3, 1882.

vinced it was wed the first e that I might matters, perort ; and I re. he best of my eason and pre-een blessed by

sons which inlooking back ray of reasons bout my pres-t know which

I constantly version. God how sincerely, I was engage eing separated ose, the greater and although and although y (having gen-en thirty, and es in the day), pless nights in rding the whole urs) to God for ty too was inty, too, was in-ly a large num-s, which I had the mouths of alists in Dublin a book of ser-" Books being bush, and my arch from place arry only what o that I rather this book than velt most upon ery," "Judas, the Pope Anti anything but n thoughts and natory sermons, a perfect frenzy. ied on the work antly meditated on the "abom-al," etc., as set I consider the ind at that time, weet repose and e bosom of the ungrateful in-

ot bound with low often did I me) dead? As came. Many the lightning only it does adman like, 1 ild put a perio ose outbursts of owed by a re-flection with it. ight and day for n, not doubting length hear and as is the practice d) while in Mel-mmunion, hop-suading myself I fort in it. And city for Keilor. And e little church in but just that I could in the seri I expected the conversion. But tys with the old church, when I ty—with anxiety ind in others the old and miserable pe of devotion! hister's dues with leavored at the scription for the lmirably; but the raised a very re-

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Sympathy. When sorrow casts its shadow o'er Our weary souls, how sweet to pour Into some willing, listening ear. Each hope and joy, desire and fear' To lay the brow whereon is pressed The band of care, of pain's unrest. Upon some warm and faithful breau On, surely this is to feel blessed.

If in this world, where all is change; We find one soul in the wide range That 'mid life's trials will be true, 'Tis sweet as heaven's refreshing dew. Yes, friendship in its purity Is deeper than the deepest sea; Richer than the golden mine, It will the diamond's light outshine.

Yes, if there be one joy on earth That has from heaven its royal birth, It is to know without a fear One soal is trusted and held dear; Trusted with life, with hope and love, Next to the joy that from above Sheds o'er us its immortal light Is this sweet faith 'mid sorrow's night. J. C. C.

of the landlord. This was

GREAT SPEECH OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

Equally unfortunate was Mr. Gladstone in his attempt to settle agrarian disputes in Ireland, for he commenced the task by placing the administration of his Acts in the hands of *ex officio* landlords, such as lawyers, land agents, and others. What, then, was the conclusion to be drawn from the Land Act and the mode in which it was administered? The only conclusion he could draw was that the measure was passed to defend Irish land-lordism, and not to protect the tenant-farmers from landlord rapacity. Already Ulster supposed to be loyal to the Whig party, was almost up in revolt against e this so-called great Land Act of 1882. The tenant farmers of Ulster believed t that the non-recognition of their interest An open-air demonstration was held on Sunday at Wexford, at which Messrs. Davitt, Healey, Redmond and others spoke. Mr. Davitt said that when face to Davitt, Heatey, Redmond and others spoke. Mr. Davitt said that when face to face with the fifty-second Coercion Act passed for Ireland, it was difficult in men who had been pursuing a constitutional action in this movement to fight on the lines of the Land League. On the other hand, no man who had ever been identi-fied with the principles of the Land League could, for a single moment, run away from the fight with Irish landlordism. (A voice : "No; not at the point of the British bayonet," applause). No matter how the man might be circumstanced, or how hard his lot or position might be, he could still not abate one jot of his posi-tion, or the hope of his heart, having the feeling that his cause rested upon truth and justice, and that his enemy was wrong. Although the action of the Land League was arrested to-day in Ireland, spoke.

