

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

Among the addresses presented to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., on his release from Tallamore Jail, was one from the Nationalist students of Dublin. The students had not time to present their address in its completed form, and a draft copy was read by one of their body when the other addresses were presented. It has now, however, been engraved and framed, and is one of the most artistic productions of the kind that have been prepared in Dublin. Executed in elaborately illuminated text, it is enclosed in a frame of Irish oak, which is exquisitely carved, and upon which names and figures are most effectively fixed.

Kilmore.

The Athy Board of Guardians are not going to allow Mr. Auditor Finlay, from the Local Government Board to ride roughshod over their necks. Mr. Finlay chose to surcharge the Guardians, to the extent of £126, relief given to the Landed estate tenants, in Lugganstown, on the ground that tenants should be relieved in the workhouse. The doctors were at the time complaining that there was not room enough in the workhouse for those in it—that it was overcrowded. Were the Guardians to please Mr. Finlay, they would have to allow Mr. Finlay to have another black hole of Calcutta down in Athy! By the Auditor's mandate, the average fall on Mr. Daniel Whelan, the sturdy Campaigner of Barrowhouse, who had the "temerity" not to permit Landed estate's victims to perish for want of food. He had signed the relief. No doubt, Mr. Finlay was surprised to find the surcharged Guardians quickly ignoring his mandate to lodge the amount charged by him before such a day, or—well, the day has come and gone, and no money has been lodged.

King's County.

As Dr. Corcoran, a respectable physician in Birr, was driving home one evening lately, his trap was run into by a couple of drunken policemen on emergency duty a couple of miles outside the town. His car was damaged to the extent of ten pounds, the harness was cut, the pony permanently lamed, and his wife, who was in the trap, frightened and injured. Constable Falkner, who was but slightly under the influence of drink, wanted to help them out. Constable Little, who was very drunk, bade him "Come away and let them get out of it, as they got into it." Dr. Corcoran threatened to report him, and he told him to "report away to—". The Doctor proceeded the policeman; and on the trial of the case, before the Recorder, Mrs. Corcoran and her sister fully corroborated the Doctor's story. The police were defended by the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Blake, and denied everything, declaring that the doctor had run into them; and without hearing the case through, the Recorder, in obedience to Mr. Blake, dismissed the process. The police are rapidly developing into a formidable force. They display all the insolence and violence of a troop of mercenary free-booters let loose in an enemy's country.

Kilkenny.

During the last days of March, thirteen arrests were made in Kilkenny district for "criminal conspiracy" and "unlawful assembly." The cases were heard at Kilkenny on April 24, by Messrs. Connelley and Bodkin, R. M. The prisoners were James Bowe, Michael Meagher, James Clowery, Thomas Martin, James Kelly, John Walsh, William Walsh, Martin Walsh, Michael Butler, Edward Quigley, James Kennedy, Edward Walsh, and John Dillon, charged with, on the 26th of February, 1898, at Tullamore, unlawfully taking part in a criminal conspiracy to induce to one month's hard labor each, and the charges against the remaining four were withdrawn by the Crown. The prisoners were conveyed under strong escort to Kilkenny, where they were received by a vast crowd, headed by the St. Patrick's brass band. The police endeavored to clear the crowd and a collision ensued. The police rushed in amongst the people, using the ends of their rifles. Many were knocked down by blows, and then the horse police charged, scattering the crowd in all directions. Next morning the Mayor visited the prisoners in the jail, and found them all well.

Longford.

The Rev. P. A. York, C. C., M. R. I. A., died on March 29th, at his residence, 19 Summerhill parade, Dublin. Father York was a native of Longford, and was educated in the Irish College, Paris, and after ordination was appointed to a curacy in Kilmessy, in the county Kildare, where he passed fifteen of the twenty-two years of his sacred ministry. He spent a short time in Enniskerry, in St. Laurence, O'Toole's, in Dublin, and subsequently in the parish of St. Agatha. As a *literateur* Father York was well and widely known.

Louth.

The dispute between Lord Massereene and his Louth tenants has no appearance of coming to an end. The estate agents have written a letter to Rev. Father Taaffe, P. P. of Collon, proposing terms, which include application of the scale of reductions recently made in the courts to the arrears due, and in some cases, extension of time; also to tenants who got their rents fixed outside the court, on all arrears the same allowance as was made in respect of the November gale of last year by the schedule issued by the Land Commissioners.

Cork.

