Ame Was The The And Wot

Cou For Was Only Cau

Or f

But Hos His To A f

Tin Ali Till In s For By

Per The The Pas

Rei Lil Sto

An Wo

### For the Record. Hast Thou Forgotten?

TO JULIA, BY ESPERANCE. Hast thou forgotten friendship's tie? Friend of the past, of days gone by? Thou hast grown cold Tho' once so kind, None kinder e'er I met! I still revere thy noble mind! O say, dost thou forget? O, yes, I will remember thee Thro' all Time—eternally. As the flow'rs to the sunshine ope So shall this heart unfold To thee, and cherish the sweet hope That thou art as of old!

I will not bold thee in regret;
I will not bid thee to forget—
O, 'twere worse than vain—
I will not, cannot tell thee this,
'Twould rob me of my dearest bliss'Twould increase my pain!

# THE STORY

#### SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S. CHAPTER II.

According to the laws of all countries, heresy, particularly when united with sedition, was punishable as a crime, and many of the people proceeded against proved that religion and politics were indissolubly united by "embracing the interests of the Douglases." This family was maintained in high favour in England Buckle tru'y says, "with such a combination of parties in a country where, there being no middle class, the people counted for nothing, but followed wherever they were led, it is evident that the success or failure of the Reformation in Scotland was imply a question of the success or failure of the nobles. They were bent on revenge. The only doubt was as to their being strong enough to gratify it. Against them they had the Crown and the Church. On their side they had the feudal traditions, the spirit of clanship, the devoted obedience of their innumerable retainers, and, what was equally important, that love of names and of family associations for which Scotland is still remarkable, but which, in the sixteenth century, possessed an influence difficult to exaggerate." In order to prevent the country becoming an appendage of England war was absolutely necessary, and in 1542 James utely necessary, and in 1542 James V. took the field against the hereditary enemies of the independence of his country. When assembled on the field the nobles traitorously declined to advance, and James, filled with sorrow, was obliged to return home and give orders for the disbandment of the army. A few of the Peers of Scotland, neither so pusillanimous nor treasonable as the others, felt ashamed at the cowardly desertion with which their monarch had been treated and desired to attack the enemy, but there was disunion and confusion in the camp, of which the English took a terrible advantage. Bannockburn was again revenged. Three thousand English cavalry drove ten thousand Scottish troops before them, and when the news reached the king of this signal victory of treason and heresy he sank into a long stupor, refused all comfort, and died of a broken heart. The crown then devolved upon his unfortunate infant daughter, Mary, who in her turn had eventually to suc cumb to the conspiracies of heresy and treasen. A grand opportunity now occurred for the enemies of Scotland, as there could be little difficulty in robbing an infant of her inheritance. But there was one man sufficiently brave and suffi-ciently able to baulk them. This was a great ecclesiastic, who at once incurred the deadly hatred of the traitors partly because he was a dignitary of the Church of their forefathers, but principally because he was a true Scottish patriot who could neither be bribed nor circumven-ted. Against Cardinal Beaton every shaft that calumny can invent has consequently been hurled, and the assassination of his character as much as that of his person became the principal business of the Reformers. Cardinal Beaton had been appointed, by the solemn testament of the king, to be guardian of the queen and governor of the kingdom. Of course this did not affect the Scripture-loving quently been hurled, and the assassina-tion of his character as much as that of this did not affect the Scripture-loving Reformers in the least, who lost no time in taking the regency from him and putting in his place the Earl of Arran, who happened at the time to be a complete fabrication. The principal conspirators who had banded together to take the life of the man whom they could not defeat by fair happened at the time to be a staunch Protestant, "though on a fitting occasion he afterwards changed his opinions." Lord Maxwell, who is described as "very wenial, and who neither knew nor cared much about doctrine" (see Buckle, vol. III., page 71), proposed that the people should read the Bible in either a Scotch or English translation. The proposition was adopted by the Lords of the Articles, and on their authority introduced into Parliament and passed. So soon as the nobles had obtained the upper hand they commenced to quarrel among themselves about the division of the property which belonged to the Church and the poor. A large number, Keith tells us in his History of Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, were named "English Lords." They formed by far the more active section, and were frequently supplied with money from England. In 1544, however, war broke out between the two countries and it almost seemed for a time as if the nation would once more be united against the ong themselves about the division of would once more be united against the hereditary enemy of Scottish independence. Archbishop Beaton headed the patriots—but, alas I this was only for a time. The nobles were determined to destroy the Church and as their chie nt could not be removed by fair means they resolved upon his murder. In a conversation held in the year 1543 between Sir Ralph Sadler, the English Ambassador and the Chief of the Reform ers, and the Earl of Arran, the latter used an expression concerning the Cardinal to which the former replied, "By God, he shall never come out of prison whilst I may have mine own will, except it be to his further mischief!" Sadler "allowed the same will," and said, "It were pity but he should receive such reward as his merits, did receive?" Tradard as but he should receive such reward as his merits did require." Tytler tells us that the first suggestion of the murder was in 1544, but it is evident that it had at least implicitly been determined on