The line of the lope of matrix bases and that his energy was the same rested upon truth and justice, and that his energy was wrong. Although the action of the Land, the manhood of Ireland knew that throughout its career rested on the platform of truth and justice, and that it had it methad it settled in Ireland? It the manhood of Ireland knew that throughout its career rested on the platform of truth and justice, and that it had inclusted the lines. The Land Act is which were teremand that the feeling in Ireland to day was that which arose from the contemplation of how little har estimate throw the great agitation of the last three or four years. When they considered the lives which had been made, the lives which had been fought, and the lives which had been sacrificed, he could not help feeling disappointed at the outcome of this great movement; in fact, they had a mountain of agitation, and only a mouse of a land measure. Irish baseloadism had been taken on the plate in social and political subjection. What, then, had year and been dispute it is solar to the land or they had a mountain of agitation, and only a mouse of a land measure. Irish only a mouse of a land measure. Thisn landlordism had been given a patent rent extractor in the shape of a fifty-second Coercion Bill. In addition they saw a system that was the parent of agrarian outrage and poverty, seemingly white-washed before the civilized world in con-

islative courage to strike at the root of n washed before the civilized world in con-sequence of the deeds prompted by its own course. He was compelled to speak some disagreeable truths. No matter what the consequence might be to him, either from the side of popularity among his own people, or from the side of the coercion of the Government, HE WOLLD STEAK THE TRUTH. Whatever were the causes which led to the present situation, this land movement had been started upon a plain, simple issue—not an issue to fix fair rents, not an issue to make a compromise with landlordism, but an unmistakable issue—Hish landlordism and its total and complete abolition (applause). Ireland had been pursuaded to make that issue her platform, and the entire Irish nation the platform, and the entire lisk nation the pople in Ireland that

to listen to the truth and have his land legislation criticised by honest men in Ireland. What did his legislation of the past two years propose to do? I proposed two things—to protect the interests of the Irish tenant-farmers and to put an end to agrarian disputes. How did the Land Act farmers? Before answering the question, he might remark that the only clause in for the present, but it would rise again to be carried forward to a successful issue by a new generation of Irish manhood. Trade officer, and then none until Jan-uary, 1882, since which time I have seen them all constantly. I have paid them over one hundred visits this year. I have visited every nook and corner of them. I have had frequent letters from emigrants describing the treatment they received, the only clause in for their forefathers had to suffer more farmers? Before answering the question, he might remark that the only clause in the Land Act that was worth a thraneen was the clause that was inserted in conse-quence of the indefatigable exertions and great ability of Mr. Healy. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding the Healy clause, the Land Act did not protect the interest of the tenaut-farmer in the soil. On the contrary, it proposed to confiscate those interests and hand them over to the side of the landlord. This was IRISH STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Interview With Miss Charlotte O'Brien.

Miss Charlotte G. O'Brien, daughter of the illustrious Smith O'Brien, who has given much attention to the treatment of of the landlord. This was PROTECTION WITH A VENGEANCE. The right name for it was that so much objected to by the landlords—confiscation. Equally unfortunate was Mr. Gladstone in his streamt to solve the solve of the solve steerage emigrant passengers from Great Britain, has already met with deserved success. In a recent conversation with representatives of some New York papers she herself gives the following statement of her work, and its nature and pro-

gress. "My attention was first attracted to the "My attention was first attracted to the condition of the steerage passengers com-ing to America, when twelve or fifteen years ago I read Mr. John Francis Maguire's 'Irish in America,' and from the time I read that book until I went into the first immigrant ship I ever saw, on the 10th of March, 1881, I had in mind the thought that the reform of the evils there depicted tract the american state. It seemed that the reform of the evils there depicted was to be my future work. It seemed, though, that the time to begin had not come, until, on that date, I visited the first White star steamer the Germanic. It was the best of its kind, even then, but 1 attacked them fiercely. I wrote a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, in which I called the primer able with a senulchers and that the non-recognition of their interest in the soil was as much an act of confisin the soil was as much an act of comis-cation on the part of the Land Courts as if the money they had placed in the Uls-ter Bank was taken therefrom at the bid-ding of Mr. Gladstone and handed over to the landlords (hear, hear). What, then, to the Pall Mall Gazette, in which I caned the emigrant ships whited sepulchres and various other hard names. It was ad-mitted that single women and married people were all berthed in one compart-ment. This letter attracted wide attention and the matter came before Parliament. Then the English board of Trade sent

