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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### SPEECH OF MR. CURBAN, M. P., AT CHATHAM.

On Friday afternoon, the 17th inst. On Friday afternoon, the 17th inst., not less than 2,500 electors of the county of Kent assembled in the Clifton Opera House, the majority being Irish and French Canadian Catholics, to hear the discussion of Dominion politics by the distinguished strangers who had been invited to speak. Mr. Corneiller having made a very able speech in the French language, which was repeatedly ap-planded. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., was introduced by Mr. C. J. O'Netl, chairman of the meeting, and received with pro-longed cheering. He said that he had seen it mentioned in certain newspapers that he had come

langed cheering. He said that he had seen it mentioned in certain newspapers that he had come to the province of Ontario to take part in the province of Ontario to take part in the provincial electoral contest. He could assure them that statement was entirely without foundation. In no journal had he seen any objection raised to the Hon. Mr. Laurier, member for the City of Quebec, ac-companying his chief, the Hon. Mr. Blake, through Ontario, aiding him in propega-ting the views of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and he could not understand on what principle any one could find fault with Mr. Curran, member for the City of Montreal, for giving his assistance to his chief, Sir John A. Mac-donald—(great cheering)—in vindleating the policy of the Government of Canada, to which policy he had given his support in the House of Commons. It was for that purpose and no other he had accepted the Kind Invitation of the leader of the Government to accompany him; it would be an impertinence on his past to go beyond that, and the warm and enthusias-tic reception they had given him made him feel that the motto before him was not a dead letter, but that he was indeed welcome amongst them (Cheers.) He then proceeded to touch on the selicat points of the Government apolicy, and gave a mäterly review of matters in the North-west, tracing the causes of the rebellion, giving a bistory of its progress and its matterly review of matters in the North-west, tracing the causes of the rebellion, giving: a history of its progress and its results, and showing how utterly inconsis-tent had been the course of the Opposi-tion and their organs relative to the mode in which they had treated its unfortunate leader at various periods of the contro-versy. He alluded in fervid language to the many good and noble qualities of the

spuried as such by an indignant popula-tion whose good faith they had surprised and whom they had betrayed into sym-pathy with a man who had richly deserved histad fate (Cheers). The French-Cam-dian people might, in days to come, glory in some of the incidents of that rebellion, but it would not be in the career of the man which had how willing a context. man who had been willing and anxious to sell dimself to the Government for the sum of thirty five thousand dollars. The valor and endurance of the gallant Sixty-fifth battalion had done honor to their valor and endurates of the galmant Sirty-fifth battalion had done honor to their puople, given no uncertain proof of the bravery of their sace, and added other names to the roll of bettlefields where French Canadtase had shown themselves the hardy desendants of the most whilite nation in Europe, whilst the Christian self-marifies of their noble missionaries, who had abadomed all that was dear to the human heart hone' is the Cross amongst the awage tribes and semi civil-ized haifs breeds had only been excelled by the hereins with which twe of them had falten in winning the martyr's crown. And now,'side by side with Brabant and Laboet, those coldiers of the Cross, who had moistened the sold of old Canadia with their blood for the propagation of the faith, were the no less heroic Fathers Fafard and Marchand, who; in failing beneath the blows and amkist the savage yells of their murderers, had cast's hald of nationality which could daim them as it's children. (Loud cheets.) Weregret that children: (Loud cheers.) We regret that space will not permit us to give the many interesting details of this branch of the interesting details of this branch of the speaker's remarks, with the copious ex-tracts from the sanals of the propa-gation of the faith on the causes and result of the rebellion, and the crushing quota-tions from Grit newspapers and speeches of Grit leaders adverse to the views they were now proclaiming throughout the Dominion. Mr. Curran then proceeded to say that he desired to make a few reato say that he desired to make a few re-marks on a subject which might not so deeply interest every one in the wast gathering before him as those of his own race, who formed no inconsiderable part of the Dominion of Canada. It was, if they would, a sentimental subject, one that did not involve any material issues in Canadian politics, but so long as human nature lasted men would be influenced by senti-ment. It was a good thing that it should be so, for cold calculating reason alone could never give birth to the gener-ous impulses that prompted to noble deeds

