THE VICTORIAN ERA IN IRELAND.

(Ohicago Citizen,)

There are many reasons why the inhabit-ants of Ireland should submit gracefully to the rule of the Queen and Empress, Victoria, by the grace of God supreme ruler of the British Isles. Her many benefactions to the Islat forty years, notwithstanding the adoption of some remedial measures, has article I shall attempt to set them forth with circumstantiality. If the malterable and circumstantiality. If the malterable and some property of the sentiments of Ireland." (29) Suspension of the Habeas Corons Act. circumstantiality. If the unasterable and benign bestowal of rage, poverty, starvation, sion of the Habeas Corpus Act.

benign bestowal of rage, poverty, starvation, sion of the Habeas Corpus Act.

1869—1,741 persons evicted. Between awaken the gratitude of a people, I should like to know what is 1 At all events here is were offered by the Irish members on the land

1837—Her most gracious Majesty began her reign without coercion. Gustave de Beaumont, a French writer, noticing the con-dition of Ireland at the time, says; "I have seen the Indian in his forest and the negro in his chains, and I thought that I beheld the lowest form of human misery; but I did not then know the lot of Ireland. * Seeing it, one recognizes that no theoretical limits can be assigned to the misfortunes of

pations. 1838-The Dake of Wellington declared that never was a country in which poverty nature." existed to such a degree as in Ireland. (1) 1870—

An Arms act passed. 1839—London Times, Oct. 25, 1839: "In order to benefit a small knot of haughty, unfeeling, rapacious landlords, the well-being of millions is disregarded." (2) An Unlawful Oaths act passed.

1840-(3) Another Arms act. 1841—Two coercive measures—(4) an Out-

rage act and (5) an Arms act. 1842-Provision riots. Numerous out

1843-Thackeray, in "Irish Sketch Book" " Men are suffering and starving by millions." (7) Anoth r Arms act, and an (8) act conlidating all previous Coercion acts.

.844—In his "Travels in Ireland," Kohl, a German writer, says: "I deubt whether in the whole world a nation can be found subjected to the physical privations of the pea-santry in some parts of Ireland." Disraeli, House of Commons, Feb. 16, 1844: "We have a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, the weakest executive in the world ; that is the Irish question." (9) Unlawful Oaths acts passed.

1845—Times, June 26, 1845: "The people have not enough to est. They are suffering a real, though artificial famine," (10) Unlawful

1846—Capt. Wynne, a Government official "Famine advances on us with great strides." Lord John Russell : "We have made Ireland -I speak it deliberately-the most degraded and most miserable country is the world." (11) Onnstabulary Enlargement act.

1847-Mr. Bingham, Rouse of Commons : "We are driving six millions of people to despair and madness. The people of England have most culpably and foolishly connived at a national iniquity. The landlords exercise their rights with a

hand of iror, and deny their duties with a brow of brass." Times, February 27: "S9,758 emigrants embarked for Canada. One person in every five was dead by the end of the John Morley, House of Commons, year." John Morley, House of Commons, June 3, 1853: "All men agree that Ireland has been misgoverned. And who misgoverned her? The State," (12) Crimes and Outrage act passed.

1848-Great famine fever. Insurrection. (13) Treason Amendment act. (14) Suspension of habeas corpur. (15) Another Oaths act. John Mitchell was condemned under the first-mentioned act to fourteen years'

1849-Great famine fever continued. Cenaus commissioners declared that above one million and a half suffered from the faver since the beginning of '46, and added : " But no pen has recorded the number of the forlord and starving who perished by the way side or in the ditcher." 90,440 persons evicted. In the Kilrush Union alone 15,000 people were unhoused. Sir Robert Port, speaking on June 8, in regard to the Kilrush convictions, said: "I do not think records of any country, civilized or barbarous, present materials for such a picture." On July 29 occurred the emeute of Ballingarry; James Stephens was wounded. (16) Suspension of Habeas Corpus. This act was passed through both houses in one evening, and William Smith O'Brien and others dreaf of harmebroo

1850-104,163 persons were evicted. (17)

Crimes and Outrage act passed. 1851—281,545 human dwellings destroyed by evicting brigade for ten past years, and 68 023 persons evicted this year. (18) Unlawful Oathsact.

