THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, - MAY 20, 1896,

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SPLENDID SPEECH RY THOMAS LOUGH, M.P.

IRELAND'S FINANCES.

A RETROSPECT OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS-INCREASE OF TAXATION-INCREASE OF PAUPERISM-THE NECESSITY OF LIGHT-ENING THE BURDEN OF TAXATION-O'CONNELL'S METHOD.

In the House of Commons, last week. on the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill,

Mr. Lough moved-" That this House is not prepared to accept a Bill which makes no adequate provision for the divergent economic c nditions existing capacity it was necessary to make an in Ireland as contrasted with Great Britain, and fails to establish a just fiscal system for Ireland, in accordance with the avowed principles upon which the Act of Union was declared to be founded." He said that many of the figures quoted by the right hon, gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Badget speech were subject to this great difficulty, that they failed to give a satisfactory description of the condition of the nation when they remembered that the United Kingdom con sisted of two separate islands. For instance, the right hon, gentleman in one portion of his remarks said that the population of the country had increased for some long period at the rate of one per cent per annum. This was not liter ally true of any part of the kingdom. What the right hon, gentleman meant to state was that in one portion of the kingdom the population had increased over one per cent. but that in another portion the population had steadily decreased at the rate of one per cent per annum

IT WAS MEANT BY THE ACT OF UNION

that there should be different financial burdens for Great Britain and Ireland, and in the second place that these bur dens should be reconsidered from time to time in a kindly spirit to Ireland, and as a matter of fact this system did continue for about eighteen years. Then the policy was declared by that House of equalizing the burden of the two countries, and in 1853 the principle, which was the basis of the Bill they were now discussing, was established. In the first eighteen years, though this principle of different burdens for the two peoples was recognized, it was not fairly carried out. Two heavy burdens were laid upon Ireland, and that was owing to the fact that the two years 1799 and 1800 were considered in fixing what Ireland should pay, and during these two years Ireland had been paying burdens which it was quite impossible she could contime to pay. When they came to the second period they found a new prin ciple adopted—viz., the principle of equalization. The greatest example that they had in the 30 years up to 1853 of the different systems was that the spirit duties, which had been the heaviest duties levied in Ireland, were not equalized, and when the income tax was imposed on Great Britain in 1841 it was not extended to Ireland. In 1853 the policy on which this Bill was based was adopted. There were certain taxes, such as the inhabited house duty, taxes on carriages and arm rial bearings, that were not yet levied in Ireland. Therefore the principle of unequal treatment was still unrecognized. But the relief Ireland got from these remissions was more than balanced by the fact that the license duty which was collected in Ireland was not handed back to the local authorities as it was in England. (Hear, hear.) During the first period a just principle was announced, but not fairly carried out. During the second period, as he thought, a most unjust principle was announced and not fully carried into effect, and during the third period the principle had been most unscrupulously tural community of Ireland, and that applied on which this Bill was based the Bill now before the House would (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him, therefore, that it was quite time they should consider

100,000 of the population was 340, in Inland it was 550. The proportion of

turned from agriculture to the other aspects of the national life they found that Ireland was suffering even in a more marked degree. In 1841 690.000 workers in Ireland were engaged in textile industries; in 18.8) there were only 130,000 so engaged. It was now admitted on high authority that the averag annual income of everybody in Great Britain was £42 a year, while the average annual income of everybody in Ircland was £15 a year. Hon, members

might say, therefore, that the difference in the taxable capacity of the two coun tries was as 15 to 42. But that was not so, for before they arrived at the taxable allowance for subsistence, and he put that at £12 a year for Great Britain, whereas in Ireland it was only £3, so that the ratio was really 3 to 30, or as one to 10. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, if there was absolute equality. Ireland should only pay one tenth of the duty upon any article that England paid, but to levy the same amount on both must be unjust and a most oppressive injury to Ireland. (Hear, hear) As to the taxation of beer and whiskey, he pointed out that the tax on beer, the national drink of England, was 2d. a gallon, but if it were taxed in proportion to its alcoholic strength, the same as whiskey which was the national drink of Ireland, the faxation on beer would be ls. a gallon Was not that