Then the English board of Trade sent down an officer to meet me in Queens-town, and I went there, not at all foresee-ing what would come of it. I spent a week in going over every ship that came in. Then I saw that there was a state of structural arrangement, even as shown at its best, that made me feel perfectly cer-tain that violation of all the instincts of modesty if not nositive immorality, must modesty, if not positive immorality, must be the result. The arrangements, as they then existed, in the sleeping berths of all the emigrant ships, were such that they brought men and women and young girls side by side, with only a low dividing board between them. The bedding almost reached to the top of this board, and the do all that in them lay to keep the people in social and political subjection. What, then, had Mr. Gladstone done towards settling the Irish social problem ? Practi-cally nothing. The problem still remained to be solved. Until he and some of his successors could muster up sufficient leg-islative courage to strike at the root of the system, to cut it down, and to abolish passengers could touch one another. They could undress only at the expense of modesty; and, consequently, many slept in their clothing through the voyage and neglected their toilet. The rooms opened islative courage to strike at the root of the system, to cut it down, and to abolish it in Ireland for ever, social discontent must be inevitable in the country. It might be advanced by the supporters of the Land Act that 90,000 tenant farmers had gone to the Land Court and had their rents reduced, but twice that num-ber had come into the Land League for the same number (chers and langther). in a common compartment, and one of the common evils was the frequent interthe common evils was the frequent inter-change of visits between the occupants of these rooms, even where there was a pro-fessed attempt at a separation of the queenstown to Liverpool. I should not sexes. I began writing to the papers of what I had seen, and asked for information from emigrants. A great number of let-ters, addressed not to me, but to their own relatives, up and down the country, came into my hands, all pointing to immorality, bad food, and especially to misconduct on into my hands, all pointing to immorality, bad food, and especially to misconduct on the part of stewards, sailors and steerage i officers. The English Board of Trade to published a Blue Book on the subject which was carefully compiled so as to prevent the public getting any real know-ledge of the truth. They refused to ex-amine me or any witnesses I could bring forward; they even refused to allow me to know how the inquiry was being con-

