WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER IV.

The author of "The Oherce of Evils," besides establishing the antiquity of Ireland's claim to manufactures, also clearly points out the causes that prevent-d their excession:—

"But very different," he says, were the effects is reduced by the irelanious bitle passed both

" produced by the inglorious bitls passed both in England and Ireland in the reign of Wil-"liam the Third, which I shall next produce, as sanother example to confirm my doctrine of "that control which the different banches of "the Legis ature in a limited Government have " over the Executive, to the prejudice of the Empire at large. But before we set it "the Empire at large. But before we set it down, let us remark that Ireland was in possession of the woollen manufacture before the reign of Edward the Third, when that "fabric was first exclusively encouraged in England, and that she was at that early

** Pariod distinguished for making friezes.

"It cannot be supposed, that, during an almost continued warfare between the natives." "almost continued warfare between the natives and the invaders for above five hundred to years after the English revolution under "Henry the Sec ind, the nation could arrive at superlative perfection in manufacturer, "when their progress was so slow even "in England, that the sagacious Hum in England, that the sagacious Hum is yes the most mortifying picture of their state in the intenth century. "The foreign "artificers, save he in general much sur-"artificers, says he, in general much sur-passed the English in dexterity, industry and frugality; and hence the violent animosity " which the latter on many occasions exercised " against the former who were settled in Engat land. So great was the number of foreign artizans in the city, that at least 15,000 Flem-"ings alone were at one time obliged to leave it,
"hy an order from the Council, when Henry "the Eighth became jealous of their favor for "Queen Catherine."
"However, it appears that the country pos-

sessed an export trade in the woollen manu-" facture upwards of two bundred years back. This export, it must be owned, was very in-considerable; yet it was considerable enough "to alarm the commercial jealousy of England,
"which became outrageous when it saw on the 44 journals of the Commons of Ireland the fol-45 lowing was resolution—A.D. 1695:—

Resolve i-That it is the opinion of this committee that the House be moved to an point a Select Committee to prepare heads of a bill for the better making and regulating of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom, and for repealing or making alterations and amendments in the Act of the 17th and 18th of Charles II., intituled, 'An act for the true making of all sorts of Cloth called old and new Drapery, &c., &c.'

" Die Veneris-10 Janii, 1698. "The following address from the House of Lords of England was presented to the

"King:"We, the Lords spiritual and temporal in "Parliament assembled, do humbly represent unto your Majesty, that the growing manu "facture of cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapmess of all sorts of necessaries for life, and goodness of materials for making of all manner of cloth, "doth invite your subjects of England, with their families and servants, to leave their habitations to settle there to the increase of wollen manufacture in Ireland, which makes "your loyal subjects in this kingdom very apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here, by which the trade of this nation and the value of lands will very much decrease and "the number of your people by much lessened here." The prayer of this address I have

"quoted in a f rmer part of this letter:—
"Wherefore, we humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty hat your Majes y would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long and will timely remedied may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same; and, on the other hand, if they turn the same; ever be lo ked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this Kingdom, and, if not dustry and skill to the settling and improving the linen manufacture, for which generally the lands of that Kingdom are very proper, they will receive all countenance, favor and protection from your roy of influence for the encouraging and promoting of the said linen manufacture, to all the advantage and profit that kingdom can be capable of."

Such was the a fvice of the Larts Spiritual and Tempo al to William the Third.

"The Lord Sevard reported His Majesty's

"answer to the eff ct, viz:—
"-That His Majesty will take care to do what their lordships have desired."

