WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

LETTER VI.

"Fifty tons weight of eggs and ten tons of live and dead poultry are sometimes shipped from the port of Dablin in one

"day."
"In 1829, the exports from the single port of Waterford reached £2,136,934, a sum " less by £170,000 only than the whole trade of Ireland for seven years, a century be-

"Exports to Great Britain :-1801.....£3,270,300 12 0 1825..... £7,048,934 5 6 ** Imports from all parts:—
1801...... £4,621,344 16 1825......£8,596,785 8 11

-[Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the State of the Irish Poor-1830.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-The Iriah Parliament in 1779, in a voice that could not be misunderstood, said by a Free Trade alone that this Nation can be saved from impending ruin." This unequivocal and spirited language opened the eyes of Lord North and the English Nation; and the haughty Minister, who contemptuously refused some trifling commercial advantage in 1777, brought forward his propositions in the English Parliament, granting a Free Trade to Ircland. I endeavored to prove, in former letters, that the Landed monopoly had undermined and subverted Irish manufactures. It is my intention in the present to prove that the same many-headed monster has annihilated Irleh trade, with the exception of that portion of it which can scarcely be called trade—the transportation of her rude agricultural produce for the supply of the English markets. These are open to her; the colonies and every other market in the world are shut against ber.

There is no simpler problem in Political Economy to be proved than that neither the Landed interest of England nor that of Ireland gained anything like what is generally supposed by the Corn monopoly, or a tenth of what the community lost by it; that it was the intermediate monopolists that reaped all, or nearly all, the advantages; and that the Landed monopolists were made the tools and instruments to bolster up the others. The innumerable monopolies that were generated by it would instantly vanish if the Landed one was done away with; but one might as well attempt to reason with the ocean billows, or the winds of heaven, as with monopolists of any description; no matter whether they are Landed monopolists, Mercantile monopolists, Railroad monopolists, or Slave monopolists—they will cling to their monopoly to the last, though they may at the same time bring down ruin on their own heads as well as on the heads of their victims. You may crush the monopoly-but it is the extreme of folly to think of reasoning with the monopolists. If reasoning could have any effect on the Irish Landed monopolists, the strongest have been given, and it has been proved, ad infinitum, that any measure that pressed on the industry of the country must be injurious to them, their interests and there of the community being identical.

The great object with the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Irish poor, from whose Report I have taken the extract that heads this letter, was to prove the vast increase in the trade of Ireland since the Union and the unrestricted intercourse with England. "Fifty tons of eggs intended to apply to the trade now carried "and ten tons of live and doad poultry are "sometimes shipped from Dublin in a single | then, the trade which is carried on between "day!" triumphantly exclaimed the Chair- the two countries, as far as Ireland is comman of the Committee, Thomas Spring Rice, corned, "the last, the lowest, and the most at that time M.P. for the City of Limerick, disadvantageous?" Before I have closed this and shortly ofterwards one of His Majesty's subject, I hope to make it clear that the Irish Under Secretaries of State for the Treasury. | merchants are the unrequited agents, or, | magistrates-Colonel Typte-a real colonel Let not the Mercantile Princes and Lords of rather, the mere pack-horses of the English who has seen service, had no heart for the Tyre, with their purple and fine linen, nor the Argonies of Venice, freighted with the wealth and inxuries of the East, be longer the theme of the enraptured historian-let not the trade of Britain, guarded as it is by

"That flag that brav'd a thousand years

The battle and the breeze,' be longer the boast of every Briton and the wonder of an admiring world—star-spangled banner of Columbia, that floats in every breeze and is waited over the billows of every ocean in the universe, hide your diminished head! Spirit of Adam Smith, your economical principles have met with a stern re-Thomas Spring Rice, M.P., announces to a wondering world that Dublin, the Capital of Ireland, of his native country, experts in one day "fifty tons of eggs and ten tons of live and dead poultry!" Strangely sympathetic with the language of Spring Rice is the annual speech of every Lord Lieutenant who has graced with his presence a Mansion House banquet, down to that glorious exception, the Earl of Aberdeen.

