

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 8.

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NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.
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Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.
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INSPECTION INVITED.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

before and after he entered public life. He regretted that the last speaker would not accept the resolutions of his hon. friend the Minister of Inland Revenue. In his opinion they were more dignified than the others. He was the son of an Irishman and his mother was an Irishwoman, and his wish had always been that we could arrive at the day when we could say God save Ireland, and God save the Queen. He did not wish to disparage the motives of the Leader of the Opposition, but there was more suspicion attached to his conduct than to that of the hon. gentleman, the Minister of Inland Revenue. The fact that the motion was made by the Leader of the Opposition when going into supply showed a sign of his insincerity. Then there was something suspicious about the fact that the Leader of the Opposition should have not first taken the Leader of the French Canadians in that House into his confidence, without which it would have been difficult to carry any resolution for Home Rule. The question now was whether or not such a resolution would be to the advantage of Ireland. It was impossible to do anything more formidable than was done in 1882, and therefore it would be better to let that stand as it was, for the fear that something less might be put in its stead. Only one Irish association in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one man or one organization in this country ever approached him on the subject. He failed to see in any of the Catholic papers of the Dominion anything which would justify the leader of the Opposition in placing such a resolution before the House. These papers were not urging for a measure of Home Rule. In fact, Mr. Blake's course was disapproved of by all the people of Canada. He read appreciatively from a newspaper editorial to the effect that the Queen had nothing to do with the matter, it was Mr. Gladstone to whom they ought to address themselves. If he (Mr. Curran) had come forward and moved an address to the Queen he would be denounced by all the Irishmen in Canada, and told that he should have moved congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. In view of the mubbling which the Canadian people got in the Kimberley despatch it would not be judicious to put ourselves in the same position again. All were aware of that answer, and would it not look strange to go and address the Queen under such circumstances? He trusted the leader of the Opposition would support the resolution of the Minister of Inland Revenue, notwithstanding what the member for West Elgin had said. It was a question of political politics in England, and if Mr. Gladstone would not give Ireland Home Rule, then the Tories would out-trump the Liberals.

Mr. McMULLEN, on rising, was received with groans from the Government side. He said—"I don't think it is right that on such an occasion as this least any Irishman should be received with groans on the floor of this House. (Opposition cheers.) I am as true an Irishman as any who sit in this Chamber. I was born on the Ould Sod, and lived there for a good many years. I have visited the old land again and travelled through it. I love the green hills of Old Ireland, and I have the noble memories of the land of my birth. When I rise to present to the best of my humble ability the arguments in support of the views I take, I think I am entitled to a fair hearing." Continuing, he said he deplored the course the hon. gentleman opposite had deemed it their duty to take on this occasion. He would have been glad had the question before the House been treated by gentlemen opposite in the spirit in which it was submitted by the mover of the resolution. He was quite sure the leader of the Opposition took the stand he did because he was honestly desirous of strengthening the hands of Mr. Gladstone in the herculean task he had undertaken. Had the resolution emanated from their own side, hon. gentlemen opposite would have supported it, and had their leader offered it they would have raised their voices to glorify the resolution and its mover, but because the leader of the Opposition had presented it, after waiting for weeks, aye, months, for the gentlemen opposite to do so, they opposed it. There was a majority on the other side. If they desired to take action in this matter, why had they not done so in all the time they had since the session opened? Was it because they considered it of so little moment as to be unworthy of their attention? The member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) said that a meeting of Irish members had been called to consider the matter, and every Irishman in the Commons and Senate was invited. He (Mr. McMullen) claimed to be an Irishman, and he was not invited. He wondered if the leader of the Opposition had been told anything about it, or if he was present.

Mr. CURRAN—I said Irish Catholic members. Mr. McMULLEN—I regret more than I can say that the hon. gentleman took this narrow view of the question. I would like to know if the resolution of

1882 was carried by Irish Catholics in this House? (Loud cheers.) I would like to know if men of all creeds on this side of the House and on the other did not support it? But we can easily conceive of the object aimed at by the hon. gentleman and his friends in this matter. No doubts they wanted to find what was the chance of carrying a resolution by their own supporters, and what would be the effect politically. They came to the conclusion that they could make everything more harmonious among themselves by having the Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Costigan) send a despatch in the name of the Irishman of Canada, though how he got the authority to do that it would be hard to say. They fenced the question for two months, but now it is brought before them squarely, and they find that their only object must be to attempt to prevent the leader of the Opposition from reaping the glory of having offered this resolution. In order to do that the Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Costigan) prepared and presented his amendment. He (Mr. McMullen) was quite sure that if Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were consulted as to which resolution should be put they would choose that of the leader of the Opposition. That would best suit the noble purpose which the Premier of England had in view. Canada had had a little experience regarding Home Rule, and could speak with authority of that experience. They all knew the difficulties which arose in the old Province of Canada and how Confederation, introducing the Federal system, had allayed those difficulties. Canada had been spending millions of money to induce people from the Old Country to come and settle amongst us. It had not been for the dislike of British rule in the absence of a fair measure of local self-control, many Irishmen, who would have come to Canada under the existing system, shunned the British colonies. Canada had this direct and important interest in securing Home Rule for Ireland, and so allaying the feeling in Ireland, against British authority. The member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) had impugned the sincerity of the leader of the Opposition, but fair minded men would see in the resolution and in the speech supporting it a fair and honest attempt to win the support of this House for those who were seeking to gain Home Rule for Ireland. The hon. gentleman had also referred to the position of the *Globe* and *Mail*. Those who read those papers would know that the *Globe* was the consistent advocate of Home Rule. The *Mail* had fought the question until recently, when it came out against it. Notwithstanding the effort of gentlemen opposite to kill the resolution and deprive the leader of the Opposition of the credit he deserved, people would understand the situation, and even if the resolution would not be carried they would give credit to the man who had submitted it to the House. (Cheers.) Doubtless having heard from two Irishmen on the opposite side—the member for East Hastings (Mr. White) was an Irishman (cheers) as also the member for Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), and others (hear, hear and laughter)—gentlemen who had spoken were very enthusiastic in favor of Home Rule. So much did they love the great cause of Home Rule that they feared that this resolution would carry, and they must carve it in their cheese-paring way in order to make it presentable. The Leader of the Opposition was charged with insincerity and unfairness in this matter. Had he presented his resolution early in the session, before gentlemen opposite had a chance to consider the matter, there might have been something in this charge, but they had not given weeks in Parliament and had not given a hint that they intended to do anything to sustain Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in the noble work they were doing.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. McMULLEN endeavored to show the reasons why the Government prevented the resolutions of the Leader of the Opposition from going to the House. It was extraordinary, after what he occurred in Ireland, that we were only now going to adhere to what had been done in 1882. After our own experience since that time it was necessary that we should go further. Were the statements of English members advanced since 1882? Mr. Gladstone was not of the same mind as he was in 1882. He was sorry to think that the little political bitterness which characterized the actions of gentlemen opposite could not be kept out of this important matter, which, if carried, would go far to help Mr. Gladstone in his difficulty. It might be expected that we would fight out our own questions on political lines, but in dealing with such an important question it was unworthy to do so. As an Irishman he would do anything he could to promote this matter, and lay aside all political differences for the time. Believing as he did that Home Rule was for the interest and welfare of Ireland, he would move an amendment to the amendment that the following be added to the original resolution after the word "adhesion":—"And that this House is confirmed and strengthened by the events which have occurred since the passage of the said address, in its conviction that the true interests of Ireland and the rest of the Empire will be served in the highest degree by the grant of Home Rule to Ireland. (Cheers.)"