AN UNFAIR ABRANGEMENT

as between the two countries? As to the principle he would suggest to be adopted, he thought in the first place Ireland must pay all its own expenses, and that it must receive no help whatever from England. Secondly, it ought to pay whatever was its fair Imperial contribution; and, in the third place, after these necessary expenses were paid, any conomies that could be effected should accrue to the benefit of Ireland. There would be no necessity if these principles were adopted to disturb British finance, for the finance of Ireland was a small thing apart. There only flowed into the Treasury from Ireland every year seven and three-quarter millions, and the same amount or a little more flowed out again to pay the army of occupation there. Three and threequarter millions were spent every year on armed forces, soldiers, and pensioners in Iroland, three and a quarter millions of which might be saved. (Hear, hear.) Even making allowance for the increased cost of education and the maintenance of the poor, the civil establishments of Ireland cost a million and a half more than they did forty years ago, and if the civil establishments were regulated on believed that up serious onward step for the same principle as in Great Britain another million could easily be saved. In that way above four and a quart r millions might be saved, which would be a substantial relief to the poor taxpayers of Ireland. If he were asked in what form the relief should be given he would say that he was not in favor of the principle adopted for the relief of agri-culture in England. He did not believe in the system of allocation, which would give no substantial relief to the Irish people, but the direction in which he suggested it should be given was that advocated by O'Connell, when, in his address to the poeple of Clare, he advocated that the only rue form of relief was to take the burden of taxation that had been pressing the life out of the people for the last nity years off their shoulders. If they were to take off that four and a quarter millions it would enable them entirely to take off the duty on tobacco and to greatly reduce the duty on spirits and other articles. The principle he had tried to suggest to the House was that the burdenson England, which was a rich commercial community, were much too small as compared with the heavy burdens upon the small agriculthe Bill now before the House would perpetuate that gross wrong. (Hear, hear.)

tion of the population they got the fol- and body and was obliged to pay a goodly and bodily faculties should be maintainlowing remarkable results:-In Great sized bill for the mourning that was de-Britain the population of lunatics per signed for his funeral. Shortly after-ciency. To-day the conscientious phy-heart was examined in this position, and and, seeing a pile of dressmaker's boxes the deal and dumb in Great Britain was in a corner of the room, asked whether demands of the ignorant, thoughtless, 50 in Ireland it was 71. The proportion of the blind in Great Britain was 71, but in Ireland it was 113. When they "No," was the smiling answer. "There-

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in hie my buried hopes."-New York Journal.

UNION FOR IRELAND.

In Glasgow, Scotland, on the evening of April 2), Mr. John Dillon, M.P., addressed an assemblage of natives of Armagh, resident in the great Scottish seapont. In the course of his sidress, will come about as a slow evolution. Mr. Dillon, referring to the necessity of union among Irish Nationalists for the success of their country's cause, gave is our duty to do. his hearers some excellent advice on that subject, which may be profitably applied by our countrymen everywhere. Mr. Dillon said :---

So long as Ireland was divided they could not gain a victory, even without any resistance at all. In his deliberate judgment it was not the people of Great Britain who were obstructing Home Rule, it was the Irish cople themselves. He made the appeal to them there that night that every man that really believed in the future of Ireland, who had taith in that great cause which generation atter generation had defended and handed down as a proud inheritance, to use all his influence, and every exertion he was capable of, to restore that unity to the Irish race which if restored would and fatherless are confided to their care. make them absolutely invincible. It mattered very little who was at better they remained inactive than be the head of the Irish Party. The numbered among those through whom great question for which they ought scandal cometh. to struggle was that there could be only For instance, a one party and one leader. The Irish race throughout the world ought to make up their minds to have an end to dissension among Irish Nationalists, and insist that there shall be unity on the same basis, and let it be found ou in the way that will recommend itself to the Irish race. There should be a union among all who believe in the sacred cause and hold by the same principles, and everybody, no matter who he may be, who appeared to the people of Ireland to set his individual feelings above the interests of his country or party, should not be supported in Irish pulitics. When the spirit of unity was restored and when Ireland was united the cause of Ireland was practically won. The difficulty now was that the people had grown indiffer ent to the Irish cause, and, when asked the reason, they answered that the Irish and not agree among themselves; and small wonder. Let the Irish agree among themselves, and victory would light upon their banners in a very short time. What greater or nigher task could they undertake than that of rectoring this unity to their people? He believed it was essential and possible to have unity, and he Ireland could be taken until unity was restored; and if they were not going to achieve that, he admitted their race was unlit for government. Witbout unity it must be impossible. Let them meet together, consult together, and lay down the policy of unity which would determine the action of the rank and file, and meet the leaders of the party in accordance with it, and they could again march forward as a solid, unbroken, serried army to attack the foe of Ireland.

