THE-MOTHERLAND

Latest Malls from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

Antrim

Astem

The first sermon preached in Irish in Belfast during the present centery was addressed to a large congregation in the spacious temporary church of the Ridemptorist Fathers at Clound, Falta road. The rev. preacher, Father M Nomara, Redemptorist, Limerick, exberted the members of the Catholic League to have patience in the great and noble work of raising up the old torgue of Ireland.

The number of entries for the com-

and noble work of raising up the old torgue of Ireland.

The number of entries for the competitions in proloiency in the singing or playing vocal and instrumental music at this year's Feis was \$13. The number last year in Dublin was \$364, there being a falling-off of 21. The "Old Irish Moledice" competition is in its way the most interesting, and perhaps not the least important, work of the Feis. The prize 128) was presented by Mr. P. J. M'olal, T.O. Dublin, for the best Irish air or airs inthericu nupublished. The competitor was free to send on the airs in manuscript, or to appear in the hall and sing or whistle them, or to play them on any instrument. Where manuscript did not accompany the performance, the airs were played before the phonograph and were by that means recorded for future reference. The judges (Mr. Drendan J. Rogers, Dublin, and Mr. Robert Young, Belfast, set aside at once such airs as were recognized by them to have been published, and they reserved the others for future inquiry, both as to the order of mortal order to sung, and of these three were also recognized as of mert sun and of non-publication. In all thirty airs were played or sung, and of these threteen were at once recognized as having been published, and one other Easter show was that to which the prize was given last year. This leaves sixteen sins reserved for inquiry. Of these sixteen some are versions of well-known published melodies, but the large proportion of them are undoubtedly either not published, or so little Pown that their production at the Pown to familianze the people with

known that their production at the Fees to familiarize the people with them is on account of their beauty a distinct gain.

The largest number of sirs was produced by Mrs. Houston, Coleraine. Mrs Mellor sang six of the airs, and Dr. MacKenzie sang the others, Mrs Houston playing in every instance the plant of these was entitled "Mrss Corcoran" and is a "laintite melody recoding the crowning of a lady whose name it bears. Mrs. Houston plants, which she them is a "laintite melody recoding the crowning of a lady whose name it bears. Mrs. Houston obtained it from Charles Dempey, postman, who stated and is a mainter melooy recording the drowning of a lady whose name it bears. Mrs. Housion obtained it from the man of Coolin" class of compositions. No. 2 is a reel. It is entitled "Fine Broom Beaoms," and celebrates the beauty of the heather in and around Cestleblancy. It was a song which and dwoman in Coleraine used to sing while at work, and Mrs. Housion took air and words down from her. No. 8 old woman in Coleraine used to sing while at work, and Mrs. Houston took air and words down from her. No. 8 is a jig tune. It opens, "Oh, there's no place so sweet," and it celebrates the beauties of the River Bann with its banks of flowers in the Spring time. No. 4 is called "Phelin o' Phil," and the likeness of the title to the one in Stanford's opera is the more remarkable when the metre is found the same and the words are nearly alike; instead of "Little Ram's Island" there is substituted "Bonnie Church Island." The air is, however, entirely different. The sir is, however, entirely different hirs. Houston took down the words and music from the aloging of spinning women in Portglenone, where a relative of her's has promoted the spinning industry. No. 5 is an air like "Ginbhat a Chradh." It is called the Irish Lament, and was taken down from the singing of an old woman at Limavaddy who is 105 years old.

Dublin.

It is a familiar history how the patriotic Dean, whose bitter indignation at the state of his country, peopled mostly by "hewers of wood and drawers of water," led him often to a despairing assumption of harshness which served only to hide his lacerated heart.

which serves our, heart.
Left the little wealth he had
To found a house for fools or mad,
To show by one satirit touch
No nation wanted it so much.

