itself wholly to rights over him in rns, and he is pree and hazard to l his rights.

the Catholic hearted attach and the spiritual Papacy. The Paolic is the person, ority, and the ad-gh whatever law-Supreme Pontiff being sits in the d rules the Church rist. It is an atction and an atnent, and regards l prerogative of Church. It is a mind. The Catholic he Bishop of Rome ssor of St. Peter said, "Feed My eep," and that he the authority of His Church to the

r and the Pope, to ncts of the great Suppose it to be al. The immense building is throngof every nation un-ugh the multitude, lifted in benedice venerable Pon-and which booms and the canticle p by a thousand s to the lofty cuthe words there of gold "Tu es art Peter, and on uild My Church." In the shouts of demonstration, rs of joy, you may passionate attache loyalty to the

thts of Christ's re-

nth.

this, which is of rather of frequent ufficient object lesire of the loyalty of all nations have fathers of the faith. These perions have their nts to govern them s. But in spiritual wonly Peter and hich, in whatever to them, wmerher the proclamation ner, or indirectly umentality of the the Curia, which will be met with nce and the most Such loyalty al distinction bed Curia. It is a a whole-souled at-entirety of the spiand government of

Such also ought What has in the past?
suggested that ne past has not had er of conviction or is true? No; it is a olic England was e Pope. We are preceding the Pronation" and as the era of t. This is absolutely false reading nation of the sixand which is wrong have been the outof revolt and of in-We are re nals of the time co contain the evio see it. Some frico see it. Some inchis period doubtless at time to time best and the Papalerry case the cause poral claims or end the opposition of gs and Government affected the law-ninion of the Holy on the part of the

The Ancient Minstrelsey Of Ireland.

Continuing from last week's of blank" in the literature of Ireland, I will again call from the same ork which I have so lengthily quot-L. The reader will find this hisory both instructive and interest and I make no apology for zing it as an introduction to what I purpose writing in coming

The rhapsodies of Homer were re cited before those of Ossian; but both are alike immortal. Rome conpuered the Greek empire; but Greece slaved the intellect of Rome, when the latter borrowed her literature Yet Rome had no ancient ballads; lomer and Ossian are the inspired giants of the shadowy past, productions will ever triumph over

The Irish bards were divided into three classes-the Fileas, who celehrated the strains of war and gion; the Brehons, who devoted themselves to the study of the law, devoted which they versified and recited to the people, after the manner of the Ionian bards; and the Seanachies who filled the offices of antiquarian and historian. Almost every home-stead of importance had its own Seanachie, whose duty it was to sing the exploits, and trace the gene alogy, of the family up to Milesius. The ancient Irish felt proud of their descent from this monarch; and the Irish of to-day are as strongly attheir tached to this idea as were No country is richer than Ireland

in those poetic records which form the early history of all nations. The productions of her bardic historians are most ample; but they are as dumb oracles to our generation. It is no wonder that she was rich such records, for in that early age her kings were the munificent patrons of literature. They found colleges for the education the bards, whose term of study was, at least, seven years. Out in the green wood, beneath the shade of the sacred oak, these poetic institutions flourished. And when this term of study was completed, the degree of Ollmah, or doctor, was conferred up-on the students. Then they went forth and sang the war songs of the clans, and the dogmas of religion versified the proclamations of the law, the axioms of philosophy; and the annals of history; and traced the genealogies of their respective patrons up to Milesius. Such were the offices of this venerated and privi-leged class. * * * *

Christianity superseded Druidism and though the bards were still in favor, the character of their song was changed. The breathings of the new lyre were crowned with -the sweetness of Christian morality. * * The hymn of peace superseded the strain of battle. The Church took her warfare against the world The most remarkable Irish ecclesiastics were poets of a high order, am ong whom we may mention St. Colombanus, one of the restorers of ear-ly European Christianity. But they wrote in the favored language of the Church; and though, according to Bede, the Celtic, the Welsh, the Teutonic, and the Latin languages were spoken in Ireland in the seventh cenury, the strains of their music neve lived in the hearts of the people.