Mr. BURNS (Irish Catholic) opposed Mr. McMullen's amendment but at the same time expressed himself eager for Ireland's liberation from thralldom.

Mr. O'BRIEN (Orange Tory) viewed with the greatest alarm the granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

Ireland was poor enough, but it would be worse if Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule

Bill passed, and would put that country in the hands of Mr. Parnell and his 86 men. In conclusion he said—"I will vote for the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Costigan—(Hear, hear, from the Liberals.) Hold on until I finish my sentence. I will vote for the amendment of the Minister of Inland Revenue, because of the three I believe it will have the least effect." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Landerkin (Liberal) thought that in the interest of Canada and of the Empire, they should hold up Mr. Gladstone's hands in his noble effort to solve this difficult problem.

Mr. O'ROON declared that in his opinion the scheme of Mr. Gladstone was one of the most important of the day, giving Ireland no control of their customs and revenue. One of the great difficulties of Ireland was that her people were almost wholly agricultural, whereas manufacturers must be encouraged if Ireland was to prosper. He had no fear the Protestant ministry would be oppressed by those of the minority. The position of gentlemen opposite was exceedingly strange one. An amendment was moved by one to his leader's resolution, meaning thereby, if he meant anything, that his leader was insincere, and another found fault with the resolution his leader presented.

Mr. MacNEILL (Orange Tory) made a violent speech in favor of the Costigan amendment.

Mr. HACKETT (Irish Catholic) declared that now Mr. Gladstone, not from any high motives, or from any love of the Irish people, but from motives of political expediency, introduced the Home Rule measure. He believed the House should rest upon its record of 1882, believing that any other course would injure the cause of Home Rule.

Mr. ALLEN (Liberal) rejoiced that one statesman had had courage and patriotism enough to introduce a measure of Home Rule. It was a gross slander to say that Irishmen were not able to govern themselves. They had taken the foremost position in many parts of the Empire. He had learned with satisfaction that the member for Centre Montreal (Mr. Curran) had proposed a resolution on this subject, and was disappointed when he found he had abandoned the idea. At a later period he learned that the Minister of Inland Revenue was going to introduce such a resolution, and was again disappointed. He referred to the result of the recent election in Ireland, which showed that Ireland was the consistent advocate of Home Rule, overwhelmingly in favor of Home Rule.

Mr. WALLACE, of York, (Orange Tory) followed in opposition to the MacMullen and in favor of the Costigan amendment.

Mr. BLAKE, in a masterly speech, then summed up the argument. He said that the Minister of Inland Revenue had treated this as an Irish Catholic question, as the member for Montreal treated it. The latter gentleman spoke of the meeting to which the Irish Catholic members of Parliament were invited. Did the hon. gentleman invite Senator Power or Senator Scott? No, they confined it then to the Irish Tory Catholics, and this Irish Tory Catholic clique met and decided to decide as to the course this House should take. (Cheers.) If they are to be analysed to prejudicial cause it is this treatment of it by gentlemen opposite as an Irish Catholic question, as if it was not a wide question in which all lovers of liberty throughout the world might take an interest. (Cheers.) What is the influence that will be drawn? The course of Home Rule will say—in 1882 the Canadian Parliament unanimously in the Commons, and by a very large majority in the Senate, passed a resolution in favor of Home Rule. In 1886 a Minister of the Crown was afraid to move a resolution in favour of Home Rule, (hear, hear), and he sends for sooth, his own cable to Mr. Parnell, which is to be equivalent to the voice of the Commons (Hear, hear.) No, it could not be equivalent. He said it would be dangerous for him to move again, because there would be some dissent. He said also that there would be a difficulty since 1882. We are not now tendering our advice to Her Majesty's Ministers. We are professing simply to encourage Her Majesty's Ministers in the course which they have declared they are pursuing. (Applause.) We are not offering advice; we are giving our moral force and the support of this House to aid them in the course they are pursuing. (Hear, hear.) I say that we were right in 1882 in averring that the Commons of Canada had the right, and that it was their duty respectfully to address our Queen, the Queen of the Empire, and tender our loyal suggestions and opinions upon a question of interest to the Empire, and to us as citizens of the Empire, and it is as a Canadian I hope that no hon. member of the House will declare to-day that we were not right in doing that because forsooth, a Colonial Secretary has expressed about the form of the address. Now that does not appear to be a very serious question, because he has found another form which gets rid of that (hear, hear), so that it could not have been that which prevented him from prompt action unless we assume that his zeal and love for the Irish cause was not so potent to find out what, under the spur of necessity, he has since ascertained. (Cheers.) We are not in circumstances are changed a different opinion. I hope that we are not going to abrogate that right as citizens of the Empire. I say that our most dignified course is to pass on and when the occasion again arises, as it has now arisen, to say, "We abide by the views which we expressed in 1882, which you did not then think fit to adopt, but which you have since adopted." (Cheers.) The occasion has arisen more fortunately than could have been conjectured for this country to reassert in a dignified manner