Leannot say which feeling should predomi-nate in any thinking man's mind-scorn or indignation—at having such gross delusions foisted on the public as a proof of the pros-perity of Ireland. Ridicule and laughter would be the most appropriate weapons to use on such occasions were it not that at the very time that committee was laboring to prove the rapidly improving state of Ireland, her wretched inhabitants were suffering all the horrors of famine, and the Premier of England was stating that there was no remedy for it; that famine was periodical in Ireland-a dispensation of Providence: that it should take its course; that it was beyond the power of legislation to meet or cure the evil! In the face of wretchedness, misery and famine stalking abroad in every corner of Ire and-in the face of the avowal of the Prime Minister-the Committee on the state of the Irish poor attempted to prove that the commercial, agricultural, and other interests of Ireland were rapidly improving! But they imposed on themselves-perhaps ignorantly,-und grossly deluced those who placed any reliance on their Report.

To show that trade is flourishing and agriculture advancing, it is not necessary for Parliaments or their Committees to aunounce the pleasing intelligence; it is easy of proof.
The questions to be asked, and which every man can answer, are these: How are the great body of the people situated? Are they well clothed, well fed, and well lodged—are they contented -- are they happy? Let these questions be put with reference to Ireland; the answer will decide whether the country is prosperous or otherwise. The opinion of a great authority on this question is well worth quoting. Adam Smith says:-"The liberal "reward of labor, therefore, as it is the "necessary effect, so it is the natural symp"tom of increasing national wealth—the
"soanty maintenance of the laboring poor, "on the other hand, is the natural symptom "that things are at a stand—and their starv-"ing condition, that things are going fast backward." This opinion of that great man, like every other opinion of his, is at the same time based upon the most profound knowledge of tuman affairs and on the most splondid principles of benevolence and humanity. What contrast does it not exhibit to the pigmine of the Committee on the state

of the Irish poor, who pretended to be political economists, and presumptunusly arrogated to themselves knowledge sufficient to guide and direct the movements and actions of seven or eight millions of people! Can any man be found to-day who will have the audacity to state that the industrious and laboring classes of the Irish are even tolerably "well fed, lodged, and clothed?" Will any be found to deny "the scarty maintenance of the laboring poor," and that the only change in their unhappy lot is from base sub-

sistence to " periodical starvation?" But say the monopolists in the language of Sir James Graham, "Never was there a country that derived more benefit from another than Ireland has from England since the Union. That country derived wealth from this, and this found her the "market for her produce." If the first Lord of the Admiralty had said, found "consumption" for her produce, and that, like hungry gluttons, the English consumed everything raised from the soil by the labor of the Irish people, without leaving them even the husks for the swine, there would have been some truth in the assertion; but I must dismiss the opinion of Sir James Graham and his school, who appear to be as profoundly ignorant of the first principles of trade and the true source of national wealth as they are of that "It is not by temporary expedients, but | the true state of Iroland or of the character of the Irish people.