Palitian is remembered in Italy today, not by his accomplished Latin

productions, but by the few Italian verses he has left behind him. The Arabians are said to have intro duced rhyme into Europe in the eighth century; but it is well known that rhyme was employed in Ireland in the time of St. Patrick, four centuries earlier. Music, poetry and diterature were the characteristics of the country in those ancient days when the students of Europe crowd-ed to her schools.

strange to say, that, while the beauties of the Persian tongue are studied in Ferdust by our learned antiquarians; while they unravel the tangled web of Sanscrif, explore the ruins of Nineneh, and decipher the hieragly-pice of Fgypt, the ancient records of Ireland have never been deemed worthy of notice. The ruins of a great stylinging have here as

allads of her persecuted bards and oranda of her banished

Ireland had once a glorious history, when she was the seat of g, and the resort of the students of all nations. When Europe was a corpse beneath the hoof of the vandal, then was Ireland famous,—then was she "the school of the West, the quiet habitation or manc-tity and literature." She has a glorious history before the crowning -before the Crescent waved over the fair fields of Andalusia. And when war raged like an angry demon in the heart of Europe, as a beacon, and received with open arms all those who sought shelter she held up the torch of knowledge and science within her peaceful bo-

Her history has been neglected, but the day will come when it will lovingly written. The biographies of lovingly written. The biographies of ner children would be an epitome of Big Fees Paid European history, for she has given soldiers and statesmen to every country from Spain to Russia. breaking up and migration of the nations which succeeded the fall of the Roman Empire, and which scattered to the winds all the civilization of the past, have been the characteristics of Ireland for a thousand

At the end of the eighth century a tribe of that robber race which had previously overrun the fair lands of the South, invaded and desolated the happy homes of Ireland. Danish Goth, true to the instincts of his barbarian nature, aimed the first blow at the literature of the land Monasteries were razed, religious were persecuted, and the bards, who had hitherto been regard as sacred in the eyes of monarch and people, were exterminated with savage ferocity. For nearly three centuries these pirates desecrated the soil of Ireland; and, on their expulsion, in the eleventh century, literature vived, but without resuming its former sway. Another invasion in the twelfth century brings us in one stride down to the present time. The bards were still held in high estimation by the chiefs and people. But the reign of Elizabeth inaugurated the renewal of another Danish persecution. The obnoxious bards were victims once more at the altar of tyranny; and therefore their character declined. Penal laws ruled the land, and laid the foundation of three ignorance for which Ireland is so unjustly blamed in modern times The Catholic who imparted or ceived education was guilty of treason against the crown. The Catholic schoolmaster and the priest were both outlawed; and as if these laws were not considered sufficient to keep the country ignorant, they were ren dered still more stringent in succeeding reigns.

It is a fact that, to-day, in Eng land there are thousands who would battle to the death against such in justice: and these remarks are not intended to excite their charity, but rather to place before impartial readers a true statement of the conditions through which the Irish race 'has passed and to furnish the reason why, with all her learning, that country has not been enabled to give to the world the fulness of her literary wealth, nor in proportion to the genius of her sons.

Under the rigorous enactments of Elizabeth the bards gradually declined. The gold of the treasury was laid at their feet to sing her "Majestics' most worthy praiss," but they spurned the bribe and fled ountains. From time imsome of the sweetest poets. It has been well remarked of Sir Philip Sydney that you may survey him as sou would survey an antique sta-tue; you must walk round him to perceive all the beauties of his grand proportions. And it is a remarkable item in poetical biography that Sir Philip, as well as many others of the English poets, suc as Spencer, Raleigh, and Harring-ton, were connected with Ireland at the first stage on which they appeared—the starting point of their illustrious career. In the reign of Charles II., an act was passed to erevent the wandering minstress rom exacting meat or drink from he people, "for fear of some scanda ous song or rhyme to be made upon them." Here we see the position to which the order was reduced. The warfare of centuries had struck down the native chiefs, who had ever

political rhapsodies, on son sions, with the wailings of the ten-der passion, that it was almost impossible to discriminate whether they were intended for his country, or for his lady love. Of this class is Mangan's "Dark Rosaleen," which consider political. The very extravagance of allegory employed on these occasions, is an unmistak-able index to the intensity of the persecution by which the bards were harassed and ultimately destroyed Take Moore's song of "Nora Crena -"Lisbia" is England and "Norah" is Ireland. But later on there wil be ample time to dwell upon thes details. For the present I simply wish to show what a fiery the genius of Irish literature had to pass during the thousand years

To Physicians.

