

ance. Most Rev. Dr. Browne summed the case up well when he remarked-'As for the Government, whose duty it is to save the people in such an emergency, they seem to have a very rigid. cruel definition of starvation, and plainly, little or nothing is to be expected from them, even in the way of relief works, which would benefit the district, unless the people are reduced to that (flicial starvation point, when general relief comes too late Yes, there are millions of pounds be spent in the official murto der of barbarians in foreign countries there are hundreds of thousands sent to other heathen lands for the ostensible purpose of building churches in the swamps of Africa or the jungles of India, and incidentally encourage a thriving business in trade rum and Brummagem idols. But in Ireland the population must be 'officially' recognized as starving before relief is offered. It would be heartrending to go into details of the hundreds of cases which are daily coming to light; the particulars would be too horrible in a word picture of the combined scourge of famine and sickness which is now devastating the South and West. Within a few miles of Cahirciveen there is a community not only absolutely bankrupt, but also being ravaged by an epidemic of fever. Fortunately the tradespeople are not altogether heart. less, although the outlook is hopeless. What sort of anathema, however, should be called cown on that great and prosperous university, Trinity College. The place I refer to is held by the trustees of that august institution, and their methods of rack-renting would do credit to the blackest hearted scoundrel who ever masqueraded in the outward semblance of man. Here is a case in point. A very old woman whose only means of subsistence was keeping four cows on ground rented for £6 10s She had real ized £6 on her butter, the potato patch was an utter failure, yet the collector insisted on payment of rent in full and added with brutal cheeriulness--'I know where your house is.' The old lady had two sons and one of them at that moment was lying on his death bed and the heartbroken moth r had no food to give him.

stranger. He shuddered at the idea of a camera. But the parish priest spoke up, and the man waited. He was 70 years of age, he said. He looked like 170.

'I have been ill for a fortnight now." heard him tell Father Healy, 'and there was no one to wet my lips with a drop of cold water.'

Orange band invaded Lorgan, marched round Church Place three times, because there seemed to be something cabalistic and off-nsive in the points of a triangle and then attempted to invade Edward street, the Catholic quarter. The police, seeing bloodshed ahead, endeavored to

and laughingly said, "You must not stoop (which I did at the time), but hold yourself up like a man. Yes, straight : not mercly in body, but, above all, in moral conduct, honorably and straight of this they had it in the fact that at the forward in every way. A second qualifi four last general elections Ireland had cation is prompt obedience to all the sent an overwhelming representation of calls of duty; and third, that you must members to the English Parliament to livan, 1894; acolyte, the Rev. T. B baye pluck to face at all times difficult (emand legislative freedom). That fight [Kelly, 1895; acolyte, the R.v. J. J have pluck to face at all times difficul ties and dangers of every kind; and, lastly, you must show endurance and perseverance, and, so to speak, be ready to die hard " (applause). Allusion to my stooping cut me to the quick. But I res lved that, cost what it might, I would surmount that difficulty. And I did succeed, and am upright to the present day in spite of my age (applause). The other qualifications for a true other I heartily approved. Some time after I accompanied my father to Italy, full still of my military likings. But in Rome a chaoge came over me, and it took this form of reflection: "If to be a good and dier one must be upright in mind, ever obedient, plucky, and persever-ing, why not become a soldier of Christ, and be a pricat? I do not lay aside any one of the qualifications I have so much admired, but have only toadapt them to the priestly life.' I reflected deeply on this point of a change from a red to a black coat, and the more l thought over it the more I felt that I was called to the priesthood. I made a spiritual retrient, and I then received from my uncle, Cirdinal Weld the tonsure and minor orders, and in June, 1835, was ordained sub-deacon by him This closed my secular life. Nor have l ever regretted the irrevocable step I then took, and I have always tried to live up to the maxims set before me. and adopted by me, when I first thought serie usiv of my future profession (applause). Doubtless family traditions of readiness

wanted was to get rid of num and all he represented. What Irishmen wanted then they wanted now-to be masters of their own land. If they wanted proof

Rev. J. H. Briddy, 1887; master of cere-montes, the Rev. T. H. Myhan, 1888; master of ceremonies, the Rev. J. N. Connolly, 1889; gremial, the Rev. J. B. Weber, 1890; book, the Rev. T. Keenan, 1891; mitte, the Rev. Dr. Dworzak, 1892; incense, the Rev. J. Brown, 1893; candle, the Rev. J. F. Sal

Where Famine and Typhus Bage.

The parish of Prior includes Ballinaskelligs and Portmagee. In good times there are no beggars in Prior, for the people are sensitive and independent but the plague has scourged them, says a writer in the Cork Examiner. I do not say it is one of the consequences of the privation caused by the failure of the seine and drift net fishing-but it was said to me that the measles which over spread the parish and carried off nine or ten grown people and several children was a kind of a God send, as the victims needed only milk. This was bad enough,

cold water.' stop them and after a hard light arrested And wouldn't you think of going into the ringleaders. When it came to a trial the workhouse, Thomas ?' said the parish priest. Thomas Jennings looked up, with a

light in his eye which denoted a longfixed determined.