its right to address its sentiments upon this important subject with the certainty that at this time that right will not be repudiated but gratefully acknowledged. (Cheers.) The most dignified course is for us to reassert that opinion without any reference to Earl Kimberley's answer, but knowing that we have the right to speak to our Queen. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman (Mr. Costigan) is content that we should express our views, although in an abhorrent fashion. I say our most dignified course is once again in a constitutional manner to approach Her Majesty to re-echo and reassert our sentiments, with such variation as the case may require, but if we do not choose to proceed by an address; if we say that because we have been told formerly that we ought not to proceed by address, I hope that we have not fallen so low as to formally record upon our journals the opinion that we ought not to go for that reason. (Cheers.) If the hon. gentleman's amendment is passed we shall say that because Earl Kimberley chose to make this reply four years ago, therefore we do not choose to address the Queen at all cases and all emergencies in which Imperial interests may be concerned. (Hear, hear.) We will be agreeing in a formal manner to the view of Earl Kimberley, acting upon that view, declaring that he was right, and we were wrong. We shall be closing the door upon ourselves by our own resolution from at any future time voting an honorable address to the Crown upon an Imperial question. I turn to the substance of the hon. gentleman's amendment. It is a suspicious amendment. It ought to make the hon. gentleman himself suspicious that his resolution finds so much favor with the enemies of Home Rule. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien), with that frankness which commends him to the confidence of this House—(hear, hear)—told us that he would vote for the amendment of the Minister of Inland Revenue, because it would do the least harm. (Cheers and laughter.) Let me make the proper alteration of that phrase, if we are to put it in the mouth of a friend of Home Rule, and say that we choose to vote for the other two resolutions because they will do greater good to the cause of Home Rule. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Muskoka does not approve of the resolution of the Minister of Inland Revenue—colorless as it is, pallid as it is, vague as it is, built up in its suit, as far as possible, the views of the hon. gentleman for Muskoka. (laughter)—but he is prepared to support it because it does the least harm. (laughter.) The hon. gentleman has presented to him three different kinds of noxious drugs. He smells them, he sips them a little. (laughter.) He throws down one, then another, and then with a very face he gulps down the third. (Great laughter.) These are the statements of the enemies of Home Rule. As to these resolutions, what should be the sentiment of the friends of Home Rule? I am very sorry, for the sake of the cause of Home Rule, that the hon. gentleman, in the attempt to please three or four different parties, has proposed a resolution which, by comparison, will seem to be less favourable to the cause than I could have desired. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid that in the attempt to combine the heterogeneous substances of which the hon. gentleman's following is composed (laughter) he should have given us a resolution which has produced these Muskoka. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Montreal (Mr. Curran) blames us for not having consulted the Irish members on the other side of the House. Well now, they for a long time have had their little clique, talking over this matter trying to decide what should be done. Did they consult me? Had I not helped them before? (Cheers.) Had I not done my best to help the cause to produce a happy result on a former occasion? (Cheers.) However, I do not complain of their not consulting me, but if it is to be made a ground of complaint against me that I did not consult them I have as good a cause for complaint that they did not consult me before deciding that it would be too dangerous to move a Home Rule resolution. The hon. Minister was good enough to recognize me once before. He did not bring me to the committee, and he gave his reason. They decided to bring all the Irishmen in the House except the First Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. (laughter.) No, I heard that seven cities claim the birth of the First Minister who is said to be a Scotchman.

The hon. gentleman concluded as follows: We are asked to pronounce in favor of the second reading of the Bill, as affirming the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. I say that the course I have proposed is the best, most practicable, most reasonable step toward that end, and that step we are asked to set aside in favor of the pallid, colorless, vague and complicated resolution of the Minister of Inland Revenue which is acceptable to those hon. gentlemen who do not like Home Rule because it is a little less likely to promote Home Rule. The hon. gentleman for West York accuses me of toadying to Mr. Gladstone, because I have not expressed my sympathy with that great statesman, because that instead of proposing to address him I propose to address the Throne. For these reasons I am told I am toadying to Mr. Gladstone. When in 1882 I ventured to express my opinion that the difficulties did not excite him from dealing with the question, that he was not excused by the fact that the Home Ruler who had

not the power to pass it, and had not formulated his scheme for Home Rule, and that it was he who, having the power, should have formed such a scheme, the First Minister criticised me very severely and was very anxious that the Hansard containing my speech should be delayed lest it should prejudice Mr. Gladstone against the resolution. Now I am accused of toadying to Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers and laughter.) I believe that it is extremely unfortunate that the proposals of the hon. gentleman as to agreeing to a motion were not carried out. I believe it would be very much better had that been done. As it was not to be done, we have to settle this question on the floor of the House, the usual way. I consider my motion preferable to the amendment of the Minister for the reason I have stated. I consider the amendment of the member for West Elgin as preferable to mine, and I shall vote for that amendment. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. THOMPSON opposed and Messrs. Courson and Patterson, Brant, supported the MacMullen amendment.