An American daily newspaper the authority for the following account of enormous fees paid to physicians by men of wealth.

Immense fees paid to doctors surgeons are not always for ultimate cures, but rather for the skill exhibited in study of the case or the operation performed. This fact is recalled. by the recent apparently successful operation by Dr. Adolph Lorenz upon the little heiress of the Armour millions, in Chicago. It will be remembered that enormous fees were paid to the physicians who attended those ill-fated presidents of the United States, who fell by the hand of the assassin, Lincoln, field and McKinley; also to the attending physicians of Grant when he lay at death's door. The valuable lives of these men were not saved, yet the skill and faithfulness of the physicians and surgeons were not questioned for a moment, and the fees were forthcoming, not for the inevitable result, but for the bring ing into action of the best skill of which human science was capable

Among the examples of enormous doctors' fees is that paid by Maj. Lynn, one of California's million In the spring of 1897 Maj. aires. Lynn's little daughter was seriously bitten by a pole-cat. There is an apparently well-founded belief that the bite of a pole-cat will produce hydrophobia; therefore Maj. Lynn, with his wife and child, accompanied by a doctor and two nurses, took a special train across the continent caught a fast boat for Southampton, and arrived in Paris within 13 days, whence they hied themselves to the Pasteur Institute, where child was treated and cured. The including round trip, amounted to \$15,000, not counting loss of time to as busy a man as was the

The Nawab of Rampur paid \$50,-000 to an English physician for a to India and three months visit spent in curing his royal highness of rheumatism.

The largest amount expended by a private individual on restoration to health was paid by John Richmond, an American millionaire, seven years of his life in such torture from neuralgia that sometimes for weeks together he could sleep when under narcotics. His agony was ended by an almost un-heard-of operation. The side of his memorial they were the personifica-tion of Ireland's chivalry, and to this hour that chivalry has had no the whole main exchange from which truer exponents than the Children of nerves radiate over the cheek-was so extreme that the \$12,500 paid to the surgeon can hardly be said to have been extravagant. The cure of his neuralgia cost Mr. Richmond in all nearly \$35,000.

An extremely costly cure is that invented by Dr. Corning for nervous depression, sleeplessness and bad dreams. He uses a most elaborate apparatus to insure his patient sleeping well and having pleasant battery, a motor, a stereopticon, phonograph and acoustic helmet. Waves of beautiful color are made to glide before the patient's eyes, while harmonies of soft music reach his ear, and so he is soothed and lulled to sleep. A course of treat-ment of this knid will cost the sufferer \$1,250.

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH

COFFEE ESSENCE

QUARANTEED PURE

The Week in Ireland.

Directory of United Irish League. Dublin, Oct. 18.

CRIMELESS DUBLIN .- The Comnissioner of Oyer and Terminer was opened Oct. 14, in Green street Courthouse by Mr. Justice Kenny, who addressed the Grand Jury as follows:-Gentlemen, the consideration of the bills to go before you for this division will, I apprehe tain you but a very snort time. There are only five cases to be disposed of; none of them will, I think, present any difficulty whatever to you. The calendar is a light one, and the police reports don't suggest the existence of any exceptional crime in respect of which I would consider it my duty to address any observations to you. Under the circumstances we may regard the condition of the metropolitan county as satisfactory in the extreme. Whether I regard the calendar at this Com mission from the point of view

COERCION IN CLARE, Miltown Malbay.-The annual Licensing Sessions for the divisions of Miltownmalbay and Ennistymon were held before County Court Judge Carton, K.C. There were eleven magistrates adjudicating with him. One case was of much popular interest, at the hearing of which the court was dense ly crowded. Mr. Michael O'Donohue was opposed by District Inspector Irwin, Ennistymon, for having present at a United Irish League meeting, at which a resolution censure was passed on a local trader

the number of offences or that of

their gravity, it is, so far as my ex-

perience is concerned, the lightest I

can remember.

