A PATRIOTIC POEM BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF

On Thanksgiving day an entertainment was given at Mount St. Vincent, one of the very best educational convents in Canada, situated on Bedford Basin, about four miles from Halifax. On the occasion a song written by the Archbishop of Halifax was sung, which we quote from the Halifax Herald:— SWEET CANADA OF OURS

Let other nations sing the past,
And ancient glories dead,
Their sons their glance must backward cast,
White ours shall look ahead; No deeds of rapine stain our page, Our path is hedged with flowers

Sweet Canada, sweet Canada, sweet Canada, Sweet Canada, sweet Canada of ours, Sweet, sweet Canada of ours.

An ocean laves thy eastern shore, An ocean on thy west; The breakers dash with harmless roar Against thy rock-girt breast: hus angry nations vain shall chafe, And threat our peaceful bowers, Thy gallant sons shall guard thee safe,

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc. All nations girdled in thy belt, The sum of empire thou,
The Gaul and Saxon, Gael and Celt
Weave wreathes to deck thy brow;
And thou dear motherland dost smile, And hope glints on thy towers,

To hear from all these words meanwhile,

Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

The charm of Spring some Empires boast In summer's light some shine; But Autumn of the world—its host Of garnered fruit — is thine; With thee shall end the human race. With thee earth's form and dowers, The failing sun shall gild thy face, Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

Let other nations sing the past, And ancient glories dead,
Their sons their glance must backward cast,
While ours shall look ahead, Republics rot, and Kingdoms fall, Time other States devours But thou shalt *pread Time's funeral pall, Sweet Canada of ours.

CHORUS :- Sweet Canada, etc.

One Archbishop of Halifax, a man brilliantly gifted and great in his way, gave material aid to the cause of Confederation, and he gave it frankly as a statesman and as a churchman, though he brought no per-sonal pressure to bear on his people. It is fitting therefore that another, not less gifted, perhaps with a greater refinement of true culture, should sing the hopes enter-tained by every patriot, in these graceful

THE MAAMTRASNA REVELATIONS.

MR. PARNELL'S GREAT SPRECH

During the debate on the address, in a forcible speech, exhaustive of the facts of the case, Mr. Harrington moved his

mendment as follows:
Humbly to assure her Majesty that it is the opinion of a vast number of the Irish people that the present method of administering the law in Ireland, more

by the Irish members on rising to support the amendment proposed on by Mr. Harrington. He said—I think, sir, it would be proper for me in the com-mencement of what I have to say upon the amendment of my hon friend the member for Westmeath, to draw the attention of the house to what that amendment really asks. One would suppose from the line of defence which has been taken by the two Government speakers, that we were asking the house, here, with all the difficulties attending a Parliamentary investigation into judicial proceed-ings, to do away with and annul the verdict under which three men were ex-ecuted, and under which five men are now suffering penal servitude for life. r we nor the amendment ask for We simply ask for an inquiry Neither we nor (hear, hear), and in making out our case for the inquiry we have brought forward evidence which is evidently too strong for the Government defenders (hear, hear) -since they say, or practically admit, or lead us to suppose, that if this inquiry be granted, the reversel of that vertict will necessarily follow (hear, hear). Apart from the strength of our case, or nature of the evidence that we should be prepared to bring before the tribunal or body which we ask this house to appoint for the investigation of this important matter, we that if any reliance is to be place for the future upon the pledged credit of a responsible Minister of the Crown—if in our debates, we can take the word of a Minister of the Crown to mean what they were evidently intended to mean when uttered, that the Government are bound by all the considerations of honor and of regard for their word, to give that inquiry, or some inquiry, which we now ask from this house (hear, hear). It is true that the noble lord the Secretary of State for War, upon the two separate occasions when his promises were made in the late hours of almost the last day of last session, did guard himself by an "if." He pro-tected himself from pledging himself definitely to any particular inquiry; but he did promise us most definitely some inquiry into this matter (hear, hear) if the allegations which were made by my hon, friends in the debate which prodesires to unsay what he has said. Our case rests not upon this, but upon other duced his two speeches turned out to be correct. On the first occasion when the subject was raised on the motion for going and stomach they are specific.