And every hour a whole lifetime of a mary — lifetime in a bottomless pit with death that no relief but in labour—and in all that time not a word from any one, not and here to achieve ments. (Cheers) li was not surprising therefore, that if in this had, the home of mev of so many diffe-to surprising therefore, that if in this had, the home of mev of so many diffe-to surprising therefore, that if in this had, the home of mev of so many diffe-to surprising therefore, that if in this had, the home of mev of so many diffe-to surprising therefore, that if in this had, the home of mev of so many diffe-to surprising therefore, that if in this had, the home of the land of the bether, with its mountains and valleys, every one im-mortalized by some vallant achievement (Cheers); if the German glorified in the ortalized by any move of the own in this ortalized by any move the strain of the while I am loat. I have heat them on the water walking. Oh, never mything so true as my mothar's loved And Thread—her breach was the breach of white lifts. She was the youngest how fance at heir mother country, falt proud of its progress and we to ver its reverses was it to be wondered at that the lith-man and his descendants, wherever Provide the and of the shift I. She made was the and of the shift is have as the breach them on the water walking. Oh, nevers mything so true as my mothar's loved and time dearer to their hearts by its mainfold misfortunes, trials and tribula-toms the breach and that lais. "Dost thou admit my guilt?" aked SPEECH OF ME, CURBAN, M. P.

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home ruled Canada—our own free and happy home. (Cheers). This was a subject to which it would be an outrege to the drawn of home rule canadian in the believed
BOTH PARTIES IN CANADA
BOTH PARTIES IN CANADA
Would hail with equal gratification the dawn of home rule in Ireland. As an Irish Canadian in the same of home rule in Ireland. As an Irish Canadia rith the openition, not unnaturally pointed the same privileges that had been adverse to sending the adress in question, who had been won the assume would attempt to make it appart that may political party is hostile to be overflowing with love for the old hand, who did not inestate for the grat body of the Liberal Conservative in public life in the party as hostile to home rule, but who went still further and sought to make it appart that and sought to make it appart that and sought to make it appart that hand been rule of the ordination of Canada, and no other appropriated conservative in public life in the Dominion Parliament at the last general election— (great cheering)—were in antagonism to the wakes and appring).

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of art. Draces motion for an address to the Queen, these papers had most em-phatically and very unwisely condemned a similar motion on the part of Mr. Car-bray in the Quebec Legislature on the same subject. This is what was published in

bisy in the Quebec Legislature on the same subject. This is what was published in those newspapers: "Mr. Carbray has also moved in the matter, but his intention is to present an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen. Now we would like to know what the Queen has got to do in this matter, or why her name should be dragged into it at all? Mr. Gladetone has had to fight against the Queen to bring in his Home Rule bill. It is not Her Majesty we have to thank for the Ministerial recognition of the princi-ple of home rule for Ireland—it is Mr. Gladstone. Consequently it is the latter, and not the former, that should be made the object of our admiration and the reci-pient of our congratulations. Under the circumstances Mr. Carbray's proposed ad-dress is out of order; it is not only un-called for, it is undeserved." But then Mr. Carbray was a Liberal Conservative- (hear, hear)—bis action

nounced as party hacks and traitors and anti-Home rulers and all because knowing that it could not carry, instead of betray-ing the cause by voting with Mr. Blake and allowing the motion to be defeated and thus inflict an injury to the cause, they sought to save the position and car-ried a resolution equally as effective as Mr. Blake's although in doing so they well knew they were exposing themselves to be misunderstood and misrepresented, as they had been. It had been stated that in supporting the Costiguan amendment as they had been. It had been stated that in aupporting the Cosigan amendment the Irish Catholic members were the slaves of party. In the first place there had been no party pressure at all. The prevalent party idea was to leave the question open and let every member note according to his own views. The only pressure in the matter came from the advanced friends of home rule—the Thish Catholic members who did not wish to run any tisk in a matter they had, so much at heart. On the eve of the vote on the Home rule question he had sent the following letter