1852-Sergeant Heron, Q.C.: "Ireland this year received a larger sum in charity from America than was realized by the profits of the trade of exporting horned cattle." London Times: "The name of an Irish landlord stinks in the nostrils of Christendom. 43,494 persons evicted. 1853—24,589 persons were evicted. (19)

Crimes and Outrage act.
1854—John Bright, July 6: "There are districts in Ireland which no man can travel

through without feeling that some enormous crime has been committed by the Government under which the people live." 19,749 persons were evicted this year. (20) Crimes and Outrage act. 1856-5,114 persons evicted. (21) Peace

Preservation act passed. 1857-5,475 persons evicted.

1858-4,643 persons evicted. (22) Peace Preservation act passed. For the previous six years Ireland had been without political organization. O'Donovan Rossa and James Stephens out of despair started Fenjanism. "New Ireland," page 196, says: "The last endeavor of the Irish masses to accomplish amelioration within the lines of the constitution had been baffled and crushed." 1859-3,872 persons evicted.

1860-The Chief Secretary announced on April 17th, that "a large amount of destitu-tion does in fact exist in the Western dis-2,985 persons were evicted in this year. Among the evictors was Lord Plunket, Protestant Lord Bishop of Tuam. "A hideous scaudal," said the Times of Nov. 27. Lord John Russell sympathetically described how an entire Irish village, which housed 270 persons, had been razed to the ground. (23) Peace Preservation Act.

1861-5,288 persons evicted. Terrible clearances in Glenbeigh, Donegal. 1862-5,617 persons evioted. (24) Peace Preservation Act, and (25) Unlawful Oaths

1863—8,695 persons evicted. 1864—9,261 persons evicted.

1865-4,512 persons evioted. (26) Peace Preservation act passed. Lord R. Cecii, House of Commons, February 24: afraid the one thing which is peculiar to Ireland is the Government of England." A. 'high' old M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," page 261: pect to "co "A time of trouble and of terrors. Midnight gets back. arrests and selzures, hurried flights and perilous escapes, wild rumors and panic slarms scared every considerable city and town." O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to penal servitude for life.

1866-3,571 persons evicted. (27) Suspension of Habeas Corpus act.
1867-1,489 persons evicted. John Bright,

has been done in Treland except under the infigence of terror." Attempted insurrection.

1868—3 002 persons evicted. John Bright, House of Commons, December: "I have not observed, since I have been in Parliament. anything on this Irish question which approaches the dignity of statesmanship."

Bright, House of Commons, April 30 : "1 say that the condition of things in Ireland, which has existed in Ireland for the last 200 years, for the last 100 years, for the last 50 years would have been utterly impossible if Ireland had been removed from the shelter and the influence and the power of Great Britain. The time has come when acts of constant repression in Ireland are unjust and evil, and when no more acts of repression should ever pass this house unless accompanied with acts of a remedial and consoling

1870-2,616 persons evicted. Gladstone, House of Commons, March 11: "The oppression of a majority is detestable and odious, the oppression of a minority is only by one degree less detestable and odious." (30) Peace Preservation act.

1872-2,476 persons evicted. 1873-3,078 persons evicted. (33) Peace

reservation act.

1874—3,721 persons evicted.
1875—3,323 persons evicted. Professor
Cairnes, "Political Essays," p. 197: "I own
I cannot wonder that a thirst for revenge should spring from such calamatics," Peace Preservation act.

1876-2,550 persons evicted. 1877-2,177 persons evicted.

1878-4,679 persons evicted. 1879-Famine. The rates for the support of the destitute reached \$5,000,000. 6,239

persons evicted. 1680-The paupers in the workhouses in

February numbered 59,870, as against 51,302, the highest number during the famine of 1846. The number, additional, receiving outdoor relief was 117,454 The number relieved by the Dublin Mansion House committee for week ending Feb. 28 was 519,625. 10,457 persons evicted

1881—17,341 persons evicted. (35) Peace Preservation act. (36) Suspension of habeas corpus. (27) Arms act.

