Edward Harding, in the Irish Monthly. A tone of pride or petulance represse A selfish inclination firmly fought A seansh inclination firmly fought— A shadow of annoyance set at nought— A murmur of disquietude suppressed— A peace in importunity possessed; A reconcilement generously sought— A purpose put aside—a banished thought A word of self-explaining unexpressed: Trifles they seem, these petty soul restraints, Yet he who proves them such must needs possess

A constancy and courage grand and bold.

They are the trifles that have made the saints!

Give me to practice them in humbleness, And nobler power than mine doth no man

THE STORY OF IRELAND.

BY DION BOUCICAULT.

Continued.

"After all resistance had ceased, the soldiers surrounded the population of villages, forcing men, women, and children into old barns, which were set on dren into old barns, which were set on fire. Those who attempted to escape were shot or piked. The soldiers took up infants on the points of their spears to whill them about in their agony. Women were found hanging on trees with their children at their breasts, strangled with their mothers' hair. No spectacle was more! frequent, throughout the country than to see multitudes of people lying. than to see multitudes of people lying dead in the ditches, with their mouths all colored green by eating nettles, docks, and all things that they could find above ground. Sir Arthur Chichester witnessed three small children, the eldest not above ten years old, feeding off the flesh of their stayed mether.

"In Munster half a million of acres were thus cleared, confiscated, and be-stowed on English filibusters.

"The conditions of the grant specified that no native Irish should be tenants under the new proprietors. They might be laborers and serfs, or outcasts condemned to die of starvation, or to live by se were the features under which

Protestant religion first presented itself to the Irish people. No other at-tempt was made to convert the popula-tion. The sword and penal laws were the apostles of the reformation.

We now come to the reign of James

the First. The scent of carrion brought over from England a flight of speculators, aptly called "undertakers." This flock waited their opportunity to alight on Six counties in Ulster were declared for-

feited to the Crown, and a million and a half of acres constituted the third land

When excuses for confiscation were exhausted, another method was invented to evict the Irish holders. Proprietors were summoned before the Lords-Justices to show documentary titles to their lands. snow documentary titles to their lands. Some had none but immemorial posses-sion. They were forfeited. In others, if the smallest flaw was discovered, they were ended in favor of the Crown. "Discoverers," as they were colled, insinuated themselves into every estate, and the gov-ernment employed and supported them. ernment employed and supported them. The proprietors in Connaught entered into a composition, and, surrendering their estates to the Crown, received them back with a royal patent, for the enrolment of which they paid three thousand pounds. The officials neglected to register the deeds; the government, taking advantage of their own error, declared the patents invalid and the estates comfiscate.

patents invalid, and the estates confiscate.

The great Puritan rebellion now broke

rebellion was victorious, the king was beheaded, the English Parliament confiscated the estates of the Irish Catholic lords and their followers; two millions and a half of acres were forfeited. The English Parliament was embar-

rassed to deal with so large a territory : so it issued debentures, each warrant entitl-

ing holder to so many acres.

The country was put up at public auction: rich English corporations speculated in townships and forfeited tracts.

The arrear of pay to the troops was paid in land-warrants

To save trouble and confusion, the par-liamentary army of occupation was settled down on the Irish counties, regiment by regiment, on the lands where they stood. regiment, on the lands where they stock.

The Irish proprietors becoming outcasts,
and a source of trouble, rewards were

and a source of trouble, rewards were offered for their extermination. Sacks full of heads were brought in, and paid for by the score. The soldiers, in executing the orders of the Justices murdered all persons promiscuously. Whole villages, as well as the houses of the gentry, were remorselessly burnt, even when not an enemy was seen. The say-ing "nits will make lice," which was con-

stantly employed to justify the murder of Irish children, then came into use. Sir Maurice Eustace advised the Government to the burning of corn, and to put man, woman, and child to the sword. Sir Arthur Loftus wrote to the same effect. The Catholic nobles of the "Pale" solemnly accused the English soldiers of

solemnly accused the English solders of murdering old, decrepit people in their beds, women in the pains of childbirth, and children eight days old.

Lord Castlehaven accused the officials of massacring, hanging, and torturing thousands of innecent men, women, and children; but orders had been issued t the parties sent into every quarter to spare neither man, woman, nor child. Near Newry, Munroe and his troops killed, in one day, seven hundred country-people, men, women, and children, who were found employed in driving away their cattle. In West Meath and Longford, his march was a path of fire, and he put to the sword all the country-people he met. In the island of Maggee, thirty families were butchered in their beds by the gar-

rison of Carrick fergus.

