NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

George Bolton is being gradually shorn of all his glories. The latest loss he has sustained is his vote in the Queen's County. His name was struck off the lists in the Borris-in-Ossory Revision Court, on Oct. 6. This, at all events, will help to nationalise the electorate of the people's county. Neither Richard Lalor nor Arthur O'Connor will grieve very much, we should say, over the loss of such a constituent.

The Dublin Corporation has swept the Anglican fossils from the path of its resolve to wipe out a stain from the walls of Dublin streets. The intention to overhaul the entire nomenclature of the city will be carried into effect in spite of the puling protests of the Orange rump.

On Oct. 8, the Rev. Canon Lynch, P. P., Blanchardstown, died after an illness of some weeks' duration.

It is worthy of remark that during the present Mayoralty of Dublin, the proper corporate officials attend at popular entertainments in the Mansion House in their State costume. This is a ceremonial which was wont to be observed only when the Lord Lieutenant, or some royal visitor, was among the guests. The change, though a slight thing in itself, is important as a sign of the great improvement in public spirit which has taken place within the last few years. The citizens of Dublin themselves now receive marks of respect from their corporate officials, which formerly were reserved for viceroys and princes only.

Wicklow.

There was to have been a third great meeting on Sunday, October 5, at Ballinderrig. Instead there was a strong meeting of policemen, armed with bayonet and buckshot. Earl Fitzwilliam, it seems, didn't like the idea of a meeting of the people; so he got his dear friend, Earl Spencer, to "proclaim" it, "in the usual fashion," as the newspaper report dryly puts it. Of excuse for this arbitrary proceeding there was not the shadow of a shade. There is no crime amongst the people, nor is there any reason to apprehend any.

Westmeath.

On October 5, the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Catholic church at Fore, took place with every attendant circumstance calculated to make it a success. The ceremony was performed with all the fulness of the Pontifical rite by the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath.

An imposing gathering of the people took place, on October 5, in historic Athlone. The great meeting held there was remarkable for this fact—that, as if to give the snub direct to Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, for his attempt to damage Mr. J. H. McCarthy in the eyes of the people of Athlone, the attendance of the clergy on the platform was unusually large.

Wexford.

The Wexford Corporation have resolved to present Mr. O'Brien, M. P., with the freedom of the borough. What a pity it is that all Ireland is not enjoying her freedom, so that Mr. O'Brien might get a share of that also.

Queen's County.

A National League court of equity in Timahoe will cause some uneasiness in Dublin Castle. On Oct. 6th, the president took his seat on the bench, and heard the repentant submission of two men who had taken the Widow Nolan's grass. The offenders bowed to public opinion and made promises of reparation. Eight others entered also, and made ample apologies for transgressing the laws of the League. They would be careful in future, and would never again work for objectionable parties. At the conclusion the president addressed the court, saying that certain shopkeepers were selling goods to obnoxious persons. This was a hint which is not to be neglected.

On Oct. 4th, the Rev. Michael Kenny, parish priest of Clonaslee, died at his residence, in the 69th year of his age.

Kilkenny.

Mr. Mulhallen Marum, M. P., writes to the Freeman to deny that he ever shook hands with Earl Spencer at Gowran or elsewhere. Clearly if men want to preserve their characters nowadays in Ireland they will not be seen shaking hands with the Lord Lieutenant.

All speculation has at length been set at rest as to who was to be the successor of Dr. Moran, now Archbishop of Sydney, in the diocese of Ossory, by the arrival of the official announcement from Rome, that the Very Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, President of the Mission College, Enniscorthy, county Wexford, had been named to the see by the Pope.

Cork.

The Bandon National League have pronounced strongly against hunting while the landlords persevere in their policy of oppression; and they call upon the people to either poison the lands, and give notice of the fact, or take some sterner measures to route the foxhunters.

Flunkeyism in Cork made another exhibition of itself on Oct. 6. The Duke of Cambridge arrived in the Southern city on that day, and the "loyalists" gathered in great force at the railway station—among them, of course, being the Mayor, Mr. Barry Sheehan, and the High Sheriff, Sir George Penrose. Both gentlemen danced attendance upon the Duke all the time he was in the city; but there are as yet no signs of either a baronetcy or a peerage.