A vote was then taken on Mr. McMullen's amendment to the amendment, which was lost, Yeas, 60; Nays, 118.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Anger, Bain (Westworth), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Courson, Davies, Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Desjardins, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Giguat, Gilmour, Glen, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Landerkin, McIntyre, McMullen, Mill, Mitchell, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Ray, Rinfret, Scrivner, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Wright, Yoo—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Bain (Southwest), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Sutcliffe), Barker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Bennett, Boudreau, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimon, Cochrane, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Droust, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudet, Girouard, Gordon, Gougeon, Gribault, Guillet, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hays, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hannah, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinley, Kranz, Landro, Landry, [Kent], Landry, [Montmagny], Langevin, Lussac, Macdonald (King), Macdonald (St. John), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McCarty, McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLellan, McNeill, Messier, Moffat, Montclair, O'Brien, Orton, Oulmet, Paine, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Prayn, Red, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Tasse, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Antigonish), Townsend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Vallin, Vanasse, Wallace (Alber), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland)—118.

The Costigan amendment was then carried by a vote of 117 to 61. Mr. Blake then moved that the resolutions as amended be sent to Mr. Gladstone, a proposition that met with government opposition. After much wrangling Mr. Mills moved to send the resolution to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, upon which the House divided. Yeas 69, nays 87.

YEAS—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Westworth), Bechard, Bergeron, Blake, Bourassa, Bourbeau, Bura, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Daly, Davies, Dodd, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Giguat, Gilmour, Girouard, Glen, Guay, Gribault, Gunn, Hackett, Harley, Holton, Hurteau, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Landerkin, McMullen, Messier, Mills, Mitchell, Moffat, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Platt, Ray, Rinfret, Royal, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson—69.

NAYS—Allison, Anger, Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Sutcliffe), Barker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Bennett, Boudreau, Bowell, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cimon, Cochrane, Cuthbert, Dawson, Dickinson, Dundas, Everett, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Gordon, Grandis, Guillet, Haggart, Hall, Hesson, Hickey, Willard, Homer, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinley, Kranz, Landro (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Macdonald (St. John), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCarty, McDougall (Cape Breton), McLellan, McNeill, O'Brien, Orton, Oulmet, Paine, Prayn, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Tasse, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Antigonish), Townsend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Vallin, Vanasse, Wallace (Alber), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland)—87.

Mr. THOMPSON then moved that the resolution be transmitted to the High Commissioner for Canada. (Uproarious laughter, interrupting the reading of the motion.) When they had heard what he had to say gentlemen opposite might not be so well pleased. He moved that the resolution be transmitted to the high commissioner for Canada for the information of the members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

Mr. COOK—I may say for the information of the Minister of Justice (Mr.

Thompson) that the High Commissioner is one of the gentlemen who have no confidence in the breed.

This motion was finally carried by a vote of 80 to 70, and the Costigan amendment as considered finally carried by 140 to 6.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH THIS MORNING.

The marriage of Capt. D. C. Forrester Bliss, of the Indian department, to Miss Bertha Costigan, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, was celebrated at St. Patrick's church this morning, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. M. J. Welch, parish priest, assisted by the Rev. Father Campeau, of the Baseline. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Bliss, while the bridesmaid was Miss Fanny Linsley, daughter of Mr. Linsley, general manager C. A. railway. The sacred edifice was very largely filled, the great proportion of the spectators being ladies. After mass the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's father where a recherche breakfast was partaken of. The ceremony in the church was entirely devoid of any parade; being a simple, unostentatious affair. At the residence of the bride's father preparations had been in vogue for an early hour, and everything had been done to contribute to the elegance of the occasion.

The bride's wedding dress consisted of a beautiful olive brown travelling suit which admirably became her, while Miss Linsley, the bridesmaid, was attired in a native dress which harmonized well with the bride's suit. The display of presents was magnificent and varied, being ornamental, costly and useful. The following is the list: A silver salver from Mr. Louis A. Teche; silver cut stand, presented by the officers of the Ottawa Field battery to Captain Bliss and bearing an inscription to that effect; silver biscuit basket from Mrs. and Mr. Linsley; gold pin set with pearls from Captain Murray; album and stand from Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh; card case from Miss Gouin; ebony table from Miss Belford; silver butter knife from Miss Ekime; silver card receiver from Mr. Bliss; silver cigar barrel from Sir Adolphe and Lady Caron; silver card receiver from Mrs. J. A. Gouin's eldest set of rose tint with gold leaf tray from Captain Evans; set of silver spoons from Mrs. Connelly, Mr. Walsh and family; lace box from Mrs. Walker Martin; elegant toilet set from Miss Tim; breakfast cruet from Mr. and Mrs. Catterick; silver and amber salt cellar from Miss O'Kelly; silver sugar bowl from Mrs. Walker; a beautiful lamp with crystal pendants from Mrs. Costigan; amber fruit bowl from Mr. and Mrs. McNamara; handsome Knebel piano from Mr. D. Bliss; wicket chair from Mr. F. A. D. Bliss; napkin rings from Miss Bliss; parasol from Mr. Ryan, embroidered covers from Miss Evans, ivory to find fault with him because we have happened to differ on abstract principles; but we cannot help saying his answer to the gentlemen from the St. Patrick's Literary Association will be disappointing and painful to many of his friends. Hit or miss, he would have been more in line with his fellow countrymen if he had accepted the proffered trust. No matter as to its success or failure, he at least would have done his duty, which will now be said he has not done, but left, perhaps, for another to do. We say another, because we see it stated that the St. Patrick's Literary Association intend asking the Hon. Mr. Blake to move their resolutions. We hope that better luck will attend this application, and that the Leader of the Opposition will triumph where the Minister of Inland Revenue saw nothing but disaster.—*Irish Canadian.*

The official of the Indian Affairs department presented Capt. Bliss with a gold watch chain and locket studded with dazzling diamonds.