To show by one satiric touch.
No nation wanted it so much.
Swift directed that his house should be called St. Patrick's Hospital, but a kindly popular sentiment has relused in this to obey him, and although that title is retained officially the fine old otherity to which it pertains is known to Dublin citizens as "Swifts."
The old hospital, situated at the back of Mademe Steevens' Hospital, is a gloomy and prison-like structure, badly situated, with little ground about it, and altogether very ill-suited according to modern ideas for the purpose of an asplum for the insane. The governors have accordingly recently acquired another place to serve as an auxiliary or succursal asplum for the reception of the more tranquil class of patients, sonvalescents, &c. The handsome old country house, St. Edmundsbury, near Lucan, has been purchased with its surrounding property of about 200 acres. Dubliners are glad that the custodians of Jonathan Swift's charity have fallen into line with those public bodics whose generosity is providing for poorer lonatics.

The following are extracts from ditional letters received by the Lord Mayor and the Mansion Committee for the Rehef of Distress in the South and West of Ireland :

From Rov. M MacHale, Ballycroy,

isyo. il 26 —School attendance has off 50 per cen. The teachers Mayo.

April 26 — School attendance has fallen off 50 per con. The teachers say that it would be necessary to help in three school of the parish about 60 or 70 children either in food or cloth nig—about half that number in clothes proferably if both cannot be laid at disposal.

From the Very Ray. Monsignor Hewson, Belmullet.

April 80th.—Almoet all the children in the country schools are recovering from measles, whooping cough and influenza, and would require to be fad... Much as they require food they require clothes still more, as they are literally halt naked. The girls number more than half those attending the country schools, and are sadly in want of little dreeses, and the boys are all very badly off for little suits of clothes. Coarse durable serge to be made up as dreesses for girls and suits for boys would be of far more benefit than any other thing that could be supplied.

From Ber P. Glescan

From Rev. P. Gleeson, Roundstone

From Rev. P. Gleeson, Roundstone.
April 30th.—In most of my schools the attendance has latterly fallen considerably. Many of the children who are distant from the schools have not strength to go through want of food, and many of them are sufforing illness induced by the same deplorable cause. From how things looks at present fear we shall have in this parish many deaths from starvation to record within the next few months.

From the Teacher, Ballycrovane School, Eyerics, Cork.

May 2.d.—I positively assert that to-day the people of the district in which my echool is situated are in a worse plight than they were in dismal 1850. With the exception of 4 boys out of 70, not another child had a crust of bread during school hours since January last. Ninety per cent. of the district being on the Relief List it can be seen how desirable, any necessary, the penny bun is to the hungry child.

From the Principal Teacher, Newport, N.S.

May 2.1d.—I have frequently, during the past three months, given my own luncheon to very distressed cases.

Some of the poor creatures attending here had better the property of the poor design beautiful to the property of the poor design beautiful to the property of the poor design beautiful to the property of the propert

Some of the poor creatures attending here had to stay at home lately for want of sufficient clothing. There are very deserving subjects for relief in the way of boys' clothing, including "inside wear."

From the Female Teacher, same school.

Some of the poor children are much in need of food, and also of clothing.

From Rev. M. Munully, Kilmora Parleh, County Mayo.
May 2ud.—The children are in a dreadful state for want of clothing. A very large number are kept at home for want of clothing, and those that do attend are literally in rags. Would it not be possible to get some boys' suits?

From the Very Rev. Canon Flatley,
Aughagomer, County Mayo.
May 3rd.—Touching my application for a money grant to provide some
food for the wretched children attending Bhragheen's schools. A more
wretched or dectitute people than
those of Bhragheen, young and old,
you could not find I believe in all Ireland. They are without clothee, without food, and without cradit.—all smbtout food, and without cradit.—all smbyou could not find I believe in all Ire-land. They are without clothes, with-out food, and without credit—all sunk in debt to their eyes which they can never hope to pay off. But for re-mittances we are constantly receiving from the Archbielup of Tuam things would be in a deplorable stale here, As it is indeed there is terrible suffer-ing. In Shragheen the daily average attendance for the last quarter was 28—measles, influenz, and several other complaints have kept the at-tendance down very much in all the schools for the last six months and more.

From Rev. J. J. Hearty, Kilcommon, County Mayo.
May 4th.—Unless bread can be sup-plied I fear that these schools will be to a great extent deserted by the pupils as they are presently.