The people of several villages had taken shelter amongst the furze that covered a hill. Sir Arthur Loftus, having invested the hill, set fire to the furze on all sides, when the people, men, women, and children were burnt, and those trying to escape killed. "I saw," says the brother of Lord Castlehaven, "the bodies and the furze still burning." The soldiers, spreading themselves out over the country in a thin line, burned every cabin and counfield in their way. Famine was fall in the cause of exter.

Counfield in the cause of exter.

mination. One of the items furnished by Sir William Cole, as a service performed by his regiment, reads thus: "Starved and famished of the vulgar sort, seven thousand." When the war ended, out of a population of one million and a half, six hundred and sixteen thousand had

were the features under which the Puritan form of the Protestant reli-gion presented itself to the Irish people. During this period an important settleof English Puritans and Scotch Presbyterians had been made in Ulster. Derry and Antrim were their strongholds. From this settlement dates the g disunion which still subsists between North and South of Ireland.

When Charles II. recovered his throne, the loyal Irish lords expected to be re-instated in their estates, forfeited by their attachment to the Crown: they were dis-

appointed.

Thirty years later another rebellion broke out in England, and James II. appealed to the loyalty of Ireland as his father Charles I. had done. Again Ireland took the field for a liege sovereign. Again English rebellion was victorious; and the rebel chief William III. made the

We now come to the systematic organiration of the Protestant ascendancy. The Irish government was to be wholly com-posed of English officials. The Irish parliament, consisting of three hundred mem-bers, was to be wholly composed of Eng-lish Protestant settlers. The English House of Commons enacted that no Catholic could sit in the Irish parliament. Having succeeded by the church grab in transferring the entire of the Irish Church lands to English proprietors, having in-flicted the support of a resident Protest-ant clergy on Catholic parishioners, having confiscated the lands as described in three confiscated the lands agrabe, nothing now remained to grab but the revenue of the country. To secure a Protestant government in its ascendancy, and the entire subjection of the native people, the penal laws were passed. At this time it was estimated that the Protestant population, including the Presbyterians and the Puritans, was in the proortion of one to fifteen.

The principal features of the penal laws 1st. To deprive this enormous majority

of elective suffrage.
2nd. To exclude them from all corporations, from the magistracy, the bar, the bench, the grand juries, the vestries. As they were forbidden to possess arms, they could not even be gamekeepers or constables. The possession of a fowling-piece or a flask of powder rendered them liable to imprisonment, whipping, and the pillory. They were excluded from the pillory. They were excluded from the army and navy, they could not possess a horse of greater value than five pounds. They were forbidden to purchase land, to inherit or receive it as a gift.

Leases for more than thirty-one years Leases for more than thirty-one years were void. If the profits of a farmer exceeded one-third of the rent, he was obliged to reveal the result of his skill or industry, and make a corresponding increase in his rent; if he failed to do so, his farm, stock, and crop passed to the first Protestant who made the discovery. If he secretly nucleased his own forfaired If he secretly purchased his own forfeited estate, holding it through a trust, the Pro-

Ine great Furitan rebellion now broke out in England. Charles I. appealed to his loyal subjects in Ireland to stand by the crown; they did so.

The Irish Catholic lords brought their forces under the royal standard; but the rebellion was victorious, the king was here. a Cathonic priest was declared full, and the officiating priest was hung. Any child, however young, professing to be a Protestant, was at once taken from his father's care. A wife who became a Protestant was free from her husband's contestant was free testant was free from her husband's control, and had a claim to a proportion of her husband's property. No Catholic could be guardian to a child; so the dying parent knew that his children must stomach is the alembic of the pass under the control of Protestants, whose first duty was to bring them up in the Protestant creed. TO BE CONTINUED.

HIGGINS VS. MURPHY.

The Irish Land Question in a Nutshell.

"What is rack rent, father?" inquired young Frank Higgins, who had been lis-tening to his father reading the late news from Ireland.

Mr. Higgins laid down his Catholic Times and replied: "Do you know how much I charge Dennis Murphyfor his room up-stairs?" "
"Yes sir; \$6 a month."