'The workhouse!' he said. 'No, your reverence; I will be buried in the rocky field beyant, where my people have been buried before me.'

This last expression gives a fair idea as to how the peasants cling to their patches, and will brave all the horrors of starvation itself rather than go into a pent up, Anglo Irish worknouse prison, which is the vilest, most dismal and degrading institution on the face of God's fair earth.'

Opponents of the Local Government Bill.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that any measure which made for the improvement of the Irish people by legislation should meet with opposition from noble lordships, like the Duke of Aber corn or the Marquis of Londonderry They are not of the kidney who can recognize that a man, without a star or garter, or a handle to his rame, or pounds plentiful for election purposes. should have any interest, much less any voice, in looking after his own affairs, be they political, social, legislative or otherwise. Under these circumstances it is only natural that they should look with much distrust on the Local, Government Bill. On Friday last a con ference of peers and of delegates appointed by the Irish grand juries was held in Leinster Lecture Hall to consider the provisions of the bill. The Dake of Abercorn occupied the chair Of course he immediately characterized the proposed legislation as revolution ary, inasmuch as the 'class who had managed the fiscal business of the country was at one stroke deposed from their position, and the power which they had wielded had been placed in the hands of an electorate formed on the most democratic basis.' What a horrible thought for the most noble Dake! Even that little semblance of autonomy was too

much for the Irish who were not cerulean Ulsterites. The bill gave rise to difficulties and dangers, in his opinion, which, although not so momentous as those threatened under Home Rule. would be exceedingly disastrous to the counties. In the early days he remembered that the grand juries were per petually charged with jobbery and cor ruption. His experience was, however that they were composed of highbut typhus fever has brought a ly honorable and highly intel fearful death to many others four ligent men, and it would be people at the Ballings eide, and quite too much to expect, for three at the Portmagee side. Twelve of a long time to come, that si ilar meth one family were down together in one ods would prevail in the newly consti the latter is as follows About fell but philanthropy was too preposterous meeting will sick; and was removed to the work loss of ever getting back to the good mittees.

before the Petty Sessions, these 'brave' men, who believe not in popery, cringed like the curs they were, pleaded guilty and were let off with a forty shilling tine.

And these are the sort of people who are afraid of the new local government bill.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue recently attended a large gathering of clergy and laymen in connection with the Olivee Plunkett Total Abstinence Association, Drogheda. His Eminence, in the course of an address, said he did not believe that any other movement would tend so much towards the benefit of the people as that of temperance. He did not think that even the accomplishment of their desire for Home Rule would do more in promoting the prosperity of Ireland than the promotion of temper ance. He did not, indeed, believe that any element of life was more important than strict temperance amongst our people. There was some weakness in their national character, which resulted in their yielding to temptations such as those of drink. He was glad to know that the Total Abstinence Society in Drogheds had been doing a really good work that was not merely ephemeral, and he, furthermore, believed that they would do great good by the example which they had shown. He believed that as Irishmen they had been greatly wronged in the descriptions that had been given of them, for he believed, if they took up any book of statistics they would find that there was really less of that evil of drunkenness in Ireland than prevailed in other countries. Drink undoubtedly was one of the greatest of all curses. In every country it was stated and made plain that if the Irishman kept, from drink he would be most suc cessful, and experience proved that Irishmen invariably came to the front.

'98 CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

A Meeting of the Parishioners of Si-Patrick's and Organization of a Club.

The organizers of the local '98 Centenary celebration are determined to succeed in their undertaking of interesting the parishioners in the various Irish parishes in the movement.

On Tuesday evening a visit was made to St. Patrick's parish and a parish club was organized, for which Mr. Frank J. Curran, Advocate, was named chairman, and Mr. P. J. Gordon, secretary.

Speeches were delivered during the progress of the meeting by Messre. E. B Devlin, Advocate, W. H. Cunningham, William Rawley of the A.O.H., B. Wall, F. McCabe, P. H Duffy and others. The meeting, which was held at St. Patrick's Hall, was largely attended. Another meeting will be held on Monday evening at the same place to appoint com-

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to fight for fatherland turned my thoughts originally to the army. But much more was my mind drawn to tue priesthood by the fact of my ancestor, the Rev. Thomas Vaughan, of Courtfield. having become a priest in 1627 and de voted himself to labor for souls in South Wales at a time when he was exposing himself to being hanged, drawn and quartered in virtue of the laws then existing against priests. He lavored for nearly twenty years, at last was taken up and suffered imprisonment on board a hulk, and died of hard treatment before the last penalty of the law could be carried out.

The Centenary of '98.

Assembled in the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday last were a large number of Irishmen who had been brought to gether to celebrate the memory of those gallant sons of Erin who fought so nobly for freedom in the glorious year '98 The gathering was under the auspices of the Centennial Association of Great Britain and France. It was of a non political character, Irishmen of all parties taking part in the celebration. It was a de cided success in every way. Some of the speeches were strikingly patriotic and tinctured with the wit that comes

natural only to the Celt. The first toast, "Ireland a Nation." was proposed by Mr. R. Barry O Brien, who said he thought there was no senti twenty seven pages of clearly written work devoted set ment that disturbed the digestion of foolscap, and is intricate in its provi-their old friend, John Bull, so much as sions. · "你们的你们的你们的你?""你们的你们的你?""你们的你们的你?""你们的你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们的你?""你们

fem and legislative freedom. That fight for independence had gone on fer 300 years. It had taken various f rms, but the people had always aimed f r the one end-that the stranger should not sit in judgment at Ireland's gates. In asking them to drink to the toast of "Ireland a Nation,' he would say 'God prosper the cause, and God save Ireland."