DR. Low's Worm Syrur has removed stipendiary magistrate having charge of the case. They were duly attested by the

the noble marquis wound up his statement to the house by this declaration—"If the statements appear to be vouched for in the manner I have described inquiry will be made." The only condi-tion was that the statements should be vouched for in the manner he had described (hear, hear), and the manner in which those statements were to be vouched for was that his Grace the Archbishop of for was that his Grace the Archotshop of Tuam should vouch for the statement of facts as detailed on that evening by my hon. friends in debate. On the second occasion when my hon. friends, desirous of having some clearer statement or pledge e noble lord, recurred to the ter on the same evening when the house had gone into committee, the noble lord said he refrained from absolutely promis-ing that the inquiry should be instituted, for it was premature to say what would be the statements vouched for by the Archbishop of Tuam or any other person who might make representations to the Government. All he could venture to say was that the Irish Government would take any representation made to them into consideration, and if the facts appeared to be as they had been alleged to be that night, that then inquiry should be that night, that then inquiry should be made. The only condition attached to granting some inquiry was that the facts should be found on inquiry to be as stated by my honourable friend. These facts had reference to state ments made before the archishop by one of the informers, and of the confession by this informer that all he swore on this trial was false, perjured, and dictated by a desire to save his life; and it is impossible for us to believe that the noble marquis, when making that statement, did not absolutely intend that if it was found that the facts as stated by my hon. friend were correct, a full, fair, and impartial inquiry would have been granted into this most grave and important question (Irish cheers). I believe the issues involved in this matter are more important than any matter ever brought by my hon. friends before the house, and I feel convinced that the conviction is gaining in strength day by day that some of the Irish Government officials have very good reasons why they consider that this inquiry should not be granted (Irish cheers). They know that if the dying depositions of the two guilty men who were executed in Galway Jail two years ago-depositions which admitted their own guilt and bore the strongest testimony to the innocence of Myles Joyce (hear hear) and of four out of the five who were convicted-they know that if these depositions were produced that the house would be unable to resist the granting of this motion (Irish cheers). Why have these depositions been with-held? (Irish cheers.) The right hon. gentleman the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant is very anxious that these depositions should not be produced, and he is so anxious that he absolutely grant the depositions. The Prime Min-ister never did so (Irish cheers.) He was appealed to in an off-hand manner by one of my hon. friends, and he said, in reply, that it was not usual "to grant them" (Irish are undoubtedly guilty; and that one is to grant them-he never did what he was Chief Secretary for Ireland—refused to grant them; and until he does absolutely also guilty, and that two are at large a Joyce, and the continued incarceration of Thomas Joyce, Patrick Joyce, Martin Joyce and John Casey.

Mr. Corbet seconded the amendment.

Mr. Parnell was received with cheers by the Irish members on rising the second of the right hon gentleman by the noble ford the Secretary of State for War, with the result that Ki martin, who had been sentenced to penal servitude was released and restored to his family (Irish cheers). Now, sir, I believe we should have had this inquiry, and I must protest against the tone of the right hon, gentleman the late Chief Secretary for Ireland. He almost let the cat out of the bag in an eloquent and powerful passage in his speech when he gave the house to understand (for no other infer-ence could be derived from that passage) that if the Lord Lieutenant had made a mistake—and the mistakes in question involved the life of one person and the liberties of others—that if the Lord Lieutenant had made mistakes, he (the Chief Secretary) would feel "consolation"-that was his expression—for these mistakes by the fact that crime and outrage in Ireland had been put an end to, and that the majesty of the law had been vindicated. That is our whole contention—that there are officials in Ireland who consider it is the nighest duty to use every means and all means. put down crime and outrage, uphold the "majesty of the law," and restore "law and order" (Irish cheers). I say that if that is the position of the Chief Secretary, no more fatal mistake was ever made by any predecessor of his than to were supplied to the defenders of the suppose that they can ever obtain the respect of the Irish people for law and order until they thoroughly purify and at the inquest, because they had them purge their tribunals from the suspicion already. They were matters of notoriety, of partiality and injustice, which cases like this must throw upon them. Until then it is impossible to suppose that the received, and what should have been given Irish people can have that confidence in law and order, and can have that desire to uphold law and order in Ireland without which you will never be able to govern—certainly never even with such a govern—certainly never even with such a lireland. The hon, gentleman was compelled to renounce his miserable quibble to renounce his miserable quibble to renounce his miserable quibble. that our case rests not, as represented by the late Chief Secretary, solely on the testimony of an informer and a mur-positions had been withheld, and to enter that our case rests not, as represented by the late Chief Secretary, solely on the derer, who admitted formerly on the trial that he was a murderer, and now admits again that he is a murderer, and who desires to unsay what he has said. Our depositions of the two boys who were both

