

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.
The bestowal of knighthood in the ages of chivalry meant the recognition of deeds of heroism or acts of public virtue. On October 27, it was Sam Anderson, of Dublin Castle, who knelt for the knightly accolade. Truly there is a vast difference between then and now. For two decades no man, except his own father, has known so much of the dark corners and crooked ways of Dublin Castle, or of the suspicious methods of embezzling Green street juries. He has been a faithful ally and a valued adviser of Earl Spencer and other bitter enemies of the rights of the people of Ireland, and he has, without doubt, earned some consideration from his masters. So long as Dublin Castle etiquette tolerated the conferring of titles without regard to what is noble or exalted in public life, we suppose that no complaint can be made that the Crown Solicitor of Green street has become Sir Samuel Anderson. If Earl Spencer intends to confer these marks of his favor on all who have helped him to carry out his coercive policy so effectually as he has done, we hope that after he has paid attention to George Bolton, Clifford Lloyd, and Plunkett Pasha, that he will not overlook the claims of Mr. Patrick Delaney, who is so ready at all times to mount the witness-stand in Green street.

Cornwall and Kirwan have been acquitted by a jury principally composed of brother-masons. The newly-appointed (a Catholic) was too liberal to challenge any of those whose names were called. The jury however attached to their verdict a rider to the effect that the Crown had not put forward sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. There was actually one Catholic on the Cornwall and Kirwan jury—Mr. Lawrence Egan, described in the Press as of 47 and 48 King street, North, wholesale grocer. The only theory on which we can account for his not being challenged is that Mr. Egan was one of the members of the Dublin Corporation who was compelled to resign his seat in consequence of his refusal to vote the freedom of the city to Messrs. Farnell and Dillon.

Kilkenny.
The Rev. Dr. Hayden, parish priest of St. Patrick's, Kilkenny, and Vicar-General of Ossory, died on Oct. 28. Father Hayden had been suffering for some time, and from the beginning of his illness his medical advisers had very little hope for his ultimate recovery. Dr. Hayden was born in 1811, and completed his classical course in Old Burrell's Hall, Kilkenny; from there he went to Maynooth, where he read his theology and philosophy, and was ordained in 1837, and, after being several years on the mission, he succeeded the late Rev. James Ryan, as pastor of St. Patrick's. While in Kilkenny he was respected and esteemed by all classes.

Westmeath.
On Oct. 23, at Moigh, about half a mile from Ballymahon, a farmer, named Edward Mulvihill, and his servant girl, Mary Moran, were both killed by a bull, the property of Mulvihill.

Louth.
The Rev. James Noonan, C.C., Drogheda, county Louth, has been appointed parish priest of Tullymore, vice Rev. Matthew Kearney, P.P., deceased.

Queen's County.
The affairs of the Timahoe branch of the League continue to be managed with great energy and skill by the committee. The ascendancy of public opinion in the district appears to be complete. At a recent meeting Michael Hanley, at his earnest entreaty, was allowed to come before the committee, to ask forgiveness for back-sliding. In fervid language he promised to be a Leaguer for the future, and was in consequence reinstated in public opinion, on a good footing.

Cork.
For downright shrewdness and wretchedness of spirit the Catholic Poor Law Guardians of Bantry Union surely deserve a gilded leather medal. Their ugly and inglorious notoriety in supporting John Warren Payne in the late stirring conflict about the poor-rate exactions has been most ignominiously eclipsed by the late triumph of funkyness, in voting for the rabid Cork Constitution in preference to the Examiner as a medium for their advertisements. This mean-spirited act shows that these Guardians are made of, and to what contemptible lengths they can follow the "great small men" of Bantry.

On October 25th, quite a number of arrests were made on the roads leading from Millstreet. Five young men were on their way to a dance at Mr. Benne's house, near Ballinacorney, were arrested by two members of the Royal Irish as to their destination, &c. They were ordered back. On coming into town four of them were allowed to go, and the fifth—Owen Callaghan—was detained in custody until the following morning. On the 26th, the same four came from their own dwellings, two men—named Kelleher, and the other John Sullivan—were arrested and closely searched about 11 o'clock. They were brought back within a half mile of the town, and finally allowed to go on their way.