1882-26,836 persons evicted. Mr. Trevelyan, in House of Commons: "At this moment, in one part of the country, men are being turned out of their houses, actually by battalions, who are no more able to pay the arrears of these bad years than they are able to ray the nation's debt." Crimes act.

1883 -17,855 persons evicted.

1884-20,025 persons evicted. 1885-15,423 persons evicted. 1.000 persons imprisoned without trial. Mr. Chamberlain, at West Islington, June 17: "It is system which is founded on the bayonets of 30 000 soldiers, encamped permanently in a

hostile country."
1886—Mulhell's "Fifty Years of National Progress": "Ireland-the present reign has been the most disastrous since that of Elizabeth, as the following statistics show-died of famine, 1,225,000; number of emigrants, 4 186 000; number of persons evicted, 3,688,000. * * * The number of persons evicted, is equal to 75 per cent of the actual population: No country in Europe or else-where has suffered such wholesale extermination." Lord Aberdeen, at Laith, in O:tober: "These evictions were always carried out in the Queen's name." Mr Gladstone, House of Commons, April 18: "We are particens criminis; we, with power in our hands, looked on."

1887-Coercion bill (39) which is to last

rorever. 1888-Imprisonment of Irlah leaders.

This is the record of the past half century of British rule in Ireland, facts given officially nd commended to the attention of Pope Leo XIII. as a full explanation of the reasons which has induced what is left of the Irish nation to defend themselves by plans of campaign, boycotting, and any other weapon which can be readily selzed and used by a people when set upon by a band of rapacious robbers which the Times and other authorities describe at length.

ARE YOU MAKING MONEY? There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of employment or business. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at bome, wherever you are located, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better not delay.

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST OF IN-

VENTORS. NEW YORK, June 26 .- Robert Jacobs, of No. 124 Eighty-fifth street, son of H. Jacobs, the tailor, is one of the youngest inventors who has received a patent from the Govern-ment. He is just 18 years old. The invention he exhibited in the World office yeterday is an automatic globe-holder for gas burners and lamps. Mr. Jacobs says his invention saves time, dispenses with sizes and greatly reduces the percentage of breakage. The young man is to enter the School of Mines, Columbia College, to take up civil engineer-

PERFECT HEALTH. Can only be attained by carefully attending to the laws of nature as expressed in the wants of the system. To do this successfully requires the use of Burdock Blood Bitters occasionally, to secure the regulating and strengthening effect of this splendid medicine.

"You are looking bad this morning, John Last night you were ____" "On the racket." "And this morning ____" "On the rack."

If you can get away for a summer vacati on it is best to go. If you cannot you will find great comfort in the reflection that there is no place

HOW IT WORKS.

The mode of operating of Burd Jok Blood Bitters is that it works at one and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal valr e in chronic complaints.

The man who looks forwar d to having a 'high' old time during his v acation must expect to "come down" with the cash before he

THE DEAF HEAR.

After eight years suffering from Deafness, so After eight years stater of from Deathess, so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I make this known for the benefit of others efflicted. Harry Ricardo, Toronto, Ont.

at Rochdale, December 23: "The grievances have not been remedied. The demands of the people have not been conceded. Nothing the people have not been conceded. Nothing

THE KAISER TALKS PEACE.

He Will Follow the Same Path by Which His Grandfather Secured the Confidence of His Allies—A Thoroughly Pacific Policy. BERLIN, June 25.—The following is the full text of the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag to day: I greet you with deep sorrow in my heart. I know you mourn with me. The fresh remembrance of the heavy sufferings of my deceased father, and the affecting fact that I have been called upon to ascend the throne three months after the death of His Majesty Emperor William I. will exercise a similar effect upon the hearts of all Germans. Our sorrow has evoked werm sympathy from all countries of the world. Beneath the burden of these things, I pray God to give me atrength to accomplish the high duties to which His will has called me. Obeying this call, I have before my eyes the example of peaceful rule which Emperor William I., after bitter wars, left to his successors, and to which my late father's rule corresponded, in so far as he was not prevented from executing his designs by his illness and death. I have summoned you in order to declare in your presence that as King and Emperor I am resolved to pursue the same path by which my deceased grandfather secured the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people and good will abroad. I also with God's help, will strive esruestly to accomplish the same end. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie within the province of assuring the military and political safety of the Empire from abroad and watching over the execution of the imperial laws at home. The chief of these laws regards the Imperial constitution. To defend and guard it in all the rights which it guarantees to the two legislative bodies of the nation and to every German, and also in those which it assumes to the Emperor and confederated states and their sovereigns, appertains to the chief rights and duties of the Emperor. In the legislation of the Empire, I have, in accordance with the constitution, to co-operate more in my capacity as King of Prussia than as German Emperor, but in both capacities it