into committee on the Appropriation Bill

rests on the evidence of Casey, the in-former. I say, throw away the informer Casey. Put his evidence out of the case internal evidence in them, show that they Casey. Put his evidence out of the case altogether; disregard it, as the Lord Lieutenant now wishes to do; put him on one side, and I say we have as strong and unanswerable a case as if we had no Casey at all. We have the evidence of the three "independent witnesses" themselves—its probability; its inconsistency with its probability; its inconsistency with the evidence of the informers; the im-possibility of the alleged case of identifi-cation on the dark night of the murder; the physical impossibility of the story being true. These were amongst the grounds on which they based their cases. If I say, standing here, that I could see If I say, standing here, that I could see through the wall opposite, no person here would believe me. This trial was held a distance from the locale of the murder. distance from the locale of the murder.

Some ten days were given for counsel for the accused to prepare the defence. The journey to the place involved a whole day's railway travelling, and portions of the night by horse conveyance, and the same time back. Only twenty guineas were allowed to the counsel, described by the Solicitor General as one of the most the suppressed depositions of the two boys, and observation of the ten alleged assassins—that constant observation extending throughout three miles, during which, the witnesses stated, they were close to the assassins—positively to the features of the men, and also that they were dark clothes. Well, in the suppressed depositions of the troublence observation of the ten alleged assassins—that constant observation extending throughout three miles, during throughout three miles, during throughout three miles, the witnesses stated, they were close to the assassins—positively to the features of the men, and also that they were dark clothes. Well, in the suppressed depositions of the ten alleged assassins. celebrated in Ireland—only twenty guin-eas was allowed to enable him to travel all that journey and make his investiga-tions in an Irish speaking district where the only interpreters were the police, who derers, it was set forth that the men had tions in an Irish speaking district where the only interpreters were the police, who could not be used for the purpose. No proper plans were prepared, and the pre-sence of such an aid was of the most vital importance, and it was impossible for counsel to test by cross examination the statement of the witnesses, one of whom | their faces blackened, and wore white jack (the approver) swore that he was standing in the same place where the three "independent" witnesses swore they were at the time the alleged identification took place. An adjournment for reexamination of the district after the approvers' evidence (which was absolutely new) was refused, was absolutely ignorant of these facts. The nor was leave given to go into a rebutting two depositions were suppressed. This was case. Now I think I had better explain not evidence given by informers a long to the house, as there is considerable con-fusion as to names, what the Crown case given by two of the persons attacked a fusion as to names, what the Crown case was against the ten persons charged and what our case now is by the light of subsequent events. was that the murder was committed by ten men. Three of these men have been hanged, and the guilt of two was admitted; hanged, and the guilt of two was admitted, five of the ten were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and two of the ten two depositions, and he might also have servitude for life, and two of the ten two depositions, and he might also have handled the remark, "Patrick Joyce has noticed the remark, "Patrick Joyce has not the servitudes." turned approvers. We admit the guilt of one of the five who were sent to penal servitude, but we strenuously assert, and can prove on inquiry, the absolute inno-cence of the remaining four. We aumit the guilt of one of the two approvers, but say that the second was innocent, that he was compelled by fear of death to declare was compelled by fear of death to declare that which was false. No motive was assigned at the trial by the Crown against Solicitor-General for Ireland, but I vensigned at the trial by the Crown against signed at the trial by the Crown against any of these ten men. It was partly suggested that the murder was the outcome of a general conspiracy in Ireland