On October 26th, an influential deputation waited on the Rev. D. O'Brien, C. C., on the part of the united parishes of Clonakilty and Darragh. They came to express to him the joy of all the parishioners on his complete recovery from his recent severe illness, to welcome him back to home and duty after the vacation which that illness had rendered necessary, and to beg his acceptance of a purse of sovereigns as a mark of their sincere respect and esteem.

Kerry.
A man named O'Brien had to give up a farm in Ballylongford, which he took some time ago, owing to the fact that he could not induce laborers to work on it, though he offered them seven shillings a week. Even his own sons refused to work on it. The reason for this is, that the farm in question is one from which the Creed family were evicted under very painful circumstances.

Limerick.
The Limerick Chronicle newspaper calls the attention of the authorities to the existence in the counties of Limerick and Clare of "National League Courts" fashioned on the model of ordinary Petty Session Courts, and appointed to deal

with offences against the unwritten law of the National League.

The Limerick Corporation are giving to other public bodies an example of spirit and courage worthy of the heroes of the siege which baulked William, the Dutchman, in his victorious march through Ireland. The dispute between Limerick on the one side, and Earl Spencer and the Queen's Bench on the other, stands upon a good basis. The refusal to pay the extra police tax is grounded upon the great principle of no taxation without representation. When Clifford Lloyd thought it a good stroke of oppression to employ his police protectors at the expense of the citizens of Limerick, he did not say as much "by your leave" to Limerick representatives. Neither did Earl Spencer. Therefore opposition, up to the very hilt, against taxation without representation, is lawful; it is even more than that; for it is absolutely incumbent upon the Corporation in the interests of morality and public liberty. To pay a shilling of the money would be a cowardly shilling at the principles of freedom. There is now no danger that Limerick will shame her glorious record by truckling slavishly to the despotism of Earl Spencer and Dublin Castle. The fight has happily gone beyond the possibility of compromise or surrender. And if there were a poltroon in the Limerick Corporation the people would soon hurl him from the position which he abused. Moreover, the Corporation know very well that surrender on that point would not bring Earl Spencer or the Treasury Bench one inch nearer to getting the tax from the people. This is the fortunate position of the strife. Bravo, Limerick!

Clare.
On Oct. 25th, Mr. R. J. Sweeney, nephew of the late Mr. Richard Sweeney, Jail street, paid a visit to his friends in Ennis. When only a boy he left his native town and settled down in Liverpool, where he devoted himself to commerce in that great emporium. He is now one of the foremost shipowners in Liverpool.

Tipperary.
A highly interesting and very hopeful scene was recently witnessed in the Silvermines parish, about four miles from Nengh. A week before, placards had been extensively posted through the parish, calling on the members of the local branch of the League to assemble on that day, for the purpose of building a League house for one Mary Tierney, an old woman, who was recently evicted by the notorious Lord Dunally. Mary's holding consisted of about half a quarter of an acre, for which she was condemned to pay thirty shillings a year. She, being old, and quite without help, failed to have it ready at the appointed time, and so Dunally "went for her." But he died without his host. He forgot that Mary was a member of the local branch of the League, and, as such, respectfully and extensively connected. As early as 7 o'clock, on October 29th, Mary's relations began to assemble in the neighborhood of the house out of which she had been evicted. Three respectable farmers offered sites. Denis Leamy deemed himself fortunate in having his place accepted whereon to build. In a field then generously thrown open by him, on the roadside, and just facing the evicted hovel, the foundation began to be dug in the early morning light. Between eighty and a hundred cars arrived on the scene before 12 o'clock, each bringing in a supply of stones, or straw, or sand. All through the day, between three and four hundred men, including the most respectable farmers in the parish, were at the utmost zeal, and before the shadows of night fell the League house was completed from foundation to roof.

The Rev. P. Kent, P. P., Waterford, died, on October 27, at his residence, Lady lane. The deceased, who had reached the ripe age of seventy-six, was one of the most popular and beloved priests in the diocese. He spent all his life in his native city, first as professor in the Diocesan College, then as curate of Trinity Without, and finally as pastor of the parish of St. Patrick's, of whose interests he presided for the last thirty years. His death has created the most widespread sorrow.