previously. The Earl of Arran, although unscrupul ous, was weak; at first declaring in favour of treason and Henry VIII., he caused Cardinal Beaton to be imprisoned on an absurd and fictitious charge of having

army; but eventually the Cardinal was able to obtain his liberty by means of a private treaty. The King of England demanded the custody of the young Queen, the government of the kingdom, and the possession of the royal castles during the minority. Threats, bribes, and promises were tried, but at last Henry was forced to see that the traitors were not stern enough, and that it was were not stern enough, and that it was necessary to temporise and wait. Cardinal Beaton now acted with the utmost promptitude and ability. He secured the northern division of Scotland, obtained possession of the young Queen (Mary), and removed her from Linlithgow to the strong castle of Stirling. By dexterously using the claim of the Earl Lennox to the regency on the ground of Lennox to the regency on the ground of the Earl of Arran's alleged illegitimacy, the latter was brought to his knees. Lenthe latter was brought to his knees. Lennox, subsequently carried away by his passion for Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Argus, joined the reforming faction. A sanguinary war, which lasted two years, and caused the devastation by English troops of a large portion of Scotland, then broke out, and the spectacle was witnessed of the herds of the Reformation joining with the here. the Reformation joining with the here-ditary enemy of their country for the destruction of the lives and independence of their countrymen. Lennox had received the hand of Margaret Douglas n condition that he should deliver up on condition that he should deliver up the Castle of Dumbarton, but the gover-nor and garrison expelled him with ignominy. So enraged did the infamous tyrant, who inaugurated the English Reformation, become on seeing himself haulked that he ordered the hostage at Carlisle to be put to death, and seeing clearly that Cardinal Beaton, who was staunch in his religion, and true to his country, formed the principal obstacle to the success of his views, gave his complete sanction to a conspiracy for the immediate assassination of the great Archbishop.

The proto martyr of the Scottish Re

formation, George Wishart, was on the 17th of April, 1544, sent by Crichton, Laird of Brunston, to the Earl of Hertford, at Newcastle, to communicate the particulars of the plot for the assassination of Cardinal Beaton. Wishart wa unquestionably particeps criminis in this design, and was leagued with traitors against the legitimate Government of the country. He subsequently proceeded to the English Court, and was there thoroughly successful in securing Henry's approval. On the 17th of May, 1544, at Carlisle, a treaty was concluded between several leading lords of the Reformation and the English King, by which pension rewards were secured to the latter, while the former traitorously agreed to renounce their allegiance to their own Queen, and deliver up her person. At the same time, to add loathsome hypoc risy to deceit and perfidy, they stipulate that the word of God "from which all truth and honour proceedeth," is to be truly taught! The cruel ravages of Henry's army in Scotland and defeat which Glencairn, bis ally, experenced, made the cause of treason and heresy appear in a very awkward posi-tion. Religion was indeed made a cloak for malice, and under the hypocritical pretense of reforming the doctrines of the Catholic Church a number of ignorant and rapacious noblemen assisted the arch-enemy of their country's independence. But throughout the Cardinal was ether too able for his opponents. He had been made Legate a later Pope, had triumphantly defeated Henry in the war of independence, by securing the national approval of a treaty of peace and marriage with France. Henry's animosity was now inflamed to deadly hatred, and the speedy destruction of the Cardinal by foul means was earnestly whom they could not defeat by fair means were Henry, chief Protestant Reformer and King of England, together with the Arch Scottish Reformers, the Earls of Angus, Glencairn (anxious about the Bible as the source of truth and honor), Marshal, and Sir George Douglas. To the chief conspirators were added John Lesley, brother of the Earl of Rathes, and his nephew Norman Lesley,