There is no doubt that the Galie movement in London is moking rapid progress A largely attend a meeting of the Galic Society was hellon Monday last. The Irigh classes were conducted by Messrs, O'Sullivan, O'Kee e, and Mac-Collum: After the class a ve y enjoyable squewidheacht was held. Dr. J. P. Henry, vice pre-ident, occupied the chair and opened the proceedings wit i an interest ing address, reviewing the progress made by the Galic movement in London. Mr. Michael O'Sullivan then sang "An Maighdean Caoimh.' Miss E. Drury followed with a charming Irish fullaby, entitled "Druin an Orr." Mr. John O'Leary delivered a racy speech in Irish and a terwards enteristned the audience by singing "Clusin Mesly" one of his large repertoice of Munster ballads. Mr. J Ktercey sang "Samhuirnin Dailis" and then some charming young ladies gave very graceful exhibitions of Irish national dances. The Society is doing a good work, were it only in an far as it is stirring up the spirit of enquiry and research in the rich fields of Irish literature, tradition, history and music.

Probably before my letter reaches you grim war will have claimed its victims, and hundreds of souls sent to their last account, but at the present writing there seems to be only a freling of un rest min led with impatience at the fact that so far the much talked of war has been a bloodless panorama of mingled jingoism and mirled Iberian patriotism. The assimilation of and suddenly developed friendship between England and the United States misleads nebody here but the newspapers who print the stuff, for nobody who knows anything about the average American will pretend to say that he has the slightest friendly interest in Eigland. The fact of waving the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes at low class music halls accompanied by a species of dog gerel which is to be found no place out side of a Lindon music hall, has no effect whatever on the thinking people. The course of events will direct England's policy, and then it, will be seen that but little sympathy for the sup presedly oppressed Cubans was mixed up in the draught which Spain will likely have to swallow.

A report comes from Kingston that the will of the late Archbishop Cleary has not yet been probated. It is said to be an extensive document, covering · • •

Dann, 1896; boat, the Rev. J. J. Fullan, 1897; cross hearer, a seminarian from the class soon to be ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary, Danwoodie.

There was a special significance in the selection of each one of the priests who assisted the Archbishop in the celebration of the Mass. The assistant priest. Right Vev. Mgr. Doane, represented the pries s of the diocese of Newark, in commemoration of the fact that the Archbishop was formerly Bishop of Newark, and also that Mgr. D one acted in the same capacity twenty-five years ago, when Archbishop Corrigan was consecrated Bishop of Newark. The deacons of honor, the Rev. H. A. Brann, D.D. and the Rev. J. F. Kearney, were classmates of the Archbishop, at St. Mary's College, in Wilmington, Del.; and also in the American College, in Rome. The deacon of the mass, the Rev J. A. Gleason, represents the priests of this diocese who this year celebrate their twentyfifth anniversary of pricstbood. The sub deacon of the Mass, the Very Rev. J. A. O Grady, V.F. represented the pricate now serving in the Trenton diocese, who were under the spiritual government of Archhishop Corrigan when Bishop of Newark and when Trenton belonged to the Diocese of Newark. When the Archbishop was Bishop of Newark the whole State of New Jersey was one diocese, being divided later into the dioceses of Newark and Trenton.

The ceremonies were directed by Raw Fathers Connolly and Myhan, assisted by Revs. J. Hayes, J D Lennon, J. Ryan. J Delany, D D, J. F. Smith, D. J. Fee-han, J. A. Dooley, D H, O'Dayer, J. J. McCabe, D. J. Driscoll D. J. Curly, and J. Mangan. Fatuer Kearnev, one of the Deacons of Honor of the Mass, was the master of ceremonies twenty five years ago at the consecration of Archbishop Corrigan as Bishop of Newark.

The procession of the clergy formed at the Boland Trade School, at Madison avenue and Fiftieth street. 'The head of the procession was composed of chancel boys of the Cathedral and St. Joseph's Seminaries. Then followed representatives of the religious orders under the spiritual rule of the Archbishop, in their habits, the monsignori of the archdio-cese, the suffragan bishops, visiting archbishops, the ministers of the Mass. Archbishop Corrigan, altended on either side by the descons of honor, and the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli. As the Archbishop entered the portal of the Cathedral the grand strains so 'Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" pealed forth His Grace then celebrated Pontifical High Mass.

The vestments worn were made spe ally for the occasion, and were of usual richness, of gold embroidered white satin and cioth of silver. embroidery upon these vestments in said to be the finest ever done in Ameri ca, and the good Sisters who did work devoted several months of sedulor y to it. CONTINUED ON PACE FIVE

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