"Well, now suppose Mr. Murphy should take it into his head to have, at his own expense, new paper put on the wall, the ceiling whitened, and new furniture put in don't you taink the room would look a

heap sight better, eh?"
"Korrect," murmured the intelligent

"Korrect," murmured the intelligent boy.

"Well, the minute Murphy had got all the improvements made, I should go up and look around and smile, and jingle my money in my pocket, and say: "This is a pretty place you have got Murphy, very cozy and comfortable: too elegant for the rent you pay me: Murphy, old fellow, I am sorry to do it, but I will have to increase your rent to \$12 per month here. increase your rent to \$12 per month hereafter." What would you think of it, my

boy?"
The innocent child smiled, and said:
"Why, father, if you done that, you'd have more cheek than a book, insurance or any other agent." The boy, warming up on the subject, continued: "The ruan who would do that, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and I'd like the job."

"Too true for you, my son, too true, replied Mr. Higgins, beaming kindly upon his offspring. "That would be rackrenting. If Mr. Murphy kicked against paying the increased rent and claimed that he had made and paid for the improvements himself, that they had not cost me a cent, and I should fire him out, that ments himself, that they had not cost me a cent, and I should fire him out, that would be eviction. I will now," continued Mr. Higgins, carefully folding the CATHOLIC TIMES, which he had laid on his knees,

THE LAND BILL.

How it is Looked Upon by Rochester Citizens.

The Rochester *Times'* reporter has been interviewing some leading citizens on the subject of the Land Bill. The following from that paper will be found interesting.

presenting, as it does, the weak point of the bill in the clearest manner possible:

There is no man in Rochester who has given the land bill so much study as Dr. Casey, and no one can speak more authoritatively on the subject than the doctor. The following convergation between the Cath. following conversation between the Cathnes reporter and Dr. Casey is self-

explanatory:
Reporter—Well, Doctor have you read
the land bill?

Dr. Casey—yes, I read it until I got disgusted with it.
R.—Do you not consider the bill of any benefit to the tenants? Dr. C.—On the contrary, I think the bill, in its present form, would be an injury to the tenant instead of a benefit.

injury to the tenant instead of a R.—What are your reasons for thinking Dr. C.—First, because the numerous class of tenants demanding relief and justice from the landlords, from the pay-ment of rackrent and arrears, accumulated final land grab. He swept the whole of Ireland from under the feet of the people.

during the past years of distress and famine, cannot come within the operation of the bill until all arrears are paid up. This bill, therefore, is an instrument for the collection of the landlord's rack-rent, at less expense than by sheriff, police, and soldiery—the method, which is rather unpopular and somewhat dangerous. R.—I see that Mr. Parnell and his

associates regard it with no favor.

Dr. C.—No, and they should not. The bill is full of ambiguity and uncertainity, professing to confer benefits, yet, with provisions impossible of fulfilment. Some of the most eminent lawyers, who have given the land question close study and have analized the bill, agree in the opinion that many of its provisions are incom-prehensible. How different when the Engish government enacts a measure depriving the Irish people of their rights and liberty. Witness the "Coercion Act" and "Arms Bill" passed the present session contained four or five paragraphs, their provisions so few, and the language so plain, that the dullest mind could not fail to compre' end them. There was necessity then, as there is now, for the publication of numerous pamphlets, in the vain efforts to explain its provisions

R .- Do you call to mind any further objectional points in the bill?

Dr. C.—Another very objectionable feature of the bill is the "Land Court." "This court shall consist of the judge of the county to adjudicate between land-lord and tenant." When we remember that these judges are the creatures of the government of the day, appointed to their positions for services rendered; that the majority of them are landlords, and all in close fellowship with landlords, it may be imagined in what direction their opinions will incline. Suppose "So-help-me-God Keogh" were now living and emlandlord and tenant; does anyone doubt his position. Yet, he was a good type of his class. He performed one good deed

for his country at any rate.
R.—What act was that Doctor? Dr. C .- The last and greatest act of his testant informer became the proprietor.