and the of a general conspiracy in Ireland and the was satisfactory. I ask every fair minded was satisfactory. I ask every fair minded to be a supplied to the construction of the construction stooped to misrepresent the statement of the Prime Minister to this house (Irish cheers). He sought in his speech to pin the Prime Minister to a statement which the Prime Minister to a statement which the witnesses, independent and otherwise swore to ten. Now, on the hand, we have it in our power to other hand, we have it in our power to present the strongest motives for the commission of the crime by the persons we and he said, in reply, that it these seven two have been executed, and of a desire to secure a fair trial, was not usual "to grant them" (Irish cheers). But he never absolutely refused in penal servitude who is also guilty, and ally in the bosom of a Crown solicitor in who admits his guilt, and, strange t administering the law in Ireland, more especially under the Crimes Act, has worked manifold injustice, and in the case of the prisoners tried for the Maamtrasna murders has led to the execution of an innocent man and to the conviction of four other persons equally innocent; and this house humbly assures her Majoral and this house humbly assures her Majoral and the convertion of the persons of the local Ribbon Society to which they belonged, and that one other is in England. The motive is supplied by the disputes that existed amongst the memperson of the persons of this Ribbon Society, the offence of the sporeheusion that so great and a made a local specific that the memperson of the sporeheusion that so great and belonged a man as Earl Spencer had made a local trish cheers. trial and punishment of these men, nothing that I could say would be of any use; the memthe offence of the socithe socithe socithe socithe thing to
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the thinks the socithe and this house humbly assures her Majesty that it would ensure much greater confidence, in the administration of the law in Ireland if a full and public inquiry were granted into the execution of Myles Joyce, and the continued incarceration of deliberately planned for such an object, for convictions, and if the house considers but unfortunately it is but too true that in these wild districts of the country the smallest pretexts are sometimes sufficient placed in its hand for making up its mind for the commission of such crime. I in-vite the house to put out of consideration lated by the hon. member for Westmeath altogether for the moment the evidence (Mr. Harrington)-if the house thinks of the two informers. The Irish Soliettor this, and that there is a considerable dis General said in his defence of the Government the other night that the depositions were all produced. The evidence in the light of the evidence of independent of the two young Joyces, the survivors of the massacre, was deliberately withheld by the Crown, by Mr. Bolton, who was the solicitor in charge of the Crown proceedings, from the cognizance of the counsel brother, were vitally important ognizance of the counsel brother, were vitally important to the This, we contend, was a defence, and that the Crown Prosefor the defence. This, we contend, was a disadvantage additional to all the other disadvantages with which the counsel had to contend. The Solicitor General first the amendment of my hon, friend, It of all denied point blank that any deposi- may be said by the late Chief Secretary of all denied point blank that any depositions had been withheld. Then he mended | it has been said—that the foundations of that a little and said there was no deposimations. He said all the depositions were given. However, having a little whatever it might be, would, from the whatever it might be, would, from the little whatever it might be. more time, owing to some interruptions on the part of my hon. friends-interruptions which I very much deprecate, because I think it would have been much better if they had allowed the hou. gentleman to flounder on (Irish cheers and laughter), I will not say with his untruthful, but at any rate his unfounded statements—he said that all the depositions given at the inquest position, knowing well that there has been injustice done, refuses inquiry to day, and if the Government supports it in that refusal under a threat of resignation from Land. But, sir, these learned gentle-

men did not want the depositions given

received, and what should have been given

to them, were the two dying depositions

that it was impossible for them to get.