A WONDERFUL VITASCOPE.

ward a triend was calling upon the lady, sician who attempted to protect himself then was allowed to return to its originfrom the unnecessary and unjustifiable selfish portion of mankind, do-s so with the teeling that he is violating the higher ethical spirit of the profession,

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but the proper interpretation of the golden rule gives him this right-the right to serve others as he would have them serve him. If this conception of the duty of the

medical profession to itself and man kind was adopted as a rule of conduct in place of that which has resulted in evil to the physicians, a step would be taken toward a better condition. The change and not by any rapid evolution. We can only make a beginning, but this it

At the conclusion of Dr. Rogers' address the members of the assembly repaired to the banquet hall, where a collation was served.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. AN EVERY DAY EVIL.

That a man's enemies are of his own household is well illustrated in the amusement programme of some of our Catholic Societies. Our Catholic men are noted for their zeal in the cause of every good work-their charity is bound less-no sacrince is too great-no difficulty unsurmountable, when the widow Nevertheless on some occasions it were

For instauce, an entertainment is got up in aid of the orphans, some of whom, sad to say, have been made orphans by a parent's habit of intemperance. The programme of this concert or picnic, as the case may be, is "let" out at so much a "space" and thus helps to make the affair a financial success, and incredible as it may seem, in nine cases out of ten. the people are invited through this medium to sample some saloon-keeper's wares, which are kept specially, apparently, for the patrons of this good work. Not long ago, a charity concert was given in a Canadian city. The lecturer of the evening was a clergyman famous over the continent for his zeal in the noble cause of Temperance. Yet, on the programme, on parallel lines with the good Father's name, was an invitation to call in at the "Crow's Nest" and get a 'Tom and Jerry," with the further infor mation that hot drinks were always on hand.

It is written, "Woe to him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth." Is not he just as guilty who tells him where to get it ? This offence is repeated so often that it has almost ceased to cause comment. It would seem that no good work can be accomplished unless through the advertisement of the tavern-keeper. Some will argue that the saloon is legal, and that the Church has many good members in that business. All that is very true; but at one time the slave trade was legal and slave-owners were considered very respectable members of society. Nevertheless, slavery was a crime and an abomination in the sight of angels and men. This thoughtless advocacy of the traffic by Catholic Societies has a far-reaching and pernicious effect.

seen to move from his left chest to the al place, and the right heart was brought down, examined, and returned in the same manner.

POET'S CORNER.

SUBMISSION.

If it be Thy will, O Lord ! That in pain and woe All my days be spent, my Lord, Beit so! Beit so! Loving Saviour. Be it so?

If in joy and peace to dwell. Never grief to know. Thou shalt will it, loving Lord. Beit so! Beit so! God and Saviour, Be it so

Only let me keep my trust, 'Tis enough to know Thou art guiding, Father dear. Calmest peace, keenest woe, Since Thou willest, Be it so

K. DOLORIS.

MATER DEI. [WRITTEN FOR CATHOLIC TRUTH.]

Mother of God?" () with what rev

- erence Should men pronounce that titlehers alone!
- Sweet, sacred words, that breathe an undertene

So seldom heard by our world-haunted sense:

That hide so much in such plain utter ance;

How shall we know you as you should be known-

Unless God soften our hard hearts of stone,

And flush our eyes with love's intelligence?

- Christ holds the brief to prove your sweets divine,
- Dear words of awe, that sweep from earth and heaven Their all of love-He needeth no
- ally!
- What other mother's love has equalled thine, Dear mother of the dearest son

e'er given-

And who dare choose that son and thee deny !

-FRANCIE P. MCKEON.

LOYALTY IN THE LODGES.

- Hands off from Manitoba !!' 'tis the Orange battle cry, While they loudly boast their fealty

very plain-

Their loyalty is hardly to be seen.

Right lustily they cry 'gainst the famed Remedial Bill,

Like the naughty boys the master

whips at school; Quite forgetting in their anger as they loudly stamp and bawl.