with Kirkcaldy of Grange.
On the evening of the 28th of May, 1546, Norman Lesley, John Lesley, and William Kirkcaldy of Grange, with five followers, met secretly together at St. Andrew's. At daybreak the drawbridge of the castle in which the Cardinal re-sided was lowered for the purpose of admitting masons employed on the new works. The conspirators stood ready to take advantage of this opportunity. Norman Lesley and three of his men quickly passed the gates and inquired i the Cardinal were yet awake. During the conversation Kirkcaldy of Grange, John Melville, and their followers man During aged to enter unobserved. John Lesley now made his appearance, and as the porter knew him to be a notorious nemy of the Cardinal, he rushed to the drawbridge and had succeeded unloosing its iron fastening when Lesley in an instant sprung across the gap, murdered the porter, cast his dead body into the fosse and secured the keys of the fortress. Kirkcaldy knew the castle well, and stationed himself on guard at the only place where egress was possible. The other conspirators went quietly to work, awaking and lead ing away the gentlemen and servants of the household as well as the workmen, so that in a short time no fewer than one hundred and fifty people were turned out by a mere handful of armed

lovers of the Scripture and Reformers of the Catholic Religion had now noth-ing to do but to murder an old priest in cold blood. The Cardinal, hearing un-usual sounds of bustle and disturbance, raising his window, inquired what it meant. He was told that Norman Les meant. He was told that Norman Les-ley had taken the castle. Having gone quickly to the postern and found it guarded, the Cardinal hastily returned to his room and barricaded the door with heavy furniture. John Lesley came up and demanded admittance. "Who are you?" said the Cardinal.

"My name is Lesley," he replied.
"Is it Norman, I must have Norman, he is my friend," alluding probably to a bond of manrent which bound Norman

to support him.
"Nay, I am not Norman, but John, and with me you must be contented."
This Reformer then called for fire in or-This Reformer then called for fre in order to burn the door down. It was
quickly brought up, but when just about
to be applied the door was opened and
all the Reformers rushed violently in,
threw themselves upon the defenceless
old man, and stabbed him to death.
But this first great deed of the Reformation would no have been complete if it
had not been accompanied by disgusting had not been accompanied by disgusting puritanical cant. Melville, reproving the violence of the other Reformers, called upon the Cardinal to repent—although he gave him no time to do so. The death of "the holy Wishart," was, it comes the principal crime of the Archivery. seems, the principal crime of the Archbishop. "Remember," said the brutal assassin, "that the mortal stroke I am blow of a hired assassin, but the just vengeance which hath fallen on an stinate and cruel enemy of Christ and the Holy Gospel." The ruffian then passed his sword through his dying and unresisting victim. This was the first great triumph of the Reformation com mitted by leading Reformers, and gloried in by their leader, John Knox.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### THE PARNELL BANQUET,