"Die Jovis, 30 Junii, 1698. "The following address was presented from

"the English House of Commons:—
"'Most Gracious Sovereign—We, Your
Maj-sty's dutiful and loyal subject, the Commens in Parliament assembled, being very sensible that the wealth and pawer of this Kin dom do in a great measure depend on the preserving the woollen manufactur, as much as possible, entire to this realm, think it becomes us, like our ancestors, to be justiment and increase there if elsewhere, and to use our utmost endeavors to

prevent it. observe that Ire and, which is depended on ass and protected by England in the enjoyment of their all they have, and which is so proper for the linen manufacture, the es ablishment and growth of which there would be so enriching to themselves and so profitable to England, should of late apply itself to the woollen manufacture, to the great prejudice of the trade of this king one and so unwillingly promore the linen trade, which would beaefit both them and us.

prevent the mischief which threatens us, unless Your Majesty, by your authority and
great wisdom, shall find means to secure the
trade of England by making your subjects of
Ireland pursue the joint interest of both king

And we do most humbly implore Your Majesty's protection and favor in this matter, and that you will make it your royal case and enjoin all those you employ in Ireland to make to their care and use their utmost diligence to hinder the exportation of wool from Ireland, except to be imported hither, and for the discouraging the woollen manufactures and encouraging the linen manufactures in Ireland, to which we shall always be ready to give our

"utmost assistance.""
"His Majesty's answer to this address was

* as follows:—

Gentlemen — I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ire-land, and to encourage the linen manufacture there, and to promote the trade of England. "The following is an extract from his Ma-jesty's private letter to Lord Galway, then one of the Lord's Justices of Ireland:

" It never was of such importance to have

as at present a good session of Parliament, not only in regard to my affairs in that Kingdom, but especially of this here.
"The chief thing that must be tried to be prevented by that the Prish Parliament takes notice of what has passed in this here, and that you make affectual laws for the linen manufactures and discourage as far as possible the ufactures, and discourage as far as possible the

wollen.'
"Tuesday, 27th September, 1698. Part of

" the Lords Justices' speech.
" Amongst these Bills is one for the encouragement of the Linen and H-mpen Manufac-tures. At our first meeting we recommended to you that mat er, and we have now endea-vored to rend-r that Bill practicable and useful for that effect, and as such we now recom-mend it to y u. The settlement of this manufacture will contribute much to people the country, and will be found much more advantageous to this Kingdom than the worlen manufacture, which being the settled staple trade consistent with the trade of England, but will render the trade of this kingdom both useful and necessary to England.'

The Woellen Wavers, on the 12th of October, 1698, presented a petition to the House of Commons, in which they styled themselves Protestants, in hopes that they might have some benign influence upon a Williamite ad-ministration. But the House, after ordering the petition to lie on the table, came to the

following resolution:

following resolution:

Resolved that a printed paper, entitled,

The Protestants Case, who are of the Woollen Manufacture of Ireland, humbly presented to the Honorable House of Commons," de-livered at the door of this House to the Members, is false, scandalous, and of dangerous consequence.
"'Ordered that a Committee be appointed

to examine who was the author, printer, and publisher of said paper; and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and adjoint from time to time, &c., &c.

"Martis—3 Die Januarii, 1698.

"A message in writing fr m their Excellentics, the Lords Justices, to the House, and of which the following is a convenient of the

which the following is a copy, was read by 'the Speaker:—
''' Winchester—Galway.
''' Majesty's

""We have received his Majesty's commands to send unto you a Bill, entitled, "An Act for Lying an additional duty upon Woollen Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom," the passing of which in this Session his Majesty recommends to you, as what may be of great advantage for the preservation of the

Trade of the Kingdom.

"A Bill, entitled, "An Act for laying an additional duty upon Woollen Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom,' was pres tid. A motion was then made, that the said Bill be received. The previous question being put, the Bill, upon division, was received, 74 og inst 34.

"And they passed a law that Session, laying Four Shillings additional duty on every Twenty Shillings value of Broad Coth exported out of Ireland, and Two Shillings on every Twenty Shillings value of Serges, Baizes, Kerseys, Stuffs, or on any other for of New Drapery, made of Wool, or mixed with Wool, Friezes only excepted. But, as in the work of the state of t this was not in effect a prohibition, the Com-missioners of Trade in England complained, 'That the duties on Broad Cloth, of which very little is made in Irrland, is 20 per cent., but the duty on New Drapery, of which much is made, is but 10 per cent.; and in consequence of this representation, an Act was passed by the English Parliament in the following year (1699), declaring that— Fores-much as Wool and Wooll-n Manufactures of Cloth, Serge, Baize, &c., &c., are the greatest and most profitable commodities on which the chi-fly depend: And whereas great quantities of the like Manufactures have of late been made and are daily increasing in the King-dom of Ireland, &c., and are exported from thence to foreign markets, heretofore supplied from England, &c., &c.;—for prevention whereof, &c.' The Statute then goes on to enact, that no Woo!, Woollen Goods, Serges, Friezes, &c., &c., shall be exported under pains and penalties of confiscation and improvement. prisonment, and, in another confirming Sta-