will be my endeavor to proceed in the same spirit which my grandfather began, and especially will I appropriate to myseuf, in its full significance, his message of November 17, 1881, and shall continue to strive in the spirit of that document, so that Imperial legislation may afford to the working people that further protection which, in accordance with Christian morality, is needed by the weak and oppressed in the struggle for existence. I hope that in this way it may be possible to arrive at an equalization of unhealthy social contrasts, and I cherish confidence in the belief that, for the care of our domeatic walfare, I shall have the clear-sighted support of (35) an true friends of the Empire and of the allied Governments without division or party differences. I also held myself bound to support our national and social development within the paths of legality and stern'y to oppose all efforts, the aim and tendency of which shall be toundermine public order. Inforeign politics I AM RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN PEACE

with every one so far as it lies in my power. My love for the German army and my position in it would never induce me to attempt to endanger for the country the benefits of peace, unless the necessity for war is forced upon us by a hostile attempt on the Empire or one of its allies. Our army will assure us peace, or if peace be broken it will enable us to fight for it with honor. That, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by resson of the strength it has derived from the army laws you so recently unanimously voted. To employ this strength for offensive wars is far from my heart. Germany needs neither new military renown nor any conquest, since she finally won for herself by ighting the right to exist as a united and independent nation. Our alliance with Austria is publicly known. I shall hold fast to it with German filelity, not only because it exists, but because I see in the defensive compact the foundation for the maintenance of the European equilibrium and also a legacy from German history, the purport of which the public opinion of the whole German peo-ple sanctions, and which corresponds with European international law as it has undisputably existed since 1866. Similar historical relations and national needs now bind us to Italy. Both countries will maintain the blessings of peace and work out in the quiet security of new won unity the perfection of national institutions and the promotion of their welfare. Our existing agreements with Austria and Italy will permit me to my satistion to maintain my personal friendship with the Czar and the friendly relations existing for a century with Russia, which correspond with my own feelings and German interests. In the conscientious care of peace I shall devote myself equally as readily to the service of the Fatherland as to the care of the army, and I rejoice in our traditional relations; to foreign powers, through which my endeavors in behalf of peace will be aided. Trusting in God and my people's ability for their defence, I entertain confidence that it will be permitted to us for an indefinite time will be permitted to us for an indefinite time to defend and assure by peaceful efforts what my two predecessors, now resting in God, won by arms. During the reading of the speech, he was frequently interrupted by cheers. At the conclusion of the address the Emperor shook hands with Prince Bismarck, who then kissed His Majesty's hand. At the close of the proceedings Baron Lutz proposed three more cheers for the Emperor, and when the procession left the hall the members were still cheering loud y. A committee of the Reichstag com-posed of senior members has elected the preaid ent of the chamber and the two vice-presidel ats to compile the address in reply to the ap sech from the throne and instructed them

THE REICHSTAG OPENED.

to avoid political allusions.

THE PRESIDENT PAYS A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD EMPEROR.

