

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

THE MOTHERLAND Dublin. The announcement of the death of the Rev. Thomas Kelly, S.J., will call forth very genuine and wide-spread regret.

The Manx House Committee entrusted with the administration of the Manx Fund subscribed in Ireland report that only four hundred pounds odd remains available for distribution.

Mr. Gerald Balfour cut his reply very short to Mr. Patrick O'Brien's inquiry about the Government would remove the ban from the Catholic members of the Privy Council who are legally disqualified from acting as Lords Justices in an evidence of the new treaty.

A quarterly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held at University College, Stephen's Green, his Eminence Cardinal Logue in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That we have seen with considerable surprise statements recently made in the public Press to the effect that the Irish Bishops have been conducting negotiations with the Government in reference to the Irish University Question. We feel called upon to declare that those statements are without foundation."

"The views of the Irish Bishops as to the constitution of the new University have been expressed in a document given to the public on the occasion of their meeting last June. In that document they answered every question that had up to that time been raised by responsible statements in reference to this matter. They moreover declared their readiness to answer any further questions upon the subject that might be put to them by anyone authorized to act on behalf of the Government. It is therefore, they no communication of any kind has been made to the Bishops on this subject. They have consequently been debarred from taking any further part in the matter. But they are ready, as they always have been, to facilitate the settlement of this grave matter by further defining their views, if called upon to do so, in reference to any point as to which the statement issued by them last June may be considered insufficient."

"We take this opportunity of requesting the Irish Members of Parliament to oppose by every means in their power the Estimates for the Queen's Colleges until the Government pledge themselves to bring in a measure to the aid of the poor students of the Irish Catholics in the matter of University Education. We also wish publicly to make grateful acknowledgment of the strenuous exertions, during the recent debate on the Address, of the great body of our representatives who secured the concession of our just rights so long and so unfairly denied."

"It is likely, so far as we can foresee, that it will not be long that clergyman would seek election under the Local Government Bill except under rare circumstances, we must remark, in the name of the Bishops and priests of Ireland, our emphatic protest against the disqualification by Act of Parliament of the clergy of this country for offices to which they ought to be eligible from the very fact of their being Catholics, independently of any other consideration, and of the qualifications to serve the public interest on the Boards that are to be constituted under the new Bill."

Caution Gravelly from Newport: Judging by present circumstances the prospect of the poor tenant farmers of this district is anything but bright. We are now near the first of May and a great deal of land without seed. The impoverished people have not a supply of their own or a means to procure it. Some of them applied to the union for seed early in Spring, and only to secure them have up to the present been supplied.

Cardinal Vaughan's Coadjutor. It is stated in a Roman despatch in a Sunday paper that Rev. Father Gasquet is about to be appointed Coadjutor to Cardinal Vaughan in the Archdiocese of Westminster. Several reports of a similar character have been current lately, but were subsequently denied, it being stated that Cardinal Vaughan's health is greatly improving, and that he has not need either of an auxiliary or coadjutor. It is, however, stated that if Father Gasquet were Coadjutor it would give him, under usage, the right of succession to the Archbishopric and presumably the Cardinalate also.

An Interesting Bill. A Bill of interest to Catholics has just been drafted by a syndicate of members who have taken it up. It is intended to abolish the disabilities still affecting Catholics in the Three Kingdoms, and among those who have backed it are Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr. Hemphill, and other Irish members. It covers all the ground except the right of citizenship of Ireland and the Lord Chancellorship of England, and it proposes to repeal the Places of Worship Act of 1855 so far as that measure applies to Catholic places of worship.

SCOTLAND. His Lordship the Bishop of Aberdeen is ill, and it is thought best to remove him to Edinburgh so that he might have the best medical advice. Bishop Macdonald, who is a Redeemerist, is the elder brother of the Archbishop of Edinburgh.