'Tis the Sovereign's voice that bids them keep the rule!

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut of by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter: "It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was com-

pletely ran down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a had

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparills and had ner give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's, because

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During the present decade the taunt was flung in the face of the Irish nation hat the jority of liquor dealers EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION TO BE EX-HIBITED IN BOSTON. The vitascope—so named because it have been started and gained credence by the thoughtless and persistent advertising of the liquor trade by Societies whose pride and boast is, that they are under the patronage of the Catholic Church Some of our Catholic societies, although admitting the saloon-keeper to membership, do not hold him eligible for office. What consistency ! What straining at gnats, and swallowing of camels! To reject a man on account of, and on the first prominent occasion advertise, his business ! When that Reverend freak in Maine consigned his candidate to political oblivion by his infamous expression, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," although deserving all the indignation and wrath hurled at him, there may have been some extenuating point in his favor. It is just possible he had been reading one of our concert programmes. Well may Ireland exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" If the children of St. Patrick settler the calumny and insult of being considered lovers of strong drink, they have but their own carelessness to blame, and the remedy is in their own hands. This criminal carelessness is like its twin evil, caricature, a flaw in the armor of national independence. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, and if a people wish respect, they must first deserve it. The Paulist Fathers in their missions find that non-Catholics are not always opposed to the Catholic Church, but they are opposed to something which they think is the Catholic Church, and very often this false impression is derived from those who, although faithful to the Church, are "careless in little things." Catholics should remember this and be careful lest they unwittingly

THIS QUESTION OF IRELAND'S CAPACITY

to bear this burden. The first reason he would suggest to the House why they should reconsider the point was that at the time the change was made of the Act of Union the great bulk of the population in Ireland had practically no re-presentation in that House-(hear)and there was no proper representation until 1884. This single system of taxation for the two islands had, in the sense in which he was speaking, no constitutional sanction so far as Ireland was concerned. (Hear.) His second and main reason why he would suggest that the principle ought to be considered was that experience had proved that it was most oppressive on the smaller and poorer island. (Irish cheers.) Perhaps the best way they could possibly grasp the idea of the burden that had been imposed on Ireland by the system was by summarising the changes made in the taxation one hundred years ago. In 1795 the population of Ireland was the same as now, the total local and Imperial taxes amounted to £2.000 000, or 9s per head of the people. To day the total local and Imperial taxes were total local and imperiat tixes were nearly $\pounds 12\ 000\ 000$, or 49s per head of the people. (Hear, hear.) If they took the period of filty years, just before the last alteration was made in the system, they found the figures almost as stand ing. In 1846 the total local and imperial taxation was under £7,000,000, or 17s 4d per head of the people, the population was then eight and a half millions. To day the population had fallen to four and a half millions, but the burdens had increased to nearly £12000000. or 49s per head. There were statistics which threw a light on the condition of Ireland. In 1855, as compared with 1895, the agricultural produce of the country was £35 000,000 annually more than it was now; whilst the value of the cattle produced in Ireland was £5,000,000 per annum more in 1869 than at present.

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HAS SLEPT SINCE FEBRUARY.

THE STRANGE CASE OF A TWENTY YEAR-OLD CHICAGO GIRL.

The case of Anna Hughes, of Chicago has attracted the attention of physicians of that city, and is a matter of considerable interest among them. Since February last the girl, who is 20 years of age, has spent most of her time sleeping, scarcely taking time to eat her meals. She was taken to the County Hospital where physicians, after examining her, pronounced her all right. But as her drowsiness continued it was finally believed she was insane, and she was taken to the detention hospital. The young woman appeared intelligent enough, but complained of wanting to sleep. She said she could go to sleep in a minute it allowed to lie down. One of her arms appeared to be partly paralyzed, but otherwise her physical condition seemed normal. Dr. Waters was much puzzled about the case, declaring some physical ailment must be responsible for the girl's condition.

RATHER PREMATURE.