Costigar's meange of sympathy to Par-nell on his own behalf and that of the Irish members of the Canadian Parlia-ment, and with reference to his amend-ment to Mr. Blake's resolutions :--"The most notable of these is the long and dearline community in the second

and deeply earnest communication of the Minister of the Inland Revenue in Canada. The Hon. John Costigan, who speaks on behalf of the Irish representatives in the Dominion Parliament, is, we need hardly bound our readers, the mover of the cele-brated series of resolutions in favor of home rule for Ireland passed in 1882, and which was the first expression of its kind in favor of the Irish National demand. In favor of the linen National demand. Mr. Costigan also moved the amendment to the resolutions in the Dominion Parlia-ment a few deys sgo, and the purport of which was so ludicrously misinterpretered by several of our home journals as well as

wet trading the causes of the rebellion. Tesulia, and aboving how attery inconsis-tent had been the course of the Optimican scalance and how the relation accessed in the Damkion Parliament at the latter tant had been the course of the Optimican scalance and how the relation accessed in the object of our sdmiration and the reci-in which they had treated any link if it were possible to get another to above the many mounts are possible to get another the Damkion Parliament at the latter to the object of our sdmirations. Under the reci-tion of the first and the relation and the reci-tion of the first and a spira. the discourse and the state and the state and the state and the relation accessed in the state and the of home rule arguments against the cause and enabled him and them to point to the press of Canada and to newspapers pro-fessing to be home rule, but in reality Grit organs, as authorities for stating that the Costigan amendment meant nothing at all. Such was not the case, and he was proud to think that at this point in, the Dominion of Canada as representative a place of every class, creed and origin as any in the country, he could express the best wishes for the auccess of home rule for Ireland amidst universal approval. (Loud cheers ) Let them look at the re-sult of the amendment of Mr. Mill, of Bothwell, whe proposed that the Costigan Bothwell, who proposed that the Costigan amerdment, when carried should be for-warded to Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, and that would give them the key to the whole situation. Every Irish Catholic in the bousebad voted for Mr. Mills' amend ment and are it both Mr. Mills' amend the holts had voted for air, allie' amend ment and yet is had been 'l as by a vote of 69 to S7, thus showing that had they acted otherwise than they had done, the main motion would have suffered a like defeat. He and his friends of the same defeat. He and his friends of the same race and faith as himself, who occupied representative positions, however painful it might be to them to see themselves libelled and maligned day after day in newspapers whose mission ought to be something bigher and more patriotic than to slander and vilify those for whose pro-tection many of them had been founded at great sacrifice of money by a generous people, had at all events the proud satis-faction of feeling that they had acted for the best, and if mistake they had made, it was one that affected their own popu-larity, but that had saved the cause of home rule from humiliation and rebuilt in home rule from humiliation and rebuff in the Parliament of Canada. The best and truest Home Rulers in Canada, with

THE UNFORTUNATE BIELITE MOVEMENT in the province of Quebec, which had not been without the consequences that the best and wiscest men had predicted. Teat movement had given rise to a counter one in the province of Ontario-just as in the province of Prince Edward Island during the late local elections a miserable sectarian cry had been raised to defeat the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, prime minister of that pro-vince; so it seemed that in the province where he was speaking an attempt was being made to set creed against creed in political contests. He would say from what he knew, and knew it well that there was

what he knew, and knew it well that there was NO HEART MORE DEEFLY WOUNDED in the whole Dominion than that of the Rr. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald by the people, and adhered to the sentiments expressed in the former address to the Crown on the subject of granting a mea-sure of self government to Ireland. While declining to forward any fresh address, having regard to the sub then administered by the Tory (1) Government, the Canadian Parliament reiterates its good wishes for Ireland, and 'earnestly bopes' that some measure satisfactory to its people may be passed. Now, where is the cause of our contemporaries' unholy joy 7 Between amendment and resolu-tion it is all but a case of tweedle-durn and tweedle-dee. The advantage; if any, is on the side of Irish liberty to rit is from the responsible Ministry these good whese semanate, not from the irresponsible Opposition. Mark well. The advantage, if any, is on the side of Irish liberty by the adoption of the Costigan amendment; and where, he asked, should his Irish Catholic col-leagues and bimself be found but where the advantage of Irish liberty was to be scented 7 There they stood, where the and Irish statemanship, the highest that has been developed in the history of Ire-land, indicates they were right in standing. (Cheers.)