tate, of transportation! Will the Orangem n of this country believe that, the "glorious and immortal" William, could cause to be enacted such a ferocious Statute, ag inst the trade of our mother country, as that just quoted. But, in the words of Zschokke,—"Woe to the land on whose judg-"ment seats the stranger sits—at whose gates "the stranger watches! Woe to the land "divid-d against itself, and relying on foreign-

A Conservative Irish Landlord, Grey Porter, writing in favor of the Union, in ide use of this truism, that, "No nation ever governed another for nothing." Just so, an argument from experience in political reasoning, is superior to any

Chief Justice Bushe, commenting on the Williamite Act, quoted above, easys:—"When

natural facilities for trade and commerce when left at liberty to develop her resources, we may see from the following passage, quo ed from Bulow's History of Ireland, vol. I, p. 290:— "From the establi-hment of the Act of Settle-ment and Explanation, Ireland had rapidly increased in wealth and improvement, to the admiration and envy of her neighbors, till it was again said waste under the revolutionary wars of William III.; and even from this calamity it was required with such quickness that, in 1698, the balance of trade in its favor amounted to between four and five thousand pounds. Thus it would appear that, even civil war, with all its wasting horrors, was less injurious to Itiah prosperity than the Uniou! The nation had then a latent energy, a recuperative power, by which she quickly extricated herself from the greatest calamities; but now she has no life of her own, and all her interests languish, However, she was not long allowed liberty to repair by industry the desolations of ambitions:

—"The effects," adds Barlow, "were permanent of restricting laws, insurmountable by the fertilty of the soil, the ingenuity of the in-habitants, navigable rivers, and a multitude of

harbors. To the inexorable pertinacity with which this crn-hing p dicy was pursued towards that un-happy country, the following impartial wit-nesses will tesufy. It cannot be alleged that theirs are the complaints of Irish grievance-

mong'rs:—
"British legislation on all occasions controlled Irish commerce with a very high hand—universally on the principle of monopoly—as if the poverty of Ireland wers her wealth." So wrote Arthur Young, in his four (1776-77). Again, in 1755, Pitt declared that "from the Revolution till mithin them few your property because of the principle. tion till within these few years, the system had been that of debarring Ireland from the use of ***The consequences thereof will necessitate her own resources, and making her subservient your Parliament of England to interpose to to the interests and opulence of the England

people."
"To the enumeration in detail of English injuries to our trade," says Mr. John O'Con-nell, (An Argument for Ireland, page 164), "we have unfortunately to add one striking instance, general in its effect. From 1740 to 1759 there were no less than twenty-four es bargoes in Ireland! Thus by all possible means— namely, by direct and active y oupressive legislation—by false interpretation and forced con-struction of laws supposed to have no such ob-ject; by real breach, under a seeming observance of international engagements and even by ar unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative, Irish industry and enterprise were cruelly restricted and repressed to the verge of ruin." No wonder the names of the men who filled this fair and fruitful tree of national life, (the Irish Parliameut), are held in everlasting in-famy in Iraland. Only the serpent in Paradise could furnish a fit compassion for the envious and wily policy of the diabolical agents, who beheld all this good with vexation, and blasted

so bright a prospect! W. M. K. Montreal, Jan. 5, 1888.

A BOON AND A BLESSING. A boon and a blessing to mankind is Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for external and internal use. Ye low Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat, croup, deafness, cramps, contracted colds and lameness. Pro-

The saying goes that "for one-half the year the Karean hunts the tiger, for the other half the tiger hunts the Korean," A man who was asked to buy a tiger's skin for a friend wrote to him that the market was empty just then, and, quoting this saying, added, "it is now the figur's season, and I can easily get you a Korean's skin, if that

SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Mainc. U. 8.]

