Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God,
His Divine Providence, to remove by
eath from the bosom of the family of
Brother Antoine Resume, his

Therefore, be it resolved, that while umbly bowing to the divine will of the limighty, we, members of Amherstburg ranch, No. 3, C. M. B. A., heartily symathise with Bro. Reaume, in this his

Resolved, that while we tender him bur condolence, we pray that it may seen please the Almighty to restore his hmily to perfect health; also Resolved, that a copy of these resolu-tions be entered on the minutes, and also sent to each of the local papers, to the Catholic Record, our efficial organ, and one copy to Bro. Resume.

St. Clements, Feb. 3rd, 1886.

At a regular meeting held at the Hall of Branch 21, C. M. B. A., St. Clements, it was moved by Bro. J. L. Kroetsch, seconded by Chancellor J. L. Bueche, and manimously carried, that,

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to visit the home of our much esteemed brother, John H. Mayer, and to remove therefrom his beloved and amiable daughter. Be it therefore Resolved. That the members of this

Resolved. That the members of this Branch desire to express to our kind-hearted brother, John H. Mayer, and estimable family, their heartfeltsympathy in their sad bereavement, and Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Mayer and also to the Cartella Resolved Records.

the CATHOLIC RECORD The following resolution of condo-lence was moved by Chancellor J. J. Weinert, seconded by Bro. S. Herringer, and adopted by Neustadt Branch, No. 39,

at its regular meeting held February 4th, Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to visit the home of our much esteemed brother, A. P.

of our much-esteemed brother, A. P. McArthur, and to remove therefrom his twin children, be it therefore
Resolved, that the members of this branch desire to express to our worthy brother and his estimable family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.
Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to Brother McArthur, and that a copy he sent to the CATHOLIC

orable and responsible a position, and that it is the sincere hope of his brother members that he may long continue to occupy the gift of an appreciative public, through their representatives in the County Council, which gift is but the recognition of his integrity of character and business ability in the discharge of his official duties,

Considering the purposes for which the C. M. B. A. has been instituted, the recognition it has received from the clergy, and the many advantages to be derived from a connection with it, it becomes the duty of each member to use every honorable effort to advance its interests by using their influence in inducing their by using their influence in inducing their friends and acquaintances to share in these advantages, the partaking in which will be of such substantial benefit to themselves and to their friends.

A. P. McARTHUR. Rec. Sec. Branch No. 39.

PRESENTATION.
Branch 21, C. M. B. A.,
St. Clements, Feb. 3rd, 1886.
To WILLIAM LEYES, Esq.—Your friends in this Branch embrace the pleasing in this Branch embrace the pleasing opportunity of the occasion of your marnage two weeks ago, to present you to-day with their best wishes, esteem and respect, not only as a very useful member of this Branch, but as a kind and obliging friend. Wishing you and yours every happiness, we are, in behalf of this Branch,

very truly yours.
J. L. KROETSCH, 1st Vice-President PETER F. SCHUMER, Financial Secretary. J. L. BUECHE, Chancellor. NICH. S. BALL, Recording Secretary.

Branch No. 20 continues to receive accessions to its membership; scarcely a meeting elapses without an application being presented or an initiation taking

Place.

The appointing board met at the usual

A. Dewar, Esq., date and appointed F. A. Dewar, Esq.,
M. D., of Essex Centre, Branch Medical
Adviser, to succeed Dr. James Brien, M.
D., who wished to be relieved.
Mrs. Catherine McIntyre, widow of

the late Thomas McIntyre, was paid her ben ficiary on the sixth inst., as will be seen from the following: Received of the Catholic Mutual Bene.

fit Association, on the sixth day of February, 1886, by the hands of T. F. Kane, revost mounted his norse at Kingston rusny, 1886, by the hands of T. F. Kane, Esq., Recording secretary of Branch No. 20, of the Grand Council of Canada, located at Maidstone Cross, Ontario, the sum of two thousand dollars, payment in full of the beneficiary due me

on account of the membership of my late busband, Thomas McIntyre, in the said Branch No. 20. CATHERINA MCINTYRE.

BESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the St. Augustine Commandry of the Knights of St. John, Windsor, held Feb. 1st., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Divine Providence hath been pleased to call to Himself the beloved and much respected sister, Nellie, of our esteemed Sir Kt. and Bro. John Ryan,
Be it Resolved, That the members of this Commandry desire to express their heartfelt sympathy to our esteemed Sir Kt. and Bro., and the other members of the family, in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this be spread on the minutes of the Commandry, that copies be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD, of London, Ont., to the Catholic Knight, of Cleveland, Ohio, and one be placed in the hands of Bro. John Ryan.

THE MARCH OF THE SIX HUNDRED MACDONNELL MEN.

A LEAF FROM THE WAR OF 1812.

By John Fraser, Montreal.

The march of the Macdonnell men!
They were not all Macdonnells, neither were they all Glengarrians, nor even Scotchmea. In that brave little band of 600, led by Red George—Colonel George Macdonnell of the Glengarries, the hero of Ogdensburg! The officers were nearly all Scotchmen, or at least bore Scotch names, but fully five-sixths of the men were sturdy young French voyageurs and hardy shanty men. The woodman's axe and the boatman's oar or paddle were as playthings in their

McArthur, and to remove therefrom his twin children, be it therefore

Resolved, that the members of this branch desire to express to our worthy brother and his estimable family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to Brother McArthur, and that a copy be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

Our Branch, organized Nov. 3rd, 1885, with sixteen members, has steadily gained ground until at present it numbers twenty-four, of which eight are residents of Neustadt and vicinity, three of Mildmay, six of Deemerton, four of Carlsrube, two of Walkerton, and one of Clifford.

Many of these are business men holding prominent positions in their respective places of residence.

Among others Bro. V. Lang may be mentioned. Elected as Reeve of the township of Normeshy for the very 1885 and the month of October, 1813; to those dark but glorious days in the past his tory of our country—to those days when our noble and brave ancestors had to our noble and brave ancestors had to defend a frontier extending over one thousand miles in length against the assaults of an enemy ten times their mest their sassuredly, strike some chord in the "peace bound pulses" of the young Canadian heart.

The celebrated march of sixty two English miles in twenty-six hours by the Light Division, under Crawford, to reach the field of Talavers, to protect and cover the retreat of the British army under Lord Wellington—after that terrible fight, which Wellington had won

some of the deeds of our fathers will, assuredly, strike some chord in the "peace bound pulses" of the young Canadian heart.

The celebrated march of sixty two English miles in twenty-six hours by the Light Division, under Crawford, to reach the field of Talavers, to protect and cover the retreat of the British army under Lord Wellington—after that terrible fight, which Wellington had won but was obliged afterwards to retreat or fall back and to take up another positien—is familiar to everyone the least acquainted with the marches, the counter marches, and the battles of the Peninsular war.

Many of these are businesses prominent positions in their respective prominent positions in their respective prominent positions in their array under Lord Wellington—Annual Electric Screen of the township of Norman-ly for the year 1878 and re-elected at the last municipal election, he was at the last meeting of the County Ornell selected to fill the responsible position of Warden of the large and influential County of Grey. When we look and the state of th

val of the division on the field to join in the fight or to cover and protect the rear of the now retreating British army.

The formation of military camps close by the Canadian frontier, extending from Plattsburg to Detroit, during the summer and autumn of 1813, gave evidence of impending coming events, the sum and substance of which was to strike a decided blow for the reduction of Canada before the close of that year. The Americans had made themselves mas-Americans had made themselves mas-ters of the whole Western Amherstburg frontier, having dispersed the British force under General Proctor. Only a few hundreds of Proctor's men escaped by falling back and retreating through the then dense forests of western Canada by way of Ancaster to the entrenched posi-tion at Burlington Heights. Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, was still in the possession of the enemy. To our story or sketch:—"The march of the Macdonnell men." It was not alto-gather a march.