tration is in one word, the policy that was destined to make of Canada that which God and nature destined her to be, one of the most free, happy and prosperous nations in the world. (Prolenged cheer-

in French with great effect. Our French Canadian compatriots were delighted with

A GIRL'S VOICE RESTORED AFTER HIGHT

WILKEEBABER, Dec. 8 — A remarkable case of restoration of speech to a young lady who had been dumb for eight years through the agency of faith and prayer is reported from the neighboring village of Ashley, and the facts in the case are well authenticated. Miss Kate Martin, now nineteen years of age, lost the power of speech through a severe illness of scalls fever. Many of the physicians of the neighborhood exhausted the utmost resources of their skill in the attempt to relieve her, but without avail. Of late years she has held the belief that her voice would be restored to her surdenly and miraculously, and has spent many hour in prayer. She was an entest Catholic, and hearing of the wonderful cures effec-ted by visiting the famous chapel of Knock, in I eland, tried to Induce her parents to let her pay a visit to the shrine. WILLEBBARRE, Dec. 8 - A remarkable

praise to God, and the unusual source of her voice issuing from their daughter's room aroused her parents who rushed in and joined their thanks to hers.

ing ) Mr. Curran then addressed the meeting Mr. Curran then addressed the meeting his speech.

WAS IT A MIRACLE !

YEARS OF DUMBNESS.

gle in Ireland, (cheers), and from that day until now he had never lost an opportun-ity of forwarding the finterest of the move-ment by every means in his power, by voice and pen, in season and ont of season, his time, his energy, his talent and his money, far beyond the limited means at is disposal, he had never failled to devote all to the promotion of a cause that he locked upon as acred, and the results of which he firmly believed would give peace and prosperity to Ireland, freedom in its truest sense to the Irish people, and it had presented itself and been distant for the socard of a season it had presented itself and been distant for a season at its it had presented itself and been distant for socardied by a largely decreased vote, it was better to let well enough alone. (Crees of "Go on !'go on !'] In ISS? the movement in the old country hid made great strides. Parnell, the leader of the frish people, had werred the confi-dence of the nation, and by his incompar-able skill had won the esterm and respect, if not the affection, of those who were op-posed to him. At that time there lingered in jail a number of political prisoners, who had been charged with effences against British authority, or, rather, who were de-tained as suspects. The home rule cause British authority, or, rather, who were de tained as suspects. The home rule catter and the fate of the suspects awakened the deepest feelings of as good and true an Irishman as ever lived - a man who may have this said about him, that he would,

in any emergency, LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR IRELAND, and that man is the Hon. John Costigan and that man is the Hon. John Costigan, a gentleman of whom it had been said no later than a couple of weeks ago in the columns of the Dublin Freeman's Journal: "Mr. Costigan is a type of the transplan-ted Celt-bold, feerless and uncompromis-ing with a passionate attachment for the old land and an unshaken faith in her ultimate triumph." (Great cheering.) He determined to see if it would not be possible to get a resolution of symmathe

possible to get a resolution of sympathy with home rule for Ireland, embodying a prayer for the release of the suspects,

his own part, from the earliest moment that Isaac Butt had inaugurated his movement in Ireland be had been a con-ministerial side of the house it will be understood at once as a Tory dodgeto win back Iriab support. It is hard to see, however, in what way it can benefit them. "\* \* The Irah people are not to be held on the continent of America, favor-ing the formation of an association to promote home rule views and provide the tinews of war for the constitutional strug-gle in Ireland, (cheers), and from that day until now he had never lost an opportun-ity of forwarding the interest of the move.

