Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

o (section) of Armagh and the O'Connell Octobration A Rebuke to the Major of Cork - Menaton Among Derry Uniquists - English

Armagh.

following pastoral was read in all burches of the archdiocese of Ar-

the churches of the archdiocase of ArnaghHav. France was Drocks Bet-east
Bravanas The approaching 15th of
May will be the fifuch anniversary of
the Geath of O Connell. Arrangements
are being made at Rome and Genoa to
olebrack this anniversary with special
solomity. On this fact becoming
the most of the Holl of the the capeased,
proprie moth, a wish that suminar
colebration should be held in Ireland.
No one who has had the privilege of
bearing His Holineastices by the respect
and admiration with which be cherishes
the name of O Connell.
No doubt the Holy Father is his
wisdom wishes to keep promuently
before the eyes of our pops, the example
of a great leader who know so well how
to mitt the love of fath with the forest
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sancjasiou of minusa v. los allow-subjects. As the date of the anniversary falls pou Saturday, an inconvenient day, peocally for the clergy, if had it necessary to hold the saniversary commonotion on Wednesday, the 12th May.
Therefore, 'on Wednesday, the 12th

sary to hold the anniversary commemoration on Wednesday, the 12th May.
Therefore, on Wednesday, the 12th May.
Therefore, on Wednesday, the 12th May.
May a soleom Requiem Mass coram possibles, will be celebrated in Startick of Cathedral, Armsgh, commended to the startick of Cathedral, Armsgh, commended to the startick of Conneil will be preached by Yery Rev. Dr. Keane, O. P.
15 in hoped that the Chapter of the scholidecese, as many of the clergy as on conveniently come, and a large body of the laity will be present to do honor to the memory of the great Irish Catholic leader whose noble example has, within the past fifty years, inspired many a successful struggle for religious freedom in every part of Christendom.
Sach of the older and the structure of the comment of the comme

The following letter has been address by the Earl of Bandon to Sir John

The Bart of Bandon to Sir John H. Seet:—

"Gastle Bernard, Bandon,
April 28th, 1897.

Daag Siz. John Scort—I received your letter and card of invitation. I regret that it is quite impossible for me, as her Majesty's Lieutenant, to attend the meeting of the Cork Unionist Association on Thursday next, as I consaider any sucovement for the celebration of feer Majesty's Jubilee in the city of Cerk must be conducted on strictly non-pelitical lines. When the time consent rall convenes public meeting of the citizens of all creeds at. classes and consells with them have we may best celebrate this great event in our history. I am sending a copy of this letter to the papers.—Believe me, truly yours,
Bandon.

Te Sir John Harley Scott,
Bandon.

Te Sir John Harley Scott, Kasokrea House, Cork."

Recokrea House, Cork."

Sery.

At the succing of the Derry Corporation, the Jubilee proposal to decorate and illusinate the city at the sexpense of the relegacy was brought up for discussion, and a resolution submitted in favor of the proposals. There was a prolonged decosesion and an extraordinary scene occurred between two Unionists, Aldersan Fleming and Councilior Bible, who sat behind each other on the Mayer's right hand, rose simultaneously and opperatuly from instin to came to blows. Observing that alfairs were likely to ead in a serious de reiopment, Cosmolior Brown on the one side caught bud of Goundillor Bible, whi.'s Alderman Foliock on the other side restrained Alderman Fleming. The latter however, gave a sudden twist, broke from the arms of Alderman Flolick, and rosebing Councilior Bible hit him a loud rosebing Councilior Bible hit him a lond rosebing Councilior Bible hit him a lond rosebing the base of the the side of the head with a soft felt hat which the alderman carried is his hand. Thus was the signal (or a general uproser, and amidst cries of "Fair fight" and "No fight," and

THE MOTHERLAND.
Latest Malls from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Latest Malls from England, Ireland Bibliot—Dark you got up before une when I am stitung behind you daughter

nd · Order.')
Conneillor Bible said he had as good
right to speak there as Aldorman

Fleming.
Allorman Fleming—Ah! you wood.
How dare you strike me. I'll knock
the guts out of you." Order, order," and
interruption.
After some initiates the Mayor sue
could in restoring order, and the procouldings were resumed.

cond. diu restoring order, and the proreadings were resumed.