of the Macdonnell men." It was not altogether a march. It was partly a march and partly a sail—a sail of 170 miles down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Beauharnois, and a march of some 20 miles from Beauharnois through the backwoods to join and support the rear of DeSalabarra's and support the rear of DeSalaberry's small force then facing, watching and disputing the advance of Hampton's srmy of twenty times their number. This extraordinary sail and march of 190 miles was performed in the almost incredible short space of time of sixty hours of actual travel after leaving Kingston until they reached the battlefield of

Chateauguay!
Sir George Prevest, the Commander-in Chief of the British army in Canada, was at Kingston on the 20th of October, 1815. The American army of some 10,000 strong was then concentrating in the neighbourhood of Kingston, making preparations for a descent of the St. Lawrence to attack Montreal. Hampton's army of about the same strength, watched by De Salaberry, was advanc-ing on Montreal by way of Chateauguay, to form a junction with Wilkinson on the shores of Lake St. Louis above Lachine. Those were dark days for the fate of

Prevost mounted his horse at Kingston

him carte blanche, simply enjoining on him to throw his whole force in front of Hampton's advance.

It we may use a vulgar term, Macdonnell found himself in "a fix." He had not only to find boate, but to secure pilots to conduct his force down the dangerous rapids of the St. Lawrence. These preparations, fortunately, did not take much' over three hours. Every man was then on board. That sail of 170 miles down the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Beauharnois, in open boats, was quite a different undertaking to a sail nowadays in one of our well-built and well-equipped lake steamers.

Macdonnell and his six hundred had only batteau and common flat bottom boats or soows, row boats, with paddle and oar to propel them, to face the dangers of the Long Sault, the Coteau, the Cedars and the Cascade rapids; the breaking of an oar or the loss of a paddle would be a serious matter to them. But these boats contained not only brave men, but men skilled in the dangers of the navigation through which they had to pass; a goodly number of them were old voyageurs, having many time previously faced the dangers then ahead of them.

It was just 53 years before that time,

fortified posts as they passed, causing them to be on their guard the whole way and to hug closely the Canadians shore, out of the reach of the enemy's bullets.

bullets.

They reached Beauharnois on the evening of the 14th October, 1813, (having encountered a fearful storm on Lake St. Louis, after clearing the Cascades Rapids), thence from Beauharnois, by a midnight march, in Indian file, of twenty miles, through the backwoods, arriving at DeSalaberry's rear at early morning of the 25th....ever-to-be-remembered 25th

Seventy two years have come and gone since the meeting of Macdonnell and DeSalaberry on the battlefield of Chateauguay! This was a meeting of two kindred spirits—brothers in arms! Mac.

kindred spirits—brothers in arms! Macdonnell was a true representative of the Highland gentleman of the old time, descended from a family of soldiers. War, for centuries, had been their trade or profession. The same might be said of all highlanders at the beginning of the last century. Scotch names could then be found in every army of Europe. France can boast of her celebrated Marshal Macdonald. DeSalaberry was a true type of a French nobleman, a worthy representative of an old French family. The DeSalaberry's were early settlers in The DeSalaberry's were early settlers in French Canada.

The most striking historical feature of these two Canadians is this:—They were representatives of two noble families which, seventy years before the meeting which, seventy years before the meeting of these two men at Chateauguay, were in arms against the crown of Great Britain. The Macdonnells were all out in the rebellion of 1745, closing with fatal Culloden. DeSalaberry's ancestors were then soldiers of old France. We may then soldiers of old France. We may here add that in religion they belonged to the same church, the Church of Rome. If we mistake not, there were two DeSalaberrys at the storming and fall of Cuidad Rodrigo, in January, 1812, one in the British the other in the French

We, as Canadians, are allowing our old we, as Canadians, are allowing our old landmarks to pass out of remembrance or to fall into decay. Would it not be a fitting tribute of respect to the memor-ies of those two noble Canadians to mark the sp t where they first met? If nothing better, let us erect a simple Maypole or a Cross, after the Canadian custom, or or a Cross, after the Canadian custom, or still better, a Scotch Cairn, composed of loose stones, headed with the following inscription:—"This is the spot where DeSalaberry and Macdonnell met on the 25th day of October, 1813." Stoney Crack and Chattanana.