From the Teachers, Trafrack, County

From the Teachers, Trafrack, County May 3th.—None of the pupils excepting those of a couple of families bring any lunch with them to school. They are therefore forced to live on a poor breakfast of Indian meal stirabout, or very poor hard bread made of Indian meal, muzed with a little flour and water, for six or seven hours daily. During the distress in '01 all the children except two families received bread. If the poor children were provided with bread and olothes in school, a great many now forced to stay away through want would attend. There are over 90 pupils on rolls in

each school, unde and female. Some very poor children coming in, expect-ing bread, but being disappointed they commenced to cry with lunger before school was ever. The teachers taking pity on these poor little mites, have had to provide bread for them out of their eye, neekets. their own peckets.

bity on these poor little mites, have had to provide bread for them out of their own peckets.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. P. MacDannell, P. P., parshe of Kulfan, county Mayo:

May 7th.—My parshioners have been scourged with diseases and death during the past eighteen months to an extent unknown amongst them since the great famine from 1846. I onclose a list of the names of forty-one adults who have died in this small parish in that shoot span of time. I nave suffered more nanoyances, trials and afflictions in various forms, and performed more parcolaid duties here since Kovember, 1890, than in any period of the five laborious years of my ministry in Easkey, Ballycastic and Maygownagh parishes. That I am tot either in my grave or a lunatic asylum is due to the infinite goodness of God. Two hundred and fifty-two families of different denominations, numbering about 1,400 individuals, reside in Kulfian. During the past two most trying years not a single tenant in the parish has reserved one penny reduction of rent or an ounce of provisions or farm seeds from landlord or the Court of Chancery. No relief works have been started within the parish—no parishioner, has got one the first work would be started this year in Kulfian parishe. Fifty families of my parishioners are at this moment in a condition bordering on etarvation, and more than sixty other families are in the stage of acute distress. Bank managers will not give loans to small farmers, artisans or laborers whom they suspect to be in a distressed condition.

The cattle of small farmers on account of the long term of inclement weather this year are not fit for sale.

The cattle of small farmers on ac-The estile of small farmers on account of the long term of inclement weather this year are not fit for sale. There has been for the last three weeks an almost general stoppage of giving any provisions on credit to the distressed poor by the merchants and traders of Ballina, Killala and Bally-eastle. So the outlook for my poor parishioners is gloom in the extreme. I now appeal with confidence to the Mansion House Committee to come promptly and generously to the relief of my distressed parishioners.

ENGLAND.

Pantifical Honors for an English Prelate

Postifical Honors for an Esglish Prelais.

The Holy Father, on the special recommendation of Cardinal Leddenhowski, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation De Propaganda Fide, has been graciously pleased to raise the Right Rav. James Lennon, hate of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, to the dignity of of Domestic Prelate. Mgr. Lennon, who is the guest of the Rector of the Scots College, will remain for some time in Rome. He will, in accordance with custom, be received by the Holy Father to express his dutiful sentiments for the honor conferred on him.

New Religious Order Is Scattand.

A new religious order of nuns have come to take up residence at Coathridge for the purpose of taking up educational work in that populous district. The susters, who number six, belong to the Order of Providence of the Immaculate Conception, and come from Hamstead Green, London. Amongst those present at the convent when the nuns arrived were the Very Rev. Canon McCay, Fathers Geerty, Redgar and Harris, and a number of Catholic ladies of Sc. Patrick's and surrounding parishes.

Te Beam is the Cathedral. New Religious Order in Scotland.

surrounding parishes.

To beam is the Calbedral.

A special thanksgiving service took place in St. Andrew's Catheral, Great Olyde street, (Glazgow, for its providential escape in the great fire which recently raged in that city. Archbishop Eyre was unable to be present. The Church was crowded by fervent and devout worshippers. After the Gospel the Rev. Father McCarthy ascended the pulpit and preached an appropriate sermon, during which he altuded to the providential escape of the church, which he attributed to the prayers which had ascended from heart-broken and stricken hearts on that eventful night. He reminded them that St. Andrew's was the first Catho'ic Church which had been erected in Glasgow since the "Reformation," and bound up with it were memorice and traditions which none of them could ever surrender, and which lent a special significance to its preservation at so critical a moment. The lesson; to be drawn from the trying ordest through which they had just passed was that they always should rely on God to repond to their holy intentions, and that He was ever present in the sacrament of the altar to listen to their petitions, and grant their requests.