There was a great flutter over the coming of the Baroness Coutts, among the poor islanders of Cape Clear and Sherkin, who surrendered themselves gleefully to the task of according her a grand ovation. It is no wonder that they should so exert themselves in her honor, for she has—through the instrumentality of the sagacious and practical-minded parish priest, Father Davis—by her munificence, been the means of lifting them from chronic poverty and degradation while they were chronically ignored by the British Government.

Kerry.

It is not, after all, so profitable a thing to evict a tenant and then to allow his farm to remain idle. Mr. Abraham Morphy, of Merrion-square, Dublin, has found this out to his cost. This gentleman owns a farm near Aghlish, which is about eight miles from Killarney. The occupier of this farm was evicted some time ago, and neither rent nor any other profit is now derived from it. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Mr. Morphy felt considerably vexed at being called upon to pay a sum of £27 as his contribution to the police tax which has been imposed upon the district. He naturally enough refused to pay it, but the Magistrates who presided at the Killarney petty sessions on October 7th, told him he would have to do so, and they gave a decree against him. It would have been better for Mr. Morphy if he had left his tenant unmolested in the holding. The loss of his rent and of £27 into the bargain is not a pleasant thing to contemplate.

It is so long since we have heard any good thing of Irish landlordism that we are glad to note one incident to its advantage. One day recently the Earl of Kenmare was out hunting, and he and his party suddenly came upon a group of wretched human beings huddling together on the roadside, outside a house which had its doors and windows fastened up. The picture needed but little explanation. It was an evicted family, clinging to the spot which had been their home, but from which they had, thanks to the merciful dispensation of Mr. Samuel M. Hussey, been thrust out. Lord Kenmare did not like the sight. He had not heard of the eviction, and he at once showed that he did not approve of it; for he sent for a hatchet, smashed in the door of the house, and bade the tenant and his family re-enter. This dramatic incident, though affording a redeeming feature in the black chapter of landlordism, is by no means a paliation or apology for the system. It seems, in fact, more like a freak than anything else. When it is possible for the agent to perpetrate, without the principal's knowledge, such deeds as make even the heart of the principal revolt, what excuse can be offered for its maintenance?

Much indignation has been excited in the locality where stands the venerable and cherished relic of a memorable epoch in Irish history—Sarsfield's Rock—by a report that some road contractors are trying to get an order from the magistrates of New Pallas to quarry it away. It would be looked upon as a very bigoted proceeding if the law or the land permits the county surveyor or any of his road contractors to desecrate the sacred spot, and it is asked how they do so in the face of the resolution passed, in the vicinity of the rock itself, on the 6th July last, in the presence of the Archbishop of Cashel, the Mayor of Limerick, and, at least, ten thousand people, and which was as follows:—"That in our opinion Sarsfield's Rock should be reverenced as one of the grand national monuments of our country; and we call upon the county Limerick Grand Jury and the county surveyor to prevent road contractors from desecrating it. That we think the present wooden cross which surmounts the rock should be replaced by a stone Celtic cross—a fitting memorial to Sarsfield—on the spot where he struck his best blow for Ireland." At the New Pallas petty sessions on Oct. 10, on the recommendation of the county surveyor, Mr. T. Fosberry, the magistrates dismissed the application of contractors for a legal fiat to quarry away the sacred relic.

Limerick.

A blood-tax sale took place, on Oct. 7, at New Pallas, at which it was shown that the spirit of New Pallas is just as high now as it was in the days when a regular campaign had to be undertaken in the district to collect the rack-rents, and the famous fortress of "Tim Quinlan" was regularly beleagured by the British army. Another interesting fact to note is that the redoubtable "Tim" himself is still to the fore, fighting the blood-tax gatherers as valiantly as he fought the rack-renter in other years. One of "Tim's" cows was, in fact, seized and sold to satisfy the harpy Crimes' Act. The proceedings at New Pallas were brought to a fitting conclusion by Mr. G. F. Ryan, of the local League, who gave the reasons of the people for resisting the tax, in a clear, cogent and spirited way. Then the inbought arrivals, gaily decked out, were paraded through the village, and the people went away, if not rejoicing at a victory, at least glad that they had done their duty, and taught tyranny one more memorable lesson.