The number of victims to the "Don't hesitate to shoot" policy of Balfour, at Mitchelstown, has been swelled to five. A few days ago the father of the poor murdered lad Casey, followed his son to the grave, after a lingering illness, brought on by the shock of his boy's tragic fate. It is only a couple of months since the grave closed over the remains of his eldest daughter, whose death is attributed to the same cause. Thus the government have now five deaths at their doors at Mitchelstown, and the murderers walk abroad unpunished. Such a scandal as this is perfectly inconceivable; but what renders it

more loathsome and abhorrent is the skepticism with which the Chief Secretary and his supporters in the Press talk about the crime and lawlessness of the Irish people. Such leprous hypocrisy as this was never witnessed in the world before. O'Keefe, the policeman who threw down his rifle at the election of O'Connell, in the county Limerick, had a grand reception on his arrival in London. The Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Father Murphy, of Kilbrittain, and several prominent townsmen, met him and a procession was formed, the St. Patrick's band leading. Replying to congratulations, O'Keefe said he was proud of what he had done, and grateful for the reception he had met from his townsmen and companions.

At Midleton, on April 5th, Timothy Murray, news-agent, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor, for exhibiting a copy of the "Plan of Campaign."

Kerry.

The Rev. Michael Kalliber, who had been abroad collecting for the O'Connell Memorial Church, has been sent to Rotherham, via the Rev. P. Dillon, who has been transferred to Castlegary to replace the Rev. M. Scannell, deceased.

Limerick.

Mr. T. A. Purcell, Q. C., opened the Quarter Sessions for the county Limerick, on April 6th, and was presented with white gloves, there being no bill to go before the grand jury. He said this fact was all the more gratifying as it was the third time this session. The same took place in the city court the day before.

On April 5th, the Sub-sheriff, Mr. F. Hobson, rose with the dawn, and proceeded to Crough, where he seized some cows and other beasts for rent. Some of the cattle were put in the pound at Rathkeale and others driven into Limerick.

Clare.

A communication from the Rev. M. B. Corry, C. C., of Quin, conveys a very unpleasant idea of the police harrying at present going on in Clare. It would seem to be the fashion with the officious officers of the force, to lead threats of local taxation over the people, and to make things generally as miserable as they can for National Leaguers. It is surely a hopeful state of social order in a district to have constabulary bullies going among the people telling them that he will escape the local tax "because he is no Leaguer," and threatening that man with the full burden of the impost "because he is a Leaguer." The subject has been placed in the hands of a leading member of the Irish Party, who will not fail to give the police men all the benefit of searching publicity.

Tipperary.

There is a display of ejotment notices, and processes for non-payment of rent, exhibited at the entrance of the Nenagh Court-house. Of the former there are a dozen, and of the latter over twice that number. The interpretation of these notices being so posted is, that the Law Messenger is afraid to venture on formal, or usual service. The ejectments are for rent due from one year to four and a half years. The sums vary from £22 10s. to £113 10s.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., on his return from Mitchelstown, broke his journey at Thurles, on April 3d, for the purpose of visiting Archbishop Walsh. The visit being altogether unexpected, there was no organized demonstration; but he received a reception that was phenomenal in its warmth and intensity. Tipperary's sons greeted him in thousands with a fervor and an enthusiasm never before witnessed. The day was that of a fair, and the streets were thronged with people. Mr. O'Brien walked from the train. When nearing the Main-street he was recognized; the people in their excitement blocked his way, and he was wedged in between his admiring and enthusiastic countrymen. It was his entreaty alone that prevented them from hoisting him on their shoulders and carrying him in triumph through the town. Fears were entertained that in their excitement his more robust countrymen would injure his frail body from the eager way they crushed in on him. It was some people who had not lost their senses in the excitement forced their way around him, and in this way he was conveyed to the Archbishop's residence, followed by thousands of people. Mr. O'Brien addressed the people, thanking them for the reception they had given him. The Archbishop also addressed the vast concourse of people, who then dispersed. Subsequently Mr. O'Brien dined with the priests of the Arch-diocese, who were attending a conference there, and in the evening he was presented with an eloquent address by the students of St. Patrick's College, which was read by Mr. Patrick F. O'Brien, B. L. Mr. O'Brien, in eloquent terms, thanked the students for the address.

Armagh.