of it. Neither did he had gheet, in here, in the second by Whigh the head never been deceived by Whigh the attails of the steerage arrangements of the subject, I have given my whole attention to the subject, I have given my whole attention to the subject, I have given my whole attention to the subject, I have given my whole attention to the subject, I have given my whole attention to the subject, I have been unable to get cortect of the subject, I have been unable to get cortect the white Star vessels had led her into an the Whig sand the Whig party, that the Whigs and the Whig party, that earned from O'Con- whether or not she had wronged that be published here the fact is not company. In the mean time the company day what he had over and over again said on other platforms, that the Whigs and the Whig party, that earned from O'Con-nell that celebrated condemnation, were the dynamic star vessels had lea her into an error, and with what pertinacity she ad-dressed herself to the task of determining whether or not she had wronged that company. In the mean time the company the Whig party, that earned from O'Con-nell that celebrated condemnation, were to-day as base, as bloody, and as brutal as ever it had been in the history of Ireland (cheers). He happened to know, from very reliable sources, that Mr. Gladstone did not intend to bring forward any measure relating to Ireland in the next or the following session. Now, feeling sent its junior partner, Mr. Graves, to Queenstown to meet her. The Board of Trade officials persuaded her to give the Inde omenas persuaded her to give the line a letter expressing approval of what she had seen at the time she had accom-panied the Board of Trade's officers on one of the vessels. She complied, with the of the vessels. She complied, with the distinct understanding that her letter was hinself the vanquisher of Arabi in Egypt, and finding the Land League movement not to be considered as a withdrawal of and inding the Land League movement dying out in Ireland, he began to feel himself in the position of the admiral in the *pinafore* song—"While at anchor here I ride, my bosom swells with pride;" the first letter, and that it referred only to her second inspection. The question came up in Parliament again, a week later, and Mr. Chamberlain then stated "I CAN SNAP MY FINGERS AT PARNELL'S TAUNTS!" while the other members of the Cabinet that she had withdrawn her first letter. This was in face of a letter she had written him, distinctly disavowing any such intenmight be imagined singing the chorus-"And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," of the whole Whig party in tion or act. Then, the principal papers of Great Britain published leaders against against her. For some months she went on writ-England and Ireland (cheers). Having said so much of the position occupied by Mr. Gladstone behind his Coercion Act, he had ing to the papers and to influential people, and collecting information to forward her and contecting information to form HOME." Dosition. "If tried very hard," she continued, "to get the Catholic clergy to establish some institution in Queenstown for the care of emigrant women, but I failed. I knew that a considerable improvement had re-Gladstone behind his Coercion Act, he may a few words to say in conclusion as to what should be the attitude of the Irish people (cheers). Whatever Whig promises might be in England—whatever induce-head but to the brish people "I tried very hard," she contablish some institution in Queenstown for the care of emigrant women, but I failed. I knew that a considerable improvement had re-sulted from the agitation of the matter, but I feared all would fall through if I did not take some further step. Therefore I decided to leave my own home and be-successful to leave my own home and be-t decided to leave my own home and be-t deci might be in England—whatever induce-ments they held out to the Irish people as to what they intended to do in Ireland —they never had made and never would make, any concessions to Ireland beyond such as were the measure of Ireland's de-terminican to ask for what it was here termination to ask for, what it was her unquestionable right to demand and what it would be an act of barefaced injustice come a licensed lodging-house keeper in Queenstown. When this step became known, all the steamship companies saw at withhold (hear, hear). And the day once that it gave me a great power over the Irish traffic, and I suppose the White Star people thought that if I settled myself when Irish determination at home in any cause affecting Ireiand has to give way to pleading for justice in Westminster, no matter how ably argued there or cour-ageously put forth, the time for treating such demands with the contempt habitual to that assembly would be at hand. Struck when Irish determination at home in any Star people thought that it is settled in your there as their enemy it might prove very serious to them. About three thousand people passed through my lodging house this year, but when I came to America 1 such demands with the contempt habitual to that assembly would be at hand. Struck down they might be; coerced their move-ments might be; but a weak people in a strong cause could always compel a strong determined to close it altogether, and to re-open it on my return. I established the re-open it on my return. I established the house partly because there was great need of such a place, and partly because I knew it would give me a direct and strong in-fluence over all the Queenstown steamship lines. I knew I could force almost any reform I wanted if I put myself directly interaction of the moments. I did strong cause could always competer a serior enemy in a bad cause to work out its own destiny. They could put Irish landlord-ism in the dock before public opinion throughout the world, knowing that its own evidence and inherent brutality in relationship with the emigrants. I did not attempt to influence their choice of would convict it of being with a man who owned a Coercion Act, like Mr. Gladstone, not to speak of a nice little Coercion Act Mr. Gladstone always had in force for his (Mr. Davitt's) particu-lar advantage (cheers and laughter); but, were he 20 times as strong a man and did he win 20 British empires, he would have

to listen to the truth and have his land force might have struck down that cause ships in May, 1881, with the Board of ARCHBISHOP LYNCH JUSTIFIED. and the very splendor of his success has

would result to Ireland, advantage (cheers). They need not be discouraged, for their forefathers had to suffer more checks and defeats than they had, and had achieved less results (cheers). describing the treatment they received, o and also a number of emigrants passing is through my hands returning from Amer-ica. Thus I have gained as thorough a knowledge of the subject as I could obtain. When I first took the matter in hand it was a common thing for single women and matried people to berth in the same tiers of beds. The companies professed to separate them, but the girls who come f with their parents slept with them and t other married couples. Now this is all f done away with on all the lines. The t single women are always quite separate f ments are made. The national line puts the single women on one side and the married people on the other in what are called enclosed berths—small separate is run a latted partition, effectually divid-ning the compartment into two, with sep-arate entrances and means of access to the decks. The Guion line has recently in-tertoduced the same system. It is not yet the toroduced the same system. It is not yet