Doctor Daly, solicitor, defended. The O'Donnellan Blake Foster, J. P .- Is it on account of his being a member of the League he is opposed? Mr. Irwin-He sat in judgment Sunday, 1st December last, on a man in town, and ruined his business, and now I object to his mence or certificate being signed. He has been known to be watching

Mr. Daly-The owner of his pre sent house has given him notice to leave, and the applicant wants transfer of his present licence to an other end of the town. It won't increase the number of licences wow existing.

Sergeant Barry, in reply to Mr. irwin, stated he was on duty at the League rooms on the 1st and 8th of December. He saw Mr. O'Donohue go into the League rooms. The room was full.

To Mr. Daly-He knew the applicant to be a man of good character until those dates, and outside this business he was never convicted of an offence against the Licensing Acts.

After hearing other police evidence, a poll took place as follows:-For signing the certificate, 3; a-

The Chairman (Mr. H. B. Harris) did not vote.

MR. DEVLIN IN SCOTLAND .- A large and enthusiastica meeting was held in the Wellington Palace, Glasing, was again about to speak. the Lyre. Some of the finest characters in English history are, also, carotid artery in this operation is Branch of the United Irish League, to welcome Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P. Mr Hugh Murphy presided.

Mr. Maguire, solicitor, Belfast, alo addressed the meeting. Mr. Devlin, accompanied by Dr. O'Neill, Messrs. Maguire, J. Rooney (Belfast), Hugh Murphy, and ... M' Anulty, then drove to Coatbridge, where another large demonstration was held.

A HOPELESS LUNATIC. - Mr Timothy Flanagan, J.P., Chairman of the Corofin District Council, and who by his election to that office be came a magistrate of the County Clare, was on Monday removed from the County Infirmary to the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum as a dangerous lunatic. Mr. Flanagan was prosecuted under the Crimes Act for alleged intimidation and sentenced to four months' imprison tenced to four months' imprisonment, confirmed on appeal before Jrdgo Carton, K.C., the greater part of which he had undergone when he was ettacked in Limerick Gaol with typhoid fever. He was transferred to the County Infirmary, and the romaining portion of his sentence remitted, but his illness grew worse daily, and eventually as the

outcome of the fever his intellect be came impaired. Several consultations were held into his case, but in the end the doctors agreed that he was suffering not from delirium but acute mania, and that he was insane. This conclusion was arrived at some days since, but in the hope of an improvement setting in his transfer to the asylum was deferred until Monday.

JUDGE AND GRAND JURY .- At Mullingar Quarter Sessions on Octo-ber 13th, County Court Judge Adye Curran, addressing the Grand Jury, said:-There is only one case to go before you, and, as far as the ordinary crime in the county goes, I find it in a very satisfactory state. I am sorry to hear, however, that the thin end of the wedge of boycotting has been introduced into your cour ty. No judge on the bench has had experience such as I have of the ter rible results of the system of boycotting. It very soon gets beyond the control of those that started it, however innocently, and the pernicious system would permeate socie ty. I do not intend to refer to it any further now. I only hope that the common sense of the people I address through you, gentlemen of the further development in Westmeath. The Grand Jury having found a

true bill against a soldier named Peter Clarke for attempted burglary at Athlone, the foreman handed judge the following resolution, which had been unanimously adopted the Grand Jury:-"That we, the Grand Jury of the County Westneath, sitting at Mullingar Quarter Sessions, whilst congratulating the Mullingar district on its peaceful and crimeless condition, view with nuch apprehension the action of the Government in putting the Crimes Act in force in Westmeath, believing as we do that such action is unne dangering the friendly relations existing between all classes in the ounty. It is our deliberate opinion the Government would be well advised in removing the proclamation; and we wish that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Chief Secretary."

His Honor-This is a resolution alogether outside the business you were called on to transact. Talking about a proglamation! There are twenty-three of you there, and let any one man stand forward and say he was coerced in any way owing to the proclamation. Don't be talking about coercion. It is all humbug There is your precious resolution for you. (The judge then tore up the resolution and threw the pieces of paper towards the Grand Jury). Mr. C. Lenn, D.C., one of the jury,

rose and said:-Might I say one word, your Honor?

His Honor-No; you are all dis-

charged. Mr. Lennon-You said in your charge to us that there is boycotting in the county. Let us know one single instance.

His Honor (heatedly)-You are discharged now as a Grand Jury, and if you talk in court I will send you to jail.