#### Speeches of Davitt and Sexton.

Replying to the toast of "Ireland a Nation," Mr. Davitt said: In Ireland we are simply working out a sentence of penal servitude, during which we are derrived of the name and rank of a nation, and the duration of that sen-tence is dependent entirely on our own esolves, energies, and perseverance. Our alone. It has been truly said that the world moves along not merely by the gigantic shoves of its hero-workers but by the aggregate tiny pushes of all workers whatever. It is the same in this task of regaining for our country her rightful regaining for our country her rightful position as a nation. The part of the leader is indispensible; but so also is that of every man in the land who finds room in his heart for the cherished aspirations of the race. For the object our efforts, to win the full privilege of nationhood for our country, we can claim the sanction of the highest historic approval. What Washington and Patrick Henry achieved, what Kosciusko struggled to regain, what has blessed with contentment the cantons of Switzerland, and clothed with prosperity the plains of Belgium, is surely an honor to strive for in Ireland (loud cheers), it is a righteous work for the ambition of her sons. What Gratton won, what Emmet died to regain when lost by treachery, what O'Connell had almost wrung again from England, and what Davis worked and sang for, is not the less yearned for now in Ireland than when names and deeds like these bespoke the demands hatred, and the speedy destruction of the Cardinal by foul means was earnestly hastened. The proto martyr Wishart, in the meantime, who was in this plot, and had himself been guilty of sedition, was linked to these names and struggles of but it connects us with the epoch of victory also, when round these very walls that same banner was hung as the symbol of triumph, and abroad in these very streets of Dublin the wild acclaim of an exultant populace made known that England had bent her proud head before the stern menace of an Irish nation's ultimatum, and had relinquished rights which dare not longer be with

THREE CONDITIONS OF SUCCE The three conditions most essential to the success of any cause, after the convic tion that such a cause is right and just are, that strongest motive that can sway the minds of the people for whom the cause is fought; second, the aiming at such a tangible object as will enlist the greatest active support of the greatest number of the community who are sought to be materially benefited thereby, and thirdly, the carrying out of this object by rational and democratic organization. Now, I claim that the motive, object, and means essential to the success of the Irish national cause are to be ization. found respectively in the memory of the evils of landlordism in the minds of the present generation of the Irish race throughout the world, and the overthrow of that system upon the soil which it has cursed and depopulated, and the enjoyment of similar means to those which have partly accomplished this end in the Land League organization. The Land act is only a truce in the campaign. The weapon by which Irish land-lordism has been despoiled of some of its plunder and privileges has not yet been sheathed, and in my humble opinion we could not aid the cause of "Ireland a Nation," more on this occasion than by sending forth from this gathering to race the world over the declaration that we have flung away the scabbard (cheers) Upon what other issue can we really see

Connemara, are alike of one mind that landlordism is the common enemy, and must go, and in a fraternity of this re-solve should north and south, east and west be again combined in the fight for the emancipation of the soil of Ireland (loud cheers). Such a platform, as in the object of the Land League, unites in one struggle the two great forces—popular self-interest and national sent-ment -and without such a union as these no Irish cause can succeed against the powers and influence that will be arrayed against it. Ere a people can right the national wrongs of their country they must first be taught how to overthrow their own. The tyranny which lurks like the shadow of death at the threshold of more than a half a million o Irish homes must be driven away before the wider evil of alien rule is exorcised out of the land (cheers). The individual units of Ireland must free themselves from social oppression ere the blessings of political freedom can be won by their aid. In a word, a country of beggars has never yet erected the fabric of a nation, and so long as Irish landlordism is allowed to keep us in a condition of social mendicancy, liberty will be as far removed from our reach as is the eagle's flight from the leaps of a grasshopper (toud cheers). I would say, my lord, in conclusion, that if we are to live to see Ireland a nation, we must call into play, for the consum-mation of that hope, all the manhood, talent and spirit of the land. Not in Dublin alone, but in every town and village in Ireland, should this new resolve be taken after to night, new work be begun and new determination be put forth. Let every young man in Ireland be made to feel that on his cour-age and activity in the National cause depends its speedy triumph, and despite Coercion Acts and the resources of tyranny, the work of national regeneration will go boidly and successfully forward (cheers). Let conventions be called not once in two or three years, but regu arly every year, in order to knit together in open, manly and intelligent effort the manbood of our race. Let the weapons of Irish intellect and resource have play in Ireland as well as in Westminster Let the world see, if necessary, that thousand representative men meet in Dublin, or Cork, or Limerick, or Belfast, every year, to take council together how best and speediest can just rights be won by just and moral means, and no power depending upon unconstitutional methods for the maintainence of unjust rule can long withstand the real, practical, persevering earnestness of our coun try to become a nation (loud cheers.) IRELAND FREE IN SPIRIT.

