THE MOTHERLAND.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Redmond's letter.

Yours faithfully,
T. HARRINGTON, Chairman.
P. J. POWER,
JEREMIAH JORDAN,
T. J. HEALY,
Secretaries.

According to an Irish correspondent great anxiety has been caused, both in Dublin Castle and the Irish Office, London, by the disappearance of a despatch-box of Lord Ashbourne's, containing, it is said, among other documents of a highly confidential nature, a minute of the proceedings of one of the recent Cabinet Councils, in which the Transvaal question was under consideration. The most searching examination of all the officials has failed to furnish a clue as to its whereabouts, or to attach the slightest suspicion to any individual.

Some valuable evidence was given on behalf of Irish butter exporters before the Department Committee on Food Preservatives. Alderman Dale, of Cork, representing the well-known firm of Messrs. Clear & Company and also representing the Cork Butter Exporters' Association, testified strongly to the inadvisability of preventing the use of preservatives. Such a step, he said, would interfere materially with the keeping properties of the butter, and would necessitate the use of more salt, which latterly had come to be less and less used. It was true that the preservatives were forbidden in Denmark, but it should be remembered that Danish butter was for the most part manufactured with a view to immediate consumption, whereas a good deal of Irish butter was shipped merely on the chance of being sold. He was accordingly strongly convinced that the prohibition of preservatives would injure Irish butter producers and merchants very seriously. One of the main reasons, he said, why so much Danish butter was consumed in England, as compared to Irish butter, was that hitherto Irish farmers had been much more backward in adopting the latest methods of manufacture. They were now endeavoring to regain the lost ground, and the prohibition of preservatives would considerably hamper their efforts. Mr. Henry Shanahan, of the Cork firm of Shanahan & Son, also gave evidence strongly corroborating Alderman Dale's views. Mr. James Hudson, chairman of Hudson Limited, a provision merchants, of London and elsewhere, was also against the prohibition of preservatives, the result of which, he said, would be bad for both producer and consumer, but especially for the Irish producer. Ireland, he said, was now producing butter such as was never previously put upon the English market, and if preservatives were forbidden that butter could not be sold. The butter trade with Ireland had increased 200 per cent within the last five or six years.

At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held in the Academy House, Dawson street, Mr. J. R. Garstin (vice-president) presiding, the Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., read a paper on the Kilcormic Missal, in the course of which he said he desired to bring under the notice of the Academy an Anglo-Norman Missal which had been strangely overlooked by writers on Liturgy, whose now existence in Ireland. This was the Kilcormic Missal, forming the major portion of the manuscript marked "B.3.1" in the Trinity College Library. It was first used, as far as his knowledge went, for literary purposes by Archbishop Kite, of Dublin. He noticed upon entries—chiefly obits—in its Calendar. These he transcribed and inserted in his Collectanea, which were now in the National Library. Mervyn Archdall followed Archbishop Kite, and King Dr. Todd in 1846 published in the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society a fresh reading of the obits, and he succeeded in correcting most of Archdall's blunders. None of the writers studied the Missal as a liturgical work, and so overlooked the condition, which fixed the date of the Missal as the year 1458. It was denoted as a Carmelite Missal. Now the Roman liturgy had a Carmelite Missal printed in Venice in 1574, and the resemblance between the two was remarkable, but the differences were not without significance. There were some cases common to both books as far as the rubrics was concerned, but there exhibited a different order in the "Temporale" both books agreed closely, only varying in twenty-two places, and in only two cases was it without support from English sources. In the point of Mass the majority of cases there was such support. The Conference was that the Kilcormic book varied from the Carmelite rite under English influence. Dr. Lawlor then dealt with the differences in the "Sanctorale" in the two books, and gave as his opinion that in this the influence from the "Temporale" was continued. The Irish Saints, he argued, either Anglicised or completed blunders arbitrarily. Archdall was seen to be perplexed at the Missal as a liturgical manuscript, not in its Kalendar but, and it was remarkable that there was not a single mass in the Kilcormic book in consequence of a transposition worthy of a Medieval Latinist. The intention was intended for the Calendar, two festivals of such saints were recorded. In fact, [illegible]

[illegible] Ireland is ready to do its share in its two-fold purpose, namely to unite the country again, irrespective of party issues, and to recruit again the combative forces of our people in continuation of the struggle for national self-government and the land for the people. (Applause.) This is

NO SECTIONAL PROGRAMME.