> I have given Adam Smith as an authority to prove that if the working, industrious portion of the community are poor and miserable, none of the superior grades can be much better off. A most striking illustration of this pirnciple is given in souvenirs of Rome. written by Eugene Davis to the Dublin Journal, under the heading: "A Little Landlord Colony." (Vide TRUE WITNESS, Jan. 18, 1888) I stated that the Irish population in 1830 was reduced to the lowest state of destitution; in opposition to this state of things, the Committee on the state of the Irish poor had the hardihood to aver that the commercial prosperity of Ireland was advancing with rapid strides. They triumphantly put torward their proofs, which appear at the head of this letter, in the amount of exports from Ireland in general, and from the port of Waterford in particular. Such has been the reasoning of Government backs, Lord Lieutenants, and Monopolists, all along the lines from the Union to the present time, now 88 years. Out of their own mouths I shall condemn them. I shall show that no reliance can be placed in this school of Political Economists. From the facts they have placed at my disposal, I shall prove that ground. Greeley erected a kind of shanty or Irish trade is equally subverted with Irish hut on the ruins and continued to reside with manufactures. What was true in 1830 is his little family on the spot. The bold St. equally true in 1888. It will not, I presume, be disputed that the seven or eight millions of exports from Ireland consist chiefly of agricultural produce. "The last, the lowest, and most disadvantageous species of commerce," says Archdeacon Paley, "is the in what it takes out of the country, or in poor man's case—his heart bled, he enlisted what it brings into it. Its operation on Father Francis, of Clarenbridge, in an effort both sides is nox'ous:-by its exports, to secure the poor fellow a home. They it diminishes the very subject upon which the industry of the inhabitants ought to be side carts were procured and in one half day exercised—by its imports, it lessens the encouragement of that industry in the same proportion that it supplies the consumption of the country with the produce of foreign · labor.

Did I not quote my authority, it might be supposed by those who cannot see below the surface, that the opinion I have stated was on between England and Ircland. Is not, monopolists.

The advocates for things as they are say, if Ireland attempts to carry Home Rule, the English markets will be closed against her butter and bacon, her live and dead stock, &c. Let them be shut by all means. So

much the better for the tillers of the soil. Those who so flippantly drum this threat into Caristepher Reddington who was in court at Irish cars are probably not aware that it one offered a site free and so ended the would not be the first time that they were fiasco. Blazes Baltour will grant some of his shut against Ireland. The commercial jealousy was as vindicative and as indefatigable as the manufacturera' jealousy. The British Parliament prohibited the importation of live stock into England when they thought it injured their own country and served Ireland-when they found this hibition had a directly contrary effect to that which was intended, that it absolutely served Ireland, they at once repealed the law. It is not too much, then, to assert that they would act precisely on the same principles at this day, if they found their advantage in doing so. The old adage, "We must not put John Bull on short allowance." Commercial monopolists, the world over, are like insatiable tigers, ever ready to pounce upon their prey. But what would be the inevita-ble consequence to England if she did shut her ports against Irish produce? In this case she would have one of two things to do -sither to give the sole monopoly to the English landlord for the supply of the English markets, thereby putting the people on short commons, (a principle revelting to John's stomach.) and by which means the price would be doubled, (an uncongenial theory to John's pocket,) or she would throw her ports open to all other agricultural countries. Could she, if she acted on the former, be able longer to supply the world with her cheap manufactures, as well as her own corn, butter and bacon? And if she adopted the latter course, would any other country in the hanging over him, has at length been caught. universe take the same proportion of her manufactures as the Irish? Could she refuse to give Ireland the same privileges as she or brains enough to capture him in Ireland, would give foreigners? If she did, then the though he assures us he assumed no disguise, people of Ireland would be reduced to the and they must needs wait until he steps over melancholy alternative of eating their own corn, butter, pork and beef, together with the "fifty tons of eggs and ten tons of live and dead poultry," instead of potatoes and salt, (often moistened with salt tears,) and of shearing their own sheep, manufacturing their own wool, and wearing it themselves. It is not overcruel to tell those ignorant a common pickpocket. His rights are writ alarmists, who see nothing but dismemberment (?) of the Empire in Home Rule, the destruction of the Landed monopoly, and the barring of the English markets, that if a wall of brass, fifty cubits high, were raised secrecy. His arrival there is, however, between England and Ireland, the people speedily ascertained, and messages despatched would be able to support themselves, and be in a far better situation than they are at present. England will receive Irish produce as long as it is her interest to receive it, and not sent instructions to man the platforms one day longer. I have stated that it was and prevent any manifestations. The result one day longer. I have stated that it was not a new thing to have Irish cattle prohibited, and that other articles of Irish produce were also prohibited, until it was discovered to be advantage to admit them. T. prove this and other matters connected with Irish trade, I have again to draw upon the

Montreal, J.n. 30, 1888.

author of the "Choice of Evils" for an extract, which will preface my next letter.