On April 22nd a convention, summon
ed by the All Ireland Committee on the
subject of the funcial relations between
frent Britan and Ireland, was held in
the Round Room of the Mansion House
on the motion of Mr. Thomas Pim. J.P.
the cluic was taken by the Right Houthe Lord Mayer. The meeting was
very large.
On April 22 a meeting of Mr. T. M.
Healy's friends was held in the small
room of the Autient Concert Rooms.
There was a scanty attendance, which
included no repress utative men outside
those on the platform A very large
option of the audience were laties, and
those in the body of the hall were persons all unknown to the representatives
of the Press.

Lout.

On April 25 a largely-attended public

On April 25 a largely-attended public meeting was held in The Mail. Drog. Incl., in support of the movement to raise funds of the movement of the m

native of the partie, and was not voted family, waterasts.

On April 28 the funeral obseques of Sister Mary Aloysius Flanagan, of the Presentation Order. Mullingar, took place in the presence of a number of friends and several clergymen of the diocese. The december of Egyptic of the diocese. The office of Presentation Order about six years ago.

Mullingar, was received into the Presentation Order about six years ago.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Estable Trath Society of Eog.
land held she annual meeting at the
Archbishop's House, and is steadily post House, and is steadily post estable to the transition of the following and the steadily post estable over liabilities of £5,077. Its work is done in the main, by the issue at a nominal price of works either controversial or illustrative of some period of history which non-Catholic writers have distorted The Society will hold a conference in September at Rumsgate.

A very numerously attended reception was held at Archbishop's House, Westminster, prior to Cardinal Yaughan's departure for Rome. All the Catholic hierarchy of England were present, and also, several Colonial bishops. Among the laity present were the Duke of Norfolk the Earl of Cainsborough, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Sir Humphrey De Trafford, Sir Feroy Raddiffe, The O Clery, Colonel Yaughan, Major Pendergast, and many other prominent Catholics.

Elshepte is Sextwark.

The enthronoment of the Right Roy.

Dr. Buttne as Bishop of Southwark in succession to Bishop Butt whose retirement in consequence of ill-health has been accepted by the Pope, is fixed to take place at St. George's Cathodral on May 4th, when the occessory will immediately precede the annual synod which is couvoked for that date. The new Bishop will not however, take up his residence at the Cathodral, but will remain at the Discessan Semmary at Wonersh. Of which he retains the Roy Sextwark.

The Very Rev. Canon Allen, of the Cathedral, Out for distinction is an able thorologian, a colonary and graceful writer, and a man of rumarkable administrative cap
soity.

A Blaha team the Care

acity.

A Bishap from the Cape.

Among the distinguished visitors to London at present is Bishop Loonard,

of Cape Town, who is staying at Nazar-eth House. Bishop Leonard, who is an Iriahman and an old Maynooth student intends shortly to leave for Ireland to stay with sister. Mrs. Brady, at Black-rock, county Dublin

SCOTLAND.

rock, county bublin

Solies of Lord and Lady Bate.

The pastor and Catho res of Cunnock mindful of their groat indebtedness to the gener saty of Lord and Lady Bute, their noble conclastors and patrone gladly took advantage of the chance afforded them by the silver jublice of the wedding of Ilis Lordship and Her Ladyship tocypress at once their hearty felicitations and their grateful soutiments by means of the following address, designed and tastefully executed with true attistic skill by Mr. Frank Tipping, organist of St. John's:

The pator and congregation St. John's, Organist of St. John's, Organist of St. John's, New Cunnock, gad y tank: their repetial congratalations on the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation of the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation on the great event of the congratalation of of th

HARD STUDY IN SCHOOL BRINGS ON A SEVERE ATTACK OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

t Young Girl's," Lite for a Time Made able—Could Not Use Her Mands and it Difficult to Walk—Realth Restore

able—Could Not the fier Hands and Found its Diffication was a continuous forms.