It is a Nationalist and popular platform in every sense, and this is why the country is rallying so thoroughly to its support. It is at last beginning to dawn upon our people that if unity of action and of aims is to be restored in the parliamentary party, such unity must come from the people themselves and in the one and only way in which they can command and enforce united action among their leaders and representatives, that is by and through a national policy of concentration. (Hear, hear.) If the country be organized once again for Nationalist aims, no power on earth can prevent the Nationalist party, which shall have no "Ulster" to contend for, from recovering its unity and its strength. The Irish people are sound to the core in their patriotism and their conviction in its statement of the [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Carvingham Greene arrived, and though Highbury is only a couple of hours from here he did not come to town to consult Mr. Cotyngham. Or me to consult him about, or acquaint himself with his suggestions, or offer him the common, formal and invariable courtesy of a personal interview extended even under much less momentous circumstances to British subjects by the heads of their departments on their return from missions abroad. In the present case it is obvious that the slight is intentional.

True, Mr. Convyngham Greene saw Lord Salisbury, he also saw the uncellings at the Colonial Office. But that only makes Mr. Chamberlain's conduct all the more marked. It remains to been whether Mr. Cotyngham Greene will sit down quietly under this insulting and humiliating treatment. His crime in the eyes of Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain is patent. He worked for peace. As he said himself on his arrival at Plymouth, "I worked for peace up to the hour I left Pretoria, and I parted with President Kruger on the best of terms." This declaration involves a direct reflection on his chief's statement in the House of Commons that he had for a long time regarded war as inevitable and unavoidable.

[illegible] Kerry County Council, Mr. St J. H. Donovan, J.P., presiding, there was a large attendance of Councillors.

A resolution was read from the Listowel Urban Council calling on the members of the County Council to hoist the green flag over the Courthouse, the meeting-place of the Council.

Mr. D. J. O'Sullivan proposed, and Mr. Sweeney seconded, that a sub-committee be appointed with a view of ascertaining if the Council could give effect to the resolution.

Mr. Alex. O'Driscoll J.P. said he could understand requesting the Sheriff to allow them to hoist the flag, and give a concession to the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Kerry but they had no power to order the Sheriff to hoist the flag.

Mr. Crosby, J.P. (Unionist), said he did not come to raise any contention, but the matter was outside the power of the Council and could only be dealt with by Parliament. He withdrew his name from the committee.

Mr McClure, J.P. (Unionist) agreed with Mr. Crosbie, and asked that his name be also removed from the committee.

Mr. Doran, J.P (Nationalist), Mr. Sweeney (Nationalist) and Mr. Flavin, M.P., argued that the Court-house being maintained by Grand Jury cess, as representatives of the ratepayers, were within their right in controlling the building and placing any flag or emblem they pleased over it.

After a long discussion the motion to refer the matter to a sub-committee was unanimously adopted.

WESTMEATH.

In the course of a speech delivered at Mullingar under the auspices of the United Irish League on November 26 by Mr. Michael Davitt, who was loudly cheered on coming forward, said: This is, indeed, a meeting of which Mullingar may well feel proud (cheers) for it is, in every sense, a national gathering, in numbers, in the objects for which it has been called together, for the rational cause is the fact that you are assembled here to-day without a shade or shadow of dissension—(cheers)—to throw down the gage of battle on the plains of Westmeath against Dublin Castle rule and Irish landlordism. (Loud cheers.) You are assembled here to-day to welcome the United Irish League to the fertile plains of Leinster, and to declare your approval of the principles and aims of the organization. (Hear, hear.) No welcome could well be warmer no endorsement could be more emphatic or sincere than this vast gathering has given to the name and aims and the results of the movement. (Cheers.) Your action in so doing is, indeed, encouraging, and is sure to arouse a kindred spirit and energy in other parts of this great province. The one paramount claim which the United Irish League has on the country lies in its two-fold purpose, namely to unite the country again, irrespective of party issues, and to recruit again the combative forces of our people in continuation of the struggle for national self-government and the land for the people. (Applause.) This is

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[illegible] Westmeath, and it could be relied upon that [illegible]