There seems to be no end to the erection of new Catholic churches in and around Glasgow. During the past year was witnessed the solemn opening of nearly a dozen edifices for the worship of God according to Catholic ritual. Patrick, which has large and constant congregations, and the other religious needs have long outgrown the accommodation afforded by the present Church of St. Peter's and its chapel of ease on Partick Hill, is now having its turn.

This fund is mounting up but slowly, caused a little, no doubt, by the attitude taken up by a few busybodies who thought that the Lord Provost's fund was not good enough for them, and therefore started funds of their own, which funds they allocated as they thought it. There is no gauging the harm this free-lance attitude has done in trying up the Scottish subscription. As a very important part of it is the other day, "Each year some hundred and eighty to get the Lord Provost to open funds for the relief of your distress, and then, when this is done, you don't recognize it, but subscribe to every Tom, Dick, or Harry, who has a political, or other, interest, and you don't expect us to subscribe under such circumstances."

COUNTESS WRITE HIS NAME.

Nerves Withered—Business Done—Hope Gone—A Physical Weak—Restored Completely by South American Nervine.

"Two years ago I was completely prostrated with nervous debility. I was so completely unable to do any work, and I tried best physicians, and numerous treatments and proprietary remedies with no relief. Reading testimonials of wonderful cures effected by South American Nervine I decided to give it a trial. I had not long been using it before I received great benefit. I have taken several bottles, and feel justified in stating that it is a wonderful medicine. Before taking it my nerves were so badly affected that I could not sign my name. I am now able to do so, and I highly recommend it to all who are afflicted with this complaint." E. Errett, Merrickville, Ont.

A. O. H. Stratford.

STRAFFORD, May 6.—On Monday May 2nd, Dr. W. J. H. Stratford, of Hibernian of this city, held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a division of the Ladies Auxiliary. Miss Kelly, provincial president, of Toronto, was assisted by Mr. Hugh J. Stratford, of No. 3, Green Avenue, who was assisted by the ladies of Stratford who turned out in large numbers. The society was organized with a chartered membership of eighty-six with good prospects of reaching the hundred mark within a few weeks. The ladies auxiliary has the person of Miss Kelly a very clever woman under whose able management the society should flourish throughout Ontario. She is an able speaker and thoroughly posted in all the fundamental principles of Hibernianism. We have every reason to believe that in the near future she will be called upon to organize several other divisions of the order in this section of the province. Wishing the Ladies Auxiliary and our noble order every success. Yours respectfully, "HIBERNIAN."

Quebec is Prosperous.

QUEBEC, April 27.—Gratifying to every reader was the statement which President J. E. McNeil made in his address to the Board of Trade at its annual meeting on Tuesday evening. That the business men of the city take an interest in the organization is evidenced by the fact that a large number of them took part in the meeting. We think, however, the president might well have coupled with this satisfactory announcement an admonition for the small attendance at some of the regular meetings. In a live business centre like Quebec there are surely always subjects which can beneficially engage the attention of its business men once a month.

The president's reference to the fire hall and the sewerage question is likewise a re-statement of the wise policy which the city council has adopted upon these questions. The city council has at last made a move to meet the necessary requirements for fire protection. It is hoped something tangible will also be accomplished this year in the promotion of a sewerage system.

The statistical portion of the report must afford pleasure and satisfaction to every citizen. It shows conclusively that Quebec has not been behind in taking advantage of the fresh stimulus to trade which is afforded by the opening of the world-wide depression a couple of years ago. The figures quoted so fully by the president, carry with them their own comment and make excellent reading. Quebec has not only always subjects which can beneficially engage the attention of its business men once a month. The president's reference to the fire hall and the sewerage question is likewise a re-statement of the wise policy which the city council has adopted upon these questions. The city council has at last made a move to meet the necessary requirements for fire protection. It is hoped something tangible will also be accomplished this year in the promotion of a sewerage system.

Spanish Side of The Cuban Question.

