THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS FROM IRELAND. DUBLIN.

ber 17, at Shannon View Tavern, Kildy-sart. At midnight Sergeant Walsh and three constables visited the house, and asked if there were any lodgers. The proprietor informed him that a commer-cial traveller from Limerick had arrived a short time previously. The sergeant then asked the traveller his name, where The report is current in Dublin that certain clerks employed in the education offices at Tyrone House received an official message which pleasantly conveyed the information that they might go to the Parnell banquet if they chose, but then they need not come back to their offices. upon the latter remarked that the sergeant ought to know him well. The pro-prietor interposed, and explained who he was, adding that he was in the habit of A serious charge is made against the military authorities who have the control and management of the Royal Barracks, Dublin. If what is alleged be true, the barracks are little less than a huge fover coming to the house in his capacity as traveller for more than a year. The sergeant then asked for the gentleman's travelling bag, and, after a close inspection, found that it contained nothing that would den, and have been so for several years. The Army and Navy Gazette takes up the subject, and holds the late Secretary of State for War directly responsible for the deaths of many officers and men in the barracks. It is said that the state of the discust computer which has been closed subject the owner to arrest. This gentle-man was arrested by Sergeant Walsh some twelve months ago, under the Crimes Act, while engaged in his legitimate business, and subjected to imprisonment for eight days.

DOWN.

A meeting of Orangemen, presided over by Mr. John Mulholland, M. P., was held in Downpatrick on December 20, when resolutions, in reference to Lord Ross-more's supersession, and declaring the de-termination of those present to "uphold the integrity of the empire against all open and secret foes," were adopted. CAVAN.

The members of the Cavan Home Rule and Farmers' Club decided to have a County Convention on Monday, January 7, to discuss the Parliamentary represen-tation of the county, recent decisions of the Sub Commission the Sub Commissioners, and other ques

Tions of importance. Pailip Maguire, a farmer, was killed at Killycreeny Bridge, near Cootehill, on December 16, when returning from a Sal-vation Army meeting.

and insulted the cross, because it was re-ported that the "Catholics" intended to burn an Orange Hall. The feeling of the been served on the properties of Lord Templeton and Darcey Hamilton, near Castle-blayney. Most of the defenders were obliged to get the benefit of the Ar-rears Act, and the others have made them-Catholic population against theOrangemen is not a hatred of their religious belief; it is a hatred of bigotry and oppression. In the Harbor Grace affair, it seems, from the selves obnoxious to the rent officers by applying to have fair rents fixed. The strangest and hardest cases are those in Sun's report, as if the Orangemen were the aggressors ; yet Lord Derby, the Colstrangest and hardest cases are those in which tenants who actually tendered their full rent before they had any know-ledge of proceedings being taken, were refused unless they paid ejectment costs, because instructions had been given Mr. Hamilton's solicitor. Great dissatisfac-tion is felt in the district, particularly as the landlords, in almost every case, have recently received three years' rent for the onial Secretary of State, offers to send "imperial" assistance to the unfortunate and unprotected Orangemen, numbering one thousand, who were intimidated by the truculent and ferocious Catholics, numbering one hundred! The Sun's latest report, as to the numbers, flatly contradicts previous reports. So far there is tradicts previous reports. So far there is no getting at the facts. The Orangemen in Ireland are the pets of a Government so wicked, so pompous, so short-sighted in its administration of recently received three years' rent for the farms, one year from the Land Court, the qualifying rent from the tenant, and a third since. On December 18, two men were shot at Irish affairs, that even Mr. Froude-whose eyes Fra Tom Burke opened-has

Clonbur, by three of Lord Ardilaun's bail-iffs. One of them is dangerously weunded, his hands being entirely shattered, and there is not much hope of his recovery; the other is not so badly wounded. It appears that the two men were going across Loughmask for a boat-load of lime stone. When passing an island belonging to Lord Ardilaun one of the boat pegs was broken, and as the island is boat pegs was broken, and as the island is wooded they went in for a peg. When leaving they were followed by three of Lord Arditaun's bailiffs, one of whom fired on them, with the result above stated. The bailiffs were allowed out on bail of \$10 to appear at Clonbur Petty Sessions on the 14th January.