decks. The Guion line has recently in-troduced the same system. It is not yet thoroughly perfect, but the work is under way. The Inman line, as a rule, has the girls separate, but as the number of passengers varies, so do the arrange-ments. The Cunarders are behind all the other lines, because, though they have enclosed berths, they are for all classes, and all onen into one compariment. and all open into one compartment. Theirs is the only steerage now so ar-ranged. The Allan line has a different system. For twenty-five years they have system. For twenty-inve years they have viewed with a condemnation equal to mine the systems I complain of, and have separated the men from the women alto-gether, at night, on their ships. The American line, so far as 1 have seen, berthes its single women in compartments

by themselves. "One of my objects in coming to America was to bring the competition of im-provement affecting English lines to bear provement affecting English lines to bear upon the foreign traffic, because while the foreign traffic is far behind the English, there remains a much larger margin for the English lines to fall back margin for the English lines to shar back upon than if we could force the whole traffic up. In the improvements intro-duced during the last few months on the White Star line I see the emigrant ship of the future; but I am fully conscious that such radical changes cannot be brought about over the whole emigrant fleet in a moment. Many of the older vessels could not be so remodelled except at great ex-pense. We must, therefore, while doing pense. We must, therefore, while doing justice to the line which has introduced justice to the line which has introduced the best arranged emigrant ships yet crossing the Atlantic, equally do justice to the great improvements lately intro-duced on the other lines between Liver-

complete abolition tapparent to its knees, but in one proligious swoop of the government the Land League had been arrested in its career of success. What enabled the Given method impulses of some the *i* I twas the wild impulse index. certain to be communicated to the other side. If there were any system of inter-communication, such things as have gone on, even within the last year, would be things of the past altogether. I have working with me virtually the whole Irish party in the English Parliament, so that practically any point I want to bring to public notice I can bring for-ward under privilege of Parliament. My experience as alodging house keeper and in going, as I did, on two occasions, to Liverpool emigrant lodging houses in the garb of an emigrant, has shown me what can be done. The work cannot what can be done. The work cannot be done satisfactorily in the manner I be done satisfactorily in the manner i have attempted. Every steamship line ought to establish a system of railway agents, who should be obliged to take care of its emigrants at the railway junctions, the interval of the state taking them also straight to lodging houses, arranged for that special purpose and managed by their own officials, some such system as obtains on the slips. Castle Garden, in no sense, meets the boarding house difficulty. The work bethe other side. I should wish that the steerage matron and head steward who have travelled with a set of emigrants should, on arriving in New York, lodge in this boarding house, so that the people should remain in their charge at least dur-ing the first few days of their star in New ing the first few days of their stay in New York, and I believe if any line took this up seriously, and it was known in the old country that it undertook to protect them right through on land and sea, that line would at once come into very great popularity. Throughout Ireland the people are so convinced of the necessity people are so convinced of the necessary of some system of protection in Liver of some York, that pool, Queenstown, and New York, that any line that made it part of its business to protect the people right through, would assuredly have a great advantage over its competitors." Young and middle aged men suffering

Our readers must by this time have almost had a surfeit of Marmion We cannot, however, refrain from laying be-fore them the following able criticism of the poem from the Newark correspondent of the New York Freeman's journal. It is expansive correct, unsurearble is exhaustive, correct, unanswerable: The public mind of Canada—if we may

judge from the criticisms which the recent utterances of Archbishop Lynch called utterances of Archbishop Lynch called forth—is considerably exercised at present over the fact that Sir Walter Scott's poem of Marmion is used as a class-book in the public High Schools of Ontario. We leave it to the learned Arch-bishop of Toronto to point out the religious grounds on which such a poem ought not to be ased, and content ourselves with dealing briefly with its literary blemishes. It is usual for great poets to choose for their heroes persons of great and shining virtues. This Scott has not done. His MARMON IS A VILLAIN of the deepest dye. Not only this—he is distinguished by incompatible qualities. MARMON IS A VILLAIN then, cruel and faithles, he is at the same time possessed of the high and noble char-acteristics of a chivalrous and patriotic warrior ! For filthy lucre he abandons his cherished bride—we might say mistress but prefer to be more respectful. Neverforth-is considerably exercised at present

but prefer to be more respectful. Never-theless, he dies on the field of battle like a true knight of the best days of chivalry.