Lord Lismore offered an aneroid barometer to the Clonmel Corporation, and they formally accepted it. Then the Corporation offered his lordship six names, whose bearers he was asked to recommend as magistrates. His lordship would not touch any of them with a long pole—would not recommend one of them to be elevated to the dignity of the bench, which is graced by so many ornaments of educated society. On October 6, Mr. Devine moved, as a Roland for Lismore's Oliver, that his aneroid should be rejected, but eleven high-minded worthies of Clonmel, including Mr. Mayor Hackett, voted down the nine who would teach lordlings not to insult the sovereign people.

A scene of unexampled excitement prevailed, on October 6, in Nenagh, when the Sheriff came to evict a man named P. Dugan from his farm, held under Mr. George Bolton, at Benedin, near the town. The excitement was more tremendous, when Mr. George Bolton was seen, hastening on a car to the scene, with the excellent Father Flannery, one of the curates of the parish, who appeared as a messenger of peace. The result of the message was a settlement, it was said, with Mr. George Bolton, and the reinstatement of Duggan, who had taken the precaution to remove his cattle, turf, pigs, &c., some few days before, in anticipation of the Sheriff.

Mr. Parnell has written to the Clonmel Nationalists, informing them that Count Moore, the present representative of the borough, does not possess the confidence of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and that his re-election will be opposed, and that if the National Party cannot find a suitable local candidate, he is prepared to recommend a gentleman, in whose advanced principles the most implicit confidence can be placed.

Waterford.

At the Lismore Quarter Sessions, on Oct. 7, the County Court Judge, Mr. George Waters, complimented the Grand Jury on the absence of serious crime in the Riding. There was no criminal business to go before the court, but the customary presentation to the presiding judge of a pair of white gloves was not gone through, a custom which Mr. Waters regretted should have been dispensed with.

Armagh.

One of the most gallant fights in the Northern province, or, perhaps, in Ireland, was made by a Protestant tenant named White, against the rack-renting Lord Gosford. White having, with the assistance of the Land League, battled successfully, was called to another world. His relatives continued the struggle, and, on a cold November morning, a feeble old woman, with others, were evicted, and were obliged to get shelter for three days and three nights in an outhouse. The farm was not likely to be taken until a "Cawtholic," in the shape of a chief warder, named McKenna, who gained fame by acting as one of the chief witnesses in the second act of the drama, which culminated in the judicial murder of young Watters, of Crossmaglen, stepped in and assisted in the plunder by taking the farm. A question was put by Mr. Deasy, and McKenna was removed to Belfast Prison. He succeeded in getting the farm let to a cattle-dealer named Haughey, who has no intention of complying with Agent Gamble's order.

Cavan.

Cavan has heartily endorsed the candidature of Mr. George Delany, and Mr. C. J. Fay, M.P., as well as everybody else whom it may concern, can accept it as a fact that Mr. Delany is going to be Mr. Biggar's colleague after the next election.

Donegal.

Letterkenny seems at present to possess the twofold blessing—a sound patriotic priest and strong branch of the National League. The proceedings at the last meeting were animated. Mr. E. McFadden delivered an address in which he gave a brief but vivid picture of Ireland since 1800. Father Drummond then contributed a stirring speech in which he urged on the people to join the National League, go on with the Irish struggle, and never cease till the freedom of Ireland was accomplished.

Mayo.

As in former years, the pilgrimages, this year, to Knock have been maintained and sustained in all their olden fervor. Archdeacon Cavanagh says that the pilgrims, this year, especially on and about the Feasts of the Assumption, of the Nativity, and the Anniversary of the Apparition, the 21st August, far exceeded the numbers of 1883, 1882 or 1881, and all but rivalled the tens of thousands who, in 1880, journeyed to Knock to pay their tribute at the shrine of the Blessed Virgin. The pastor was loud in his praises of the beautiful procession that was held in the church grounds on the night of the 21st August of this year. Several thousand persons mustered in processional array, each one with his lighted candle, and headed by the rich processional cross, the gift of a devoted English Catholic, succeeded by the many gorgeous banners presented to Our Lady—and by one, the latest if not the richest, the grateful *ex voto* of an American Bishop, who, from his transatlantic home, despatched this beautiful gift for health restored—supplemented by the school children and their teachers in festive costumes; and all this long array brought up and closed by the Venerable Archdeacon himself, assisted by his three curates and by the pilgrim priests who were then at Knock. The day was windy and wet, but as night approached the winds were hushed and the showers were ended, and a mild starlit night shone out, as if the elements combined to permit the due celebration of the anniversary. The material aspect of Knock is changed for the better. Not to speak of the almost entire renovation of the church, its marble altar, its sacred vessels and vestments, its banners, pictures, statues, &c., a great work has been done in the erection of a presbytery—one of the largest in Ireland, and erected without appeal to parishioners or to pilgrims, silently and noiselessly, by the pastor, who, to use his own words, "trusted in nothing, relied on nothing, asked for nothing, but reposed in confidence on the goodness of God and the favor of Our Lady; and was not disappointed." The edifice of imposing length, breadth and height is roofed in, and ere long will be habitable.

