

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest News from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

DUBLIN. Committee of the Royal Humane Society at its last meeting awarded several medals for acts of gallantry in Ireland. Lieutenant E. M. Porter, D.V.O., of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, is awarded the bronze medal for a conspicuous act of gallantry at Killybegs, County Tyrone, on August 28th when he saved Mr. J. W. Fleming, a Scotch gentleman, from drowning. Robert W. Brotherton, a student at the Hibernian Marine School, Dublin, is awarded a medal for on August 8th plunging into the sea at Ballinacorney, County Dublin and saving a youth named 'Johnny' John Whelan, who was threatened for having, on July 22nd, plunged into the Liffey, at Dublin, and saved a lad who had fallen from the river-wall. John Reynolds gains recognition for his gallant act of July 10th, when he, at a great risk, succeeded in bringing John O'Donnell down from the bottom of the lake at Creenagh, County Leitrim.

CORK. The new cathedral of Queenstown is an edifice of which all Catholic Ireland has reason to be proud. In whose completion all Catholics are so concerned. It is a building of great beauty and magnificence, worthy of the best tradition of the glorious old days before Protestantism confiscated the splendid church which Catholic piety and generosity and genius created. The South of Ireland, with characteristic liberality, is speeding this good work.

MEATH. There has passed out of this world, in her 80th year, a holy member of a holy community. Mother Stanislaus Gernon was the youngest daughter of the late James Gernon, J.P., of Clontarf Castle, County Meath. Brought up in the midst of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, she, in the year 1847, and in the very height of her youth, abandoned all, sacrificed all, in order to devote her life, her intellect, and her energies to the service of the poor. With that noble object in view she joined the Community of the Presentation Order, in Clane, Co. Kildare, and there, for upwards of half a century, and within the precincts of a small enclosure, she flung herself with extraordinary earnestness and zeal into the work of educating the poorest of the poor—a work which to her was all time—a labour of love, as well as being the primary object of the Presentation Order. Founded many years ago by that sainted woman, Miss Nora Nagle.

MAYO. On the day of the proclaimed meeting at Ballinrobe, no one was allowed to pass into or out of the town, which was surrounded by cordons of police with fixed bayonets, and loaded rifles. The first of these cordons was near Ballinrobe, the second at Keel Bridge, three miles out, and the farthest at General Lynch's Gate, a mile from Feroys. The bridge was the body which stopped Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Haviland Burke. They reached this point at one o'clock. The police cordon in double file, the first with drawn batons and the second with lowered rifles, was spread across the road. They were in command of Mr. Burke, R.M., and District Inspector Dowling. The bridge was drawn to a standstill, and Mr. Starke, approaching the bridge, addressed Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Davitt, saying:— Mr. Starke—Gentlemen, I cannot allow you to pass. The meeting announced to be held in Ballinrobe has been proclaimed. Therefore, I cannot allow any person to pass. Mr. O'Brien—There are no holding a meeting. We are exercising our rights to go along the public road. Do you say we are going to prevent you? Mr. Starke, R.M.—I cannot allow you to pass. Mr. O'Brien—Do you mean to say that we are not at liberty to enter the town of Ballinrobe? Mr. Starke—I cannot allow you to pass. Mr. O'Brien—Then you will have to prevent me by force. Mr. Peter O'Regan—live in Ballinrobe. Am I not at liberty to go home? Mr. Davitt, M.P.—I claim my right as an individual to go along this high road. Do you mean to say that we are doing anything illegal in going along this public road? Mr. Starke—The meeting has been proclaimed. Mr. Starke—The meeting has been proclaimed, and the arrangements are that no persons who form part of that meeting are to be allowed to enter the town. There is no use arguing the matter further. What I have got to do is to prevent any person from entering the town. Mr. O'Brien has announced his intention of using force. Mr. O'Brien—I have done nothing of the kind. I intend to exercise my right of passing this road as a citizen of the County Mayo. That is a wholly different thing from using force. It is a gross misrepresentation of what I said to attempt to say that I would use force. Mr. Starke—I would be very sorry to misrepresent you; but my duty is, if you attempt to pass to prevent you. Messrs. O'Brien, Davitt and Burke, attempting to pass were forcibly prevented. Dr. Maguire, of Ballinrobe, was stopped on his way to attend an urgent sick call. The messenger who was despatched for the doctor left the patient in an almost dying condition, and he was delayed a considerable time

in the way to town. The coroner, and was obliged to make a detour of some miles. In Mr. Maguire's case the police had no such excuse as that they did not know the doctor for he is their own medical officer. He explained his own position, and they had of course full knowledge of the urgency. Yet he was absolutely prohibited passing. He stayed nearly an hour endeavouring to impress upon the police the danger to be involved in their holding him back. It was without avail, and after boiling against him that they would in the end listen to reason, he was obliged at last to retrace his road and go around by ways which added six miles to the journey. By the time that he reached his destination the patient was in a state of collapse. The doctor was again obstructed or his return to the town.