the situation, and the unanimous decision arrived, at was that as any resolution pro-posed, even if carried, must inevitably he so carried by a largely decreased vote, it was better to let well enough alone. Canada was before the Queen and the Empire, as having pronounced with-out a dissenting voice in favor of home ruls for Ireland in 1882 that pronouncement had never been recalled; and the friends of home' rule in England, Ireland, and Scotland could point to our pronouncement as an argument, if, they thought it would help the cause. Under these dircumstances, when the St. Patrick's Literary society of Ottawa had approached the Hon. Mr. Costigan and asked him to again bring forward home rule resolutions, he had answered them that in the opinion of bis friends, it was not prudent to do so for the reasons just given. The Hon. Mr. he had answered them that in the opinion of his filends, it was not prudent to do so for the reasons just given. The Hon. Mr. Blake was then applied to by that organi-zation, and, he had been informed, by another organization, and a few days afterwards that gentleman had come before the house with a realistic to the before the house with a resolution to the effect that we should again present an effect that we should again present an address to Her Msjesty expressing our joy that a measure of home rule for Ire-land had been introduced by the Govern-ment of England. He had just pointed out how the Hon. Mr. Costigan had acted when binging forward his resolutions in 1822.

to the leader of the Government

MY DEAR SIR JOHN, -- With reference to leaving Blake's motion for an address to Her Majady an open question, and the other proposition that Mr. Costigan shall present a resolution embodying the views already sucken of Lam remoted by present a resolution emocaying the views already spoken of, I am requested by several of the Irish Catholic members of the House of Commons, who have just held a meeting for consultation, to see you again, and should I fail to do so, to send you this note. We fully appreciate the difficulties of

We fully appreciate the difficulties of the situation, owing to the unfavorable reception of the last address by the British Government, but leaving the question open and our speaking and voting for Blake's address to the Queen will not en-Biates address of the even by a small majority. What we wish at the present juncture is that Canada should appear as Juncture is that Canada should appear as favorable to home rule to day as in 1882. We are prepared to support a resolution in preference to the address, if it be as effective as Blake's, and set forth the hope that the measure to be granted to Ireland may be satisfactory to the Irish people. Yours sincerely, J. J. CURRAN. To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister.

truest Home Rulers in Canada, with MR. EDWARD MURPHY, OF MONTREAL, at their head, had acknowledged when the matter had been fully explained that he and his friends had adopted the only course consistent with the best interest of the home rule cause. He had been anxious to lay those explanations before them, and the manner in which they had

A Ghost is a myth, but solid reality will be known 

 When beinging forward his resolutions in 1822,
 J. CURRAN.

 BOW DID HON. MR. BLAKE ACT IN 1886,
 To the Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald,

 Prime Minister.
 To the Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald,

 Prime Minister.
 This, he thought, was a sufficient answer

 the access of his resolutions i He would not say that Mr. Blake was not a sincere Home Ruler, but he would say that it was
 This, he thought them and by their in fluence that

 A Catholic Queen.

Queen Christina, of Spain, distributes more than 100,000 line a month in chaity, without counting extra donations to almshouses, hospitals and other benev-olent institutions, some of which she founded hitself. On the bank of the Mangaerse in sight of the same of the Manganeres, in sight of the royal pelace, in an open and cheerful spot, one sees a little house painted in bright colors, surrounded by a garden, f. on which in passing one hears the laughter, shouts and crises of children. The Queen bad, it built as a resort for the little children of the laundresses, who, while their mothers were working, used to be left on the street=. It is a mingling of almshouse and school. Sae has also founded a hospital for foundlings, a house, or species of college, for the children of the tobacco workers; and the children of the tobacco workers; and a distribution of sdap, meat and bread for all the poor of the city. Sie has several times gone quite unexpectedly to assist in the distribution, to assure herself that no abuse was made of if; and having once discovered some roquery, she provided against a repe-tition of the offence. The Sisters of Charity receive from her every month 70,000 lire, -N. Y. World

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Struck with Lightning, Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn wh n Patham's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work to quickly and with ut pain that it scents magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Con Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers every-where. where.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, III., says : "I have sold at retail, 156 bottles' of Dr. Thomas Eslectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my In this sy inversion a methatine in my life that give such an inverse satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penuting it for several days to no effict, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."