W. M. K.

Or the Coercion Reign in Ireland.

(By Special Correspondent of THE POST. and TRUE WITNESS.)

Dublin, January 24, 1888. The reign of terror proceeds apace. Every morning some new surprise, some lower depth has been sounded, some fresh degradations achieved, by their great and good statesmen

who rule over our stricken land. I have just returned from the prosecution -persecution would be a better word-of the two priests, Father Burke, of Crusheen, and Father Francis, of Clarenbridge. The scene of the trial was an obscure little village of some dezen houses named Ardraham. It lies about ten miles from Galway as the crow flies and about seven miles from classic Loughrea. The country around might have been, before the mental vision of the late Father Tom Burke, the great Dominican, when, pleading for his poor country, he ad-

but continued, "all the patriotism in the world will not make a blade of grass grow on an acre of limestone." The land is liturally boulder strewn, with consumptive looking patches of grass forcing themselves through between the stones. From the window of the railway carriage one sees nothing but stones,

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE,

stones, until the heart grows sick thinking of the misery and wretchedness covered in by those thatch roofs discernable at long intervals. The village was literally alive with police. They had kept pouring into the place from the grey dawn, coming, some of them, long distances on drays, brakes and cars. One brake came empty to remove the prisoners, so complete were the arrangements. The court house was a gem in its way, being about the size of an average packing box. The Dublin Freeman's Journal would make it a comfortable carpet. The public were per-

force excluded, and it would be a rafe guess to say that nine-tenths of those inside would exchange with an outsider, did not duty compel his presence. FATHER BURKE AND FATHER FRANCIS

are both young men and the story of their crime is short though not sweet. A man named Grealey was evicted by his landlord, a certain Mr. William St. George, in the year 1880. Grealey went back into his house, St. George evicted him again and to make sure work this time levelled the house to the George now had him arrested and sent to Galway jall. The ties of his hearth and home were not yet to be severed, again and again did the unfortunate man return only to be cast into prison each time, being accompanied merce," says Archdeacon Paley, "is the in the last few journeys by his wife. He exportation of raw materials for wrought finally took refuge under the bridge of a tidal goods-as when wool is sent abroad to pur- river and there his eldest daughter sickened chase velvets,—hides or peltry to purchase and died, or, as the doctor expressed it, "her shoes, hats, or linen cloth. This trade is throat rotted away." Why pursue the story, and died, or, as the doctor expressed it, "her unfavorable to population, because it leaves it is the old and well known one. Father no roum or demand for employment, either | Burke at last had his attention called to the gathered the brave fellows of the country.

A STONE BUT WAS RRECTED

complete with a fire lit all ready for Greatly and his wife's return from Galway juil. They came and for a time were happy. The hut was erected on a disused road, which road was on the mighty St. George's property, his hopeful son was present at its erection and was therefore able to speak with authority as to those engaged in the work. It was truly a humiliating and pitiable spectacle to see the Catholic son of a Catholic father come into court and with diabolical deliberation endeavor to swear away the liberty of his priest, the soggarth aroon, around whom so Blunt's, and prosecute Mr. Shaw-Lefevre if many fond memories cling. One of the he attempts to hold it. work and sub rosa gave the Crown counsel the straight tip that he for one was against a conviction, the word was sent flashing away to the Attorney-General in Dublin and making a virtue of necessity the Crown instructed that if the hut were removed anywhere the the prosecution would be abandoned. Mr. minions a bad quarter of an hour over the