The knight of the best days of the ones of the set of t relieved, it is true, by the poetic language of a man of genius. In a narrative poem, the continuity of the narrative ought to be broken as little as possible. In Marmion it is not so. There occur too often tedi-ous and irrelevent tales and legends, while the cantos are prefaced by lengthened ad-dresses to private friends of the author— good and estimable men, no doubt, in their day and generation, but who have not the slightest interest for the general reader. A STILL WORSE FAULT.

A STILL WORSE FAULT. must be noted-the want of verisimilimust be noted—the want of versamin-tude throughout the poem. For instance a Lady Abbess, who is described as a pat-tern of charity, judges and sentences to be immured alive an erring Sister :

Immured alive an erring Stater : "The poor her convent bounty blest, The pilgrim in its halls found rest. — Gentle was the Dame, in sooth, Though vain other religious sway; She loved to see her maids obey; Yet nothing stern was she in cell, And the nuns loved their Abbess well. It surely passes all probability that such a character could be only of an unnercharacter could be guilty of an unpar-alleled act of cruelty. Fiction ought to alleled act of crueity. Fiction ought to bear a striking resemblance to truth. What the poet relates as romance ought to be so like what might have happened that the reader could not fail, for the moment, to be under the illusion that there was, as

to be under the interview of the the case may be, a STARTLING, HORRIBLE OR PLEASING occurrence. Now, it may be asked, was such a judgment probable, or even possi-ble, as that pronounced on the Lady Con-stance, the once beloved of Lord Marmioni Laws po secret according to the poem, It was no secret, according to the poem, and must have excited such a degree of

probably operated as yet rather to deter than to encourage the herd of rivals and imitators; but if by the help of the good parts of his poem he succeeds in suborn-ing the verdict of the public in favor of the bad parts also, and establishes an inthe bad parts also, and estatistics and mini-discriminate taste for chivalrous legends and romances in irregular rhyme, he may depend upon having as many copyists as Mrs. Radcliffe or Schiller, and upon be-

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Mrs. Radelife or Schiller, and upon be-coming THE FOUNDER OF A NEW SCHISM in the Catholic poetical Church, for which, in spite of all our exertions, there will probably be no cure but in the extrava-gance of the last and lowest of its fol-lowers. It is for this reason that we con-ceive it to be our duty to make one strong effort to bring back the great apostle of the heresy to the wholesome creed of his instructors, and to stop the insurrection before it becomes desperate and senseless, by persuading the leader to return to his duty and allegiance. We ad-mire Mr. Scott's genius as much as any of those who may be misled by its perver-sion; and, like the curate and the barber in Don Quizzote, lament the day when a gentle-Don Quizote, lament the day when a gentle-man of such endowments was corrupted by the wicked tales of knight-errantry and enchantment.'

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO MONKS.

Rev. Father Faber. Rosignoli, in his "Wonders of God in Purgatory," which he wrote at the request of the Blessed Sebastian Valfre, of the Turin Oratory, relates from the Domini-can Annals an interesting dispute between two good friars as to the respective merits of devotion for the conversion of sinners and devotion for the holy souls. Fra Ber-trando was the great advocate of poor sinof devotion for the conversion of sinners and devotion for the holy souls. Fra Ber-trando was the great advocate of poor sin-ners, constantly said Mass for them, and offered up all his prayers and penances to obtain for them the grace of conversion. "Sinners," he said, "without grace are in a state of perdition. Evil spirits are con-tinually laying snares for them, to deprive them off the Beatific Vision, and to carry them off to eternal torments. Our Blessed Lord came down from Heaven, and died a most painful death for them. What can be a higher work than to imitate Him, and to co-operate with Him in the salva-tion of souls 7 When a soul is lost, the price of its redemption is lost also. Now the souls in purgatory are safe. They are sure of their eternal salvation. It is most true that they are plunged into a sea of sorrows ; but they are sure to come out at last. They are the friends of God, whereas sinners are His enemies, and to be God's encmy is the greatest misery in crea-tion."