THE IRISH CANADIAN ON MR. COSTIGAN.

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Costigan) may safely be trusted as an Irishman who is second to none in his attachment to the Fatherland. O' this he has given ample proofs, and we should not be in a hurry to find fault with him because we have happened to differ on abstract principles; but we cannot help saying his answer to the gentlemen from the St. Patrick's Literary Association will be disappointing and painful to many of his friends. Hit or miss, he would have been more in line with his fellow countrymen if he had accepted the proffered trust. No matter as to its success or failure, he at least would have done his duty, which will now be said he has not done, but left, perhaps, for another to do. We say another, because we see it stated that the St. Patrick's Literary Association intend asking the Hon. Mr. Blake to move their resolutions. We hope that better luck will attend this application, and that the Leader of the Opposition will triumph where the Minister of Inland Revenue saw nothing but disaster.—*Irish Canadian.*

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Mrs. McVeigh, of Clonabry, which took place on the 16th of April. The deceased lady was sister of Mr. M. Cranncian, of Lunan, and two of her sons are members of the Order of the Holy Cross. The funeral took place on the 18th, when the remains were consigned to their last resting place in the cemetery of Bidulph. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. J. Connelly, who also preached a most effective discourse appropriate to the occasion. We extend to the relatives of deceased our heartfelt condolences.

Mr. THOMPSON then moved that the resolution be transmitted to the High Commissioner for Canada. (Uproarious laughter, interrupting the reading of the motion.) When they had heard what he had to say gentlemen opposite might not be so well pleased. He moved that the resolution be transmitted to the high commissioner for Canada for the information of the members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

Mr. COOK—I may say for the information of the Minister of Justice (Mr.

ASHES TO ASHES, EARTH TO EARTH.

PEACE TO THE SOUL OF PETERBORO'S PRELATE.

BISHOPS, PRIESTS AND LAITY UNITE IN HONORING HIS MEMORY.

Eloquent Tribute by the Bishop of London.

Not even on that gladsome day of the golden autumn of 1882, when the town and county of Peterboro welcomed its new bishop, the Right Rev. John Francis Jamot, to his episcopal see, did the flourishing metropolis of Ontario's rich, populous and progressive midland country witness so imposing and representative a gathering of bishops and clergy as that of Friday last, when all that was mortal of that revered and apostolic prelate was committed to the cold and cheerless silence of the grave. We do not recollect anything in the history of this Province—if exception be made of the grief and affliction felt by our entire population at the sudden death of the much-beloved Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, in 1880—approaching in depth and intensity the sorrow universally felt at the unexpected demise of the first Bishop of Peterboro. A man of apostolic singleness of purpose, and heavenly self-sacrifice—a model priest and a zealous prelate—Bishop Jamot was indeed, as the Bishop of London so well put it, a "great churchman." Of his flock he had won the affection to a degree impossible for those who knew him not to understand; of all men he had acquired the esteem, for virtue was stamped on his noble countenance. All Peterboro—Catholic and non-Catholic—looked on him with pride, not alone as the devoted churchman that he was, but as a loyal, a faithful and an exemplary citizen. The obsequies of the deceased prelate, which took place on Friday, the 7th inst., will be remembered by all who assisted thereat. The Cathedral was neatly and effectively draped in black, the sanctuary wearing an aspect of sombre suggestiveness never to be forgotten. All the arrangements for the funeral had been thoughtfully and systematically made by the Rev. Father Conway, rector of the cathedral, whose kindness and courtesy to the visiting prelates and clergy was as marked as his sorrow for his late bishop and friend. At 10.30 a. m. the procession of bishops and clergy was formed at the episcopal residence, and proceeded by the main entrance of the church to the sanctuary. The Rev. C. A. Marois, secretary to the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, acted as Master of Ceremonies, having the Rev. P. A. Twoby, of Kingston, as an efficient assistant. The following were the prelates and clergy in attendance:

- ARCHBISHOP Lynch, Most Rev. John Joseph.....Toronto BISHOPS: Carbery, Rt. Rev. J. J. O. P.....Hamilton Cleary, Rt. Rev. Jas. Vincent.....Kingston Duhamel, Rt. Rev. J. T.....Ottawa Fabre, Rt. Rev. Edward C.....Ottawa Lorrain, Rt. Rev. N. Z.....Cythrus, S. P. McQuaid, Rt. Rev. B. J., Rochester, N. Y. O'Mahony, Rt. Rev. T.....Eadocia, S. P. Ryan, Rt. Rev. S. V.....Buffalo, N. Y. Walsh, Rt. Rev. John.....London VICARS GENERAL: Heenan, Very Rev. E. J.....Hamilton Farrelly, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J.....Kingston Laurent, Very Rev. P. D.....Peterboro Rooney, Very Rev. F. P.....Toronto Vincent, Very Rev. Chas.....Toronto PRIESTS: Allaine, L. A. H.....Uxbridge Beaumont, Jas.....Newmarket Brennan, John.....Pictou Brennan, Philip.....St. Marys Breserton, C. S.....Brockbridge Brown, Joseph.....Port Hope Campbell, Kenneth.....Orillia Casey, D. J.....Campbellford Cassidy, Ven. Archdeacon.....Dixie Cicolari, G. A.....Lochiel Coffey, John F., LL. D.....London Connelly, Michael.....Downsville Conway, P.....Peterboro Davis, Thos.....Madoc De la Vigne, Jules, E. S. S.....Montreal Duffus, C. J.....St. Raphael's Harris, Very Rev. Dean.....St. Catharines Jeffcott, M.....Orangeville Kelly, Thos.....Kingston Kelly, Wm. J.....Emmiamore Kilroy, E. B., D. D.....Stratford Labourau, J. O. M. I.....Penetanguishene Langevin, A. O. M. I.....Ottawa Larkin, Mich.....Grafton Levesque, G.....Peterboro Lozeran, J.....Montreal McCann, J.....Brookton McCooley, Wm. J.....Victoria Road McEatey, J.....Oshawa, Ont. McEvay, F. P.....Fenelon Falls McGuire, Peter J.....Brockbridge Michal, M. J.....Brookingham Murray, E. H.....Cobourg O'Brien, P. J.....Madoc O'Connell, Daniel.....South Duro O'Connell, T. B.....Brighton O'Connor, Very Rev. Dean.....Barrie O'Connor, John S.....Perth Prevost, F., O. M. I.....Ottawa Quilivan, J., P. S. S.....Montreal Quirk, John.....Hastings Ray, P.....Uptergrove Rohleder, F. J.....Yrocomanton Spratt, T. F.....Wolfe Island Sullivan, T.....Thorold Sweeney, Jas.....Lindsay Wagner, P. A.....Kingston Wagner, Very Rev. Dean.....Windsor Walsh, Edward J.....Trenton

The solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahony, with the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G., as assistant priest, the Very Rev. Chas. Vincent, V. G., President of St. Michael's College, Toronto, as deacon, and the Rev. John S. O'Connor, P. P., Perth, sub-deacon. After Mass His Lordship the Bishop of London preached the sermon of the day as follows:

THE SERMON. "But the souls of the just are in the hand of God, and the torment of death shall not touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die: and their departure was taken for misery: And their going away from us, for utter destruction: but they are in peace." (Wisdom III 123.) YOUR GRACE, MY LORDS AND DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: The occasion that calls us together today is in a human sense inexpressibly sad and disheartening, and calculated to smite your hearts with grief, and to overshadow this young diocese with the darkness of a great sorrow. But a few weeks ago your good and holy Bishop came home from the eternal city amid the rejoicings and plaudits of his grateful and devoted people. Whilst in Rome he prayed at the shrine of the Apostles for you all, he drank in there at that fountain of ecclesiastical authority and life still more of the apostolic spirit that always animated and made fruitful his sacerdotal and episcopal life. After paying filial homage to the Vicar of Christ and rendering him an account of his stewardship, he returned laden with blessings for you all, and with renewed purposes of labouring with freshened zeal for the salvation of souls and the extension and welfare of the Church in the field of labour committed to his care; he returned home in renewed health and strength, and the promise of a long life before him. And now what do we behold? What spectacle is this that meets our eyes? Your Bishop lies cold in death before you, his voice is silent, his hands, so often raised in blessing, are stiff and rigid as bars of iron, his mitre has fallen from his brow, his crozier has dropped from his right hand, his episcopal throne is vacant, and the diocese of Peterboro is widowed and steeped in tears. And all this is not a dream of the night, but a sad and terrible reality. How true it is that "all flesh is grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of grass, the grass is withered and the flower is fallen." In the presence of such a sorrow one keenly realizes how powerless is human speech to dry the grief or to staunch the wounds of bleeding hearts, or to add anything to the system of death and its surroundings are calculated to reach. It seems to me that the only voice that should be heard on this occasion is that of holy church, pleading with her mighty prayers and the strength of her maternal affections for the eternal repose of her dead bishop, and amid the hush of an awesome silence offering up the tremendous sacrifice of the altar in expiation of the moral imperfections and failings that may have stained the purity of his soul. Your Bishop being dead yet speaketh, and the lessons he inculcates from his coffin are the emptiness and nothingness of earthly concerns and the certainty of death. He tells us that death is certain and inevitable, but that in the Christian system it is a blessing and a reward to the good and virtuous, for the souls of the just are in the hand of God. Oh surely, dearest brethren, this is a mystery of sorrow calculated to smite the strongest heart with awe and to overshadow this whole diocese with gloom and mourning; surely it is not to be wondered at that the children of the youthful diocese, the laity and priesthood, should have been plunged in grief; that their cry of heart broken agony should have been heard all over the land, and that this widowed church, like another Rachel, should have wept bitter tears because her good and devoted bishop was no more. He who consoled the sisters of Lazarus and dried their tears—God alone could soothe such a sorrow or could bring a ray of hope and comfort into the darkness of such a sad bereavement, of such a profound grief. The poor human heart, in the midst of such a trial, naturally exclaims, "O Lord if thou hadst been here our Father and Bishop would not have died." And the holy church of God, on this day of the funeral says to you in words similar to those addressed by our Lord to the sisters of Lazarus, "My children, why weep you, your bishop will rise again." Christ is the resurrection and the life; he has destroyed the empire of death, and your bishop, though dead as to the life of the body, is living with the immortal life of the soul, and he, with soul and body, will one day rise into glory and happiness unending. This is your hope and the solid foundation of your consolation in the midst of your great affliction. The very lessons taught by the death of Lazarus and his resurrection are taught us all by the death of your bishop; first, that death is certain, inevitable, and for the most part that it is not without hope that although the side it presents to our corporal vision is dark and menacing and terrible, the eye of faith pierces its darkness and awful gloom and beholds the joys and glories and happiness of an eternal life shining beyond it for those who loved and served God here.

Death is certain and inevitable; for even as he struck down Lazarus, he has taken away your bishop, and he will come upon us all. He is not, alas, an unusual visitor, and yet he always comes upon us with a surprise. He is indeed a great preacher, and yet his preachings and his warnings too often fall on heedless and inattentive ears. An occasion like this, however, when he strikes down a distinguished victim, when he who falls before us unerring darts like a bishop of God's Church, an occasion like this, I say, is no doubt meant by our Blessed Lord to be one of special grace for us, one from which we should not neglect to derive great spiritual profit. "Dust thou art, and into dust thou shalt return." Is the sentence passed upon all mankind by an offended God at the very

of a fallen and mortal state shall have passed away forever. Herein lies the heavenly balm to staunch the wounds it flitted on your hearts by the sudden death of your lamented bishop, such is the hope that you have laid up indestructible in your bosom. Your good bishop shall rise again in the resurrection on the last day; he will rise again in the power and glory and incorruption of the risen just; he will rise to meet his spiritual children in the eternal kingdom of God in the great day of eternity. "This hope is laid up in our bosom;" and it is a just and well founded hope.