FATHER M'FADDEN'S ARREST

has roused the very devil in the breasts of those who know him, and what Irishman has not heard of his beroulean efforts to keep his lock alive amid the barrenness of Gwedore? The very last man in Iroland who should be touched is Father McFadden. Some years ago he went over to Scotland, where Donegal men abound, and he raised enough money in a few weeks to keep his people from starvation, the little town of Greenock alone giving him over £200 in a few days.
This is the man whom the Castle demons have thrown into a prison cell, refusing ball. It is a striking instance of the power wielded by the Irish party when they are able to control the passions of the peorle under such provocation. Did but Parnell, or even lesser men, lift a little finger, the walls of his prison would crumble into dust. The judignation and anger of the people know no bounds, and it will be a mercy from Heaven if his trial and-as a matter of course-conviction are allowed to pass without some viclent ontburst.

ARREST OF MR. COX. Mr. Cox, who for seven weeks wandered at his sweet will over the length and breadth of the land with four warrants for his arrest He walked into the lion's den literally—he went to London. They hadn't men enough to the shores of free and glorious England. 'Tis there the hand of the detective finds his shoulder. Where now is England's boast,the slaves of South America were free if they were able to gain even the deck of an English ship, but a member of the British Legislature can be arrested on the streets of London like on water, his magna charta is in Balfour's coat tail pocket. Having caught their have the next thing was to cook him, and so he is smuggled away to Dublin with the greatest speedily ascertained, and messages despatched all along the line. Crowds assemble to give him a passing cheer, but the Castle were a shade too previous for that, they have being that legitimate travellers were unable to join their trains. At the important junction of Athenry, where Mr. Cox had to hange carriages to-day, the police took complete possession and would not a mit any person, the railway officials being treated like so many children and their authority set at naught. Baton charges are so common that one pegins to look moon them in the things go on this way much longer, people who are compelled to go to bed without a broken head will feel positively uncomfort-

DEATH OF ONE OF LANSDOWNE'S

VICTIMS. (Leinster Leader, Jan. 28th.)

On Saturday, Dr. T. F. Higgins, coroner for Queen's County, held an inquest at Fossy. near Timahoe, touching the death of Michael Lawlor, 54 years of age, one of the tenants holding under Mr. Kilbride, recently evicted be Lansdowne.

The widow of the deceased deposed that her husband was a farmer, who was evicted from his holding on Lord Lunedowne's pro perty, at Luggacurran, on the 22nd March 1887, and ewing to the exposure and hardship which he then suffered, the got a bad cold and cough, for which he was taking medicine from Dr. Percival, and which he never got out of He became very delicate entirely, particularly for the previous three weeks. On Wednesday the deceased, on returning from Athy got out at Ballylinan to visit at a friend's house, and in getting into the car to go home his foot slipped and he fell and lost all power of his limbs. He had to he carried into the

house, and he died the following day. Evidence was given by Mrs. Margaret Holland (who was in the car with the deceased) that the deceased was periectly cober on the

occasion. Dr. MacKenna, Ballylinan, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found a dislocation of the spine, and he wasnf opinion that there was pre-existing disease, and that the shock was so great that paralysis

ensued, which caused death,
Dr. Davison, Brinskill, was also examined,
and concurred in the opinion expressed by

The jury found that the cause of death was spinal paralysis, consequent on a full acci-dantally sustained whilst deceased was affected with some pre-existing disease, brought on by exposure after his eviction.

A TIMELY PRECAUTION. To prevent serious disease, regulate the

stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood with Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember that prevention is better than oure. DEFYING COERCION.