Down.
On Sunday, Oct. 26th, there was a new manifestation of the irrepressible patriotism of county Down. The Sheepbridge demonstration, which was previously postponed on account of the patriot-orator, A. M. Sullivan's death took place, and turned out in every way a conspicuous success. The speech of the chairman, Mr. E. Magennis, was a capital one. Replying to the ridiculous threats of the landlords to crush the spirit of Ulster patriotism, he pointed to the growing and widespread obnoxiousness of the province under the banner of the National League. He said, further, that the spirit of the Land League would live and thrive in the "imperial province" till every vestige of landlordism and foreign rule had been swept away. Mr. Sullivan's death took place, and turned out in every way a conspicuous success. The speech of the chairman, Mr. E. Magennis, was a capital one. Replying to the ridiculous threats of the landlords to crush the spirit of Ulster patriotism, he pointed to the growing and widespread obnoxiousness of the province under the banner of the National League. He said, further, that the spirit of the Land League would live and thrive in the "imperial province" till every vestige of landlordism and foreign rule had been swept away.

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times. On Sunday, October 26, a branch of the National League was established at Castleconnor, and on the same day a meeting was held at Dromore West, which was attended by representatives from all the surrounding parishes. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the holding of a great demonstration in the place in the month of November, and for the establishing of branches of the League in all the neighboring districts. At Moygownah a branch of the League will soon be formed.

Donegal.
For the protection of an emergency man a police hut has been erected near Lifford in Donegal. The person whose safety so much engages the attention of the authorities is at present under bail, to appear for trial at next assize on a charge of setting fire to his own house. He is now the "guardian" of an evicted farm.

WHAT STRUCK HIM!
THE MYSTERY OF A DEADLY ATTACK SOLVED BY A NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPH.

Boston Herald.
"How are Americans liked in England?"
And Mr. F. L. Larabee, of 42 Chester Square, ex-director of the New York & Boston Dispatch Express Company, who has recently returned from a considerable residence in London, answered: "If they have good recommendations and behave themselves they are well treated, but they will like the English people, anyway, when acquaintance ripens into confidence."

"How do the English compare with Americans?"
"The finest looking men in the world can be seen on pleasant days of the London season, promenading Piccadilly. The English ladies, however, are neither so neat in appearance nor so graceful of form and movement as the Americans, but they seem to enjoy more robust health."

"Are English people longer lived than our people?"
"I don't know. I have not fully investigated. But I remember once hearing read in a newspaper, that a certain Englishman lived longer than an American. The paragraph, by the way, once solved a great mystery for me."

"Ah, indeed, another 'tribute to the power of the press'!" suggested the reporter.
"Yes, if you so please to call it. In 1879, when I was residing at the Commonwealth hotel, in this city, I had occasion to do some business in Washington street. When I got to the corner of Franklin, I seemed to feel a blow in the breast and fell to the pavement like a dead man. I lay there for some time, and when I recovered consciousness I was taken to my hotel. I first thought perhaps some enemy had struck me, but my physician assured me that such could not be the case and advised strictest quiet. For six long weeks I was unable to do any work. I was violently ill, and my physicians said I would probably never walk the streets of Boston again. I did not want to die, but who can expect to live when all doctors say he cannot? And Mr. Larabee smiled, sarcastically, and expressed himself very freely concerning the number of common disorders which are controlled by remedies which physicians will not employ."

"But how about that paragraph?"
"Yes, yes. When I was obliged to sit up in bed day and night, and expect death, and hourly expected death, my nurse begged the privilege of reading that paragraph to me. I refused him at first but he persisted. It described my condition so exactly, that for the first time I began to realize that I had prostrated me. I was filled with a strange hope. I at once dismissed my physicians and immediately began Warner's safe cure. In a few months, I was restored to perfect health, notwithstanding mine was one of the worst possible cases of bright's disease. I can lead the life of a vigorous man, and I had the best specialists in Boston—said was incurable. I tell you, when a man gets into the desperate condition I was in, he doesn't forget what rescues him."