Irish National Banquet, many commen-tators seem to look on Irish want of loya'ty as a crime. May I state my case? It is not unique, but may be instructive. I am nearly 25 years old, and have spent House, Balla, the residence of Mr. Nally, on Dec. 18th, by Inspector Moore and a party of police, but nothing came of it. Perhaps no other county in Ireland gave more martyrs to the Land League cause I am hearly 25 years on, and have spent all my life in Ireland. Within my mem-ory no Sovereign has ever visited the country. Through the medium of news-papers, I knew that a Queen existed in England, whose movements backwards than Mayo, where rack-rented tenant-farmers suffered bitterly in the struggle. There is one instance of remarkable between palaces in that country and in Scotland were periodically chronicled. I am not a deep thinker or inquirer; it endurance, but final overthrow, near Ballina, in that of a man who gained transatlantic fame as "Irreconcilable Tom Browne." When the Land League was in its inform he inical iterative never occurred to me that this potentate was also Queen of Ireland. I have no dynamite proclivities, but am a peaceful and law-abiding citizen; nevertheless, in its infancy he joined its ranks, and I have not a spark of the senti-ment of loyalty as defined by Trench. Can anyone be unreasonable obeying its teachings, took up his post, and held it firmly and unflinchingly to the last, refusing the payment of an exorbitant rent to his most amiable land-

THE ORANGE RIOTS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal The telegraphic accounts of the disturb

ances that have taken place at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, are doubtless exag-gerated. At any rate, there is no reason to talk of "religious animosity" on the part of the Catholics. The spirit of intolerance and harred of Catholicity may possess the Orangemen, but we doubt very much whether it would display itself so violently against Catholics of any other race than the second seco against Catholics of any other race than the Irish. The Orangemen hate Irish Catholics with the inherited hatred of traitors and baffled conquerors. The Orangemen are loyal, and they would ex terminate all who differ from their prin-ciple of sycophancy. It is not as Catho-lics, but as Irishmen, that the Orangemen detest the "Catholics." It is certain that the gennine Irishman whether in Ireland or in Canada, does not detest Protestants as Protestants; but, not detest Protestants as Protestants; but, it must be admitted, that he detests

Orangemen as Orangemen. Would the Orange lodges support a Catholic for Parliament as the Irish voters in Ireland Parliament as the Irish voters in Ireland have supported Mr. Parnell and the other Protestant members ? A little thought on the subject will make it clear that the religious bitterness said to be at the bot-tom of the disturbances does not exist in the hearts of the Catholics. The Catho-lics of Harbor Grace or of anywhere else are not intolerant of the Protestants. In many, places in Usaland, where Orange are not intolerant of the Protestants. In many places in Ireland, where Orange-men and Irishmen are bitterly opposed to each other, the Catholic priests and the Protestant rectors are very good friends. The newspaper accounts of the Harbor Grace difficulty are contradictory. If a recent dispatch in the New York Sun is to be relied on, the Orangemen descerated the graves of the Catholic dead, and insulted the cross. because it was re-

The Oueen and the Parnell Banquet.

An "Unfortunate Celt" writes to Truth:

hink

an unfortunate Celt ?"

MONAGHAN.

A number of ejectments have recently

in a recent work turned against it. The Orangemen in Canada are the pets of the ame Government. Traitors to the faith of their fathers, they hate all that a true Irishman holds dear. They hate all that a true which he holds dearest of all things. Their motto is the "immortal memory," not the greatest of all Commandments. "With regard to the fact of the Queen's health not having been drunk at the

MAYO.

Another search was made at Rocktown

the traces of having been exposed to fire. A Saxon sarcophagus was also exposed. Cardinal Manning is said to dislike that pestilent humbug, Errington, the Home Rule renegade who has, during the last year created so much trouble in the Catholic world; and what is better, it is also reported that the Cardinal intends to take steps to have the sneak put down. Cardinal Manning is a patriotic Eng-Cardinal Manning is a patriotic Eng-lishman, and we respect him for it—every good man loves his country and it is pre-cisely on that account that Cardinal Man-ning desires to see justice done to Ireland, and sternly opposes back stair politicians like Errington

the traces of having been exposed to fire.