were drafted and taken to be used as evi he recovered, and having recovered, and having received a good education from the good Christian brothers at Artane In-dustrial Schools, contrasting somewhat with the education he had received whilst in the custody of George Bolton, he i able and willing to corroborate the testiwho were themselves amongst the victims of the attack, and the two boys who had No blackened faces. The boys stated this pre-repeatedly, and, first of all, informed the policeman of it—the constable who came to a-k about the murder the morning it was discovered. They said the men had ets. Well, such a remarkable discrepancy as that between the evidence of the principal

day or two after the occurrence. The w is by the light of sub-The Government case depositions were studiously kept from the jury but not from the judge, because if he had chosen to look through the brief of the learned counsel for the prosecution recovered, but his evidence is worthless. Well, these vital documents were withheld from the prisoners' counsel. Why? I really think we should have a more satisfactory attempt at an explanation for the withholding of such documents. The late Englishman, whether trying those ignorant peasants with all the disadvantages that necessarily attend their defence, should evidence of this kind be withheld! Sir. I venture to say that the answer will be cial bench in Ireland. The answer will be that the Crown officials charged with the prosecution acted unfairly in this matter, and in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice by wit holding these depositions, and that accord-ing to the dictates of honor, honesty, and this matter. I do not wish to trouble the house by going into the details again. My hon. friends have done that for me very fully, but no attempt has been really made by the Government to meet out case. If the house is satisfied with the

from Lord Spencer, at any rate the day

this oft-quoted doctor was in. 'Twas probably because he, being one of the old-school

doctors, made up pills as large as builets,

R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than

bird-shot, and are quick to do their work.

without nausea. Hence the dislike.

which nothing but an ostrich could boit

crepancy in the evidence of the witnesses and that the statements of the approve cutors were culpable in not producing them—then I say the house will vote for law and justice in Ireland would be shaken if this inquiry were granted. Well, sir, I deny it. I believe that if the Irish Execueneficial, because you can't smother this "Oh, certainly, sir," soothingly answered Sir William, "I understand these embarmatter (loud cheers, in which some English members joined). It is there. It is of Sir William, "I understand these embar-rassments, Mr. Sullivan. I have an such a nature that it will receive attention when it is brought up again and American wife myself." again. If an unwilling Ex-

Had A. M. Sultivan been willing at any land, fearful for the stability of its own time to serve the British Government in any capacity, there was nothing in its gift that would not have been placed at his disposal. He lived and died a poor man; his honor was more to him than any possession he might have acquired. It was must come when such an inquiry will be instituted, and when the whole truth his hope, his wish, to be Speaker of the restored Irish House of Commons sitting and nothing but the truth will be known in its aucient home in Dub.iu. His ashes in reference to the Maamtrasna massacre under the shadow of its columns—before even his sons will behold the realization "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell, The reason why, I cannot tell." It has often been wondered at, the bad odor of their father's dream.

Fae Simple and Perfect Dyes .-Nothing so simple and perfect for color-ing as Diamond Dyes. Far better and cheaper than any other dye. 10c. Drug-gists sell them. Sample card for 2c. stamp. Wells, Richardson, & Co., Bur-lington, Vt.

. Depend Upon It.

For all derangements of the liver, bowels

MARGARET SULLIVAN ON THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN.

The tenderest and finest tribute paid in America to the memory of A. M. comes, as might have been expected, from the gifted pen of his namesake's wife, Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago. In

the Chicago Herald she writes:—
Perhaps nothing that can be said over his silent form would please him more than to have his life and death made a lesson for those who do not well understand how life may be a failure and a success in Ireland. The pen with which he adorned and enlivened the Nation would have become beloved of all classes of peo-ple in the United States, it was so spontaneous, so glowing, so pictorial, so eloquent.
In Ireland it was employed chiefly to
denounce the tyranny that oppressed a nation; and its highest reward was months of weary imprisonment. What a mockery is such a pen in a country where freedom of the press is subject to the caprice of an alien Governor. His power as an orator would have delighted and persuaded any Senate open to the appeal of reason and subject to the spell of oratory. What did it avail in an alien Parliament, except to irritate careless ears, and inten-sify the hatred of those whose cause, so superbly presented, was so insolently de-He studied for the bar, and the ench of Ireland, chosen by the enemy ism, and compelled him to begin life anew

yet the father literally turned away from the land in which he should have prospered, to seek their bread among strau; he ruled them by the law of the land, not by armed sovereighty. The king of the people's choice, his memory was cherished ers. His political opinions, notorious and conscientious, impossible of change, people for freedom, for the chance to get | deeper claim on their veneration. try, to leave her courts and his own home

every occasion when eloquence was required to help a feeble cause, and his versatility was equal to his generosity.

world. Our Lord Hunself sail:

Believe in the truth, and the truth make you free.

this respect for ecclesiastical authority was instinctive and reasonable, but the bigot's thought never darkened his mind. Indeed, his most cherished friends were of other faiths. He was fondest of July.