It has been truly said that loss of national independence is the worst of all calamities that can befall a people; but while we can be pointed to as an exemplar of this misfortune, we can proudly say that Ireland has never once yet lost the resolution to strive for its recovery, or abandoned the hope of seeing that resolve successfully carried out (cheers.) The history of our country's consistency to this resolve is full of poetry—of dra-matic incident; but in the bright and inspiring record of the struggle for the recovery of national rights there is no scene so touching in its lesson of devotion as that which took place on the night when the aged and stricken Grattan was carried across to yonder house beyond the bridge (loud cheers) to raise his voice against the act of a corrupted and recreant assembly. Speaking of the in-dependence of Ireland, he pathetically declared—"I have watched by its cradle and followed its hearse!" But may we and followed its hearse!" But may we not say here to-night—eighty-three years since these words were spoken—that the hearse has not yet reached the place of sepulture; that the interment has not yet taken place; that there is life still left in the body which treason had sold to the enemy of its existence (loud cheering). Irish freedom could not thus ignobly perish. Destiny has not decreed ignority perish. Destiny has not decreed so inglorious an end for a principle which has been contended for in a warfare of centuries duration for life and recognition. Not the switch of the form of the and recognition. Not the switch that the same second to provide the functions of the Government as exposed to you by its works. The chiefarticle of State policy is to rule our people well by sanding the ty in the soil of Ireland and an imperishable home in the breasts of its people that germ of treedom which has been watered by the blood of our ancestors and cherished by the genius of our race—that liberty which treachery has stolen from us for a while, but the right to which our country has never relinquished—that spirit of independence which upheld in the past, and which will once again achieve for our sireland the name, the dignity and the blessings of a nation

A CENTURY'S CHANGES.
Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., on rising to speak to the toast, was received with prolonged cheering. He said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, time is the great architect of change, but it does not appear to me that time is able to alter the character of the Irish National cause, or to affect the devotion to that cause of the Irish people (hear, hear). The noble hall in which we meet is, as you have been reminded, a memorial of the unchangeable character and nature of the National cause of Ireland. A hundred years ago these walls re-echoed the voices of great tribunes, and resounded to the clash of patriotic arms. The object com-memorated in the toast which you have henored is the same that was sought after by those gallant and gifted men. But I think we may fairly claim that the object we have in view is even larger and nobler in its in view is even larger and notice in the end. Henry Grattan and the Irish Volunteers were mainly in their struggle volunteers were mainly in their struggle when the end of the

loud and continued cheering).

Volunteers achieved and retained for party some measure of success, yet I make bold to say that looking back tonight through that retrospect of a hundred years, we can do so with high and hopeful hearts. Our cause is stronger now than then. It is stronger, because by that dispersion of the Irish race, the of that dispersion of the frish race, the effect of the heartless policy and the foul oppression of cruel laws, intended to decimate our people and to ruin our cause, but which, in the wise ends of Providence has raised up for us powerful friends and allies in every region of the earth (cheers and waving of hand the earth (cheers and waving or hand-kerchiefs.) Our cause is stronger too in the education and organization of our people in that zealous work of discipline and order in which the speaker who captivated you a few moments since has orne so brilliant, so memorable and so effective a part (cheers.)

ENGLAND DECLINING. Nay, more—our cause is stronger in the growing weakness of our enemy (hear, hear, and applause). England is no longer pre-eminent in manufactures or in commerce (hear, hear.) England no longer claims to be mistress of the seas (hear, hear), and if England to-day pretended that she was able to take an equal place at the council board of Europe with the military nations of Europe. with the military nations of Europe, her claim would be flouted with scorn (hear, hear, and cheers). The Irish cause is stronger now in the greater knowledge of justice of our claim which prevails amongst the nations of the world, and it is stronger in the increasing power of moral ideas through Christendom as a dominant force affecting the affairs of the people (hear, hear). Upon all these grounds our case is stronger now than it was 100 years ago, and although we are still detained in a period of struggle and of strife, and although the precise hour of success, certain though it be, is not before us—yet that success is as certain as that the sun will to morrow shine; and when that hour comes we, aided by the experience and the failures of the past, will dig the foundations of Irish freedom deep and will build thereon a temple of liberty broad based enough and firm enough to resist all the shocks of time (immense applause).
HATRED A DUTY. Hatred hatred of oppression is holy (hear, hear). And there is not in human