JAN. 19, 1884

Some American papers foolishly repeat the English cry that "there is danger of civil war in Ireland, between the Orange-men and the Nationalists." What abmen and the Nationality." What and surd bosh ! There are only 20,000 Orange-men in Ireland, and if they attempted to make a fight they would be squelched by hundreds of thousands of respectable and disgrace. There would be no need for the millions of Irish Nationalists to raise hand.

A Query Answered.

People often ask when is the best time to take a blood purifier ? We answer, the best time is now. Burdock Blood Bitters does its work of purifying, regulating, and toning the system in all times and all seasons. Purity in all things is always in order when required. order when required.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which ensirely cured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be-come celebrated, unprincipled persons re imitating it. Get the genuine.

A Wrong Opinion.

Many a dollar is paid for prescriptions for some disease that never troubled the patient, and when the sole difficulty was worms, which a few of Freeman's Worm Powders could remove. These powders are pleasant, safe, and sure, contain their own cathartic, and are adapted for children. or adults.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diptheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking inter-nally or inhaling, it is a matchless com-pound.

A Good Introduction.

J. Kennedy, a merchant in Dixie, about three years ago introduced Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers by trying it in his own family for Coughs and Colds. Being pleased with results, large sales followed, and it is now the favorite remedy in that neighborhood.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes : "During ten years active practice. I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Ly-man's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscalar or nervous system.'

Another Witness. .

A Chard, of Sterling, testifies to 'the efficacy of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, soreness, lameness, etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible success.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

Consumption Cured.

A Druid's Death Prayer. FROM AN OLD IRISH MANUSCRIPT.

6

[For Redpath's Weekly.] ing who mad'st the earth so beau And to the stars such harmony hast given; And in salt ocean fish, in mid air birds, Didyst place,-O take my spirit to thy heaven. I've sighed for thee, unknowable, unknowa Give me to know Thee-holiest, greatest one

II.

I have loved justice; not a little child, Nor bird, nor beast-nor living thing that

Did e'er I wrong to, for I knew them thine, And suffered them, as Thou did'st suffer me: I've longed and sighed for what not earth can give. Take me to thine Avilion there to live.

ш.

111. 1 had a friend, whom as my life lloved, Yet black ingratitude repaid my care; The spouse who held my heart, too faithles proved, In action foul, tho' in the seeming fair. Now I am weary-now my course is non-Bpouseless and friendless but for Thee alone

IV. Then fare thee well, thou rich and bountcous earth ! And thou, good bye, all bright, all glorious Voices of birds and streams and winds, no

I'll drink your music, when the day is To the dark earth my body, whence it came, But forth my soul shall soar a quenchless

PASTHEEN FIONN.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRISH ASPIR-ATIONS.

To the Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. Sir:-Seeing the liberality of spirit towards "American revolt" and supposed Canadian aspirations of a like nature which breathes through Goldwin Smith's contribution to the first number of the Toronto Week, is it not surprising that he is still so much opposed to Ireland's right to that limited control over her local interests which O'Connell and Butt contended for, and which I am sure would be willingly accepted by Mr. Par-nell. In the writing I refer to, the Professor seems to abhor "a depend-ency," tells us "of the ignorant indiffer-

ence of British citizens to colonial affairs," prays "that the meddling, whether official or covert, of Downing street and its representatives with Canadian aflairs and destinies in the interest of the British aristocracy, may soon cease;" and then, by way, I suppose, of indicating the true remedy, he proclaims that "independence gave America national life."

it be, sir, that underlying this marked contrast between the Professor's love of "American Democracy," and his appreciation of Ireland's demands, is appreciation of Ireland's Englishman's characteristic as told by Doctor Arnold ? "The English," says the Doctor, "are indifferent to justice when it is not on their own side."

Before noticing a passage in the Week, which I have specially marked for notice, I must refer to words still more offensive in the last (October) number of the Bystander.