Berlin, June 25.—The Reichstag was formally opened at 5.30 o'clock. The president, in his speech, referred to the grief of the country at the death of Emperor Erederick. He said: "The late Emperor was the hope of the German people. On his knightly form we had gazed with reide and advantagion for many years, ever people. On his knightly form we had gazed with pride and admiration for many years, ever mindful of what he hab accomplished for Germany. The heroic way in which he bore his sufferings placed even his valor on the battle field in the shade. The nation will pay its debt of gratitude to him by showing unwavering fidelity to his son, for whom the hearts of the people beat." The president concluded by involving Cod's hearing on the new Emperor. voking God's blessiz; on the new Emperor. In Tapponse to the call of the President three cheers for Emperor William were heartily given. The President and Vice-President were re-elected, and the House proceeded to draft an address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The Reichetag instructed the President to convey to the Dowager Empresses Victoria and Augusta an expression of its deepest asympathy. Gen. Winterfield, instead of Gen. Mischke, goes to London to announce the accession of Emperor William. Gen Mitchke will go to Brussels to announce the Emperor's accession. Herr Von Wilmowski has finally retired. Herr von Lucanus will replace him as chief of Cabinet to the Emperor.

An aeronaut is always sure, sooner or later, to take a tumble to himself, .

MY SILENT FRIENDS My silent friends live side by side In ragged garb or silk attire. I have no hair-drawn lines to part The humbler neighbors from the higher, Indeed, the richest to the eve Are not my "best society."

My silent friends! I love them all, And yet, as Fancy reigns, or Reason, I deem one dearer for an hour, The alighted never call it treason; From them I have no grief to bear Of jealous whim or selfish fear.

My silent friends! my precious books, What were life worth to me without you, Of whom alone my heart can say You never gave me cause to doubt you; You never spoke in loveless tones, Or, begged for bread—gave naught but stones.

My silent friends! when Fortune frowns You cling to me with richer blessing; Kunder than kin no fault of mine Can chill your tender mute caressing, Bidding me grieve not overmuch, O'er wounds that cruel fingers touch. Some day when I must give you up,

Content to know you will not miss me, When lips that spared no words to wound Perhaps, too late, will bend to kiss me, I know my silent friends and true, My heart's "good-bye" will be for you. LOUISE HENRIQUET.

AFTER THE NOMINATIONS.

HARBISON'S HOUSE BESIEGED-HIS NOTE TO MORTON-CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The excitement of yesterday by the nomination of Gen. Harrison continued during to-day, with a change of scene and incidents. The horn blowing, which hardly stopped during the night, was resumed early this morning, and has continued all day. The streets have been thronged with people, most of them wearing Harrison badges of some kind. In addition to the city population, large numbers have come in on the trains from surrounding towns to swell the crowds. General Harrison was not at his office during the day, and his INDIANAPOLIS, June 26.—The excitement of was not at his office during the day, and his house was visited by large numbers of people. Several photographers and special artists were there taking views of the residence and surroundings. Authorized sketches were obtained for numerous illustrated papers. The autograph seeker was on hand and the relic hunter made a good beginning at chipp ng away the front fence. An electric light company is putting up some arc lights on the laws, and the local committee are preparing a portable platform for use in the vicinity, should there be occasion for speech making. General Harrison has received many telegrams and letters from all querters and from many distinguished persons. In response to a telegram received last night he to-day sent the following :-

Hon. Levi P. Morton, New York:

"Thanks for your kind message. Let me assure you that the association of your name with mine on the ticket gives me great satisfac-

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Many specials from old soldiers, college fra-ternity associates, wool growers and Protectionists everywhere have been received. The pilgrimage to the Harrison homestead has aircaly set in. Many of the state delegations are arriving.

GONGRATULATED BY BLAINE. General Harrison last night received the fol-lowing from Mr. Blaine:

LINLITHGOW, Scotland, June 25.

To General Harrison, Indianapolis: I congratulate you most heartily upon the work of the National convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphal enthusiasm and assure the victorious conclusion which followed your grandfather's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our industrial independence, as the declaration of '76, which bears the honored name of your great-grandfather, sealed our political independence.