Nervousness in the frequent cause of much misery and suffering. One of the effects of this breaking up of the nerves, particularly among young people, being chores or St. Vitus dance. A correspondent tells of a young lady at Selby who was badly afflicted with this trouble. He says:—"I never saw anyone suffering so hadly before from nervous disorder. She was violently jerking and twitching all the time, and could not use her right hand at all. Anything she would try to pick up with it would instantly fall. When she would attempt to walk, her limbs would the stand the could not a continuous the continuous c



mant proved quite true, and believing that a recital of the facts of the case would be of advantage to some one who might be similarly suffering. I select permission to make them known, which was readily granted. The young lady is Miss H. M. Gonyou a general favorite among her aquaintances, and it is thoughs that her trouble, as is not infrequently the case, was brought on by hard study in each oil. Miss Conyou gave the following statement:—"All through the fall of 1894 I had been feeling unwell. I did not speak to anyone about it, for I was going to school and was afraid if I said anything about it to my parents they would keep me at home. I keep gesting worse, and at last-yew so nervous that I could not hold any pencil. My right side was affected moet, though the trouble seemed to go through my whole system. In January I was so bad that I had to discontinue going to school, and I was constantly growing worse. I could not use my hands, because I would let everthing drop, and frequently when I attempted to walk, I would fall. My brother had been aling for a long time and was then using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gesting better, so I thought as they were helping him so much they would be a good medicine for me. Before the first text and after using this Pink Pills for about a month, my health was design and the continued the use of the pills, and in the malady since. I am astisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a life of misery, and I awoil drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured the sile of the pills, and the recitive of the pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams! Fink Pills recease of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams! Fink Pills for Fale People." Provest yourself from imposition by returning the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams Pink Pills of Pale Provest yourself from imposition by returning the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams Pink Pills crease of the mean and p

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Right Rev. Bishop Howley (CONTINUED.

MAPS AND RECORDS

The penisula of Greenland, stretch ing out west from Scandinavis. and encircling Icaland on the north, and coming down on the westward of Icaland as far as the 63rd degree of North Iatitude, is distinctly shown on the map of Claudius Clavus, dated 1427. It also appears on a map in the Pitt Palace, Florence, dated 1447, and in one recently found by Norders Kold, in a codex of Ftolemy, at Warsaw, dated 1407; also in a map of Nicolas Donis, of 1471; again in a map of Henricus Martellus, 1880-90. In all these maps, and indeed until long after the time of Columbus and Cabot, Circenland is represented as a territor rai appendage of Scandinavian Europe (Winsor, Columbus, page 140). It is quite impossible to think that Cabot, who had bent his whole mind to the study and expleration of this passage to the North-west, should have been ignorant of the position of Greenland. Immediately after the voyages of Cabot and Cortereal, we begin to find the first glimmer of the truth of Green land's separation from Northern Europe. This appears first on the Cantino map, 1500, drawn in explanation of Cortereal's voyage, and in vindication of his claim for Portugal of Cabot's New-found-land. There Greenland appears very distinctly and correctly marked, showing Cape Farewell in lathinde 60° North; and, though the upper portion of it is left undefined still its seems clear that it has no connection with Europe. Nevertheless, its exact position was not well under stood for more than half a century afterwards. Thus, on the map of Ruysch (1508), we find Greenland not only separated from Europe, but by going to the opposite extreme, it is attached to the New-found-land of Baccalaoes. In all cases, however, Green land is a prominent feature in the catography of the Northern Allantio ocean. On the maps of Zno, and the codex found in Warsaw (1467, Green land is profusely named with promontories, rivers and settlements. It cannot there were the code of the codex found in Warsaw (1467, Green land is profusely named with promontories, rivers and

TURNS HIS PROW NORTH.

I have already shown that Cabot, after doubling Cape Olear (S. W. point of Ireland), turned his prow northwardly, and sailed for some days along the west shores of Ireland and Scotland, in the direction of Iceland. Raimondo Soncini, who tells us this important fach, not being a nautical man, is, unfortunately, not auficiantly exact on this point. He simply says: "Having sailed north for some days" (qualche glorm). Taking this expression in the ordinary soceptation of the words, we may allow three or four days. Now, the navigators said, on their return from the first voyage, that the New-found-land was about 700 leagues away, and, that "now that we know where to go," we can go there in fifteen days. That would give a rate of sailing of about 140 miles a day, or nearly suk knots an hour. Thus 700 leagues equals, say 2,100 miles, and 140 miles, for fifteen days, equals 2,100. Applying this rate of sailing (140 miles in 24 hours equals 5.6 10 or 5.8 knots per hour) to the course along the westcoast of Ireland and Scotland for, say four days, this would bring him northwardly 560 miles (140 x 4 = 560). He would then be in the neighborhood of St. Kilda's or Rockall, or between that and the Orkney Islands, in North Latitude, about 60'. This would be due east of Cape Farewell, in Greenland, and Mugford, near Cape Childley, in Liberador. This calculation is borne out by the testinony of all the historians who have written upon the subject. For, altituogh differing among them selves as to the exact distance which Cabot sailed northward before turning westwardly, yes they combine sufficiently well to give us a fair idea of the locality. It may be here remarked that none of the four letters mentioned above, as, undoubtedly, speaking expressity of the second voyage, if not, they were confounding the two voyages to this, it does not affect the present north on the second, as we shall see. Hence, when these writers tell us that he went north on his first voyage, before turning west. There is no reason to suppose that he went n