You will remember, sir, that in repelling the charge, in a former letter, that opposition to English rule was confined to Celtic or Catholic Ireland, I undertook to shew that Protestant Ulster was really not impeccable in that way. Mr. Sullivan, member of the Imperial Parliament, urged this inportant point with still more effect. How did Mr. Smith meet us? Insultingly. Obliged to admit that the "leaders of the Irish disturb-ances"—his own words—"are, and have generally been Teutons, men of British adds, with measured malice "But the Celt is not a leader; he borrows Tweed as well as Parnell." That is to say, Sarsfield was not a Celt, neither that Parliament, in time a member of th were the O'Neils of pre-Scottish history in Ulster. The men who, with heads bowed down, left Ireland after the violation of the treaty of Limerick, and sub-sequently, as Lord Macauley tells us, 'distinguished themselves in every court in Europe,—the McMahons of France, the O'Donnells of Spain, the Nugents of

United States do not conceal their hatred D'Donnells of Spain, the Nugents of Austria, and the O'Dalys of Portugal,"— these men, according to Mr. Smith, bore the seminary of the Englishmen who had "legislated only to oppress and distress Ireland" (Fox), and "whose favorite object," says only to oppress and distress Ireland" (Fox), and "whose favorite object," says are of no accoun was the utter extirpation the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland." But it should not be forgotten that these men are in the position of the Irish Brigade or the continent of Europe in the last cen the continent of Europe in the last cen-tury. Memories of the past are nurtured by the very air they breathe, often by more tangible local appliances, and they are encouraged to feel and act as they do by eminent Americans, from the states man and philosopher Franklin historian Bancroft. (History of the U. S.

it may one day control the haudnal insti-tutions, and so much has it increased also. Bulwer tells in his "England and the English" that, at that time, two-thirds of the army were Irish Celts, a fact which, as we see in Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs, enabled the Duke of Welling-ter to sneak rather baldly to Genera IV

it as a power on this continent. But, sir, it is easy to discern what the Professor really means. His ethnological allusions are sound, signifying little. The object in view is to discredit the Irish Celt as a citizen in either hemisphere. He will fail, however, in this as he has in other projects affecting his judgment and dis-cretion as a public man. The Irishman, whether in the British Empire or the American Republic, is true to his obliga-tions of citizenship, while nowhere can it be said of an Irish community that "the higher class is materialized, the

it be said of an Irish community that "the higher class is materialized, the middle class vulgarized and the lower class brutalized," the description recently given of England's population by Matthew Arnold. Every measure of reform affecting either or all of the three kingdoms has found undivided support in Celtic Ireland. The Reform bill of 1822 measured by the Irish yate in the 832 was carried by the Irish vote in the House of Commons, England thus receiv-ing early and abundant return for the Act of 1829, which admitted Catholics to Parliament

The emancipation of the West Indian negro was secured by the same support Connell sternly refusing to treat with the slaveholders or their numerous Eng-lish agents in Parliament. In the Enghish agents in Parlament. In the English Colonies, Irish residents have never been surpassed as a loyal and industri-ous people. The Marquis of Lorne has just testified to their respectability in Canada, and in a trying time (1837) the late Chief Justice Robinson, of then Upper Canada, thus spoke of them: "But I think it was universally felt throughout the Province that the con-

duct of the Irish, as a body, was pre eminently good. They seemed not only to acknowledge their obligation to support their Government and the laws, but port their Government and the laws, but they discharged their duty with an eager forwardness, and a fine hearty warmth of feeling, that it was really quite affect-ing to witness. It did honour to Ireland,

and makes us feel persuaded that the Irish peasantry must owe their misery and misconduct (when they do act amiss) to some peculiarly unfortunate circum-stances springing from the past history of their country, or in some way attrib-utable to their condition there."—(Let-ter to the Right Hon. Sir R W. Horton,

Bart.) When, some forty years ago, the pres ent Sir Charles Gavan Duffy drifted to the shores of Australia as a part of the debris of the Young Ireland party, he was immediately approached by a Scotchman, Dr. Laing, who was engaged in an endeavor to revolutionize that country, a scheme of secession in fact. The doctor, calculating, no doubt, upon

Mr. Duffy's antecedents, relied upon at once securing an able ally; but the latter, in one of the ablest papers he has ever written, promptly declined the hon-or, for the good reason that not only was Australia not Ireland, but that it was be ing governed upon the very principles which he (Duffy) and others had been con tending for in behalf of their injured country. This wise conduct so commend On December 19, Michael Davitt delivered an address in St. Mary' Hall, Belfast, on the "The Land for the Peo-ple." The Rev. J. P. Greene, Adm., pre-sided. Mr. Davitt, who was presented with an address from the local branch of ed itself to the judgment of the colony at large that Mr. Duffy was soon elected to Parliament, became the speaker of