They suppress the fact that slavery was

understand that Mrs. Sallivan acted in

will be lost perhaps in their native earth-

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reitever in rheumatism, neu-ralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but

EDWARD, KING AND CONFESSOR. IMPORTANT DISCOURSE BY THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP.

As is customery, the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of St. Edward the Confessor was observed with special solemnity at the church of SS. Peter and Edward, Westminster. High Mass was sung by the pastor of the church. Father Kirk, and the sermon was preached by the Cardinal Archbishop. His Eminence pointed out that St. Edward, King and Confessor, represented Christian and Catholic England in a sense and with a fulness which they could not associate with any other saint in their history. He summed up in himself the centuries of Catholic England from the time of St. Augustine to his own days. Never since has England been Catholic, in the sense in which it was in his days, by which he meant that those centuries—some 400 years—were a period in which

ENGLAND WAS FULL OF SAINTS AND

MARTYRS.

There were saints of royal blood, there were priests of royal blood, there were bishops of royal blood. A multitude of them went on pilgrimage to Rome, and the union between Saxon England and Rome was never so close, filial, and loving as in those centures. The first fervour of that holds her, actually drove him out of his native land on account of his patriot- then was fertile in saints, and it was wonthen was fertile in saints, and it was wonderful to mark that from the time when in London after he had made a long and the Saxon period finished there was hardly heroic battle for existence in Dublin as a saint's name recorded in their history. purnalist and lawyer. The gifts, the attainments, and the powers of A. M. Sallivan would have brought him glory, riches, position, fame, in any civilized country. They brought him neither riches not peace nor comfort in Ireland, for, while an alien sits with arms at her gate and maintains the brutal sham of gate and maintains the brutal sham of Henry II. was a forerunner of Henry gavernment there, civilization cannot be said to have settled upon that land.

Expatriated in mid-life, his struggle at the English Bar was simply a prolonged claration ne would not sit on the throne ordeal. Only those who have encountered | if the throne were to be gained by warthe malignancy of English prejudice to ward the Irish can imagine what he almost daily underwent. His large, young and bright family to be educated; Called to rule by the voice of the people,

people's choice, his memory was cherished by them, so that generations after there went up petitions that went up petitions that yet obnoxious to all the new people upon whose good will his chances of professional success depended. In all the grim and tearful story of the fight of the Irish benediction. But he possessed a yet benediction. But he possessed a yet on there is none sudder than the spectacle was the root of the great English nation f of this brilliant, honest and sturdy man, Caristianity. It was not by warfare; it compelled, for the love he bore his coun was not by conquest; it was not by legislation; it was not by the skill of statesmen, to go into the very heart of her enemies nor by the genius of great military dictato make a new home and bring up his children. And among those enemies he the silent and irresistible action of one found truer and nobler men than the faith, one law, one Baptism—and one Crown of England has placed on the judi-God the Father of all. It was this that ial bench in Ireland.

Manfally did he return the friendship of the Heptarchy; it was this that gave to he created. Never silent where his country needed an advocate, he did not carry light of faith, the fire of charity, the unity into England a narrow or morbid spirit.
Entering sincerely late every noble work
upon which English sympathy sought his
aid, he became almost as well known
throughout that country as he was in Ireland; and he was particularly active and
useful in promoting the temperance more
self. Interty and law must go cogether,
selful in promoting the temperance more
self. Interty and law must go cogether,
selful in promoting the law such useful in promoting the temperance movement. He was sought as a speaker on come from God that created the Christian

Believe in the truth, and the truth shall make you free.
In the old law liberty had no existence He was a plous man, without cant on the one hand or affectation on the other.

In the old law liberty had no existence outside the people of Israel. Modern re

was the widow of John Martin and the was founded of John Witchel; after him, of John Martin. It was so great that they were not allowed to wear a special dress lest their multitude ister of John Mitchel who soothed his should be revealed, and they should bestokness in Cork.