"That were the effects permanent?"
"That was five years ago," said Mr. Larabee, "and for thirty years I have not been so ill as during the past five years. If I had known what I do now, I would have checked the matter long ago, for it was in my system for years, revealing itself in my blood, by frequent attacks of chills, jaundice, vertigo, typhoid fever, nervousness, wakeful nights, etc., etc. I took over forty bottles before I got up and over one hundred and fifty before I was well. I have commended that treatment in thousands of cases of general debility, kidney and liver disease, etc., and have never heard ill concerning it."

"Speaking of paragraphs, how do English papers compare with American, in this particular?"
"Well, they have fewer witty paragraphs, but the smaller papers, like the Pall Mall Gazette, St. James Gazette, and Truth, abound in sharp, incisive paragraphs without wit. In general, American papers make the most of news, the London papers make the most of opinion."

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, has by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also of Nerve and Radical Cures for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has decided to let it to the world, and he has written his full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail to all who desire it, and will send free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail to all who desire it, and will send free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail to all who desire it, and will send free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and using.

Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan, &c.

A Skillful Surgical Operation.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ; and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slimy collection about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a reclining position there is a dizziness, a whirling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels become, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in the morning, and sometimes in the evening, and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safe and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farquhar Road, London, E.C. 4, who supply it in all the principal towns of the world, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough, November 20th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit derived from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White, Wilton, Great. September 28th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence to all who are afflicted with dyspepsia.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydfil.

The Latest and Greatest Improvement in PIANO ORGANS.
Beside the famous Boston Organ, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Co., of Washington, N.J., is prepared to furnish the latest and greatest improvement in piano organs. This improvement should have been devised by the inventor of the piano organ, and the piano organ in the brief time that the Beatty Organ has been in the market, it has become the favorite style of piano, having won the admiration of all who have seen or heard it. The Beatty Organ resembles in its appearance the upright piano, and is now the favorite style of piano, having won the admiration of all who have seen or heard it. The Beatty Organ resembles in its appearance the upright piano, and is now the favorite style of piano, having won the admiration of all who have seen or heard it.

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Where do the Jesuits Get All Their Money?

This rather important question was once made to Rev. Father Kerkhove, S. J., a very popular, as well as saintly preacher, who died in Belgium some years ago. The following Sunday he ascended the pulpit, and after giving his sermon, told the audience of the question proposed to him, and added that if each person present would bring another with him the following Sunday he would publicly answer it. As might be expected, on the appointed day not only was the church filled to overflowing, but a large crowd stood at the door, all were anxious to hear the answer to the great question. When the hour arrived Father Kerkhove ascended the pulpit and delivered one of his soul-stirring sermons that lasted over an hour, and was listened to with the greatest attention. He closed his discourse, gave his blessing and prepared to leave the pulpit, seemingly forgetting the all-important subject that had brought together so large an audience; when suddenly turning, he said: "Oh! I had almost forgotten my promise. You want to know: *Where the Jesuits get all their money*, that they always build the fine churches and never want for anything. Now, as I did not know myself, I went to my Superior, and said, 'Fr. Superior, where do the Jesuits get all their money?' Shall I tell you what answer he gave me? Here it is. At this moment the most perfect stillness reigned in the church, the people held their very breath, expecting some great disclosure. 'He said: 'Father Kerkhove that is none of your business.' Now, if that is none of your business, I am an old man, belonging to the Society for so many years, then my dear brethren, it surely can be none of yours.' In the name of the Father, etc."

Loss and Gain.
CHAPTER I.
"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81.
CHAPTER II.
"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1881. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache, Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner."

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle Nearly cured me." The second made me as well and strong as when a child, "And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint," pronounced by Boston's best physicians—"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the "Lives of eight persons." In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters, and many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost Dominate!" —Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to GET SICK—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.
"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cough remedy."

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in our march. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases."

Thousands of testimonials testify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Church Bells and Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Iron for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue and Price List sent free.

VANZUENO & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

MENEZEY BELL FOUNDRY
Favorable known to the public since 1838. Church Bells, Chapel Bells, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

MENEZEY & CO., West Troy, N.Y.

Baltimore Church Bells
Since 1838, the Baltimore Church Bells have been made only of Pure Bell Metal. Copper and Tin Bells, Mountings, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Circulars, and Address Baltimore Bells Foundry, 4, N. E. CORNER OF BALTIMORE ST. & BALTIMORE ST.

Depend Upon It.
You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

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