On April 4th, a report reached Lurgan that Catholics proceeding from Derry to the sports at Derrytrasna, on the previous day, were stopped on the road by an organized mob of Orangemen and attacked with stones. The Orangemen appeared to think that the sports were being held in the interests of the Nationalists, for political purposes.

Tyne.

At Dunganon, on Friday, April 6th, Sir Francis Brady, County Court Judge, sat in the Courthouse, when the business of the court was taken up for three hours with ejectment processes for rent and possession. No fewer than 300 farmers holding under the Board of National Education in the county Tyrone have received processes of ejectment. Their land is said to be of poor quality, and in poor seasons the crops generally fail. At the next Stewartstown Petty Sessions, in the same county, 120 summonses for non-payment of county rates will be held.

Derry.

On April the 5th, a party of police

numbering about 20, in charge of District Inspector Law, accompanied by a sheriff's bailiff and his two assistants, proceeded to Drumnacannon, for the purpose of carrying out evictions on the estate of the late Dr. White. The first house visited was that of John Crockett, whose rent and costs amounted to £85, the annual rent being £17. The eviction was carried out without any resistance being offered, and the tenant was not re-admitted as caretaker. The evictions of Jonathan Crockett, the previous tenant's brother, and James Rowe, of Drumnacannon, who each owed four years' rent, were also carried out without resistance. The doors of the three houses were nailed up, and the unfortunate tenants, when asked where they would go, said they would have to shelter themselves in the ditch. All the tenants complained bitterly that they got no notice of the landlord's intention.

Donagall.

The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, as Bishop of Raphoe, took place at Letterkenny Cathedral, on Tuesday, April 3rd. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and James Rowe, of Drumnacannon, assisted by Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, and the Most Rev. Dr. McAlister, Bishop of Down and Connor.

Galway.

The people of Oranmore have presented an address and testimonial to the Rev. Father Tully, C. C., Kinsarra, on his leaving the former parish for the latter. An address was also presented by the members of the Sacred Heart Sodality.

Mayo.

Miss Harriet Gardiner has commenced an eviction campaign near Belmora. A large force of constabulary, accompanied by representatives of the Sheriff, on April 4th, evicted several impoverished families who were unable to meet excessive rents. The eviction proceeded, most heart-rendering scenes were witnessed, and old and feeble people were dispossessed, and homeless in some instances. Miss Gardiner's bailiff, Cluffe, directed the heartless work, while the chief exterminator herself watched the progress of the lamentable scene.

sligo.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. John Horan, C. C., Killbuck, who died on Wednesday, April 4th, at the family residence, at Keash, on Spy Wednesday. Father Horan belonged to an old and respected family of Keash, that had already given to the Church another respected priest, his brother, Rev. Thomas Horan, who died some years ago, also a martyr to duty. The education and early training of Father John were of the most careful kind. After the usual preliminary studies at home, he proceeded to America, where in the Diocese of Philadelphia, he read a distinguished course of Philosophy and Theology. The earnest desire of his friends called him home again, and after some years of further preparation in Waterford, he was ordained for his native diocese. May he rest in peace.

Lettim.

In the townland of Carris, three miles from Carrick on Shannon, a woman is still living who is over a hundred and twenty years of age. She was over thirty years of age in "the year of the French," as she calls 1798. Her name is Mrs. Catherine Deegan, but she is better known as Kitty Guckeen. She retains the use of all her faculties, and is able to go to town and do her own marketing. She is an early riser, and is always dressed with neatness. She is hale and hearty, and suffers from no bodily infirmity.

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No matter in what line you live, you had better write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. A number have earned over \$50 in a day. Both sexes. All ages. You are started in business free. Capital not needed. Every worker who takes hold at once is absolutely sure of a snug little fortune. Now is the time.

A great Pilgrimage in five "caravans," is about to leave Belgium for Rome. Under the leadership of several bishops will be a number of monks, priests, burgomasters, employers of industry, working men, and members of the old peasant families of Flanders.

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Mr. John H. Carter, of Corbetton, Ont., writes as follows: "My wife's Yellow Olf has stood the test often when all others failed. Our house is never without it, and it will always find a welcome spot on the shelf."

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FROM THE IRISH BENCHES.