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While in Toronto Father Jamot did as he had done in Barrie—he gave his whole soul to his work. He was ever at the post of duty, giving consolation to the sinner in the tribunal of penance, visiting the comforted the sick, soliciting, comforting and helping the needy, the afflicted and the abandoned. He at the same time placed the diocesan finances on a basis of soundness and security. The priests of the diocese of Toronto yet remember the zeal and determination with which he wrought for the erection and completion of the lower and spire of St. Michael's Cathedral, that stand today a lasting monument of his devotedness, and attest in the eloquence of their silent but majestic strength the power and influence of the church in that great city. In 1874 the attention of the church was directed in an effective manner to the terrible spiritual barrenness that prevailed in North Western Ontario, from Muskoka to the Lake of the Woods. To Father Jamot the spiritual charge of this vast country was, on the recommendation of the Bishops of the Province, given by the Holy Father, who at the same time named him Bishop of Sarnia and Vicar Apostolic of North-western Canada. He undertook this work with his wonted zeal. Since that time his feelings in the presence of duty he visited my diocese and many other dioceses in the Province, collecting alms for the promotion of his missionary labors. He underwent the greatest hardships without murmur or complaint. And God here again blessed his labors. In 1882 he was named first Bishop of Peterboro, and received him with a ready obedience and an enthusiastic welcome that did you honor. Of the few years that have elapsed since his coming among the people of Peterboro nothing need be said. The people here all know of his services. He has not left them money nor worldly goods, but he has left a legacy worth more than worldly goods—a happy memory of holy living. He was as perfect as it seemed possible for imperfect man to be. His life was holy, his heart pure and his character unblemished. Why indeed should we dwell on these topics now, or why particularize the good works that, like bright stars, studded the toilsome career of your late beloved bishop? The empty episcopal throne, the altar and Cathedral draped in mourning, the solemn service of his funeral tell us that your good bishop is dead, that his voice is hushed forever in the silence of the tomb, that his episcopal hand, so oft raised to bless, is now, indeed, mouldering away into dust and ashes, that the mitre has, in truth, forever fallen from his brow, and that the crozier awaits another hand to wield with episcopal authority over this sorrow-stricken and widowed diocese. And we are here to day to pray for the repose of his immortal soul. There is no rose without a thorn, the brightest gold is seldom found without an alloy, and even good men and good ecclesiastics are not, alas, without their imperfections and weaknesses before the eternal and infinitely just God. There are heights of goodness and spiritual perfection to which their sublime vocation calls Catholic ecclesiastics, and which sometimes they have not the courage of self-sacrifice to ascend, and for this they are responsible to God. The man of God, says the apostle, should be perfect, furnished then into the happiness of His own blessed kingdom, where He shall wipe tears from their eyes, and where death shall be no more, nor sorrow nor mourning shall be no more, because these conditions

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A CABLE DESPATCH TO MR. PARNELL. We deem it but right to publish the following cable despatch addressed some days ago by the Hon. John Costigan to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., leader of the Irish nation: Ottawa, May 3rd, 1886. Parnell, M. P., London, Eng: "As a mover of the Irish resolutions in the Canadian Parliament in April, 1882, and on behalf of the Irish representatives in Parliament, I desire to convey through you to our fellow subjects in Ireland an expression of our deep sympathy in their struggle for home rule. We reaffirm the sentiments contained in those resolutions, and, without presuming to pronounce an opinion on the details of any particular measure propounded, we desire to declare to the people of Ireland our gratification at the general recognition of those views which has taken place since 1882, and to express our hope that the time has come when, without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom, or to any section of it, such a system of self-government may be given to the Irish people as will meet their reasonable demands and fulfil the anticipations which have been so highly cherished in their behalf by many of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of the empire." "COSTIGAN."

D, first Bishop of Peterboro and whereas, we the trustees of the Peterboro Catholic Separate School, while bowing with reverent submission to the decree of Heaven, which has called him to God's Kingdom, hereby express our regret that we have lost, by his death, one of the most saintly and pious men who have lived in the glory of Christianity and, in testimony to his long continued and successful efforts to secure the present system of education for the Catholics of Ontario, we desire to place this resolution on record as a memorial to his name and as a mark of our grief for the loss of our dearly beloved Bishop. And, whereas, we also feel that through his death we lose one who has always been to us our director and guide, a true father and a kind friend; therefore we, the said trustees, while bowing in Christian resignation to the Divine decree which afflicts us so keenly, hereby desire to express our deep regret at the loss, which we, in common with society in general, sustain by the death of so holy a prelate. Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to his memory, this meeting adjourn. Resolved, also, That these resolutions be published in the local papers and in the LONDON CATHOLIC RECORD.