In Massey Hall, on Thursday evening, Senator Du Bose, late First Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Washington, lectured on the causes of the Cuban revolution and the present Spanish-American war. On the platform and in the audience were Archbishop Walsh, Prof. O. J. Smith, Father Ryan, O. A. Howland, J. Enrico Thompson and E. E. Sheppard. Senator Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, and his party occupied one of the boxes.

Dr. Ryerson presided, and in introducing Senator Bose, explained that the lecture was under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, a branch of which had been recently established in Canada, and that the proceeds would be forwarded for the relief of the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality.

Senator Du Bose was given a most flattering reception. He spoke, he said, in a purely private capacity, and would endeavor not to be too violent. It might appear as though the last word had been uttered on the Cuban situation, so much had been said on the subject, but he ventured to think that such was not the case, and that further reflection would show that hitherto but one point of view had been placed before the public, a point of view manifestly unfair, which, starting from false premises and based upon the mere atoms of truth, has yet succeeded in rearing a colossal edifice of calumny and misrepresentation, whose overweighted storeys, crumbling beneath their roofing of falsehood, require but a gentle push from the hand of truth to come crashing to the ground.

History, he said, unfortunately, can never be, even with the best care, absolutely neutral. How much more, then, do we need this to be the case in the so-called history of the Cuban question, as related by the sensational writers of the American Yellow Press, and yet it is these unreliable sources to which the public has been obliged to turn for information upon the subject. My purpose to-night is to explain the history of the actual insurrection in Cuba, from the commencement, in March, 1895, to the moment immediately preceding the beginning of hostilities by the United States; but before entering upon this, I would like to make clear to you that the cause of all the troubles we have ever had in the island can be directly traced to Congress, and aided and abetted by the citizens of that Republic.

This, I think, can be sufficiently proven by quotations from proclamations issued by different Presidents of the United States, with the object of reminding American citizens of the duties they owed to foreign nations with whom they were supposed to maintain friendly relations. These proclamations would never have been issued if it had not been clear that they were badly required. Such proclamations were issued by President Jefferson in 1800, to prevent a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain; by President Madison in 1816, with the same purpose; by President Van Buren in 1839, when there was danger of an invasion into Canada.

In 1881, on 25th of September, President Tyler issued a new proclamation, and in 1840 President Taylor was forced to attempt to check more disgraceful attempts on the part of American citizens to invade Cuba and some of the provinces of Mexico; he issued the usual proclamation. Further proclamations were issued by President Johnson in 1860 and by President Grant in 1870, both of these relating to attempts on the part of evil-disposed citizens of the United States to make trouble in this Dominion.

I cite these, as I said before, to bring home to you the fact that the "friendly" policy which will still retain forever the history of United States politics. The Consuls of the United States in Cuba, who boasted openly of their sympathies with the insurgents, sent reams of calumnious reports regarding the actual situation in Cuba. In spite of the fact that commerce in the island had during the last six months shown a wonderful revival, as is proved by the statistics of the importation into America of sugar and tobacco from Cuba, these self-constituted and partial censors of an Administration whose very language they were unable to speak continued to heap calumny upon calumny in their desperate attempt to cheat the ignorant and the big game so near at hand. Even these efforts might have proved futile, and the conservative element of the United States, better informed of the real facts of the case, might have gained the ear of the Administration, and so have averted the horrors of an unjust war. But it was to be; the November elections loomed in night, the yellow press had gained too many adherents amongst the unenlightened classes to allow Con-

I may say in parentheses that the yellow press and the jingo Senators, like Gallo, care for none of these things. United States imports \$ 78,700,000 United States exports 21,137,000

A total trade of \$102,837,000 I think that for a population largely composed of negroes, mulattoes, and Chinese, this is not a bad showing, and that an Administration under whose rule such results are obtainable cannot be wholly bad. According to the same authority, the whole trade of the United States with the British and French West Indies, and with Santo Domingo and Hayti, amounted to— United States imports \$ 10,111,573 United States exports 10,779,820

A total trade of \$ 85,920,893 Difference in favor of Cuba of \$60,913,311. The taxation per capita, as compared with other South American countries, was as follows:—Chili, \$28; Brazil, \$22; Uruguay, \$20; Costa Rica, \$10; Argentina, \$10; Cuba, \$16. What are the figures as to the expenditure subsequent to the Zanjon treaty (that was the pact which terminated the former insurrection), has steadily diminished from \$40,694,688 in 1878-1879 to \$20,087,916 in 1894-1895.