House of Commons, Wednesday. Thursday, English Edition; Friday, ditto; Monday, Budget; Tuesday, ditto. Until to day, which has been a day of some consequence for Ireland, the first week after the recess has been thoroughly English—a regular humdrum, sober-sided, monotonous English week. True, on Tuesday the resolution permitting the Bill for King Harman's salary to be introduced was passed, and on Monday and Tuesday there was a skirmishing fire of questions about the suppression of Sunday's meetings; but these Irish topics were only brought before the House in a sort of preliminary form. King Harman's salary, as I have already explained, has yet to come up in the usual form for its second reading, and so forth. Being a money Bill, its introduction had first to be sanctioned by resolution. The real discussion on Sunday's meetings takes place on Thursday; so, with the exception of to day, it has practically been an English week. How dull the House gets when the Irish question is not on the floor? When the Irish are gone one wonders will they be always like this, and what will the Parliamentary Correspondents do then? I confess to have looked forward to the prospect of a London letter this week with something like despair, but on earth make a column which a mercurial Irishman would design to read, about such a legislative prayer meeting. Nobody made a speech worth standing at the bar five minutes to listen to, there were not the materials for a decent paragraph in whole night's sitting, all the political interest was out of doors, and in the smoking room Mr. P. discussed Mr. Chamberlain's very latest family association, Lord Salisbury's droil, and Mr. Chamberlain's counter droilleries, and the demerits, and of course Ireland's demonstrations on Sunday of Mr. Balfour's "thing of the past."

To day, however, has arrived, and the House is temporarily dispirited. The House lives up and prepares to be interested. An Irish Land Bill—another Irish Land Bill (Mr. Healy renounces the House that it is the seventh Land Bill brought in by the Irish Party since 1882) is being moved for a second reading. The Bill has been drafted by the Irish leader, but it is in charge of Mr. Blane, who moved the second reading in an excellent speech. The Irish Party have been singularly lucky in the ballot for places for their Bill this session—the first vacant Wednesday of the session was secured by Mr. Parnell for his Arrears Bill. Three weeks later Mr. Blane's Land Bill has a Wednesday all to itself, and if it were possible to have taken the division at a tolerably early hour to day another of the measures of the Irish Party, Mr. Foley's Bill, relating to the tenancy of houses in towns, which stood next on the list, would have come on for second reading.

The Bill to day proposed several important and all too necessary amendments of the existing Land Acts, and need not say it was recommended in speeches which exposed with earnestness and force the gravity of the crisis with which it was intended to deal. But it was thrown out like all the others of the session, amending Land Bills which the Irish Party have drafted and introduced since 1882. Its future fate, probably, like theirs as well, by-and-by, when it is too late, some Irish Secretary will take one or two of its provisions and embody them with a number of qualifying and mischief-making clauses in an emergency law of his own. The two leading provisions of to-day's Bill dealt with improvements and with arrears. The intention of the improvements clause was to dispel the confusion and the consequent wrong to the tenant caused through the unfortunate Adams and Danesheal decision, by unmistakably forbidding the finding of rent in respect of any improvement made by the tenant or his predecessors in title. The Arrears Clause was copied from the Crofters' Act. They are already the law of the land in Scotland. Their purpose was to stay execution pending the passing of an appropriate Act, and to give the courts discretionary powers to wipe out or reduce arrears after inquiring into all the circumstances of every case. The Chancery judges in the Dublin Four Courts now possess this jurisdiction, and the Bill proposed to do no more than extend this, and to give the Chancery Courts to the common law courts, and the Sub-Commission. There were several other clauses, of which I need only mention one, admitting perpetuity leaseholders to the benefits of the Act of 1881, one reducing the duration of the statutory term from fifteen years to seven; one relieving the tenant of the section of the Act of last year, and five dealing with the question of turbary.

Mr. McCarty and Colonel Waring opposed the Bill. Col. Waring, an amiable and foolish creature, divided the House by his extraordinary misstatements about the ham-bone. This anecdote was illustrative of the ways of the gongbeeman, or "benevolent shopkeeper," as Colonel Waring preferred to call him. A tenant of the Colonel's being tight one night, after having been paid for some pigs, the benevolent shopkeeper recommended him to take home some bacon, and the tenant, conceiving, he studied a parcel in his cart. The tenant was awakened in the morning by his wife pummeling him with something. It was a ham-bone, and his wife was demanding why he brought such an article home. He carried the ham-bone back to the benevolent shopkeeper, who answered him that he (the tenant) must have eaten the meat on the way home, and presented him with a bill for several slices of bacon, and accepted a promissory note for the same. After several renewals the amount of the bill was eventually paid for the ham-bone was £20. The discussion grew more serious when Colonel Waring set down, Mr. Ellis, member for the Roscliffe Division, delivered a most able speech, which displayed, as all Mr. Ellis' speeches do,