Government, and more than once Pre mier. Finally he merited the dignity of Knighthood, and is now enjoying his Otium cum dignitate, with a heart as warm as ever for old Ireland. I admit, sir, that the Irishmen in the

to be. Indeed, so strong and active is the Irish element there that Allison fears it may one day control the national insti-

Memoirs, enabled the Duke of Welling-ton to speak rather boldly to George IV. on the question of Catholic emancipation. So much on Saxonism in England. It would be still more absurd to speak of it as a power on this continent. But, sir,

adjacent cemetery, which has been closed for some years, is disgraceful, the most noxious and pestilential vapors exuding from it daily. WEXFORD.

WEXFORD. There was a large meeting at Rams-grange, on Dec. 16th. The object of the assemblage was the establishment of a branch of the National League. The branch was successfully started, a consider-able number of persons having enrolled themselves. The chair was occupied on the occasion by the Rev. P. Doyle, C. C. The fact is but another sign that in spite of much which has happend of late "the priests are with the people still." An inquest was held, on Dec. 11th, on the body of Mr. Patrick Hennessy, New Ross. It appears that Mr. Hennessy, who was 70 years of age, had a fair rent appli-cation listed for hearing, and attended the Enniscorthy Land Commission and gave evidence in his case, on the previous Enniscorthy Land Commission and gave evidence in his case, on the previous evening. He was in the act of getting into his car to go home, when he sud-denly fell back, exclaiming, "I am dying ! Lord have mercy on me !" and in a few minutes after, life was extinct. The meri-al testimeny was that discuss the reality

cal testimony was, that death resulted from heart disease, and the jury returned a verdict of death from "natural causes." LOUTH. On December 18th, Mr. Sexton, M, P.

delivered a lecture at Dundalk, under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society, the subject being "The Lords and Commons." The Most Rev. Dr. McGet-tigan presided. The locture was a most interesting one.

Interesting one. The Rev. M. Murphy, P. P., died, at his residence, Killanny, on December 13th, Born about the beginning of the century, Father Murphy after making his preparatory studies in his native diocese entered tory studies in his native diocese entered the Irish College, Paris, where on the com-pletion of his course of philosophy and theology he was ordained a priest. On his return to Ireland he was appointed to a curacy in the diocese by the Most Rev. Dr. Kiernan, the then Bishop of Clogher. From that date till within a few years of his death, when failing health obliged him to ratize from setting missionary work he

to retire from active missionary work, he labored uninterruptedly and with the most devoted zeal for the salvation of

The Most Rev. Dr. Delany is about building a Diocesan College in Cork, for preparing students for the priesthood. A handsome new structure is to be immedi-ately erected on a fine site, near to the North Monastery, and within a short dis-tance of St. Mary's Cathedral. ANTRIM.

the National League, received an enthus-

iastic reception. Sergeant Dunbar, of Aughaville, has re-ceived from the Lord Lieutenant a warrant

souls. CORK.

in Celtic history! And stranger still, O'Connell, of whom the Duke of Wellington said that "he had more power than any monarch in Europe," was neither a Celt, nor a leader!

not celtic names, and

3

When I read, some years since, that Professor Smith had advised the ladies of an educational institute in Montreal to teach history from Lingard, I was much pleased. From what history is much pleased. the Professor, himself, teaching in this day?

It is meanness or madness that clings to

To return to the Week.