A regular Coercion campaign seems to have been commenced at Thuramore near Elphin. In reference to the extended farm "taken but not worked" by Const Egan, of Temjorone. A little boy named Michael McGrath, Killeen, was summoned or a charge of injuring at Clonmacnoise School a school belonging to a young cousin of a Constable Egan; Bridget Costello, a female child, is also summoned for assaulting and giving a blow in all-gold hair which has been injured. Several other schoolchildren, it is rumoured, are to be prosecuted for quitting the school where the Egan children attend.

ENGLAND. THE DEATH OF FATHER SEDDON AT QUEBEC. Father Seddon, whose death has occurred on his voyage out to Canada with a party of poor workhouse waifs, whom he was about to place in settlements in the colony, was one of the most zealous, and trusty lieutenants of the late Cardinal Manning in rescuing the destitute children of the metropolis. The Cardinal appointed him secretary to the West-End House of Education Fund, an office in which he was confirmed by Cardinal Vaughan. During his thirty years' tenure of the post, Father Seddon succeeded in removing thousands of children from the workhouses to Catholic schools, afterwards securing many of them a start in life in the British colonies.

THE 'JESUIT IN DISGUISE' AGAIN. There has been an amusing controversy between M. Barrien, French Minister of Justice, and the 'Gaulois.' The latter, recently reported, as a Republican, that the son of the stern Republican Minister, who is by no means considered a friend of the Church, was studying his bachelors, or bachelors of arts degree, in a religious school at Passy. Next day a terrible official denial was sent to the newspapers, to the effect that young Barrien was in the private school of M. Maréchal, of Passy, an establishment which had no religious character. The 'Gaulois' bravely returned to the charge by showing that M. Maréchal, director of the alleged 'Godless college,' was co-controller with Abbe Thevenon of the 'adjacent' religious school of Saint Gerfaux, and one of the examiners in the famous building of the Jesuits near the Irish College. Some of the papers that are still more outspoken than the 'Gaulois' may now say that M. Maréchal, young Barrien's 'teacher' or 'examiner,' is a Jesuit in disguise.

INSULTING CONDUCT OF THE ENGLISH. Mr. Godewin Smith, a thoroughgoing Englishman himself, writes as follows regarding the discussion of the Fashoda question with France:— In private life, if you wish a man with whom you have a difference to come to terms, you do not make concessions shameful to him by threats and insults. But when the Governments of two countries are trying to compose a national quarrel, everybody seems to do his best to lead the other nation into war. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and some other public men have striven by their menacing speeches to close the door of honorable retreat against France. In former days this would not have been allowed, but the discipline of the Cabinet and of public life has been relaxed of late. Punch publishes a cartoon of which it need only be said that the cartoon circulated against the Americans by the Jingles here at the time of the Venezuela affair was hardly coarser or more offensive. They are not brave men who do these things; they are bad men indulging their vainglory and malignity with fearful risk to the community at large.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH. Over the next year's Protestant Church Congress which for the first time, is to be held in London, at the Albert Hall, there is said to be a serious disagreement between the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, it is well known, is an out and out advocate of the Temperance movement, and somewhat advanced in his ecclesiastical ideas, and Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London, who has been selected as the President of the Congress. The quarrel is connected with a question, which, it is quite understood, will be the burning point of the next representative gathering of the Established Church.

THE LAW AND THE ANTI-RITUALISTS. Mr. H. Corser, police magistrate, of the Worship Street district, London, in fining a man named Stone, a Jesuit, made the following sensible remarks:—

They were persons coming from a distance to meet, and when they had returned they did not see the jump-up and put-down against it. If such a thing were done at an entertainment the intruder would be promptly ejected. But in a church the interruption was a much more serious matter. Such a scene was held to be a heinous and criminal offence, though perhaps if a book place anywhere else it would have been treated as a very serious offence. Persons had a right to worship Almighty God in any way they thought suitable, and this congregation was gathered together for that purpose. In this case it was admitted that protest was raised to call public attention to certain practices, and if there was a defence the defendant would not have been the church or the pulpit he held. He had nothing to do with the motives of the defendant; they might be the best or the worst. He had been guilty of riotous, violent, and indecent behaviour, and he would be fined £5, and £5, 5s. costs.