SAER, CERTAIN, PROMIT, ECONOMIC.—These few addicatives anpluy with reculier. To Doum in the Cathedral.

SAFE, CERTAIN, PROMIT, ECONOMIC.—
These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas' Ectrorize Ott.—
a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore threat, heartenness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, laneness and physical ratio.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

(Wellis & Fig. Top Respected)

Bareliona, Spain, May 6—The declaration of war, so long threatened, has at length been proclaimed, and the "Jingoes" of the States have compiled a relundant President to arquices in its necessity. For this reason the voice of our beloved Holy Father, Leo XIII. has not been instened to, nor his paternal suggestions received with that reverer ce and obedience which his venerable old ago and father; heart trustingly hoped they would receive from the combatants.

"Jacta cat slea"—the dogs of war are let loose, and the God of armies alone knows when and how they will be again konnelled. In the meantime one of the combatants, the poorest in material resources but the richest in faith, and the noblest in religious and glorious traditions, preserves in the midst of such a crisis a moderation, celm, and a state of mind so tranquil to-day that they awaken the admiration of Europe. True, for a day or two on the opening of the struggle, the young blood of the nation, in school, college and university, as well as to the street, and square and theatre, would feign lurry on the conflict; but wiser heads held back this excherance that was overflowing, and wiser counsels prudently swayed the youthful multitude, and the streets are now without dense crowds, and eager to get the latest item of nows, as peaceful as if war was unheard and unthought of; whilst the churches are more rowded than ever by hosts, who place their behavour, in face of so many incentives to angry and hostile demonstrations which the American press and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser and its Protestant pulpits would feign furnish it, cannot be more praiser a

which duty and honour demand.

As in the past, before the danger to the national banner there was sericity, so too, to-day, when the danger is actually present and menacing their homes and their colonial possessions—the very brightest pearls in the crown of Oastilla—there in enthusiasm; and in the hour of battle, there will be, as in the past, incontestable bravery, and a display of military talent equal to that which threw around the name of Spain a bright halo of glory during the Napoleonie wars of the early days of the century. For then Spain was the first to beat back the colossal hosts of the "Great Captain," the invincible forces of Napoleon. Saragosss, Bruch and Gerona proolaim it. Up to this, night the close of the first week, they have received various unfavourable items of nows, the capture of various casesle of their merchant navy; but they have accepted these horrible consequences of the struggle with a spirit still strong and noble, with an adent faith in the strength of their resources by sea and land, particularly in the martial spirit of their sons, and still more so in the invincible confidence in the strict justice of their cause. Once Europe curicle understands her defence, admires her attitude and her chivalry. For in its power as a nation, Spain in accepting the challenge of a powerful adversary whom better acquipped nations with the munitions of war have feared to encounter, has enkindled kindly sympathy and evoked a deep interest in the struggle. She has been uninstly forced the erronle with the foa adversary whom better acquipped nations with the munitions of war have feared to encounter, has enkindled kindly sympathy and evoked a deep interest in the struggle. She has been unjustly forced to grapple with the foe. For what does Cuba now need that has not been offered to her? True, she has had many grievances in the past, and what nation or dependancy that has not had them? Orete, Ireland, Poland, Armenia and a host of other nationalities have borne persecutions far more intolerable than ever Cuba was called out o suffer. And yet no neighboring nations, save Greece in the affairs of Crete, came to their aid, when their sufferings would warrant it far more than the interference of the United States in Cuba's internal government, although she is now enjoying "Home Rule" in its plenitude. Therefore the war is unjustifiable, and will be hardly fought to the last by the martial spirit of the Peninula. To-day its people are feely offering up out of their poverty their children and their life blood; the rich are offering their wealth and their contributions of revery class. All are willingly contributing to sustain the court, the prestige and honor of Spain. All the prestige and the sustain address pastoral exhortations, circulars and decrees to their flocks, expressing their lively participation in the sufferings and sacrifices of the country, begging the prayers of the clergy and laity in the sacred cause of their country, and a quotation from that of the illustrious prelated of vioh is worthy of insertion: "Is not the present an opportune moment to express that which country, whether one looks at the supremely unjust and perfectious conduct of the