One of the stories he was fond of telling related to the correspondence between Sir William Harcourt and his wife. Mrs. Salliyan is a native of New Orleans. William Harcourt and his wife. Mrs. Sullivan is a native of New Orieans, possessed of the high individuality of the Southern women and the independence of the American. While Michael Davitt was undergoing his penal sentence there were rumors that he was ill and that his the sum of the true condition was being concealed by the prison authorities. Mrs. Sailivan, know- arose. Caristianity alone can preserve ing that her husband, who was then in Parliament, would scorn to ask any favor Parliament, would score to ask any favor of the Government, wrote to Sir William treasure their herboom of faith. One of Harcourt for permission to visit Davitt, and obtained it. Accompanied only by a lady friend, as brove and true-hearted as herself, she made her way to the prison, are the falso hard that made her way to the prison, the most perfoundly Caristian and of the most perfoundly Caristian and saw the felon, heard the truth from his energetically Catholic nations on the face own lips, and brought back from his sti-ence the messages of defiance and deter-day to St. Elward's sarine they went to mination which might have been expected. When it became known that his
wife had accepted a favor from the
in which his name hat been cast out and Government Mr. Sullivan was deeply forgotten. Let them pray that the light affected, and, going to the Home Secretary, he said: "Sir William, I want you to spirit of unity, may once more be poured to the strength of the said: "Sir William, I want you to spirit of unity, may once more be poured to the said: "Sir William, I want you to spirit of unity, may once more be poured." upon this land; that the people of England

----We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers. I restores gray hair to its youtaful color, prevents paliness, makes the nar soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair

and scalp diseases. Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Chomas' Eclectric Oil the best medicine I nive ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it give the best satisfaction. We use it as a nousehold remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a periect panacea. It will remove warts by paring tuem down and applying it ccasionally."

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

A Fourfold Work.

Bardock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kid-neys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded. The following be popular in Dublin system of "Salva rag". The origin aggressive presty ing in Kingstown which was supp governed by Mrs. The balled slig through the street in Merrion Sque opinion was for fanatics: fanatics:—
Arrah, Mrs. Magr
But, of course, I
The quality's goir
An' pay us for I
We may curse a

NOV. 22. 1

we may rob, bl Sure they'll send And give us a f An' as sure as Each murderin If he prays wi There's my son B

mill.
An' he'd steal t
But he's got a fi
grace."
And he struts,a
The most pions o
He cribs the co
He prays with m
lord,
Baying. "I'm o
me." There's Mrs. Ma slain
On the banks o
Gave her clergy
An' took to Lu
Her chi.d she sol
To Kingstown l
From the mothe

But sure 'twas h Here we are wi And damning ou And soup and l But Ned's comin' From poverty b So we't bid adies An' ould Smyle

The robin will

LADY BURDE IRISH

Corresponden Here I am, chapel of the R harbor, with C chief among wh

Innisherkin and terrible sufferin

orfolk of this

picture que dis the great fau Thanks to th priestly devotic Charles Davis, erosity of one Baroness Burd changed. Eac f Innisherkin dent priest a that they have vices and a chu Davis, when h 1879, found th town reduced t down houses, th ble dwellings tant rector an who occasional till August, fleets of Scotch men, who have of the mackers The native fi small row-boa outside the har to take any sha They were com year after year eigners bore of right the poss herring and st caught in shall resources they scanty crop of patches of lar sheltered nook the privilege of they had to part of the soil.

and this distriidleness, shif Father Davis torily given the affirmed dogn unwilling to w tive work is of improving and their met the contrary v the British Irish laborer able to compe the majority nant propriet tinued to beli destitution wa thriftlessness, Father Da

able auswer.

acquainted w

these islanders profit by every their own social It was gen

asserted that t poverty and he

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taneous gene costermonger the daughter against an ap neediest distri spired by price Without dela him to write Burdett Cout his people's mea-ures he He did so, an Coutts sent Baltimore to tleman, in ev sion intrust the priest, v of his an

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