EPITAPH. In addition to the requirements of the Fourth Commandment as regards the obligation to parents, children, master, and mistress, there is still another point which demands equal or even more consideration. This lies in our duties towards our spiritual superiors, who take similar precaution in caring for the soul, to our parents in protecting the body. It is plainly visible, then, why we owe them a life-long obligation. We are bound to honor and love them as the representatives of God, and of our spiritual Fathers; to submit to their ordinances, to pray for them; and to provide for their support in the manner established by law and custom. We are commanded to do this much for any priest of God, but more reverence and respect than the ordinary would be paid to those who have charge over us. Should any disagreement exist between a person and his spiritual Father, it would be a very rare act on the part of the former to rebel or murmur; but he should rather endeavor to have the defect altered, and remedy matters as soon as possible. The Scripture says:—'With all thy soul fear the Lord, and reverence His priest.'

But paying honor and reverence alone to priests is not the only requisite, as we are bound with just and much severity to contribute to their support. Sometimes people are very poor, and really have to depend partly upon charity in order to eke out an existence. Well, it is scarcely necessary to remark here that those people are exempt from this duty, as long as they are in such a condition. The obligation particularly refers to persons who are earning for themselves, or who possess a sufficient amount of this world's riches to enable them to purchase elegant clothes and take in the every-day amusements. In many cases it is quite possible to execute some duties towards spiritual advisers, and yet sin against them. This is done, when, by word or deed, we violate the reverence due to them, or when, by speaking ill of them, we lower their reputation; when we compare them, and thereby may be the cause of schism and scandal; and when contrary to our duty, we refuse to contribute towards their support, and to provide for the divine service. Unless we strive to fulfil our duties to priests, and, at the same time, refrain from sinning against them, we cannot expect the Grace of God, without which we cannot gain Heaven.

THE LEOPARD CAN CHANGE HIS SPOTS. A gentleman who was one day visiting a friend asked the question:—'Can a leopard change his spots?' To which the reply came:—'No, sir.' One little boy, sharper than his head, still persisted in keeping up the rest, so the gentleman, to satisfy him, asked:—'Well, my boy, can a leopard change his spots?' The reply applied:—'Please, sir, when it gets tired of one spot it can go to another.'

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THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE IN MAYO.

After the proclamation of a United Irish League meeting in Mayo, in the latter part of last month, Mr. Michael Davitt decided to remain in the town, and forward the organization of the league. He addressed a great meeting on the 20th in the Town Hall, and made the following interesting references to the proclaimed meeting:— Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., was received with ringing cheers, and again and again. He said, Mr. Chairman and again of Ballinrobe and South Mayo, as our Chairman told you in his eloquent opening speech, I feel somewhat at home here to-night, in a double sense. In the first place this was at one time your collection a prison, and my experience throughout a military life covers me of these establishments in Ireland and Great Britain. In the second sense, I feel at home with you both in the object of this meeting and in our common thoughts and purposes for the liberty of our beloved land. I am very thankful to you for coming here to-night in such large numbers, despite the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that possibly the representatives of the United Irish League, who were invited to THE CHINA POLLY OF LAST SUNDAY (graves). You will, I am sure, agree with me when I say that you, Nationalists of Ballinrobe and district, and, I, your representative, would be unworthy of our cause and our country if we allowed this week to go by without asserting our right to hold a meeting in Ballinrobe (cheers), and in this respect, I have succeeded, as this great meeting testifies (cheers). I have as good a legal right to enter Ballinrobe and make what speeches I please as the Queen of England has to her throne (cheers), and, proclamation or no proclamation, we will show those who pretend to rule this country that coercion will be no more successful in this part of Mayo to-day than it ever has been (cheers). In denying the independent spirit of the people of this gallant country (cheers). Now, allow me to give one word of advice to the Government at the present time. They are not entitled to any such good office from me, but for the convenience of rulers and ruled alike I will suggest a far more sensible method of proceeding than that which they foolishly adopted last Sunday. If I, or Mr. O'Brien or anyone else wishes to come to Ballinrobe to express our views upon matters of interest to our fellow-countrymen, and if we travelled outside even the limits of the law, such as it is in Ireland, let them act up to the principles of the law, let them proceed in a sane and sane way, let them not make in the United Irish League movement who will be afraid or who will run away from the consequences of his acts and word (cheers). What I emphatically protest against is the legal blackguardism committed by the representatives of the law, such as executing men going along the road or beating men standing in the open air, and striking them down and injuring them because they chose to come and hear what a public speaker has to say (cheers).