The Professor rejoices that "there was nothing anti-British in the demonstration, or in the speeches, on Evacuation Day at New York," and proudly indites that "England has now no enemies on this continent except the Irish, whose antagonism is not only to her but to Anglo-Saxon civilization." Is there not something contradictory here? May I ask, was not the very celebration of the event anti-British? The orators did not, of course, indulge in the usual taunting terms of triumph, as Mr. Smith would have done had he been on that day what it is likely enough he will one day be, "a greater Briton," but if the proceedings meant anything it was to proclaim for the hundredth time and more, that on a given day, and after a bloody war, Eng-land ceased to rule in the thirteen coldisappeared from that portion of this continent. To be reminded of this annually, no matter what may be the atten dant pomp and circumstances, cannot be gratifying to Englishmen. Celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was not pleasing to the bartle of water loo was not pleasing to the French na-tion, and was accordingly discontinued, and most fittingly, in the year of the ex-hibition in London. The fuss and for the set of the se feathers and fife-playing in honor of the Boyne is a precedent to the contrary, but let that pass; my more immediate cern is with Protessor Smith's con "Anglo-Saxon Civilization." It would, I be-lieve, be difficult for even our gifted Professor to show, with appreciable exactness, what is the civilization he refers to, and where it exists. There is a civilization common to Christendom in which, it is to be hoped, the Anglo-Saxons participate, wheever, or wherever, they are. England, as a nation, is not now of that race of men—has long ceased

vol. V. chap. IV, p. 73.) Would that Ireland did not need this extraneous aid,—that she were in a posi-tion more becoming an old and gitted nation! In silence and solitude I often grieve to see that her history like her hills is capped with clouds; but surely beyond these clouds there is a sun ! Yes I firmly believe that a brighter day is near, notwithstanding that I see difficulties, and hear of deeds, on both sides, which are calculated to retard, and which motives cannot justify. Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW RYAN, Winnipeg, 22nd Dec., 1883.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delight-ful and lasting perfume. While it stimu-lates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet

Bad Drainage.

There is nothing more productive of disease in a neighborhood than bad drainage. Open the culverts and sluiceways and purify the locality. The obstructions in the human system may be remedied in a similar manner by Burdock Blood Bitters, which opens all the outlets of disease through the Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont, writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure for Dyspessa, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Billiousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas

directing him to levy off the several townlands therein named the sums awar-ded to W. Downing for the shooting of his son while in company with Samuel Hutchins, J. P., in 1881, and to John Nel-ligan, C. B. O., for the injuries inflicted on him by a man in Killeenleigh, in January, 1883. A similar warrant is issued on a count of the injuries inflicted on Mr Robert Swanton, of Gortnagrough.

On Sunday, December 16th, a meeting of the inhabitants of Kinsale was held in the vestry of the parish church for the purpose of taking steps to erect a memor-ial to the late Father Murphy. KERRY.

The remains of the dead priests of the parish of Castleland were, on Dec. 15th, transferred from their resting-places in the old chapel to graves prepared for them in the new church. The services, which wer most impressive, were largely attended. Among the passengers landed at Queens own, on December 20th , from the Cunard steamer from Boston, was a poor demen-ted Irishwoman, named Hannah McClellan. She was apparently about twentylan. She was apparently about twenty-eight years of age, and in excellent physi-cal health; but her reason is obscured to such an extent that she is unable to state what part of the United States she resided in or how long. She, however, has a faint idea that her brother paid her passage to Ireland, but positively asserts that she be-longs to Sneem county. Kerry, where she longs to Sneem, county Kerry, where she was sent by the steamship company Though comfortably clad, she had neither money, nor luggage.

LIMERICK.

The Constabulary at Newport and Castleconnell proceeded, on December 14, in search of persons suspected of having a still in full working order, for the manufacture of poteen whiskey, in the neigh-borhood of the last mentioned place. The police were unsuccessful in finding the till or apparatus, but in the house of one Denis Moyal, a laborer, they were fortu-nate in coming on a large quantity of whiskey. Forty gallons of poteen were secreted on the premises. The police wired the linear secreted on the premises. seized the liquor.

CLARE.

On Sunday, December 16, a great de-monstration took place at Kilrush, under the auspices of the Irish National Leegue. Mr. Mayne, M. P., and Mr. Kenny, M. P., arrived from Ennis, and were met out-side the town by a large assemblage, ac-companied by the Kilrush brass band, when an address was read to them by Mr. John M. Nagle from the traders, Nation-alists, and working men of Kilrush. A search for awns was made on Decem

ady, Miss Harriet Gardiner. Thrice was he more than a match for the sheriff and his retainers; but, about six months ago he was obliged to yield at last, and allow his cabin door to be closed against him for ever. Browne and his sickly wife are now penniless, and it will not be creditable if they are allowed to starve in their old age.