United States, or the inexplicable toeration of Europe, which from the beginning of the Guban war, took no interest in the justice and humanity which called on the nations of the old world in their own unterest not to permit, the manifest interference of the States in the internal administration of Guba, an interference which from the commencement has been always a war unust, ordy and cunning ways a war unust, ordy and cunning

ways a war urjust, crafty and cunning against our beloved mother country. Spain, from the highest to the lowest, who read your atticles from Tal. Browser a can never forget the noble thand our have made for this truly Rı. stand you have made for this re-Catholic nation. June Progr.

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION
AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

(WRIDES FOR THE RESISTER)

It is pitiful to realize the impotency of the Anglican Church as regards the unforcing of her teaching, if she has any definite doorline, The London Standard of May 3rd contains two reports, one referring to a memorial to the Bishop of London, the other of a meeting of the Church Association at Excter Hall.

It seems that a Rev. Mr. Dixon, of the Holy Gross Society, issued a memorial to be circulated through the wards of the Confraternity of the Blessed Bacrament, protesting against Mr. John Kensit's action in St Ethelburga's Church. This same gentleman, it will be remembered, seized the Oruchix, which was being "adored" on Good Friday in St. Outhbert's Church, Philbsach Gardens, and was arrested for so doing. The Church Association now addresses to the Bishop of London a strong letter signed by 15,400 representative churchmen in all parte of the country, upholding Mr. Kensit's action and calling upon the Bishop to remember the promise made at his consecration, "to drive away all strange and erroneous doctrone." His Lordship, with the characteristic temporizing of an Anglican prelate, made a speech in which he compared the religious differences in the English Church body to political parties, the members of which, though indulging in divergent and contradictory views, sannot be called traitors. He regretted certain practices and there were certain services introduced which did not seem to be in accordance with the spirit of public worship. "He thought some things were done which were contary to the large liberty allowed in the church. Yet there were certain lines, though the drawing of lines was always a difficult being." Still the action of the Bishop—a prosecution generally did more harm than good, vitalizing, not extirpating the practices.

At a subsequent meeting the Church Association in Exeter Hall, a motion was moved and seconded that worship of the crucifix, wafers and "St. Mary" in the Church of England should be denounced, and that a faculty should be obtained "for the removal of the tabernacle at St.

more. Dissestablishment cannot be far off, though it would seem to be a disestablishment of many, instead of one othurch.

To Catholies this is all very sad. They cannot understand a body claiming to be a Church and yet fighting in itself about its own religious belief. We sympathize with the Ritualists, who believe they have real searaments and are striving to introduce at least Catholic teaching into the Establishment. But our intellect tells me that Mr. Kensit and the Church Association, if not in their principle. The Church of England is not Catholic. The Reformation did away with her claim to that title. It broke down altars—abolished the Mass—banished priests. It substituted the Prayer Book for the Missal, and in place of a belief in the Real Presence annexed a "Black Rubrio" to the "Communion Service." Even now, when a party with no ther right than personal conviction and feeling, strives to bring back the shadow of things Catholic, ritual and doctrinal; when a soi-distant priest, a vestment, mock mess, are presented as the services of the Reformed Church feeling, strives to bring back the avernation, mock mess, are presented as the services of the Reformed Church of England, sober English churchmen in every part of the land rise up to protest against the deprotestantization of their church, and proudly proclaim that she were presented as the services of the Reformed Church of their church, and proudly proclaim that she were protestantized. Though we respect the belief of well-meaning Puseyites, it is dread ful for us Catholics to think of worship, divine worship, being given to a pice of bread. This is idolatry. We pity those who belong to a church in which

personal opinion is paramont, whose doctrines no one can know certainly, and whose blehops are afraid or incapable of speaking in her hame.