42.-A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN-There is a foun ain that keeps fi wing, flowing, Fast as the sands of life are going, going; Dark as Erebus, and unboly looking, Vindictively all opposition procking, No power on earth prevails to dam it up, It overflows the sinner's biter cup, Poisons the weak, intoxic tes the strong. Gives occupation to a mighty throng; Condemns the guilty, gives the call to war, Defrauds the innocent, confirms the law, Lifts us to Heaven, and drops us down again, Makes lovers happy, creditors insane. Read the above and hasten to decide, What is this dark and guilty looking tide?

43.—AN UNFORTUNATE TEACHER. [For the second blank of each stanza, behead the word required for the first, and again be-head to obtain the required word for the third blank.]

The teachers, with full many a -Of seeds from learning's inmost — Poured in like streams of melted —

From thence, equipped and armed to -With papers, from professors —, To certify their skill and —

And him of whom we will -Bright, dazzing hope did then —;
But, ah! the youth was rather —!

The grim professor, with a ---

Looked grim as any monk in ——And wise as moon-instructed ——

And "hazardous" came in a

Or sleep on Lapland's distant ---"It matters not, it is a -

A hazard!" does it feed on ----

Was the shrewd reasoning of the "Two esses following an ---,"

Then in a minute's time or -Had ended up the word with ---! And so he, in defining —, Wrote down an answer strictly — "A female hazard's what it — !"

MAY I. KOMPETE.

44.-A WORD SQUARE. THIS SQUARE IS ONE OF THE MUST PERFECT EVER

1. A banker. 2. One who decorates. 3. A kind of leather. 4. A can.r. 5. Inclosed, 6. To seperate. 6. Trampled. EL EM DEL

45.-A SEA CREATURE. One day I saw Lucinda's tears, And heard her bitter cay, And wishing to allay her fears And hush her sobbing s gh, I asked her what had caused her grief, And how I could afford relief.

She said she was distressed in mind. Her heart was almost broken; She lost and knew not where to find Her little true love token. Her lover giest, what can it be?
Why just a creature of the sea!

46 .-- A CENTRAL ACROSTIC. Eight words of five letters each, the central of which spell the name of a beautiful torest tree of North America:

1. A tropical fruit. 2. A noted American gineral.

3. A veh cle in common use.
4. A garden flower much admired.
5. A wild animal of North America A wild animal of North America, 6. A forest tree.

7. A garden vegetable. 8. A kind of herbage.

47.-SENTIMENT IN CHARADE. A first bloomed in the garden, A queen in floral pride; But ah! Too soon it withered, And drooped, and fell, and died!

The cow roamed through the clover, Last many a luncious lenf; Too soon her mas er slew her, And sold her off for beef!

The western skies at sunset Were all and gold and gay; And touch too so in they fided, And turned to ashen gray.

Then sad at heart, I pondered, And murmured, "Such is life!" How much too soon my sweetheart Became my wedded wife !

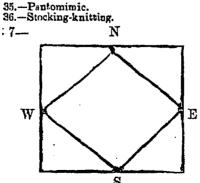
48.-VEGETABLE VOWELS. 1. In the Swedish turnip find unaa.
2 In a plant with a long root of sweetish 3 In an East Indian plant having round

fruit findeeasa. 4. In a variety of sabbage find a u i o e,
5. In a plant of Peru, with tubers like the ANCIENT MARINRE.

49.-ODD MATHEMATICS.

One third of six from seven, To take you must contrive, So what is left is even, And, therefore, is not five. J. K. P. BAKER.

ANSWERS.



The inner square shows the original ten-acre lot, the trees being placed as corner-boundaries. The outer square represents the twenty acre lot, so formed that the trees may, without moving, serve as boundaries at the sides.