JAS. G. BLAINE. [Signed]

SETH LOW MUGWUMPS. BROOKLYN, June 26 .- The Standard Union publishes this evening an interview with the Hon. Seth Low, in which that gentleman is quoted as saying that he cannot take part in the coming presidential campaign because he is not in favor of the platform adopted at Chicago. He says he believes, as Garfield did, in a protection which leads towards free trade.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE. WASHINGTON, June 26 .- The committee to notify the President of his nomination by the St. Louis convention called at the White House to-day, General Patrick Collins, of Boston, was spokeeman of the committee. When the letter of notification had been read, the President addressed the comcom. mittee, speaking mainly of the responsibilities of the Executive. In concluding his remarks Mr. Cleveland said: I shall not dwell upon the acts and policy of the administration now drawing to a close. Its record is open to every citizen in the land, and yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my cath of office. I have done these things which, in the light of the under-standing God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could for myself, nor for you. avoid a single consequence of a fair interpreta-tion of my course — It but remains for me to say to you, and through you to the democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination and will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

LIVING ON THEIR WITS. The vast majority of the adventuresses of

New York depend for their maintenance upon the folly and passions of the other sex, writes a metropolitan correspondent. They are more or less decorous in their demeanor, and try as far as possible to comport themselves according to the usages of good society. They frequent the numberless restaurants and cheap hotels with which the city is crowded, and make it a special point to increase their acquaintanceship. They find their best victims not, as might be imagined, in the young and inexperienced, in the fresh arrival from the country, nor the college graduate, but in the man of the world, the suspicious banker and the blase merchant. Their first preference is the rich, experienced married man: their last, the youthful and sentimental clerk. Their mode of attack is flattery, delicate and refined it may be, but still flattery. They have strong perceptive power and seldom overlook the man's weakest spot. Once in her power she draws from the victim a handsome salary or income, in many cases larger than he allows to his own family. As it is seldom she is content with a single income, she usually provides two or three strings to her bow, and is thus enabled to live in a style which to decent and God-fearing folks is a perpetual mystery. And to cover her actions she almost invariably is a zealous and untiring church member from the first day of the year

A WOMAN WHO IS WEAK, NERVOUS and sleepless, and who mas cold hands and feet cannot feel and act like a well person. Car. ter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest

ton Hood.

THE IRISH CRIMES ACT.

DEBATE ON MURLEY'S MOTION CEN-SURING THE GOVERNMENT.

GBrien Briends the Plan of Campaign-Elequent speech by Gradstone.

LONDON, June 26-In the House of Commons to-day, the debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion censuring the Government for its administration of the Irish Orimes act. Wm. O'Brien (Nationalist), held that the plan of campaign never really troubled the people and that they approved it. Nething that had happened to individuals under the plan could compare with the sufferings of tenants without the plan. What had happened to tenants that could compare with the action of Irish landlords in flinging tens of thousands of Nora Fitzmaurices out of their homes to meet the worst fate. The disgusting claptrap about crimes in Ireland was what American politicians called the policy of the bloody shirt. It was a policy of war and hatred be-tween peoples who desired to live in peace. The Plan of Campaign, so far from being s failure, was accepted now even by landlords like Lord Masserene. After two years of operation of the Plan of Campaign there were 280 evicted tenants out of more than 60,000 who had fought and won under the Plan of Campaign. (Cheers). He could further state that everyone of these 280 tenants was in a comfortable home to-day, and every man would yet come back to his own home in triumph. (Cheers).

Henry Chaplin (Conservative) said he did

not wonder that Mr. O'Brien hated to hear about the disgusting incidents that had attended the League's oppression of the people. Who were now more responsible for the suf-BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which who was more responsible than another for the atrocities of the League, it was the leader of the Opposition, who seemed to forget how he had encouraged them. (Cries of "Shame!" "Withdraw!") Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what words he used about the Parnellite chiefs, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory through infirmities of age.