a profound and conscientiously-acquired knowledge of the whole Irish difficulty. He was followed by Mr. Healy in what, I think, must be pronounced one of the most interesting and powerful speeches on the Land question ever delivered by the author of the Healy Clause. Mr. Healy went through the Bill clause by clause, explaining the necessity for each provision with consummate lucidity, and pointing his moral by illustrations drawn from the daily working of the Land Acts. The Solicitor General for Ireland made a somewhat feeble and tedious reply, which the House found it difficult to sit out patiently. Mr. T. W. Russell, of course had a few words to say, but Mr. Russell exploded himself utterly when he went stumping for the Government immediately after denouncing them in the House. He is now an exhausted volcano, and the interest belonging to the utterances of a disinterested warrior no longer attaches to his whirling words. Mr. Morley in a few strong sentences supported the Bill. Mr. Balfour got up in a somewhat acidulous temper and delivered himself of a few of his stock *tu quoque*. What would Mr. Balfour's logic be if he strove to do about his unwilling *tu quoque*? He opposed the Bill, he said, because the Liberal party when in office likewise opposed its main provisions. Sir George Trevelyan rather spoiled the force of their crushing taunt by pointing out that the Liberal party when in office had introduced an Arrears Bill of their own, and that arrears clauses of the present Bill were copied from the Crofters' Act, which he (George Trevelyan), had drafted himself engineered through the House of Commons when he was Secretary for Scotland in Mr. Gladstone's Government two years ago. The division took place at half-past-five was a good one, 190 for, 247 against, 57 majority; but it might have been a much better one. Here is a list of the Irish members who took part in the division: Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, Biggs, Mr. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, Mr. Kelly, P. J. O'Brien, J. F. O'Brien, Mayne, Sheehy, Abraham, Fox, Justin McCarthy, Justin H. McCarthy, T. P. Gill, Hayden, M. Carty, D. Sullivan, Stack, Tuitt, O'Kelly, Carew, Clancy, W. Murphy, Crilly, Marum, W. Redmond, Quinn, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, Desay, E. Mahony, J. Kenny, P. J. O'Brien, M. McDonald, W. A. McDonald, H. Campbell, Nolan, Colonel Nolan, M. Harris, Foley, G. Byrne, Pyne, Sheehan, J. O'Connor, Kennedy, Conway, Commings, Finucane, Blane and Flynn. The following members were absent—Messrs. J. E. Keogh, Killeide, M. Healy, Chas. Reynolds, B. C. Molloy (in Australia), Connolly (in America), T. D. Sullivan (in Scotland), R. Power, T. Sexton, Dr. Tanner, Sir J. P. McKenny W. Corbett (in E. Snel), (in T. O'Connell (in J. Redmond, R. Lalor, J. Hooper (in J. Jordan, P. O'Hea, J. Pinkerton, Dr. Keany, W. J. Lane, P. O'Brien (in jail), J. Leahy, the O'Gorman Mahon, J. Gilhooly (in jail), O'Hanlon.

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"I should not think it right did give my testimony of what I know the value of Burdock Blood Bitters. A sufferer from Biliousness, I took bottles of B. B. B. and it gave me the relief. I recommend it as a cure. Biliousness, Anne McLean, Wood Ont.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

M. Y. Freeman's Journal. [Delivered by the Rev. James Donohoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XVII.

THE HOLY EUCHARIST—ITS MATTER AND FORM.

DEAR PEOPLE: We are going to say a few words to you to-day on the matter and form of the Holy Eucharist. You will recollect that in a previous instruction, quoting from Pope Eugene IV, we said that a sacrament consisted of three essential parts, matter, form, and minister, and that, so essential are these three that any one of them being absent, there is no sacrament. The matter of a sacrament is the element on which the thing employed in the administration. The matter of the Eucharist is bread and wine. This is evident from the Gospel account of the institution of the sacrament, from the unanimous tradition of both the Latin and the Greek Churches, and from the words of the Eucharistic Canon, which state that the wine constitutes the valid matter of the sacrament. In former ages the bread and wine for the Holy Sacrament were prepared in the monasteries with the greatest care and not without some ceremony. We read of a French queen and a Bohemian king who always partook of the bread and wine offered in the Holy Sacrament. The custom of mingling a few drops of water with the wine has always been