This story is told of a woman who has recently come to live in New York and whose beauty has brought her into considerable notice. Some years ago her husband who had been drinking a good deal, became irresponsible. It was deemed a lvisable to contine him temporarily in a sanitarium. Here his physical condition grew rapidly worse, and one day h s wite received a hasty summons to what was said to be his deathbed. The lady, who has always given considerable time and thought to the matter of dress, stopped on her way at of him, and there is a crying need of reher dressmaker's and gave an order for a complete outlit of widow's mourning. On arriving at the sanitarium she found her husband better, and after remaining with

The vitascope-so named because it shows life—is the latest triumph of Thomas Edison's skill as an inventor, and is at present creating the greatest sensation of the century in New York. It is a machine which throws life-like, life-sized and colored pictures on a screen, in such a realistic fashion that nothing but sound is required to complete the illusion produced. Among the pictures produced is a shore scene, with a tumbling surf. The waves are high and boisterous, and as they dash one after another in their mad rush for the sandy beach, over which they ebb and flow, it is difficult for nervous people to imagine that they are not going to be enguifed by the huge volume of water. It is a most marvellous invention, and one which every person will want to see. Gen ral Manager Albee of Mr. Keith's theatre has secured the sole right to exhibit the vitascope in Boston.

WORLD AND THE PHYSICIAN.

DR. ROGERS' THEME, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NORFOLK.

Dr. O. F. Rogers of Dorchester, Mass., delivered the address, the topic of which was "Mankind and the Doctor" He said, in part :

It has sometimes seemed as though there was need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to doctors. In this latted end of the century, when the tendency is toward the making of societies for all sorts of purposes, wise or other wise, it might be an ill-considered act to suggest the need of another, but that there is need of a readjustment between mankind and the doctor is undoubted. There is no evidence to show that mankind has ever suspected itself of cruelty to the doctor, but there is abundant eff dence that it is always believed that it has endured much ill treatment from

him. Although most people in the world seek the physician when ill, and listen to his utterances with anxious attention, there is hid..en in the minds of many a fixed idea of distrust, which is probably a survival of a sentiment originating in centuries of experience with physicians of the mediaval type. However highly regarded by some the physician may be to-day, it is certain that the public is exceedingly inconsiderate in its treatment form in regard to the demands made upon him and the spirit in which they are made.

The physician is as well educated, is as During the last thirty years in Ireland PAUPERISM HAS DOUBLED, whereas in Great Britain during the s me period pauperism had been re-duced by half. It they took in this con-nection the figures of the diseased sec-husband recovered entirely both in mind

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searchers after truth. With many of our separated brethren Irish and Catholic are synonomous, so that Irish Catholics have two duties in one. When they defend their faith they defend their nationality, and vice-versa, and this is as it should be; for when Ireland was known as the seat of learning and Island of Saints, Irishmen were

S. SUTHERLAND.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR X RAYS.

The Chelsea doctors have now a fine or on the platform, is Father Stafford, of subject for X rays experiments. William King, an old colored man, boasts of two priest. The story is told that when, a

Now they've buried deep "the Bill," have these loyal men and true.

Don't you think their mole of acting very cool?

Where their justice is in-justice, sure they're radically wrong--

I think they quite forget the Golden Rule!

Though "Rebellion" may have ceased in our dear Canadian land,

And our people all like brothers now

find their spirit lives 'Mongst the "Loyal Orange" subjects

of our Queen! J. A. S.

Montreal, May 7th, 1896.

A CANDIDATE'S EXPERIENCE.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

- Jim Jones, he was a candidate for office -so he was;
- He'd been workin' 'long from daylight in the Democratic cause;
- He'd heard about the salary an officeholder draws,
- So he went out for an office in the mornin'?
- He brushed up his old black beaver and polished up his boots;
- He got him 2 packages of Georgia-made cheroots;
- An' they missed him from the village and political disputes,
- For he went in for an office in the mornin'?
- But the office was a comin', an' they told him for to wait;
- The road was a kinder crooked when he thought it kinder straight;
- But Jones-he kept a swingin' on the
- Democratic gate, "For," said he, " i'll catch the office in the mornin'!"
- Soon the candidates had smoked up all of Jones' fine cheroots,
- the mud had worn the polish from his brogans and his boots: An' And he lost his reputation in political
- disputes, An' he never got the office in the morn-
- iu'!

A GOOD MOTHER.

A prince among orators, in the pulpit New York, a young Roman Catholic few years ago, he preached there for the



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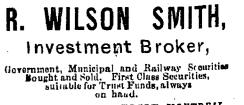
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place stumbling blocks in the way of

proud of being " Irish because they were Catholic, and Catholic because they were Irish."

TWO HEARTS