[illegible] Wexford. Hear, hear. They show at times, at dinner and elsewhere that they [illegible] country and in the cause of the Speech delivered. And the same spirit which animated the people of Wexford of that day I am glad to say exists in all its fullness amongst them still. Anyone who is in the habit of watching public movements in this country knows that the people of Wexford are always in the van when anything has to be done for the good of the country or for the good of Ireland and they too only do it willingly with a free heart, but they do it wisely. I always noticed that as one of the characteristics of the people in Wexford. When they enter into any movement the rule is that they not only act with zeal and energy but they also act with prudence. Hence, I would fall very much in my duty as an Irishman, and especially as a Christian bishop, if I did not love and admire the people of Wexford. (Hear, hear.) This, then was one reason why I was a great pleasure to me to come here among you. Your good Parish Priest, in the address, said that some time ago it would be like a dream that the humble individual who is now addressing you should come here to the opening of this little church. Canon O'Neill is completely mistaken in that respect. Whenever there is any work to be done for religion, or for the people in Ireland, no matter how great or small it is, if I can find the time and the opportunity, I am sure to be there. (Applause.) They say that nothing is small in the service of God, and I think we may say pretty much the same thing of the service of the people and the least thing done for the people of our country they appreciate. But it is especially true that there is nothing small in God's service, and I am perfectly sure that if we were able to estimate things as Almighty God estimates them that the dedication of the little church here to-day in the parish is as dear to Him as the dedication of some of the grand temples raised in other parts of the country for His service. It is a little church suitable to the wants of the people, enabling them to attend their religious duties without inconvenience and with a certain measure of comfort. At the same time it is neat and becoming, and in every way worthy, as far as anything in this world, so far as anything material can be worthy of the great object for which it is destined. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to me to come to visit the people of Wexford, and also to be present at the dedication of your little church. Two or three days ago one of my senior priests told me a fact which even frightened my desire, my wish, to visit Wexford and it was a very striking fact which I did not know before. He was actively engaged in the work of building the Cathedral in Armagh in the time of Dr. Dickson, and he told me that except the [illegible] of the Archdiocese of Armagh itself, the largest contribution to the building of the Cathedral was sent by the people of the diocese of Ferns. I think with that fact before me I would be very ungrateful if I had not been prepared to come with pleasure and join Canon O'Neill and the people of this parish in the dedication of this church here to-day. I think these remarks are quite sufficient in reply to the first part of the address. But there is another subject which you have touched upon in the address, and it is one upon which I feel very keenly. There is no priest among you who has had the misfortune of being in the parish where the homes have been broken up and the members of the family scattered who will not realize fully the terrible evil of eviction (Hear, hear.) Most lay people know nothing about it except in the case of those whose neighbors are the victims. But, unfortunately for himself, the heart of the priest is often touched and harassed by the misfortunes and evictions of some of his people. And hence it was deeply interesting to me, though it was a painful one, some time to-day and visit the scene of one of the greatest of the later clearances in Ireland. The words which Canon O'Neill spoke about his matter in the address gave me credit for more than is due to the [illegible] of "No, no." From the beginning when these unfortunate evictions took place I felt deeply and keenly for the poor people. I knew from experience what it was to have poor people turned out of their little homes. No matter how humble, they are still their homes. (Hear, hear.) Some of them had comfortable homes and some of them promising families, and one of the terrible results of these evictions was that they not only lost their homes, but the hopes of their families were also to a great extent blighted.

And hence I always felt that there would be a failure in the resources by which the people were kept alive after being turned out of their homes. I always hoped, and I hope still, that if the object kept in view be to restore them either to their own farms, or if that be not possible to get the means of providing other farms equally good, that is an object with which every Irishman would sympathize—(hear, hear)—and in which every Irishman would assist. (Hear, hear.) It is that which asked some months ago by a good priest to join the committee recently formed for the purpose first of approaching the landlords, and trying to make peace between them and their tenants, and then in the next place raising some funds for the purpose of providing such tenants as can be reinstated with the means of commencing again, and commencing with the prospect of success, to till their farms, and gather up the home around them. I was delighted to join the committee. I believe there may be some objections raised to the fact that most of the members of the committee are [illegible] with whom I do not agree. In a great many points we don't think alike, but there is one thing in which I agree thoroughly with them, and [illegible]

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ENGLAND.

A NEW CATHOLIC CLUB.

A new Catholic Club has just been formed in connection with St. Joseph's, Highgate (a branch of Mount Argus), most of the members up to the present being of Irish nationality. For a long time past the want of such an institution has been badly felt by Catholics in the Highgate district, and now that a move has been made, it is hoped and believed that the new venture will meet the success it so well deserves. The secretary pro tem is the Rev. Father Fedelis.

DEATH OF LADY MARGARET HOWARD.

The death is announced, at Arundel Castle, of Lady Margaret Howard, the youngest sister of the Duke of Norfolk. The state of her health, it appears, prevented her taking much part in the functions of society, for which, indeed, Lady Margaret had little taste, but whenever there was a good work to be helped, grief to be assuaged, or hope and comfort to be brought back to a stricken household, ladyship, in a quiet and unostentatious way, was ever ready with succour and consolation. In the neighborhood of Arundel, where she spent most of her years, Lady Margaret was regarded by the poor as a ministering angel, and her loss will be deeply deplored by all the inhabitants there, without distinction of creed. Among the members of the family who were present when the end came at seven o'clock on Friday evening were the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Edmund Talbot, Lady Edward and Lady Philippa Stewart and several others. To the Duke of Norfolk Lady Margaret's death must be a sad and severe blow, for between him and his youngest sister there was a strong and deep love, and what leisure he enjoyed was generally spent in her society, and in discussing with her the stirring and numerous Catholic religious and philanthropic movements in which she was interested.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. CONYNGHAM GREENE.