A new factor had, however, to be taken into account, and without which no insurrection would have been possible. As you are doubtless aware, the wealth of Cuba is due primarily to the sugar crop. The price of this commodity had been steadily decreasing under the influence of the competition of beet sugar, until it had reached the lowest point ever touched. As a result of this fall in price, when Marti, the emissary of the New York Junta, disembarked in Cuba, and in conjunction with a Santo Domingo adventurer, Maximo Gomez, and the mulatto Masco, started to fan into fire the embers of discontent over a whole population of colored races, he found ready to his hand some thirty thousand unemployed laborers, four-fifths being negroes, a portion of whom was only too ready to embark in any enterprise which promised booty. This was the commencement of the insurrection, conceived and carried out by the Junta of New York composed largely of American citizens. Later on a few ambitious and unscrupulous white politicians in Cuba affiliated themselves to the movement, and Spain being totally unprepared for trouble in that direction, the insurrection spread unchecked for sufficient time to enable it to disturb the whole country. We should not be too severely blamed for this state of unpreparedness; for the political status of the island, often at that time no exacted for resolution. A constitutional agitation in favor of home rule had, in the last few years, made great strides in the Spanish Cortes, and would undoubtedly have made still greater progress had it not been for the fact that of the sixteen senators and thirty deputies representing Cuba in the Imperial Parliament, only a minority were in favor of that measure. The Conservative Government of Canovas, even whilst the insurrection was in progress, passed a decree granting a modified home rule which was gladly accepted by the home rule party in Cuba, although bitterly opposed by the important Conservative element in the island as a first and most important step in the direction of complete home rule. The Liberal party of Spain has now granted the most complete scheme of home rule that has been known in history. It is based on your own Canadian constitution, but at the same time reserves to Cuba the right to representation as before in the Imperial Parliament.

So excellent was the effect in Cuba of the promulgation of these liberal measures, that the insurgent Junta in New York who saw their actual comfortable incomes in danger of being lost, and their jingo sympathizers in the Senate of the United States who desired war at any price, saw that something must be done at once to prevent the majority of the insurgents in the field from accepting these generous concessions. Then, with the hope of keeping alive the insurrection which was on the point of disappearing, began those aggressive measures which have since been the history of United States politics. The Consuls of the United States in Cuba, who boasted openly of their sympathies with the insurgents, sent reams of calumnious reports regarding the actual situation in Cuba. In spite of the fact that commerce in the island had during the last six months shown a wonderful revival, as is proved by the statistics of the importation into America of sugar and tobacco from Cuba, these self-constituted and partial censors of an Administration whose very language they were unable to speak continued to heap calumny upon calumny in their desperate attempt to cheat the ignorant and the big game so near at hand. Even these efforts might have proved futile, and the conservative element of the United States, better informed of the real facts of the case, might have gained the ear of the Administration, and so have averted the horrors of an unjust war. But it was to be; the November elections loomed in night, the yellow press had gained too many adherents amongst the unenlightened classes to allow Con-