Correspondence of the London Tablet.

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Canada, September 22nd, 1884.

More than a year has elapsed since, in sending to the Tablet the definitive decision of the Holy See in reference to the Laval University, and the religious differences which had grouped themselves around that institution of learning, I exclaimed, *Roma locuta est: causa finita est.* But alas! I was in error. Rome had spoken, but its express directions did not prevent certain rebellious spirits—men, be it noted, who claim to be the Catholics of the province *par excellence*—from continuing the discussion, and persisting in assaulting an institution which the Holy See declared they were bound to support. Here are the words of the Decree:

"His Holiness has rigorously ordered, in virtue of holy obedience, all the faithful, as well as ecclesiastics of whatever degree and dignity, in Canada, not to dare in future, by themselves or by others, by acts or in writings, above all if they are made public, to plot in any way against the said university and its branch (*succursale*), or to attack it in any manner whatever; but rather that all, abstaining from placing the least hindrance in the way of the execution of the said decree, [of the 1st of February, 1876] should apply themselves, according to their ability, to favour the said institution, and to lend it assistance and protection."

Could anything be more decided and absolute? Naturally, I wrote that the cause was ended. So thought the great bulk of the clergy and faithful in the Province of Quebec, who loyally obeyed the decrees. So thought some journals and public men, who up to that time had been opponents of the University but at once made their submission. So thought the bishops, who promulgated the decree, and menaced the disobedient with ecclesiastical censures. So judged the Holy Father himself, who ordered the decree to be published by the Bishops, 'as the absolute order of the Holy See to settle the aforesaid question.' The rebellious party, however, good Catholics as they professed to be, did not hesitate to borrow from the heresiarchs of all ages the well-worn complaint that the Holy See had pronounced upon insufficient information, and, when an Apostolic Commissary was charged with the final investigation of the matters at issue, they continued to make the gravest accusations, not only against the University which had received the formal approval of the Holy See, but against all those who unhesitatingly obeyed the 'absolute order' of the Pope. It will be observed that the decree which I have quoted enjoins all the faithful to support the Laval University and the medical branch which it had established in Montreal. The chief opponents of this institution had been the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, which was affiliated with the Victoria University—a Methodist institution of another province. On the decision of the Holy See being made known, the Bishop of Montreal considered it his duty, in fulfilling the desires of the Holy Father, to command the school to terminate its connection with Victoria, and, in default of its obedience, to forbid the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu and other hospitals served by it in Montreal to open their doors to its lecturers and students. Against this action of the Bishop, the school appealed to Rome, and it was then that Mgr. Smeulders was sent to Canada as Apostolic Commissary with plenary powers in relation to all matters affecting the Laval University and the School of Medicine, as well as in regard to all other existing differences, the measures taken by the Bishop against the school being meanwhile suspended. It might have been expected that while the cause was thus once more *sub judice*, the Catholic press would have preserved a respectful silence in reference to the points in dispute. The two papers, however, which represented the recalcitrant section—*L'Etendard* and *La Verite*—did not cease to pour out their charges of freemasonry and liberalism against those who had obeyed the decree of the Holy See, although the Bishops of the province in their *mandements* declared the charges to be unfounded and calumnious. These accusations were unhappily, and to the great scandal of Christendom, repeated and endorsed by the *Journal de Rome*, notwithstanding the complete exposure of their falsity by the better informed *Moniteur*, and the Bishop of Montreal in a pastoral letter spoke of the *honte indicible* and the *serrement de cœur inexprimable* with which he had read these slanders in a European journal. The Archbishop of Quebec urged the faithful to pray for "the conversion of those who veritably do the work of Freemasonry in falsely accusing their brethren and even members of the clergy of being the adepts of secret societies," and the Bishop of Chicoutimi declared that "not one solitary Freemason could be found in the diocese confided to his care."