Sufficient notice has not been taken of the extraordinary reception accorded to Mr. Conyngham Greene since he left Pretoria by both Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain. It really constitutes, says a London correspondent, one of the most significant episodes of the war conspiracy since it was started. Mr. Conyngham Greene, when he arrived at Cape Town found himself so pointedly, indeed offensively, cold-shouldered by the High Commissioners that he left by the very first steamer. In fact it is said that in the communication addressed to him by the High Commissioner, directing him to leave Pretoria, he was informed that arrangements had been made for him to return to England by a steamer leaving Cape Town within 24 hours of his arrival. But even more significant is the manner in which he has been steadily ignored by Mr Chamberlain since his arrival in England. Here you have a British envoy coming to England from the capital of a State with which England is now at war as a sequel to negotiations carried on by him with the Government of that State, and actually, though a week in the country, he has not been received by the head of his department. It is an affront to an important and hitherto, I believe, highly esteemed public servant which only Mr. Chamberlain is capable of offering. Mr. Chamberlain left London the day before Mr. Conyngham Greene arrived, and though Highbury is only a couple of hours from here he did not come to town to consult with Conyngham Greene or to consult him about, or acquaint himself with his suggestions, or offer him the common, formal and invariable courtesy of a personal interview extended even under much less momentous circumstances to British subjects by the heads of their departments on their return from missions abroad. In the present case it is obvious that the slight is intentional.

True, Mr. Convyngham Greene saw Lord Salisbury, he also saw the uncellings at the Colonial Office. But that only makes Mr. Chamberlain's conduct all the more marked. It remains to been whether Mr. Cotyngham Greene will sit down quietly under this insulting and humiliating treatment. His crime in the eyes of Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain is patent. He worked for peace. As he said himself on his arrival at Plymouth, "I worked for peace up to the hour I left Pretoria, and I parted with President Kruger on the best of terms." This declaration involves a direct reflection on his chief's statement in the House of Commons that he had for a long time regarded war as inevitable and unavoidable.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Thanks to the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the "Ritualist" Church of Scotland leader who joined the professional staff of Glasgow University a year ago, the Hunterian Museum (Glasgow) has just added to its collection of coins and seals a curio which, in certain to excite—especially in Catholic visitors—more than ordinary interest. It is a "bulla" of fine bronze, and its authenticity has been vouched for by the authorities at the British Museum. Professor Cooper was shown it during his holidays by a Lancashire gentleman, in whose possession it has been since he purchased it for a mere trifle some forty years ago, at a stand at Saltmarket, Glasgow. A hole in it shows it to have been at one time attached to some document, and it is supposed that it was appended to a Bull by Pope Alexander. The original charter founding the City of Glasgow was lost long ago, but it is thought that the bulla in question was the seal to it.

THE HOLY FATHER BLESSES SCOTLAND.

Leo XIII. has always shown a particular interest in our country, and in that connection the following incident, which occurred during the recent English pilgrimage to the Eternal City, is worth recording. I intended to have a place in this column last week. It is perhaps best given in the words of Mr. Arthur F. Arnott, who writing from the Albergo d'Inghilterra, Rome, under date October 24, says: "At an audience given yesterday by the Pope by a party of pilgrims, I happened to be the only Scotchman in the number. When I was presented to him, the Holy Father said a few words expressive of his interest in my country, and then, laying his hand on my head, he added: 'In you I bless all Scotland, and all your Scottish people.' I was urged by my friends here to communicate these words, in some way, to Scottish Catholics and others, to whom, indeed, they are in some sort a message." Mr. Arnot "knows no better way of delivering the message" than by communicating it to the press, which he has accordingly done.

THE SHERIFF OF DUNDEE.

Sheriff Campbell Smith was presented at Dundee the other day with a public testimonial, and in reply made a rather remarkable speech: "No jailbird had ever done any harm to anyone of them had come back from penal servitude and offered him tokens of gratitude which he could not accept—stolen watches and such like. (Laughter.) Injuries that had afflicted him most had not come from common criminals, but from some that wore fine raiment and fared sumptuously every day. From the crack picked regiment of snobs and sneaks, of tippling flunkeys and tailor-created gentlemen he had usually experienced opposition and stabs in the back, delivered with hyena's smile. Without their help they had been able to fight against poverty and the obstructions that beset the path of every aspiring man's son. He had no desire to receive his struggle for advancement as a great success. He could have climbed higher had he dodged as a fox or crawled like an adder; but he had an insuperable aversion against trying to gain the world and throw away all that was of most value in his own soul, feeling that no applause of multitudes can ever compensate for the censure of the Divine monitor within."

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