V O L G A GLOBE BUCHE JOKER MASTS MELON G L E D E L O Y A L A O H O R PRACH BALES

28.--

39.—Bal-loon. 40.—The five boxing wizards jump quickly.
41.—The game of "Opposites."

facture, which being the settled staple trade
of ingland, from whereas all fereign markets
of ingland, from whereas the lines and here for that purpose; whereas the lines and hempen that purpose is the purpose; whereas the lines and hempen that purpose is the purpose of the purpose is the purpose of the purpos

A LITTLE LANDLORD COLONY, hereditary nobility. The ruffle of a parch-

Shabby Genieri Trish Proprietors Dweiling on the Banks of the Tiber.

not lorget the little Irish landlord colony, the sad and humilisting condition of many of the members of which, I think it sighed in a far off home for a glimpse of the Appian way. The flower of the Floren- eccialistic cry, and egg on the people. tine abbility, driven from the banks of the Arno, pined for their native city, although they still had dainty meats to eat and the richest of wines to quaff. It exile, such as this, buttered on both sides, be an agony, what must its dry, bitter head be? To find one's self one thousand miles the pockets of one's "inexpressibles," 18, 14stoutest roul ; and this -horresco referens -is the meiancholy position of most of the Irish lan flords in the Eternal City to-lay. I have seen thom, spoke with them and mixed in their society. I have been, on more occasions than one, the painful witness of their heartrending efforts to make both ends meet. 1 knew a dudish sprig from one of the western counties, a sprig, by the by, the origin of whose family dates as far back as that of the De Burgos, who naid his respects every Sunday evening to mine heat of the Mome della Piets, the Roman pown office, where his plate and jewellery slowly but surely, disappeared. I formed the arquaint-anceship of another of these pertuned exiles, who actually lived on air and hopeawaiting rents that nev reams. A scion of a well-known lrish house, agreed almost to despair by poverty, often aponis his last francin a government lottery, in auxious expectation that it may bring him in a louis or A NOBLE LORD FROM CONNAUGHT

who with his wife and small family breed of eight or nine, was for montas saugly installed in a Roman rension, was finally evioted, minus his baggage, for non payment of rent! An American wag tried to con-sole the unfortunate outcast by advising him to go around among his fellows and start the Plan of Campaign against beardinghouse keepers; but the Community chevalier refused to take the hint, blurting out that if his own tenants were a set of riscale, that was no reason why he should become as big a rascal as any of them! Oue of the chief characteristics of the Irish handlord colony in Rome is their shabby gentility. The male of some fourscore years, who hails, I be-members dress in sombre suits that have lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen evidently often passed through the dyers' hands; while the headgear and dresses of the females, furbished up times without number, have a very venerable appearance, that must invariably command respect. They live for the most part in cheap boarding hard cash (of which they see little in these houses, at the rate of four france a head per day. Many of these boarding houses are provided with little parlors, where a few of the exin praise of the Lord, to the accompaniment on the continent so long as the Irish of a consumptive plane. An Anglican elergy- landlord is abroad. He may be poor—very, man, in sable broudeloth and white cravat, generally supervises the proceedings, and a few sons in your exhibitating nectar. Sill when the religious ceremony is over, and the Irish landed proprietors in Rome are tar the echoes of the last of the "Amena" from being happy and contented. "A sorhas died away, very week tea is
served up to the company. Under the exUnder the exhilirating influence of this beverage, eyes They may try to drown their grief in the begin to sparkle and tongues to was. All depths of black bottles; but the relief the chit-chat of gossip of the Irish, English afforded them in such a fashion is and American colonies is bandled about in only at most temporary. They look back those low, musical accents peculiar to people with tearful oges to the haloyon part, when who fancy themselves far above the common they lived in cosy mansions in Iroland; when herd. The gentlemen twirl their moustaches | they had liveried footmen and valets in their at either end, or haul down their "cutlets" as | service, and a carriage and pair to sport along sailors bank down the ropes, bending ciously over the ladies, who are seated