tion." Fra Benedetto was an equally enthusias-tic advocate of the suffering souls. He offered all his free Masses for them, as well as his prayers and penances. "Sin-ners," he said, "were bound with the chains of their own will. They could leave off sinning if they pleased. The yoke was of their own choosing ; whereas the dead were tied hand and foot against their own will." Queenstown to Liverpool. I should not have the slightest objection to travel across the Atlantic in that way. I asked to be allowed to do so on this trip, but he owness of the White Star line would not permit me. "One of the first objects of my visit to the owness of the White Star line would not permit me. "One of the first objects of my visit to allow such indignation. Their proceeding was in Castle Garden 14 want to see the condi-tion of the lodging houses, and how fair Castle Garden has gone toward solving the boarding-house question. I want, also, to see the life of the Irish emigrant when settled in America—in the West and in the tenement houses in the cities. I start any work for the improvement of the emigrant lodging-house there, and for the emigrant lodging-house there, and for the emigrant lodging-house there, and for the enigrant lodging-house there and for the tracture is the start any work for the improvement of the enigrant lodging-house there and for the protection of immigrant women; and also to supply the want of direct com-munication on the emigrant question tion, the enigrant lodging house there and for the subject, have been unable to get co-rect information. Though for the last two the subject, have been unable to get co-rect information. Though the fact that steamship or railway line may be acting to allow such liberties to be taken with will in the most atrocious sufferings. Now come, dear Fra Bertrando, tell me—sup says: "Prayer for the dead is more accept-able than for the living, for the dead are n the greatest need of it, and cannot help themselves as the living can."

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

ure, I overlooked f God's ministers, ere my own case mily as the clergy-ould be just as par-ds, shillings and s usual, but while s usual, but while ig it many times e that my prayer d. Was I to go lays? The words me. "Ask and ; seek and you soever you shall vill do," "Who-' etc., etc. These me kind haunted ' as asking some-ll of God? No; as asking for the rom that abomin-of Rome, the of Rome, the tested. This must God. Then the s must rest with properly. Was I ear me? Or, perdod saw best for yet arrived. These an explanation e my mind; the resolved patiently

whom I looked much displeased. nat in his opinion chools, so long as s collected for his sgusted. But as high a standard of

and while I ponhat I commenced the between reason e written at the ketch, and to dis-

f '57, I had occafrom Keilor. I e to be in time Paul's, and as I apel, what crowds some coming! I ed the poor, denot before reason ion from me, that hight be their beto be admired ching the church ne! There were ne! There not morethe large building. one through, the heretofore was levotion I might oled down to the nt theology before NUED.

ears out rats, mice, ants, vermin, chipcommit outrages that gave this pretext to the government. He concluded that every shot previous to the suppression of the Land League had to pass clear through the body of that organization before reaching the body of the victim. EVERY MURDER THAT HAD BEEN COMMIT-