The son of a Roman Catholic becoming a Protestant ousted his father from the disposition of his estate. Any Protestant woman being a land-owner, if she married bill? life! And when the vampire landlords of Ireland came to realize what they owe the

THE ALEMBIC OF THE BODY, -The stomach is the alembic of the human system. In it those wondrous chemical changes take place which result in the transmutation of food into blood. When it is vigorous the necessary processes of digestion and assimilation go on unindigestion and assimilation go on unin-terrupted, and the system is suitably nourished. When it is feeble or dis-ordered, they are obstructed, and being in consequence ill supplied with blood of a vitalizing quality, the physical organism becomes weak and feeble, the nerves suffer, the liver and bowels are semi-para-lyzed, and appetite and sleep fail. These disastrous consequences may, however, be disastrous consequences may, however, be prevented or remedied with a supreme stomachic and aperient, Northrop & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, a medicine of rare purity and efficacy, which reforms a discovered and represented and repres ordered and repairs a weakened state of the digestive organs, overcomes biliousness, elieves the bowels when obstructed, with out straining or weakening them, and pro-motes the exit from the system of impurities which infect the blood, which cause serious organic maladies. No objection able mineral contaminates it, and its value is not marred by subsequent re-action prejudical to the general health. Far pre ferable is it to the ordinary nauseous drug used to produce a similiar effect, bu used to produce a similiar effect, but which are frequently ineffective as well as unpleasant; nor is it a cheap and valueless medicine, puffed into existence. It is used for dyspepsia, biliousness, affections of the blood, kidney complaints, female weakness, lumbago, &c., and in all blood diseases it is unequalled. Price \$1.00. Sample Bottle, IO cents. Ask for Non-THROP, & LYMAY'S Vegetable. Diseavery THROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears fuc-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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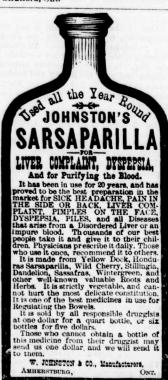
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TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR.—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLAND'S treatment.

Stratford, Ont.

WM. TOBIN.



Elliot & Co., Toronto, and B. A Mitchell London, wholesale square

THE TREE IS KNOW FRUITS.

The architects who co Tower of Babel sought to name famous" by raising

the skies. Their ambitious strated in its object by th tongues through which "the whole earth was confour the ambitious pride of the religious revolt of the six that impelled them to lay of that Protestantism wh than three centuries, h thought and inspired the modern times. Like its t tion on the plain of Sen tongues and teachings has tongues and teachings having its identity with its origit lost; and its present adh founded by the enmitties, warring passions that lash earthly organization. Treader may find a clear tion of both the fact and operusing the Monday edition papers of New York. Re the principal churches or give a fair abstract of the cred by the preachers in ered by the preachers in sermons embrace a large re thought and belief. The general scope of that latin the Protestant system, v in the denial, by Mr. Beech erating influence of bapt logically in the denial, by of the existence of God. have a common origin. The common phases of de the common phases of deand negation. They me mon plane of kinship-cause and effect. Like a diate and kindred form with the general presum; reason is the only guide ligious truth; and that the will and conscience is de ligious authority assume duties that should prom

the first and guide the If God exists, if He and revealed to him tru instruction and religiou truths in their very natu ute and unchangeable. ogics of God's providence the history of the world able and logical to conc thority to teach and truths would not be capricious and erring in This authority, to be would have to be fully end proposed by it Hence, if the truths cor tody are absolute and authority that expounds must be essentially abso in the prescribed sphe. It is the negation of thi Protestant system, and for it of individual ca that have engendered war and wrangle in its ings of Ingersoll are t this system—its logica tree is known by the fru its branches.

The poisonous character be gathered from atterances of this apost Whilst from many to New York to the there went forth the u and incredulity, as to divine truths, in the was gathered a large crowd, eager to hear In these doubts, not only truths themselves, but all. That promiscuor passionate and repeated how deeply their ow had been tairted by the tions that spring so na dantly from the disser sectarianism. How pandered to the gross ence is shown in the fi lecture. "The throne said, "are twins—vult egg. The kings have of the people; the their souls. The one and the other on alms.

has no time to protect busy counting hairs an fall." Referring to t "They tell that God and then had the imple industrious." In he informs his hear arch infidel was born, v st madhouse where insane priests, and th and ignorant peop.
has done more for
any other man who e
had he not lived the would have been a B soul to-day. Referring to Spino

the universe was Gring a little Jewish Jeh

verse, and after an making him say, 'W make something,' co-absurd!" In conclu make something, to absurd!" In conclu-fidels of other ages, the high honor of ha fit to live in," asser never lived the bra empty as the church Whilst we comp the prostitution and intellect, we cannot his conclusions are courageous deductio premises. In the cr was given to the tre its own kind;" and the fruit the tree i

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