gressmen and Senators, whose personal interests were in pari, to stand up for truth and justice. Time and again have these lying reports of the yellow press been refuted, but unfortunately, only the respectable newspapers in the States have published these denials, and these papers have little influence with the "vulgar masses, ever ready to believe evil if it is sufficiently sensational, in preference to dry and unemotional truth. Let me give you one example to prove the truth of what I say. One of the worst of the many atrocities recounted and gloated over by the sensational press was the case of Evangelina Ocasio Casanova. This is what General Leo, an ardent sympathizer with the insurgents, and American Consul-General in Havana, said on the subject upon his arrival in New York on the 8th of last September: "There is one thing that I am at liberty to speak about, and I do it cheerfully and anxiously, as I wish to correct a false and stupid impression which has been created by some newspapers. I refer to Senorita Casanova. This young woman has two lean rooms in the Casa Recojidas, and is well clothed and led. It is all tommyrot about her scrubbing floors and being subjected to cruelties and indignities. She would have been pardoned long ago if it had not been for the hubbub created by American newspapers. I do not believe the Spanish Government ever for a moment intended to send her to the penal colony in Africa or elsewhere. I believe her name is now upon the roll for pardon. That she was implicated in the insurrection on the Isle of Pines there can be no question. She herself, in a note to me, acknowledged the fact, and stated that she was betrayed by an accomplice named Arias."

Do you imagine the sensational press published this denial? On the contrary, they completely ignored it, and proceeded to invent new horrors. The proprietor of one of the most respectable journals in the world, so personal and even obscene that it is omitted from the reading-room of every respectable club in America, the property of a youth cured with an unusual fortune, imagined the most extraordinary advertisement that this age has seen. He chartered a yacht, three United States Senators and two Congressmen, and sent them all down to Cuba to report in accordance with the sensational policy of his newspaper. They earned their money well. Upon their return, one after the other rose in Congress, and, boasting of the generosity of their patron, made speeches that reeked of sulphur and brimstone. Is there any other country in the world, ladies and gentlemen, where such a thing would be possible, and yet these paid hirelings of a disreputable newspaper are the stepsmen, and the men who are to judge the destinies of the United States. Another of these amiable legislators, one William Mason, annoyed, I imagine, at not having been included in the invitation to visit Cuba free of cost, and determined to prove that at any rate he was as good an American orator as the rest of the gang, made a speech so lurid, and in words so coarse, that one of his own colleagues had to call him to order, and ask him "In what purities and slums" he had picked up his ideas. But, let me pass, ladies and gentlemen, from the contemplation of these border ruffians, whose illiterate boorishness is only equalled by their venality and unscrupulous hypocrisy, to a consideration of the steps which the American Government, yielding to the pressure brought to bear, thought fit to take to coerce Spain into the surrender of part of her territory.

The Maine question was brought forward, and the report of the American Board of Investigation published, stating that the cause of the explosion was from the outside. This conclusion was founded upon the following piece of logic. The evidence of Captain Sigbee and the officers of the ill-fated ship, the parties principally concerned, showed that every precaution had been taken, therefore the explosion could not have been from the interior, therefore it must have been from the outside; therefore it must have been done by the Spaniards—Q. E. D. We offered to submit the question to the judgment of naval experts of the maritime powers, agreeing in advance to abide by their verdict. The Yankees, however, were too cute to agree to this, and subsequently articles written by experts in the service journals of Europe prove how cute they were not to trust their case to an impartial tribunal. Finally, the American Government suggested that an armistice should be proclaimed for a few months, and if by that time the island were not completely pacified, that President McKinley should be appointed as arbitrator of the whole Cuban question between Spain and the insurgents, and that his decision should be without appeal. This was the last straw. At that a self-respecting nation could do to avert war had been done. This last thing was impossible; Spain might not conquer; but she could die in defense of her rights. Then came the ultimatum and the declaration of war.