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE GOES TO IRELAND-CLAN-RICARDE'S INFAMOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., cables as follows to the N.Y. Tribunc:—
Lord Clanricarde is condemned by parties, from Chief Baron Palles in Dublin to The London Times," which has denounced his incredible baseness. But Mr. Balfour has been backing him up and harrying the whole district for him with his Coercion act, sending batches of his tenants into jail again and again for such offences as refusing to deal with emergency men or celebrating the release of an imprisoned neighbor by holding a meeting at his door. For the latter offence the secretary of the Woodford Tenants' Defence Association, Mr. Roch, a Poor-law guardian, who has already been twice in jail since the midnight meeting, was on Monday

other tenants. The question is, "Will Mr. Bulfour, while Parl'ament is sitting, go on with this no k and proceed as Lord Clanricarde's ally to lengths of extermination?" Mr. Shaw-Leievre is determined to put this to the test. He, during Mc. Blunt's trial, was

sentenced to three months, and with him ten

so impressed with the tyranny practised on this estate that he offered to go over and hold a meeting, as Mr. Blunt did, should evictions be again threatened. He has now gone over with Messra, Brunner and Rowntree and Sir J. Carmichael, and will hold this meeting next Friday. Mr. Balfour, to be consistent, must proclaim it as he did Mr.

I travelled from Dublin with Mr. Morley on Saturday evening. He is profoundly impressed by all he witnessed in Dublin. The orderliness, intelligence, good sense and enthusiasm of the people, whether displayed in demonstrations in the streets or by the au diences in the City Hall, Mansion House and Leinster Hall, were beyond his utmost expectations. He says he never addressed a quicker, more responsive or more clear-headed audience than that im mense one in Leinster hall. The hospitality and courteous kindliness of the people have husiness, he does not take well to being also delighted him, as they have Lord Ripon, who has gone back more Irish than the Irish themselves in his enthusiasm for the national idea.

I have just obtained some striking statistics as to the working of Mr. Balfour's Coercion Act. In the six months out to the end of January during which the act has been working, 687 persons have been prosecuted under it, and of these 540 have been put in jail.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN. Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are iable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness To all thus troubled we would recom-mend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and mend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and thies knew no bounds, ranging from the Bor-reliable pain cure for outward or internal der Wars of Kansas to the famine evictions

MORE IRISH MEMBERS ARRESTED. DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting tenants not to pay rent. Mr. O'Bricn appealed and was released on bail. Mr. Fiyon, member for North Cork, was arrested to-day and afterward released on ball. He is charged with conspiring against the payment of rent and for unlawful assembly. He was remanded for trial at Newmarket on the 24th inst.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Any person troubled with irregular acting zioneys or any form of kidney complaint, however elight it may seem, is in a dangerous condition if the trouble is neglected. Bur-dock Blood Bitters should be taken at once; is is the best regulator of the kidneys, liver and blood known to the world,

What is defeat? Nothing but education; nothing but the first step to something better. -Wendell Phillips.

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It is infamy to die and not be missed,-

ARE FEEE FROM ALL CRUDE AND IERITATING matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carber's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try

same light as dinner—a necessity. In fact, if congratulate hinself upon being in fashion. | deal surprised.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. IRELAND'S

In the west of sunny Europe there lies three lovely isles, The ocean shields their landings and heaven on them smiles.

The e summer fondly lingers and winter scarce appears, Till the rosy dawn of springtime has banished darker fears,

There England lies in glory like gorgeous Indian mine, The spoils of other nations on her sumptuous ; enids mesod There Scotland stands in graudeur, created more to fill The soul with lofty feelings and pure poetic

skill,

mother's breast.

But, journey on still westward, there meets the wanderer's gaze, A sight more fair than England on Scotia's bonnie braes, Like an emerald gem affoat on the ocean's stormy cre-t. Like a babe in peaceful slumbers on a bounteous

Tis Erin, nature's first-born, tho' old yet ever countless bards has praised her, there is glories yet unsung, There is love, light and beauty enthroned upon the hills, And the miestrel finds a rival in the music of

When Britannia, sunk in darkness, to pagan idels bow'd,
This Emerald Isle resounded with music sweet

and loud: Twas the voice Erin's priesthood o'er hill and valley sent. From the lofty chrine of Tara, where kings and poets bent.

They fill'd Ionas mountains with light and each d song, Thro' highlands wilds and glens the music swept along: Twas barp notes broke the silence, on Alba's virgin plains. And the rcho of its numbers like a fairy spell remains.