history any record of oppression more deserving of sacred wrath than that which England has inflicted on the unfor tunate Irish people (cheers). The Eng-lish have not had the excuse of other invading races. They have not been able to say that their homes had grown too narrow for them. They have had more land than they were able to use, more territory than they were able to manage. Then aggression on Ireland was sordid, grasping, avaricious, hypo-critical, and ruthless (cheers). They came here professing a sincere desire to improve our civilization and our morals (laughter) and the gentle weapons of these model civilizers have been the false pretence, the perjured oath, the partisan tribunal, the mana-cle and the gag, the incendiary torch, the emigrant ship, the bayonet, the gibbet, and the halter [great applause and waving of handkerchiefs.] Over and over again they have confiscated the land of Ireland; the governing and privileged classes quartered themselves upon the soil of the helpless farm-laborers of Ireland; and, although it is not as easy now to rob us as it was in days gone by, and although the methods of the English Government have changed in Ireland in obedience to irresistible facts (applause.) I tell you that the spirit and purpose of that Government in Ire-land still remain the same as on the day when Strongbow came, and that the spirit of that Government is coercion, and that the purpose of it is p'under (applause.)

our people well by sending them into exile. The method of a Liberal Governsognition. No! The spirit of Itish liberty exile. The method of a Liberal Govern ment in dealing with the fair discussion is like a perennial flower which scatters in the season of decay the seeds of fresh life and vigor and beauty. To day we may see it droop its head and shed its petals before the storm of coercion, but to-morrow's sunburst of national hope and popular fidelity will warm and ripen again into new being and lustre that which has found an indescribable vitality in the soil of leatent and incommendation in the soil of leatent and incommendation in the soil of leatent and incommendation in the season of the Liberal Government of our day, so long as the cry raised by that brutal faction is a cry against the day, so long as the cry laised by that brutal faction is a cry against the people (hear, hear, and applause). Every agent of the Government in Ireland, from the Viceroy to the constable, is engaged to day in attacking public rights, and in endeavoring to intimidate and converse the public mind. timidate and oppress the public mind. I tell the government and all who are engaged in their historic infamies that the attempt will fail (cheers). You are able to regard the future of Ireland with hope, and still more with faith. Why may we regard it with hope? Because the advance we have made in the course of the last four years has been the most stupendous ever made by any nation in the recorded history of mankind (ap-plause). We have snatched away from the English garrison the Parliamentary power of Ireland (hear, hear). We have made them a class politically so contemptible and so powerless that there is no English party now so poor as to do them reverence. We have so far altered the law which governed the chief industry of Ireland as to have removed the labors and fortunes and lives of the Irish people from the control of the miserable and ruthless feudalist class; and by giving our people a measure of social and do-mestic independence we have assured their help to the National cause of Ire land, because when you make an Irishman's life and action free to follow hi conscience, his conscience will lead him into the camp of the people (applause). But I have more than hope—I have faith in the triumph of the National cause of one hundred and fifty people were transposed and the porteullis was dropped, the gates were closed, and the conspirations were ready to murder the Cardinal. Treasonable arrangements with England had to die for his country and his creed by the hands of assassins—filled by the hands of assassins—filled and revenge, making liberty (of religion) a cloak for the foulest malice and the greatest possible crime. These

part of the Irish people an offering of gratitude unparalleled in our day, an offering which may rank side by side with that which the Irish nation conveyed to Henry Grattan when it had all its resources at its own command. resources at its own command. We are engaged to-night in a great act of national vindication and of gratitude. An act of vindication of our leader's charac-ter, of his policy, and of his aims; and an act of gratitude for his noble and splen-did labors in the cause of the people (cheers). cheers).

(cheers).

A CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

Only a few years ago the Irish cause in the English House of Commons spoke by John Martin's solitary voice (cheers). The Prime Minister of England then challenged the member for Meath, and said he would compete with him for the confidence of the Irish people; and here to night is the leader of the Irish people who, in the House of Commons, is surrounded by a party of forty men devoted. who, in the House of Commons, is surrounded by a party of forty men devoted to him—and proud to follow him, to strive with him to any lengths to which he may go (cheers). The people of Ireland have learned now that they must lead by fort the fight the Government foot by foot, that they must pursue a policy of retaliation and give back blow for blow (cheers). We have seized the municipalities; the We have seized the municipanties; the civic chairs are ours; we have won for the people every elective post in the country; we have begun, but not yet completed, the work of seizing the Parliamentary seats in Ireland. But what doubt can we have of the result of the next opportunity that shall be given to next opportunity that shall be given to the people when I find that if the govern-ment make a man a suspect to day the people make him a sheriff to-morrow? (cheers and waving of handkerchiefs). The day will come when the Irish leader will have not forty but eighty men to follow him in the House of Commons; and then, when the fate of parties, and of ministers and of cabinets is given into of ministers, and of cabinets, is given into our grasp, and enclosed within our con-trol, and when we have a leader before us bold to dare and ready to do, and when we have a united people behind us, on whose good faith and devotion we may depend they will follow and not fall back—then, in that hour, we shall realize the sentiment that you have honored tonight, and make our land once more a

### CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Results of the Council at Rome-Points of the New Programme.

New York, Dec. 30 .- The Herald's

special dated Rome, Dec. 29th, says;—I have just seen a letter from an influential

dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church

which cannot fail to be of the greatest in-

terest to all Americans as being the clear-

est and most explicit statement ever yet made public of the brilliant hopes which the theologians of the Vatican and of the the theologians of the Vatican and of the Propaganda have founded upon catholicism in the United States, now increasing with such startling rapidity. I am enabled to send you the following exact translation of this most important letter: "The American Bishops have been very busy here preparing for the National Council that were have a taken reaches." that was to have taken place shortly after New Year's. The council, however, has been postponed. As the presidential election takes place next year, it was deemed wise to wait and thus avoid the possibility of exciting public opinion at a most sus-ceptible moment. Mongr. Seppaci, who was to preside at the council and fill the was to preside at the council and fill the functions of apostolic vicar, will not leave Rome as early as he expected." The bishops have certainly labored with the greatest zeel and enthusiasm for the organization of their young and brilliant church so full of hope, yet surrounded by difficulties. Like all new-born religious structures, the church in America Look around you in Ireland now, and cial existence, has not yet been firmly established on the solid basis or permanent excellence of ecclesiastical traditions. It is to mould gradually but surely this institute to the exigencies of canon law and of Catholic jurisprudence that the episcopate has consecrated the labors of the last few weeks. They have been weeks filled with the most numerous and weeks filled with the most numerous and happily the most fruitful deliberations. The bishops have agreed upon the follow-ing points:—First, the bishops are to organize their seminaries according to the organize their seminaries according to the principles established by the Council of Trent; second, parochial schools are to be established, and in doing so the principles of the Middle Ages are to be borne in mind; third, commissions are to be appointed for the administration of ecclesinstical property; fourth, for the nomina-tion of curates the system ordained in France is to be adopted, with the exception, of course, of the co-operation of the state, which, unfortunately, in America, has no relation with the church. This method of nomination is a point of the utmost importance, for the question bristles with difficulties of a most thorny and multifarious nature. Fifth, a system of legislation is to be decided upon for religious marriages. Such are the chief resolutions that have been adopted by common accord. These is exampled to the chief resolutions that have been adopted by common accord. accord. There is every reason to hope that the national council will consecrate these principles by their final and solemn sanction. You thus see that the future of this grand and beautiful church of America opens with the most brilliant and assuring perspective.

## A Wonderful Result.

A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take—no other cathartic being required. Tape worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 35 feet in length. It is effectual for all varieties of worms afflicting both children and adults.

GREAT RESULTS ARE SPEEDILY ACCOM-