Europe, Canada and Mexico are today confronted by a most dangerous problem, if the United States should triumph, which God forbid, whose will be the next turn? What practical profits have the States given of their theoretically friendly feelings for neighboring nations? Are the citizens, even of this fair Dominion allowed to work in the merchant marine of the United States? Or are they treated as Chinese coolies? And yet the American Government is only too glad to obtain their services in her ships of war. It is possible I am prejudiced on the subject, but it seems to me that before very long it will be incumbent on the nations to combine in opposition to this dangerous extension of the so-called Monroe doctrine, which threatened to crush out of the western hemisphere the interests and authority of the constitutional Governments of Europe. Must we submit to see the sacred traditions and the rights which our ancestors have honored trampled upon by the feet of the most bloated and corrupt body politics of modern times? I cannot believe this possible. "Ladies and gentlemen," concluded the speaker, "a vision rises before me—on my right I see a throne, and on its steps a widowed Queen, holding by the hand a boy, upon whose youthful brow presses all the weight of a once mighty empire. With noble dignity she lifts her hands in appeal to the chivalry of Europe. On my left I see a crowd of bloated politicians, whose evil countenances reflect the scorching light that is in their souls—let Europe choose. "I have been too long intimately associated with England and Englishmen not to know that your own intense loyalty to that most gracious lady and sovereign whose dominions encircle the globe, not to know, I repeat, that that loyalty will sympathize with me when I give utterance to the prayer that burns to-day in the heart of every loyal Spaniard, 'God Save the King.'" (Applause.) At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks was tendered Senator Du Bose, on motion of Mr. E. E. Sheppard, seconded by Mr. O. A. Howland.

Out of Sorts—Symptoms, Head-ache, loss of appetite, tired tongue, and general indigestion. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a tried saying that an "onion of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and it calls attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parvole's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

School Testimonials. The following pupils of St. Michael's School recited testimonials of merit for April, 1898: Form IV.—Excellent—W. O'Connor, J. Doyle, G. O'Leary, L. McGinnis, G. Callan, G. O'Leary, E. Curko, E. Thomson, F. Annot, F. O'Leary, H. Baker. Form III.—Excellent—E. McMillan, L. Lee, F. O'Halloran, J. Millan, A. Grant, M. Ryan, Good—R. Dowling, P. Pinfold, Thos. Wheeler, G. Murphy, J. Brazill, R. Creagh. Form II.—Excellent—O. Bassman, J. Hennessy, R. Johnson, E. Foley, J. Kenny, Good—F. Murphy, H. Jackson, O. Duggan, C. Flannery, J. Wells.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL. Form IV.—Excellent—J. Dea, J. Madigan, Leo O'Connor, F. Kelly, W. Oster, R. Murray, J. Maloney, A. Drohan, H. Haines, F. Walsh, Good—C. O'Brien, F. Read, F. Cartan, C. Smillie, P. McGarrigle. Form III.—Good—B. Brown, J. Fennell, H. Lavelle, A. McDonald, L. Landreville, J. Landreville, A. Grossi, T. Cain, W. Lynch, J. Donovan, P. Kennedy.

Form III.—Excellent—A. McNeill, E. McGaffrey, G. Roe, A. Shea, T. O'Hanley, J. O'Leary, W. Wylie, A. Murphy, Good—T. O'Leary, E. Zeagman, J. Goughlin, J. Harty, J. Kyle, T. Hanson, F. Brown. Form II.—Excellent—M. Keating, P. Murphy, O. Grossi, F. Walsh, J. Madigan, L. Chappelle, Good—E. Duffy, W. Bennett, E. Fennell, M. Montone, G. Kennedy.

ST. FRANCIS'S SCHOOL. Form III.—Excellent—G. O'Brien, J. Glynn, T. Glynn, F. Glynn, W. Wright, Good—P. Dea, W. Kirk. Form II.—Excellent—R. Dyon, F. Martin, E. Lee, J. Garland, Good—F. O'Brien, O. O'Brien, J. Glynn, O. Glynn.

ST. CECILIA'S SCHOOL. Form IV.—Excellent—Joseph O'Brien, Cornelius Mahoney, William Kelly. Form III.—Good—Francis Doyle, James Gracey.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL. Form IV.—Excellent—E. Kelly, T. Donovan, W. Quinn, F. Mulhall, J. Harris, Good—J. Tracy, J. Lister, E. Ward, R. Turner. Form III.—Excellent—W. Skelton, J. Cooney, Good—W. Slack.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that produces this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Block's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given abundant satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.