DERRY.

The hollowness of Earl Spencer's pre-tence that equal justice will be meted out to Nationalists and Orangemen in Ulster was strikingly shown on December 18, when, in defiance of the viceregal pro-

when, in defiance of the viceregal pro-clamation, the Apprentice Boys were practically permitted to do just as they liked in Derry. In the presence of resi-dent magistrates, soldiers, and police, the Orangemen took possession of Walker Monument and placed the effigy of Lundy in position; they were allowed to swagger through the city with their scarfs and sashes carelessly placed in their pockets; and when the right moment came they burned the effigy without a murmur or Lord Coleridge hit the worshippers of the 'almighty dollar" a hard but merited rap, when he said, in the presence of New York's millionaires: It is not your colossal fortunes that interests me. I can see great estates and sufficient enormous fortune at home. I should be disposed to give a wide berth to these things, because millons of dollars confuse my mind and are irrelevant to my tastes. But what I do rejoice to see, what has filled me with de-light, what I have longed to see, but never will see, in England, is the condiburned the effigy without a murmur or protest from magistrate or police. As Mr. John Guy Ferguson, the governor of the Apprentice Boys, stated, the "essential characteristics" of the celebration of tion of your upper and lower middle classes and the homes of your people. Belgian exchanges notice the marked

"shutting the gates" were preserved. And they were preserved in spite of the Lord Belgian exchanges notice the marked increase this year of pupils in the Cath-olic schools. They dwell with pleasure on the admirable examples of abnega-tion and courage shown by simple work-men to secure sound Catholic instruction for their children; sometimes by such denial risking their daily bread. They prefer to let hunger sit down at their hearths rather than bala in the propage Lieutenant's proclamation. It is not diffi-cult to believe that if the National Party attempted to carry out a similar demon-stration when Earl Spencer had forbidden it, the consequences would have been vastly different. Nobody need be surprised to hear that the Orangemen are now boast-ing that they can do just as they like with hearths, rather than help in the propagan-dism of anti-Christian liberalism. But Dublin Castle and its impotent edicts. ROSCOMMON. all the efforts of the false spirit of liberal-

A good deal of Colonel King-Harman's ism' and Freemasonry will come to naught before the victorious fact so sturecent violence of Language may be ac-counted for very readily if much of his property is in the condition of five hold-ings for which judicial rents were fixed pidly ignored in the wicked legislation of 1879: Belgium is Catholic, and wishes to remain so.-Catholic Review.

Ings for which judicial rents were fixed recently, at Bagenalstown. The old rents of these holdings amounted to $\pounds78$ 4s, in all; the valuations footed up to only $\pounds16$ 15s; and the judicial rents fixed by the sub-Commission actually come to $\pounds1$ less, or $\pounds60$ 15s! The reduction, therefore, has been over 23 per cent. If anything like this is to be general over the King-The remains of a Saxon church have been discovered in Peterboro, England. As the workmen engaged in the restor-ation of the cathedral ware digging for the purpose of laying foundations for thepiers, they came against mesonry, which clearly has been over 23 per cent. If anything like this is to be general over the King-Harman estates there is reason enough indicates the presence of some building in former times. It is supposed to be a portion of a Sazon monastery which was built on that spot in the year 655, and des-troyed by fire in 870. The stones still bear for much gnashing of teeth on the part of the honorary colonel.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NoYes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. As well might a blind man be reproached with want of sight. Of late, however, I will acknowledge to having learned of the existence of a Queen of Ireland; indeed, her name is now quite familiar to me in State prosecutions and proclamations, and as the war-cry of Orange rowdyism. But alas! I watch in vain for the kindling of a quick and passionate devotion in my breast towards this unseen power. Has 'knowledge' come too late? What can I do? Will any loyal Saxon kindly offer a suggestion to



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

THE GREAT DR. DIU LEWIS. His Onispoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from Col-lege Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and charac-ter to the value of Warner's AAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and read-ing their testimony I was impelled to pur-chase some bottles of Warner SAFE Cure, built frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney frouble i shoud use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and help-less in the presence of more than one kidney mai ady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

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