Mr. Gladstone, who upon rising was received with cheers, said that however much selected with the properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Bype has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maked dies are floating acound us ready to attack wherever there is a weak ploint. We may eccape many a fats! which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist at tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist tables. The fine fine provided out beakfast tables with a delicately f ferings of the people under the League than

ceived with cheers, said that however much he was afflicted with loss of memory through infirmities of age, he hoped for a time at least (renewed cheers) that he would remain able to cope with antagonism of the calibre of Mr. Chaplin. What was more significant about the state of Ireland than the fact that nineteen members out of eighty-six Nationalist members had been sent to prison? He ventured to say that if they went to their conatituents all of these nineteen would be returned by larger majorities than before, if only because they were sufferers through the wrong-doing of the Government. The Government's vote might be against them, but their ultimate appeal was to public opinion, Mr. Gladstone said that those who de-

nounced the plan of campaign had to meet the contention that the plan was passed when Parliament refused to meet the necessi ties of the tenants. Recent land court decisions had shown that the demands of the plan of campaign were not unjust. The curse of Cromwell lived from generation to generation in Ireland. Could it be supposed that the people who were aware that horrors and atrocities almost incredible had been done in the name of the law could consider the law in the same spirit as the judge. It was a strange irony of fate that Mr. Dillon should be lectured upon legality by Major Saunderson, who had threatened that if parliament passed a certain law he would counsel violent resistance to it. Mr. Dillon had much to learn before he arrived at Major S nderson's eminence. (Laughter.) Mr. Dillon's influence in when he inflicted upon Mr. D.llon the maximum penalty. Mr. Gladatone then entered into a long detailed account of Killengh's case, which he characterized as scandalous, and as bad as anything that had happened in the bad as anything that had happened in the summer T-rm, July 9, for elergymen, teachers, etc.

Mr. Balfour, upon rising to reply, was greeted with loud cheers. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with abstaining from bringing against the Government in Parliament the accusations that he made again them before popular audiences. Mr. Gladstone, he said, had confined himself to a single case. His comparison of the acts of the present Irish magistracy with the conduct of Judge Jeffries was the most scandalous attack that had ever been made in Parliament. (Cheers) If they were to dismiss every magistrate whose decisions were over-ruled, they would find their hands pretty full. Was it asserted that one innocent man had been convicted? The fact was that those who had been found guilty gloried in their offences, rather than denied them. Mr. Morley played a humiliating part when he criticized isolated acts of policemen and magistrates and at the same time he sup ported the policy of his allies which involved infinitely more cruelty than had been committed by all the magistracy and police of Ireland. (Cheers.) In reference to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Balfour asserted that the murder of Constable Whelan was distinctly traceable to his speech to the effect that he would not tolerate land grabbers. Was it a political offence to urge people to destroy land grabbers? Mr. Balfour concluded by contending that the Government had suc ceeded beyond their expectations in suppress ing lawlessness in Ireland. Whether they would be allowed to proceed he did not know, but he did know that the future of Ireland could only safely rest on foundations

of honesty, liberty and law. Mr. Sexton who ended the debate said that Mr. Balfour's charge against Mr. Dillon rest ed entirely on the evidence of one of the most infamous of the Government's paid informers. The motion of censure was rejected by 366 to 273, a Government majority of 93, as compared with 113 on taking office. The announcement of the result of the division was greeted with cheers by the Conservatives.

MR. BLAKE,

By the side of Mr. Parnell sat a gentleman with a long, striking, picturesque face. The jaw large, square and firm, the mouth was close and tight almost after the manner of Count and tight almost after the manner of Count Moltke's; and though he wore spectacles, the eyes of this visitor, it could be seen, were keen and penetrating, as well as kind. This guest was Mr. Blake, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. Mr. Blake has a reputation that any politician of any country might envy. He stands first in the Canadian Parliament as an orester and a thinker; but he stands in equal orator and a thinker: but he stands in equal eminence for incorruptible integrity. This is a reputation the more valuable because it is in such striking contrast with the greed of so many of Mr. Blake's political opponents. The feeling towards Mr. Blake by his friends is warm to enthusiasm.—London Star.

There is now filed with a will in litigation in Monroe county, Ga., a silver dollar that was issued in 1775, and has been in possession. If we were asked what are the two greatest of the same family for more than one hundred years. It is one of the thirteen dollars that, human aids to pulpit power, we should say self-possession and self-abandonment.—Paxwere paid to a Revolutionary soldier when discharged from the Continents army.

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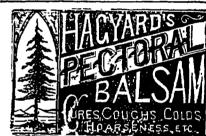
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