Mr.Lennon, who remained standhear no more. You are discharged.

The incident then terminated.

MR. McHUGH'S TRIAL .- In the Sligo Courthouse on Tuesday, Oct. 14, Removables Harrel and Brown sat as a Coercion Court to Messrs. P. A. M'Hugh, M.P., Bernard M'Ternan, and John George Quilty for criminal conspiracy.

Mr. D. O'Donnell, B.L., (instructed by Mr. Tarrant, solicitor) appeared for the desendants, Measrs. M and Quilty. Mr. Quilty did not ap pear, and it was stated that ase against him would be withdrawn.

Applications by Messrs. O'Donnell and M'Hugh, on the grounds of inufficiency of particulars supplied by the Crown, were refused. Mr. M'Hugh welt in strong terms on the that Mr. Fenton, the Crown Soli-litor, who had made him already a him as much as possible at a disad-vantage in the defeading of the case.

The proceedings had not concluded on Wednesday evening.

Coercion Court at Roscrea on Monday, Oct 13, to pass sentence on Edward Gilmartin, David Sheehan, Patrick Fitzpatricle, John Mitchell, Stephen Quinlan, and Thomas Lar-kin, charged by District Inspector kin, charged by District Inspections Sparrow with "riotous conduct" Roscrea station on the 23rd of September, when the police who were escorting a number of Coercion prisoners to Clonmel Jail were alleg to have been assaulted.

The Removables passed sentence in due form. Patrick Fitzpatrick was sentenced to two months, with hard labor: Sheehan to one month, with Mitchell, two months' hard labor Quintan was ordered to land bail, and the case against Kilmartin was dismissed.

Notices of appeals were lodged, Mr. Sheehan's sentence being increased for the purpose.

At Templemore on Wednesday, Oct. 15, before a brace of Removables Bruen and Heard - Mr. Martin O'Dwyer, a member of the Tipperary County Council, and hon. secretary of the Mid-Tipperary Executive U. hard labor, and three months additional in default of bail, for intimidation towards Peter and Daniel Hickey, who, in defiance of the popular will, have taken a large farm of grazing land.

Cyrus Hawkins' Letter to the Missionary

"What started me to reading "The Missionary" was listening to priest Drury talk about his religion. Till I heard him I thought one religion was about as good as another, unless perhaps I thought most any sort was a little better than the Catholic. I knew there was some big difference between the Catholic Church and all the others, but I had no idea what it was.

"Well, sir, the way priest Drury traced the Catholic Church back to the beginning, and made it look so plausible that his Church taught all hat was good and condemned that was bad, was a revelation to me, and I said to myself, "Cy, none of the other churches can set up such a claim as that." Then when the fellows piled the questions into the box, and priest Drury took them out and answered every one of them fair and square, and showed that the charges against his Church were false and that he had Scripture for his doctrine, I was satisfied that the interesting things to learn about the Catholic Church that I had never heard of would fill books: so that's why I took to reading your paper.

Henderson Road. Horton's Hall was full. People from all around Sorgo were there, and from Birks city and West, and from over in Henri Jones-Brown's district. They wanted to hear priest Drury answer questions, Mose Green was there. He had spent three days searching the Scriptures for hard ones. Mose thought maybe the priest did not know much about the Scriptures. Lots of the folks there that night had never heard a priest talk about his religion before. Mose was one of them. the time the priest was finishing up Mose's Scripture questions, and Mose was beginning to look like he had lost the trail, old Dick Stout handed up a question. He wanted to know why Catholics had so many

"Well, sir, the priest took that as a text, and gave a talk made me see things in a new light He said the Cross was the banner of army marching under the flag, and told how a regiment or brigade that would refuse to carry the flag would be called traitors. Then he told how Christians had always marched under the Cross as their banner till the sixteenth century, when Luther and some other fellows refused carry the Cross and tore it from the churches. He made it all mighty plain how those sixteenth century fellows were traitors to the principles and the cause that the lowers to this day have been mis led, and are still bushwhacking about the world without a banner,

"But when he told why the Cross viour suffered and died on the Cross, I'll tell you, Ben, I began to feel like I ought to be trying to get into ranks under that banner. I never leit that way before. I did not know till then how lonesome it is to be without a flag. Ben, the next