BISHOP CLEARY'S TRIBUTE AT KINGSTON. His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston diocese, Bishop of Peterboro before it was separated from Kingston, on the 4th, announced from the pulpit the death of Bishop Jamot, and was thus reported by the Freeman of the 5th inst. Last evening His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, ascended the pulpit of the Cathedral after the prayers for the deceased, and, in his address, he recalled, and announced the intelligence of the unexpected death of the Bishop of Peterboro, Most Rev. Dr. Jamot. The Bishop told his people simply and briefly the high virtues of the deceased Bishop—a man of goodness and holiness and sacrifice. His Lordship regretted that he was unable to state the circumstances attending Bishop Jamot's demise, but he was assured that the good Bishop was always prepared for the summons to God's judgment. His life had been full of devoted labor for the service of God. Every moment of his time was employed for the good of his fellow and the interest of religion. In three brief years the four counties formerly of Kingston Diocese, which had been given to form Peterboro diocese, and which had been too distant for direct supervision by the Bishop of Kingston, had been converted by active seal of Dr. Jamot into "a garden of spiritual fertility," so continual and watchful was the care of the good and holy Bishop. He seemed to be every where, according as the wants of his flock called for his presence and in the midst of all these anxieties and labors for the souls committed to his loving solicitude God has called him to reward and rest. "Let us pray, therefore," the Bishop concluded, "in the presence of Jesus Christ upon the altar for the soul of the deceased Bishop; let us appeal to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for a merciful judgment upon his life; let us follow to death and employ the God of life to give him unending joy in eternity." The Bishop announced Pontifical High Mass for the repose of the soul of the Most Rev. John Francis Jamot to-morrow morning at 7.30 o'clock, and very earnestly exhorted the congregation to attend and unite their prayers with the Holy Sacrifice for the eternal rest of the first Bishop of the Diocese of Peterboro.

FUNERAL NOTES. The assemblage in the church was about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants. Midland District the G. T. W. and the C. P. R. issued tickets from all points to Peterboro at a single fare. Business was generally suspended till noon, all shops belonging to Catholic business men being closed, and also those of a large number of Protestants. Mr. C. D. Barr, of the Lindsay Post, D. J. McIntyre, M. P., Mr. Hugh O'Leary, and about fifty friends of the late Bishop Jamot, from Lindsay, attended the funeral. The vaults of St. Peter's Cathedral contain, besides the remains of Bishop Jamot, the following former priests of the parish: Rev. John Butler, who founded St. Peter's Church and was pastor for 19 years. He died on June 25th, 1883, aged 71 years. Rev. D. Farrelly, parish priest for one year and ten months and died June 1st, 1888, aged 44 years. The musical portion of the service, which was prepared under the direction of the sisters of the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, was exceptionally excellent and appropriate. The "De Profundis" was sung by Misses A. Dunn and M. Tierney, the full choir taking after each verse the "O Christe." The solemn music of the requiem mass, harmonized for four voices, then followed, the solos being taken by Messrs. W. and Geo. Ball, T. Dunn and J. Coughlin. At the Offertory, the "Inflammatus" of Rossini, so fitting for the solemn occasion, was rendered, Miss Begley taking the solo. At the Communion, the trio "O Jesu Dei Vivivi" of Verdi was given by Miss M. Dunn. The harmony in this piece was very difficult but its rendering very effective. The "Libera" followed, the choir and the clergy taking alternate parts. Miss Morris presided at the organ. The regular monthly meeting of the Peterboro Board of Separate School Trustees was convened on the 6th, but out of respect of the memory of the late Bishop, adjourned after passing the following resolution: Moved by J. O'Meara, seconded by James Henry, and resolved,—That, whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to call away from us, to receive the heavenly reward he hath so richly merited, our dearly beloved and revered Bishop, Right Reverend John Francis Jamot, D.

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Queen of the May.

Should the bright month of our Mother, Queen of the May, be so bright...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The different committees in Dublin for the relief of those who are suffering...

Kildare.

At the Quarter Sessions at Naas, on April 13th, there were no criminal cases...

Longford.

On April 14th, a sheriff's sale took place in Longford, at which exciting scenes occurred...

Leath.

It is stated that a notice had been served on Philip Callan, the petitioner in the Louth election petition case...

Another striking instance of the crying need for self-government for the people of the town of Dundalk...

Cork.

One of the most gratifying of the whole series of victories which the Nationalists have won in the Poor Law contests...

Kerry.

The nightly plundering of Nationalist farmers, still goes on merrily in the Killarney district, and the masterly inactivity of the immense police force...

Clare.

On April 14th, the Sub-Sheriff of Clare, accompanied by a large force of the Royal Irish Constabulary, carried out several evictions...

Limerick.

Three tenants were evicted, on April 12, at Manister, in the county Limerick, by the sub-sheriff, M. F. Hobson...

Waterford.

On April 13th, an atrocious piece of tyranny on the part of the landlords was perpetrated on the Tinalha tenantry...

Derry.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is the column of the Pall Mall Gazette has been enlightening the English public mind on several Irish matters...

Galway.

Mr. Tuke arrived in Clifden on April 10, and received a report from the clerk of the union on the condition of the people in the district...

less speedy help be forthcoming death from starvation will ensue. The people are feeding their cattle with the potato...

On April 14th, the Sheriff of the county Galway, accompanied by a force of eighty police, attended at Mount Bellew for the purpose of carrying out evictions...

Mr. Paul, R. M., who was in charge of the proceedings, read the Riot Act and ordered the mob to disperse...

Recently about five hundred persons attended on the holding of Mr. Kelly, Newtownard, near Grange, who has been the victim of a malicious prosecution...

SCANDALOUS CATHOLICS.

We have been deeply impressed with a passage in a recent Lenten sermon of His Eminence Cardinal Manning...

Catholic Review.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drugists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.), branch office, 67 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

If you have a cough or cold do not neglect it; many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive grave...

these with whom they have been accustomed to associate, and they really have a great desire to find something better, something more consistent and reliable...

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BOOKS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

A Flower for each day of the Month June: cloth, flexible, 15c. Devotions for every day of the Month of Sacred Heart, by Rev. P. Hugues, 75c.

FIRST COMMUNION

The Great Day, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 45c. My First Communion, 75c. Ivory Prayer Book, suitable for First Communion, at 75c. and \$1.00 each.

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John Garvey,

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By the Parish Priests. Freshened in their Church of St. Paul, Avenue, New York.

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