writers indeed, have only known of one voyage of Cauot, and some have spoken of three into these northern

STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS WRITERS, Now the statements of the various writers, at first sight, appear to be utterly irreconcilable. They range over a space of twelve and a half degrees, or 750 miles, namely, from North Listitude 55 to North Lattitude 174. Thus, Ramusio (Sommario delto Julo) gives 55 as the extreme limit. But, in another place, the same writer (Conversazione a Caffi gives 56. Again, he says Sebastian Cabot wrote him, saying he went as far north as 67; Convars asva 67; Sir Humphroy Gubert says 674. It has become the fashion for modern writers, especially Harisse, the latest author on the question, to attribute all this confusion to the mendacious and deceptive statements of Sebastian Cabot; in fact, Harisse, in he latest work, does not leave Sebastian of the confusion to the mendacious and deceptive statements of Sebastian a shrod of a character. Dr. Dawson follows suit, and I am corry to see he is imitated by some of our most prominent local writers. It very often happens that modern writers when they meet with an apparent contradic tory statement, are immediately ready to accuse these early voyagers of ignorance and bad faith. It never occurs to them that the ignorance may be on their own side. I am fully convinced it is so in this more less onelaught on Sebastian Cabot A little more careful study, and especial ly the consideration of this northern detour of Cabot, will help to show how all these apparently conflicting statements can be reconciled. The mystery is unraveled; the fog, which has so long best these voyages, at once rises, and all is clear to our vision. Those writers, who speak of 55°, 65°, 57°, 58° and 60°, are speaking of the point to which Cabot sailed north wardly, along the coasts of Ireland and Sootland, before turning westward towards Greenland and Labrador. This is no mere supposition, It is clearly stated by Gomara, "he took the route to Isaland" (says that historian) "until he came beyond the latitude of the Cape of Labrador, until he reached the fifty-eighth degree or more. The cape or cusp (as he very app

further on.

Now, then, when Cabot had sailed for some days north towards Ioeland, and had reached some 500 miles, or about the 60° of latitude—the exect latitude of Cape Farewell—he began to bend his course westwards, and face the unknown waste of waters. We have no reliable estement as to the exact course steered by Cabot when he turned his prow. Westward, ho!" His own log being lost, we must trust to the statements of men such as Sonoini and De Ayals, who, not being nautical men, were not particular as to a point or two. His object was to make Cape Farewell in Greenland, in latitude 60° north, and, as well as he could judge from information then available, about four hundred lesgues or 1200 miles, to the westward. He would not be much affected by winds or currents until he had misde Cape Farewell. In fact, any effect they might have would be to facilitate his miking that point

A NAVIGATOR'S KEPERIKKCE.

One of our veteran navigators, the Hon. Capt. Cleary, has recently described to me a voyage which he made over forty years ago (1858) over the very route run by Cabot. He left Copenhagen on October 18th, came out thro the Cattegat and Stager Rack, passed between the Orkueys and Sheilands (exactly in latitude 60° north), and the he tried all he could to make southwardly, during the passage across, he could not gam an inch that way. The first land he saw was Gape Harewell in Green land. He was then carried southward and westward by the Articurrent would exact her or head of Greenland, to make Cape Breton. "He might have made Labrador coest, hear St. John: it would depend on the wind. The Areite or Labrador current would carry him southwards about for the force had on the wind. The Areite or Labrador urrent would carry him southwards a about two to four knote per hour, or forty-fire miles in twenty-four hours.

forty-five miles in twenty-four hours.