25th day of October, 1813."

Stoney Creek and Chateaugusy will ever be noted as turning points in the war of 1812. Harvey, with his seven hundred and four unloaded muskets and fintless locks checked the advance of Dearborn's army at Stoney Creek on Sunday morning, the 6th, of June, 1813. Harvey's force was composed of fully

Harvey's force was composed of fully

Canadian Fencibles, Macdonnell was then at Kingston, organizing and drilling that newly raised regiment. Prevost asked if his men were fit to proceed to Chateauguay, and how soon.

Macdonnell's reply was:—"That his men were ready to embark so soon as they had dinner!" Plucky boys, such was the material our Canadian army of 1812 was composed of. Prevost gave him carte blanche, simply enjoining on him to throw his whole force in front of Hampton's advance.

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWS.

"Experience shows," says the New York Sun, "that education cannot be relied on as a preventitive of crime, a large part of our young criminals having enjoyed the advantages of the public schools."

This is a truth that needs to be repeated over and over again, until the people understand it thoroughly. There is a prevalent belief that education—in the sense of book knowledge, etc.—can keep men from evil and preserve society. If this belief were well founded, the learning and culture of the ancient world would have saved it. The death of a God would not have been needed.

That a man's mental attainments can

not have been needed.

That a man's mental attainments cannot keep him from evil ought to be repeated until it is ground into the minds of the people. Men find new means of gratifying their passions in proportion to their cultivation and refinement. Culture and refinement may exist with the most deprayed appetites, and by no means prevent their possessor from practicing the most horrible vices. Plato, in his "Dialogues," confesses this; Juyenal and Suctonius, who satirized and chronicled Roman society, prove it.

They were not all Macdonnells, neither were they all Glengarrians, nor even Scotchmea. In that brave little band of 600, led by Red George—Colonel George Macdonnell of the Glengarries, the hero of Ogdensburg! The officers were nearly all Scotchmen, or at least bore Scotch names, but fully five-sixths of the men were sturdy young French voyageurs and hardy shanty men. The woodman's axe and the boatman's oar or paddle were as playthings in their hands. They were just such kind of men as had lately served in the Canadian contingent under General Wolseley in the land of the Pharoahs.

Come, young Canadian readers, let us go back some three score years and ten to the month of October, 1813; to those dark but glorious days in the past his town of our country—to those days when the country—to the count attend, the nature of sin. Such a boy
may be outwardly respectable, but his
mind cannot escape corruption, even
though he can solve the hardest problem
of the combined arithmetic books, cross Euclid's Asses' Bridge in the most approved manner, and name all the towns and rivers on the globe. Is such a boy "educated?" Is he "Christianized?" Is he not rather Paganized by this big State usurpation, which assumes to teach all

at DeSalaberry's rear at early morning of the 25th—ever-to-be-remembered 25th day of October, 1813, in advance of Sir George Prevost, who had ridden down by relays of horse.

On Prevost meeting Macdonnell, he exclaimed in a tone of great surprise:—
"And where are your men, Macdonnell, "There," said Macdonnell, pointing to six hundred worn out men sleeping all around on the ground, not one man missing! Thus accomplishing the distance from Kingston to the battlefield of Chateauguay, 170 miles by water and 20 miles ty land, in sixty hours of actual travel!

What a timely arrival was Macdonnell's force to DeSalaberry, whose whole force previous to this did not exceed four hundred men. That same day, the 25th Around us we see plain evidences of education, as it is called, failing to make men good and pure. "Smart" men are not necessarily good men. There are mothers who, with Blanche of Castile,

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in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages.

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debts, notes and securities of all kinds.
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FRANK SMITH & CO. London, January 1, 1886.

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John Garvey

London, 'at January 1886

VOLUME 8.

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INSPECTION INVITED. SEXTON'S GREAT SPEECH.