But on the other hand, we are thenkful indeed that they have no orders, for did they possess them, what awful sardleges would be daily committed, and to what personal dishonour would Our Blessed Lord be subjected in His Eucharistic Presence. The Anglican Archbishops were unable to defend their claim to Catholio Ordination, in response to the Holy Father's Encyclical. According to the yearly report of the Church Association "they dared not answer the Roman Catholio Bishops."

It is interesting to note in connection with the foregoing, that in the discess of London which with Canterbury and York was accused of prevalent open idolatry, there are 3 shurches in which incense is used; at 111 water is ceremonously mixed with the wine; in 95 "Popish" vestments are worn; 209 burn candles when not required for the purpose of giving light; while in 301 the minister uses the "castward position."

These practices, according to Capt. Cobbam of the Church Association, are all illegal. The other churches of the London discess presumably have mone of the sed cotrunes they symbolise, but rather oppose them; and, indeed, with some success, for the Church Association, is "plessed to learn . . . of the clearing out of a number of idols from the sacred edifice" (8. E'helburga's).

This is of interest as showing how far the division in the Established

idois from the sacred edifice" (S. E'helburga's).
This is of interest as showing how far the division in the Established Ohurch of England has gone.—Francis

ST. ANTHONY'S SOCIETY CONCERT

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

St. Anthony's Society is to be congratulated on the success of their initial concert hold in Brockton Hall, Tuesday evening, May 12th. The hall had quite a gala appearance, being gaily and elaborately decorated with festoons of brightly colored bunting, stretching from augles to centre, and dorming many graceful curves and designs. Flags of all nations were in groups here and there, while to the gay background of the platform an artistic touch was given by the introduction of a number of tail green palms. The entertainment was opened by a few words from the chairman,

duction of a number of tail green palms. The entertainment was opened by a few words from the chairman, Rev. Father Dollard, who spoke of the objects aimed at in the formation of this Society was, he said, for the physical, mental and moral development of young men. It had the countenance of the pastor of the parish and already rested on quite a firm foundation. The proceeds of the house—which was packed to the doors—were to be used in providing material for a gymnasium, which the young men were anxious to see in working order as soon as possible.

The first number on the programme, the "Death of Nelson," was given with taste and in good voice, by Mr. Chas. H. Thorne; this was followed by little Miss Alice Smith, who fairly won her way into the hearts of her addience by her rendition of "Tm your Girl." She had to respond to repeated recalls. Mr. Dempster, elecutionist, gave "The Old Man Came to Town," and also a spirited rendering of "The Race." Fine elections on the mandolin and banjo were played by Messrs. Dongers, Keilor and McGuirc. These gentlement were recalled after each appearance. Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and clear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and clear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and elear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and elear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, Miss Halley, who possesses a good voice and elear enunciation, together with a most pleasing appearance, and we will a most pleasing appearance, and we will a most pleasing appearance, and we will be a proposed to respond to repeated recalls. Miss Memory acted as accompanist with her usual well-known ability.

Owing to an oversight for which they young men are extremely sorry, two important votes of thanks, which though a tranaged for, were overlooked. The first was to Rev. Father Dollard whe thency having many de

though arranged for, were overtooxed. The first was to Rev. Father Dollard who though having many demands on his time, so kindly and acceptably fulfilled the duties of chairman, and gave courage and 23st to the proceedings by his presence. The second vote of thanks was due to Mr. M. J. Crottie, the popular West-end merchant, who not only provided the material for decoration, but who also spent several hours with his men in the work of giving the hall its festive appearance. The young men of St. Anthony's Society are grateful for the encouragement given by the presence of the large audience, and hope that on divire coessions it may also be forthcoming, as they intend with such help to make themselves a power in St. Helen's Parish.

"This potato is only half done, my

"This potato is only half done, my dear," said he, crossly. "Then only eat half of it, my love," she replied, affectionately.