ON RATHER SEEDY DIVANS, and who simper and giggle, and smile and blush at the slightest compliment passed on their beauty-an a-ticle, by the way, which I have often noticed to be quite invisible, owing, I dare my, to the quantity of poudre and rouge in which it is buried. And here I fall. It will, however, no doubt, be a constating that I have rarely seen on the continent a pretty women belonging to the Irish landocracy. The matrons have a hard, severe expression of couptenance, quits inconsistent with the natural qualities of their rex. The maidens, are that grace of gesture and manner, which, thank Heaven! the Irish prasant girl has never lost, and never, I hope, will lase. A man may run the gauntlet of a thousand er more of these high-born dames and dameels without a twitch of a nerve or a throb of the heart. If Diarmid's inamorata were made of such clay as these, Strongbow would never have crossed the silver streak, or won the hand of Eva. To return to the tea party. When all the small talk has been disposed of, and all orthodox criticisms have been lavisued on the insolence and vulgarity of rich American women "doing" the capital, the exiles turn to business and tenderly inquire after each other's procountry ?" asks a withered-up be dame Irrland during the past two gales. roffians over there are nunning headlong to perdition. "And you, Mrs. M---, are your tenants stumping up?" "A little-a little," murmurs a sweet, sad voice from a corner of the room near the piano. "I bave-aw-a rental of aw £500 a year on paper, but I usually get-aw £1000 of it." may thank your stars, madam," exclaims of the patricians, a bulky fellow,

suspiciously.

RESEMBLING A PRIZE FIGHTER, "You may thank your stars for even having that. I own property worth a thousand a year, and I can only lay my hands on fifty wretched pounds. The country is going to the dogs !" Then, while the aromatic beverage is being sipped, amid the jingle of spoons and the clatter of cups and saucers, the voices of the company become somewhat confused, the females' tenor struggles with the males' bass, as clarions with drums, and the withering denunciation of indignant souls is poured pitlessly on the de-voted head of Ireland, "If hell is as hot a place to live in as the Emerald Isle, then, in- to take care of the politics and leave thoology deed, impenitent sinners will receive their to you. The gift is a political epigram. It due rewards beyond the tomb. No respectable lady or gentleman ought any longer to reside in that accursed country. From Galway to Dublin, and from Cape Clear to Done. gal, it is one undulated 'abomina more The spirit is to bar out foreigners tion of desolation.' The Lord hath meddling with their politics on any pretext. Your people in America must resent even sand plagues. The Irish peasant never doffs use has nonadays in presence of the lord of the

. .

ment sheet and the eclat of a title are no longer respected by these hornyhanded and detestable democrats! Society is being torn up from its roots when In convenies of Rome, writes Engene blooded knights of gilded chambers, are held Davis to the Dublin Journal, I must up to popular execuation! Morality is on its beam ends in an island where all moral engagements are being broken, where the land-lord is robbed of his rent, and where the my duty, in all due subriety of mood, tenant is waxing fat on ill-gotten spoils. Reto hold up to the pity and commiseration of ligion in Ireland is a grinning face-a white your readers. The sentimental soul whose sepulchre; for do not its ministers, the signature at the foot of the check may be priests, urge on their flocks the advisability worth thousands of pounds sterling, finds the or necessity of cheating the owners of the exile's lot a hard one. Ovid, on would stomach, soil? And do not Bishops themselves -- ave and a brace of Archbishops-join in the