DR. DAWSON'S ARGUMENT.

DR. S. E. DAWSON, in his recent monograph, has a paragraph on the variation of the compass on the Northern Atlante, at the time of the voyages. He acknowledges his included the second of the voyages. He acknowledges his included the second of the voyages. He acknowledges his included the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1890 and 1898. The general result of the observations is, that the variation at that time was much less than it is at present—about one-half. The variation at present is nearly three points (352) west In Cabot's time it was about one point

andahalf (174") Dr. Dawson endeavors from the consideration of this subject, to draw an argument in favor of the Cape Breton theory of the landfall. He says that Columbus "though sailing in a lattude much further south than Cabot, and one in which the variation is highter, being about one point (114"), yet, when he made his land. (214"), yet, when he made his land. (214"), yet, when he made his land. (214"), yet, when he made his landfall, had drepped some 240 miles south from the latitude of his point of departure at Gomara. It is altogether probable that John Cabot, with a variation of a point and a half, would have dropped some 380 miles to the south of his statung point, near Cape Clear (in latitude 53"). This, argues Dr. Dawson, would have carried him south of Cape Race, and to the next robable landfall, Cape Breton. In any case, Labrador. as a landfall, is excluded."

I must candidly confess that there is not much force in that argument, from a nautical point of view. Without impugning the results of the Geodete survey if correctly stated by Dr. Dawson, I must say that we cannot admit the conclusion arrived at, for we know, for a positive, fact, from the hearings most minutely given by Jacques Cartier, between well-known points in Newfoundhand and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the year 1501 (only thirty seven years after Cabot's time), that they aristion of the compass was very little, if anything, divergent from that of the present day. Seconditions, viz., currents, winds, etc., are so immensely different in the sone, traversed by Cabot, and that by Columbus, that any argument drawn, a part. from one to the other, is quite inadmiesable. But, if there were any force in it at all, it would be knooked out by the fact that Dr. Dawson proceeds from an entirely false starting force.

creens room an entirely Islae starting point.

The learned Dr. Dawson, in his pamphlet, p. 55, admits something of a northering on the part of Cabot after rounding Cape Clear. Thus he says:

"The course of the first voyage was south of Ireland, then for a while morth, and afterwards west." On page 58 he says, "If Cabot laid his course to the west by compass from Islating 58 north, &c." He does not say upon what suthority he first upon the latitude of 58", as the point where Cabot turned west. But I presume it is upon the statement attributed to John Ruysch, who is supposed to have been the "Burqundian," who is a stated by Raimondo) accompanied Cabot on his voyage. He published a map in 1509, the earliest engraved map of Cabot's discoveries. He gives the name of Hacket of the Cabot saided from the south of England to a point in 58" north latitude, and thence due west." If Ruysch is speak: of the northern detour after rounc... g Cape Clear, this must be a typographical error, tor 58", as 58" north latitude, would only bring him off Galway Bay, a distance of about ninety miles from Cape Clear, Now this would be only about half a day's sailing, and would not agree with the statement of Ruysch's may be a miestake, for 58" instand of 58". If so it would corroborate the statements of these other writers. But it is quite possible that Ruysch is speaking of the point of the iandfall, which he places in whold Jr. Howey, Keq. places the landfall. But, if, as I have endeavored to show, Cabot made Cape Farewell, in Greenland, before making the landfall, it is non necessary to waste any further time in discussing how far north he sailed on th

A Venerable Priest.

A Venerable Priest,

Among the clerwymen who eccasionally have called upon us and shown interest in the education and general welfarvof the Deaf is the Right Rev. May Farrelly, of this city says. The Canadian Mute, Belleville. To such of our children as belong to his clock has he been particularly kind and attentive, faithfully ministering to them on all occasions and calling his labors on their behalf his work of predilection. We note with pleasure that he has just completed his forty-sixth year as a priest, having during that lengthy period rendered eminent service in various especiales. We sincerally hope the Rev. gantleman may live to celebrate his golden jutilee, which event would be satuated by none with greater joy than by the silent ones who have long held him in foad and grateful regard.

As the strength of a building depends

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the birod. To expe' impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and lite giving. Ayer's Parsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.