,

applause). The toast was drunk with great enthutiasm. The Chairman said that before Mr. M'Cartby replied Mr. T. P. O'Connor, an old friend and literary collesgue, would say a few words. Mr. O'Connor, who was received with

Holmes (laughter). Mr. Holmes and every other Irishman will have to learn before this struggle is over that they are Irish-men, that their duty and their allegiance

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end of the five years of the Parliament of 1874 from which it was in the beginning. I was witness to these events, and nothing was more remarkable than the gradual most important and momentous in the most important and momentous in the crisis overshadowing the Irish people. I well remember something which our chair-man did not remember, I suppose, or at least did not think it well or necessary to menchange in the tone of the Ministers of that Tory Government from 1874 to 1879. the time that my hon, friend and leader took up the Irish cause. I would have been willing at any time to make any sactifice in my power for the Irish cause if I had seen the slightest change in the front. But I do not claim your sympathy in this, or that, believing in the cause, and having, long before many of you were born, given proof of this, I was detsr-mined when I saw the real leader had come to throw in my lot, and to follow him to the same ad (come to the same ad the same ad (come to the s

mon purpose in whom I could recognize so much of sincerity, so much of honor, so much of brotherly affection and regard; so much of devotion and allegi-ence to their leader and to their country (loud applause).

#### At the Anarchists' Trial.

#### From the New York World.

It had been rumored that dynamite would be thrown if the jury gave a ver-dict adverse to the prisoners, and any man with a flaxen beard, a greasy com-plexion or a German accent was sure to have a couple of sharp-eyed detectives near him wherever he moved. If one of deep and general depression and the evic-tions of tenants, many of whom are now tions of tenants, many of whom are now unable to pay the entire amount of their rents. Such a course, if persevered in by landlords, especially if they are sustained therein by the Executive, cannot fail to produce social evils of the gravest charac-ter; and the Bishops would humbly and earnestly entreat those who are responsible for public order to adopt temporary meas-ures, whilst awaiting permanent reme-dies, in order to prevent the outrages and disorders which they apprehend. these men happened to be smoking, he be-came an object of redoubled vigilance. Directly in front of the main entrance, birectly in front of the main entrance, standing on one of the little raised steps, in front of a saloon, a poorly clad, rough-visaged man filled a pipe, and then lit a match. Three detectives and a police-man were at his side in an instant. He man were at his side in an instant. He lighted the pipe, gave a couple of con-tented puffs, carelessiy threw away the match and then remarked in the strongest kind of a brogue ; "And I'm thinkin' its the jary that will be afther hangin' every man in the bludthy gang. If I had me way they'd all be hanged now." The detectives slipped away when they heard the brogue and one remarked to another : "Ye kin bet yer life he's not one of them.' "The Bishops regret and complain that the educational grievances of Catholics, so frequently brought by them under the notice of Government, still continue to a

## Saint Meinrad and His Crows.

notice of Government, still continue to a great extent unredressed. They reiterate their complaints in this matter, and shall not cease to do so until their just demands shall have been fully complied with. They simply ask that in every grade of educa-tion-primary, intermediate, and univer-sity—Catholics shall enjoy, in common with their non-Catholic fellow-country-men and in proportion to their numbers The legend of St. Meinrad and his crow relates that he went out from a monastery in Switzerland into a great forest to live alone; here he built a hut for himself, and men, and in proportion to their numbers, all the advantages derivable from the public grants available for the purposes of education in Ireland." a chapel; but many people sought him out for his great virtues, and when he was murdered in 861, by two robbers, the pet crows pursued them, attacking them with crows pursued them, attacking them with such fury that the people of the town to which the assassins had fled, recognizing the crows as those of Meinrad, suspected that wrong had been done him, and so dis-covered his body and executed his mur-derers. On the spot where he "used to pray in the shadow of a mighty tree," now stands Einsideln, and a famous shrine. + WILLIAR J. WALSH, AFG-bishop of Dublin. + BARTHOLOMEW WOODLCCK, Bishop of Ardaga and Clobmachoise. + MICHAEL LOGUE, Bishop of Raphoe. Weeting.

derers. On the spot where he "used to pray in the shadow of a mighty tree," now stands Einsideln, and a famous shrine. Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, should try Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, wholly vegetable, without a particle of any noxious drug. It acts promptly, breaking the chill, curing the fever, and expelling the poison, yet leav-ing no harmful effect upon the patient.

power. There is nothing to conceal. I have already been in communication with several Scottish friends in America, who take a deep interest in this matter. What I can I will tell you.

"What originated the movement? Well, we have been of this mind more than thirty years. It was then regarded as somewhat singular; now it is not so. Opinion is rapidly ripening in directions like this. Speaking generally, it may be said that the progress of humanity is due to small nationalities like that of Palestine, Egypt, the Netherlands, &c., and not in the great empires of the world That theory, however, is practically con trary to the express provisions of the Articles of Union between England and The English courts have been Scotland. striving in recent years to extend their jurisdiction into Scotland to the contemp of the Scottish courts, and this it is which more than anything else has stimulated the determination not to suffer encroach ment and has drawn renewed attention to the Articles of Union. Those article were at best bad. You will remembe their history. STORY OF THE ARTICLES.

"Before 1707 the two countries were a daggers drawn. England had determine with her naval force to suppress the Scot tish attempts to carry on commerce, whil Scotland had resolved, after the Revolu tion, not to have the same sovereign a England. The situation became strained and war seemed imminent. Scotland kep the trump card—her right to choose he own sovereign. Still, Scotland show her willingness to come to terms on th basis of equal treatment for the countri-concerned in a federative union for con mercial purposes, leaving her laws an institutions, including the Scottish Parli ment, intact. Commissioners were appointed, but when the terms of the pr posed union came to be revealed mu posed union came to be revealed mu-tumult ensued, and the popular indign tion had to be quelled by dragoons. T Commissioners, being disgracefully bribe circulated petitions all through Scotlar against the Scottish scheme, and artici of union were adopted which threw aw the trump card of success to the through of Scotland, destroyed the Scottish Pari-