But the spoiler came, and with him too, the curse of crime and wrong, The crv of battle rose above the chant of sacred the hills where shrines and temples stood, the

vales where abbeys lay, Was souk'd with Erm's purest blood; a proof of tyrant's sway.

But like the dawn that breaks the gloom of a

long terrific night,
There rose a heart above control, a hand that struck for right,
A neck too proud to wear the yoke of any foreign knave, A man who feared not death itself, his native land to save.

Whose fame can rival that of our warrior monarch Brian? In the annals of our country his name will ever

To him we owe the honor of Clontart's victorious field, And the memories of his glories forbids our hearts to yield.

But 'tis sad so think the nation for which the bravest died, Again should be the victim of another tyrants

Tis hard to see the valleys where our fathers fought and blad, O'ershadowed with the banner of England's

There's a banner in the distance, not far, it can

It is the standard of our fathers, our own immorta; green; Beneath it stand the millions determined to be free, Behind them stands the aid of their friends beyond the sea.

The Celtic hearts are warm and their hopes today are high,
For the hour of atonement is surely drawing The cloud of vengeance lowers o'er England's guilty head,
Called thither by the blood of Erin's martyred

As Erin was of old, she is still the same to-day, The throne of every virtue and a faith beyond decay;
She cannot boast of gold or other ill-got gains,
But the centre of her glory is the faith that still remains.

dead.

Again the native bards will strike the chord As they did when victory shone on the shield of Brian Boru;
As Kincora's balls resounded with the warriors jubilee band,

So the canticle of freedom will re-echo o'er the

land. MARGARET Scullion, 166 Napoleon Road, St. Gabriels.

JAMES REDPATH DYING.

(Boston Pilot.)

The news that James Redpath has been stricken down by paralysis, and is lying speech-less on his deathbed, will bring heartfelt sorrow to tens of thousands of homes in America and Ireland. It means the silencing of a tongue that never remained silent in presence of a wrong; the stilling of a heart whose sympa by the cruel landlords in Ireland. It means that the friend and co laborer of John Brown, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Michael Daviet, William O Brien, Chas. Stewart Parnell, Bishop Nuity, and Archbishop Walsh, is awaiting death in silence in New York.

James Redpath never was a rich man, but he was always a powerful one. He had the divine power of earnest belief and kindly sympathy, Whatever cause he espoused advanced, for he compelled careless men's attention.

He will die like a great man, like a man who

has been nobly engaged in noble causes, who never reckoned consequences when he saw his

He is an Englishman by birth and race; but he has been one of the most intense and active It is Nationalists in the world. In the days of the last famine in Ireland, when the English policy tried to make the world believe the story an exaggeration, he went to Ireland and traveled it from North to South, and the reports he sent out shocked and horrified civilization.
No limit of race or country bounded James

Redpath. He was ever a warm hearted, kindly man, faithful to his friend and honest as a hound on the scent of principal and humanity. The prayers of those who leved him, those whom he befriended and believed in, will make his last dumb waiting peaceful. He was a good man for a helpless cause. May he die happily and rest in peace.

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Mrs. Riley, of Brooklyn, ran a needle into "To be anything in Boston now you must her heel seven years ago. Last week she either draw or paint." The Boston ma who either draws a fish cart or paints a barn can It is needle-less to say that she was a good



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MORE PILLS! NO

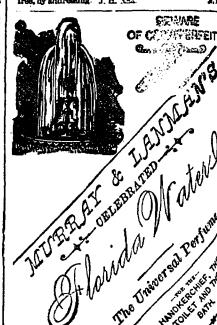


MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE

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ES Littant relief. Final cure and new returns. No indelicacy. Nella recurns. No indellosoy. Nelth rge, salve or suppository. Liver, know the troot is especially constipation—control to the troot is resulting to the t

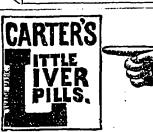




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