A NOBLE STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF IRELAND. In the House of Commons, London on Jan. 22, Mr. Thos. Sexton openethe debate on the Address from the Queen. He received an ovation from the Irish members as he rose. His first ten minutes were devoted to a scathin rebuke to Lord Randolph Churchil which was so convincing that Churchil at last jumped from his seat and interrupted Mr. Sexton. His arraignmen of the Tory Government's bad faith we exceedingly effective. He said:

They deliberately excited certain hopes in the breasts of the people Ireland. They deliberately spread certain impression through the minds the English people—they did all that secure a certain result at the pol (cheers), and failing to secure thresult, they now turned without a ment's warning, and by an unprecidented act had induced the sovereign the royal speech to use languarities be held to be not duly regardit

ment's warning, and by an unprecedented act had induced the sovereig in the royal speech to use langua, which he held to be not duly regardie either of the freedom of speech of the House or of the usage, the custom, at the spirit of the British Constitution (cheers). They had always understo the function of the sovereign of the function of the sovereign of the source of the function of the sovereign of the bills sent up by the consent of both ouses. Her Majesty's royal asset But observe the language used in the Queen's speech with respect to the Ir National question. The sovereign was caully advised to say—"I am resolute opposed to any disturbance of the functional law"—that was the law of the Legislative Union—"and in resisting am convinced that I shall be heart supported by my Parliament and people" (ministerial cheers). The pawho presented themselves as the guidans of the Constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the page of the sovereign to deptome the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home Reheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the sovereign to deptome the cheers of the sovereign to deptome the sovereign to sovereign to the sovereign to sovereign to sovereign to sovereign to sovereign to sovereign and induced the sovereign war from the constitutional course of wait on the action of the House (Home R cheers). They had advised and induction the sovereign to take what would dound to have been the regretts course of declaring in advance. Majesty's opposition to a certain before the Houses had been pleased consider that bill (cheers). Was it me by that paragraph (for which the Gernment were responsible) that if should happen that both Houses of liament were to agree to a bill for legislative independence of Ireland, sovereign would unconstitutionally sist in the exercise of the royal vet the extinction of the powers and of functions of both Houses (hear, he If it did not mean that, it meant not at all (cheers). He thought at all (cheers). He thought
IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE DECENT, M

and more constitutional for the Gov ment to have refrained from giving advice reflected in that passage until time had come for the sovereign con tutionally to act—not in anticipation the acts of that House of Parliament the acts of that House of Parliament as a sequel to it (hear, hear). What the Government mean by "the distrance of the fundamental law?" Ho why was one law more fundamental another? The lightest law to which sanction was given had the same leffect as any law, however vital. Majesty's royal predecessor and rela King George III., in 1782 gave his assent to a law which not only concelegislative independence to Ireland, actually declared, and the language mained on the Statute Book to land's eternal shame, that that legitive independence to which the seign now declared itself to be resolt opposed, should ever remain. opposed, should ever remain. (cheers). People sometimes talke though an independent Irish Parlia were a matter of ancient history, is should be remembered that there been a series of Irish Parliament was only 100 years since the last Parliament met, and yet Irishmen now told that it was impossible to

SEEMLY

athough the sovereign and both H of Parliament were pledged 100 ago to the concession, and to the penent existence of that legislative pendence which now must not be argued (cheers). Her Majesty's Gorent had, unfortunately, given the argued (cheers). Her Majesty 8 Gd ment had, unfortunately, given the creign ill advice. The truth of the ment would, no doubt, be accepted after. Those who believed in the sistency of the action and mind o Majesty's Government must have surprised at some passages in Queen's speech. Even those wh no faith in their consistency, a belief in their intelligence, must experienced similar astonish (laughter). For while he found th rising in Eastern Roumelia was givexpression to the desire of the in expression to the desire of the in ants for a change in their pour arrangements, and although the of the inhabitants of Roumelia, exp in that moderate and constituent, and led Her Majesty, und influence of her advisers, to fee self bound to carry on negotiative alize the wish of these inha (loud cheers), a little lower down speech he found that deep sorre