"IN THEIR BESISTANCE TO LAW

and order." And then, when the generalities of speech have been exhausted, the ten drinkers single out individual politicians as torgets for their ire and inligation. Mr. Gladstone helds the place of honor usually in away from one's native land, without Gladstone helds the place of honor usually in being able to feel as much as a red cent in the pulory. Biblical texts are piously quot order to prove that deed, a torture that might well appail the and he are synonymous terms. He it is who is the roaing lion seeking whom he may devour! He it is who will demolish the modern Jerusalem-the Jerusalem in question being the holy confraternity of Irish landlords? Antichrist himself has been forestalled by this gaitiff of critiffs ! After an hour's exercise of the lungs on topics such as these, the company settles down into a quieter mood. The calm that succeeds the storm sets in. The scandals of Rome and the scandals of Ireland are almost forgotten, when one of the group—an elder or a clergyman—bows re-spectfully to his fellow exiles, opens his hymn-book, and pointing to a piano, at which one of the ladies is already seated, exclaims: 'And now let us thank the Lord for all His Thereupon he drawls out the merojea." number of the hymn, turns the whites of his oyes ceiling-ward, and intones the concluding lay of the evening's concert The saintly society shrick forth their laudations in anything but a harmonious fashion, and after this display of Christian fervor they adjourn to their respective residences. For the remainder of the week the electlead a dreary and monotonous existence. The "fairer" portion of them may be seen discousing amall beer once in a while in the Pl-za di Spagna, or preping into milliners' shops in the Corso, while the gentlemen saunter into the office of the Roman Gazette, a heavy antiquarian periodical published in English twice a week during the senson, and buttonhole the editors for the latest news from the North of Europe. One AN OLD SCARECROW

lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lounging about the concern till a brother Hibernian-a noble siik-stockinged oddity like himself-would come that way, and indegenerate days), the only thing I ish that these gentry care two rows of pins for very poor ; but he always managed to invest a barony, and administered justice from many a bench. Memories of bails, banquets and other festivals flish bick on the funcies of these parishs, as they climb up the Capitol. or roam along the banks of the yellow Titer, where they find none Job's comforter to pity them in their may be allowed to open a parenthesis by solution to many of them, to know that their martyrdom is not ignored, and will not be allowed to pass unappreciated in the columns of the Dublin Journal. The spec acle of the children of Israel hanging up their herps on willows for from the land that bore thim, might well evoke the sympathy of long, lank, lean creatures, quixotically at makind; but there is a spectacle even more tired, awkward in gair, and totally devoid of lugularious still—that of a few score of trish minkind; but there is a spectacle even more dudes and squireens trailing the sarry remnants of a bygone grandeur through the streets of Rome! Nemesis has at last lid its heavy hand on those exiled magnates. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, though they grind exceedingly fine!"

BISHOP COXE ON THE JUBILEE.

A BUFFALO PRELATE INDULGES IN POINTED RE-MARKS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GIFT,

BUFFALO, Jan 11 -Bishop Coxe, of this

Protestant Episcopal diocese, preached a ser-

mra on Suuday night last in St. John's Ch roh, in which he made some strong critiols as on the Catholic Church, and referred to President Claveland's recent gift to the In wig and spectactes, addressing to President Claveland's recent gift to the fat old man by her side. "Rent be d-d !" Po d. Bishop Coxe said: "Here let me is the genteel observation of this specimen of Irish landlordism; "when the sky falls we'll catch our rents with the larks. I haven't seen as much as a white shilling from Ireland during the past two gales. The this season of peace and good will showing him a cordial disposition to rejoice. Among the ostentations gifts which are showered upon this truly respectable pontiff our own Chief Magistrate, with Republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say with St. Peter: 'Silver and gold I have none but such as I have I give thee.' I wish this text had been set in gold letters on the one of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States beautifully engrossed and authenticated by 60,000,000 freemen. The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with which princes, royal idiots and cunning politicians have encumbered the lobbies of the Vatican. If King Humbert were called in, as a Daniel come to judgment, he would address the Pope about as follows: 'Venerable Father, here is an instrument which settles all disputes between Italy and the Vatican. Let Italy be appeared and your sanctity satisfied in the spirit of the American Constitution. Recognize me as the lawful King of Italy and I promise comes laden with honey, but the point is just here: You have followers in America who must respect this Constitution. It guarantees equal rights and privileges, and nothing more. The spirit is to har out foreigners your interference with the social and civil affairs. In a mord, Hely Father soil 1 The pleb is actually audacious enough American Constitution is downright gallito shake his browny arm in the face of canism

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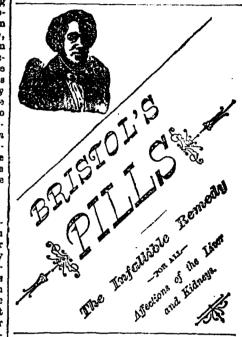


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