LORD ABERDEEN ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Speaking at a farewell banquet given in his honour at Ottawa on Tuesday evening, November 1st, Lord Aberdeen referred to the words of Lord Dufferin on the civil service, and to the result of the system followed in Great Britain, the officers serving their successive chiefs, no matter to which side they belong, with scrupulous impartiality, zeal, and loyalty. He said, 'I am glad to see an avowed recognition of a largely carried out in the system in Canada, but there is this difference, that the admission to the ranks of the civil service is not examined in the main by competitive examination. Even where the competitive system would not be necessary or applicable, the end in view would be more readily obtained if the public employees were to feel that neither appointment nor subsequent advancement depended upon political influence, but that each individual, having first proved that he is fit to enter the service, will be counted worthy of advancement, in accordance with the manner in which that service has been performed. I feel the more justified in alluding to the matter because, as you are aware, a commission was appointed a good many years ago to consider and report upon the whole subject, and in their recommendations an introduction of the competitive system finds a prominent place.

Patronage, I know, is generally regarded as a thing to be much detested; but I suspect that ministers could tell us that it often means no ordinary burden; in fact, this can be no secret, because I am quite sure many members of Parliament and others must be able to recall occasions when they have paid personal visits to Ministers in the office for some purpose, and then were the claims of applicants for positions under Government. The members of Parliament themselves, I have no doubt, are quite familiar with the experience of being pressed in the same manner. All this, I know, is sometimes spoken of as being a necessary, a normal part of the system, but I venture to suggest that if it felt at the same time that the patronage system is open to improvement there is no reason why that improvement should not be aimed at and inaugurated. Meanwhile, we may gladly recognize the fact that the principle of permanence in the Canadian civil service is observed, and with this principle in operation the way is all the more open for a careful fostering of such such methods of admission to the service as will increasingly secure that best available material only is selected, thus promoting a prestige and an efficiency which will also mean economy.

Not Because He Sold Them.—The great mistake made by the 'Gaulois' desk. 'Are you the society editor?' he questioned. 'I am the identical,' said the flipper, 'and you are the editor of the Munn reception.' 'Yes, anything wrong about it?' 'That's all right,' said the 'Gaulois.' 'You notice that in speaking of my daughter you use this paragraph:—'The sweetest girl I ever met, she inherited grace that caught everyone.' Now, what was your purpose in writing an article about a girl who was a first-class chance for a neat compliment to her esteemed parents, that's all right. I don't mean to insinuate that my father laid the foundation of his fortune by selling 'brooms'?' 'Certainly not.' 'Because I did you know? I don't know it.' 'Then that's all right. Good-day.'

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SUMMER ZEPHYRS.

Fuddy 'Are you in favour of a single tax?' 'Daddy, I go further than that? I would have no tax at all.' 'What is a crank?' 'She: Why, a person with one idea?' 'Would you call me a crank?' 'Why, no, I never gave you credit for having one idea.'

'Is there any danger of the boy contributing to the fund?' asked a lady in all at the zoological garden. 'Not the least, ma'am,' cried the showman. 'He never bites, he swallows his vittal whole.'

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Women's Worst Enemy Some hesitate before giving an answer, but these who know best will immediately say HEADACHE. Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and suffer most severely from these dreadful headaches. Headaches are disconcerted, children neglected, and happy days are lost. It is a great misfortune to be afflicted with the suffering which they consider part of life without looking into the cause or searching for a relief. We cannot suggest without the risk of keeping the liver in good working order. To cure the headache you must cure the liver and thus remove the cause of the headache. Dr. Chase's Preparation is a positive cure. It is reported in the papers of the Eastern States of America. Dr. Chase's Preparation is a positive cure. It is reported in the papers of the Eastern States of America. Dr. Chase's Preparation is a positive cure. It is reported in the papers of the Eastern States of America.