In fact (as said *Le Canadien*) not one Bishop of this Province has declared that Freemasonry is making any progress in his diocese. The contrary is true; the rare Catholics whom circumstances, or an unhealthy curiosity had seduced into the lodges have, for the most part, withdrawn from them since the prohibitions of the Church have been better known.

In the midst of accusation and denial, the Apostolic Commissary quietly pursued his investigation, and reported the result to Rome, whence has issued a decree which it is to be hoped will be final. The Tablet, on the 30th of August, published a summary of this decree, which has now been promulgated by the Bishops. Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, in a *mandement*, dated the 11th instant, and read in the churches of the diocese yesterday, points out that this last decision "is so peremptory and final, that, not only does it admit of no reply, but it demands a loyal and Christian act of obedience from those to whose views and opinions it most directly runs counter (*contrecarre*)."

"After having," (continues his lordship) "discussed this question anew, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, on the 11th of August last, came to the conclusion that it ought to hold to the decisions already given in conformity with the decrees of 1876 and 1883. In the expression of its intentions, the Sacred Congregation sets forth that it recognizes as the only Catholic University in the Province the Laval University and its branch at Montreal; and thereupon it gives the Bishops the counsels which it considers opportune—among other things, that they should take care to obtain the affiliation of their colleges and seminaries to the Laval University, if that affiliation has not already been effected. The Holy See greatly deplores that the desired union of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery with the branch [of Laval], and its separation from the Victoria University has not taken place. The School of Medicine and its hospitals, in view of the existing circumstances, will be left *in statu quo*. This decision of the Sacred Congregation has been approved in all its points by Our Most Holy Father the Pope, and communicated to the Bishops of this Province, with an order to put it into execution.

Mgr. Fabre urges all the faithful to accept the decision with frank, sincere and loyal obedience, and so to give consolation to the Captive of the Vatican, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. He gives the following warnings:

1. We shall regard as a grave fault any writing which imports blame, suspicion, or disobedience against the last decision of the Holy See relative to the University question.

2. We shall regard as gravely sinning all those who shall publish such writings or who help in their dissemination, either in assisting their authors, subscribing to their organs, or purchasing the publications designated in the preceding paragraph.

3. It will then be the duty of every sincere Catholic to reject the journals which make themselves the propagators of the opponents of the ideas of the Holy See and of the diocesan authority, in matters which relate to obedience to the said decree.

From the time of the effect of the decree becoming known, *L'Etendard* has claimed it as a victory, and has exulted over what it pleases to consider the defeat of its opponents, notwithstanding that its *bete noire*, the Laval University, has been again formally approved at Rome, and that its *protegee*, the School of Medicine and Surgery, has been practically censured for refusing to affiliate with that University, although it is allowed to carry out its arrangements with the hospitals to which it is already related. It remains to be seen what course this journal will take after the declarations of Mgr. Fabre. I have gone at some length into this matter, as it is really one of the highest importance. The particular interests of a University in Quebec or a Medical School in Montreal would not very deeply concern the readers of the Tablet, but unfortunately the dispute has led to a serious attempt to undermine the authority of the Episcopate and to destroy the conviction of the people that the priest represents the Bishop, and the Bishop the Pope. Hitherto the decisions of Rome have been accepted in this country without a thought of disobedience. It has been left for those who claim all the virtues, while they act as "accusers of the brethren," to teach the Catholics of Canada that they may oppose the parochial authority to the diocesan, may inform their Bishops that they are not in accord with the Church, and may even appeal from Rome to Rome indefinitely. Every Catholic in the world may respond to the invitation of the Bishop of Montreal:

Let us invoke the patroness of Ville Marie [the beautiful old name of Montreal] and of the diocese; let us beg her to reunite all Catholics under the same banner of obedience to the Holy See; obedience which is our strength, and which alone can be our safeguard in the unhappy times in which we live.

A Skilful Surgical Operation.

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

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