EVERY MURDER THAT HAD BEEN COMMIT-TED, since the Land League has been sup-pressed, an additional nail was driven in the coffin of the Land League. These were the causes which suppressed the Land League, and not the Land Corporation of Mr. Kavanagh (groans). It was not the tactics of the Emergency Committee, or the skill of the landlord party that had brought this about, but it was what was known as the "wild justice of revenge." In addition to this, there was another cause responsible for the present situation, and this cause also sprung from impulsiveand this cause also sprung from impulsive-ness. It was the tendency in Irish poli-tics to go off at a tangent from the lines laid down to achieve success. For a while the people rose up in agitation to carry everything before them, but when almost everything before them, but when almost in possession of the key of success they were led from their track. They turned away from the main track, as it was said in the west of Ireland, "down a boreen," being seduced to do this by the legislation of the Whig party serves will be the winn of the Whig party—some will-o'-the-wisp legislation to accomplish the confusion of legislation to accomplish the contuston of the Irish people and conspire to their de-feat. He was not to be understood as meaning that the Parliamentary party which had worked so well for Ireland in the House of Commons was any more to be blamed for this than the other leaders of the Land League, who did not belong to the assembly. All their leaders had, without exception, worked nobly and worked unceasingly in the Land League movement since its inception, and if praise worked unceasingly in the hand the give movement since its inception, and if praise were to be given for anything that had been attained, most of it should be given,

he honestly admitted, to the active members of THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY (hear, hear). Having said so much in the way of mild censure against their own side of the House, he had a few words to say of the other. Concerning the Govern-ment, he might be told that it would not be an act of prudence on his part to argue with a man who owned a Coercion Act,

fail to observe that it particularly snocks our critical sense of propriety and verisi-militude that the holy judges should be made to take the life of a man for an offence of which he was not guilty ! A monk—of course, when there is anything more than ordinarily bad to be done, a mean must be brought on the sense_had monk must be brought on the scene—had engaged to destroy by drugs the rival of Constance in the affections of Marmion. He repents and withdraws from his wicked purpose. He is executed, nevertheless, with the most atrocious cruelty, just as if he had perpetrated the foul deed ! And kind, charitable Abbesses beloved by their Sisters, are the perpetrators of this monstrous crime !

'O judgment ! thou art fled to Brutish beasts And men have lost their reason."

In common with many eminent critics objection may be made to the octosyllabic lines of Marmion. They impart A SORT OF BALLAD RING to what ought to be and is intended to be

to what ought to be and is intended to be a grave epic poem. They are not, how-ever, without their beauties. The power of genius is wonderful. In the midst of many jingling rhymes that approach as nearly as may be to doggerel, there are are an of surprising gradience. Such is poem, it would be these charming lines. There is no doubt that Marmion exercised There is no doubt that Marmon exclusion a corrupting influence on the poetry of Sir Walter Scott's time. Like everything that becomes popular, the octosyllabic romance had a host of imitators. To such an extent did this proceed that a new abcol of the

school of the MOST HERETICAL AND SCHISMATIC CHAR-

ACTER was formed in the literature of the period. was formed in the literature of the period. This can not be better shown than in the words of the great critic of the time, the late Lord Jeffrey : "We have dwelt longer on the beauties and defects of this poem," quoth he, "than, we are afraid, will be agreeable either to the partial or the in-different, not only because we look upon it as a misapplication, in some degree, of very extraordinary talents, but because we can not help considering it as the foundation of a new school which may hereafter occasion no little annovance hereafter occasion no little annoyance both to us and to the public. Mr. Scott has hitherto filled the whole stage himself,

Cardinal Manning's "Holiday."

Cardinal Manning is in the full enjoyment of what he designates his "holiday." On Sunday his Eminence preached twice in Newcastle Cathedral to overflowing congregations, and also received an address from the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society. On Tuesday he was entertained at breakfast by the members of the United Kingdom Alliance, nearly one hundred Kingdom Alliance, nearly one hundred persons being present, and in the evening of the same day he preached to a crowded congregation in St. Bede's Church, Westoe-lane, South Shidds, of his favorite subject of "Temperance." His Eminence is ex-pected at Liverpool before the close of the week, and two Sundays will be devoted by him to that city. On Sandaynext he will preach et St. Patrick's in the morning for preach at St. Patrick's in the morning for d at old St. Bernard's new mission, and at old Swan for St. Paul's, West Derby; and on 17th, in the morning, at Walton, and at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel

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