NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Kildare.

In Kildare County, the "Chapel Bell," in other districts the sound of which has so often called the people to scenes of eviction, has at last done something. John La Trouche has offered his tenants a reduction of twenty per cent.

Wicklow.

The most mean and bigotted tyranny ever heard of within living memory, by a landlord towards his poor tenants, has recently been exercised near Rath sallagh. Notices to quit, it appears, have been served on tenants in the neighborhood by Mr. Pennefather, their landlord, because they did not give their votes last year to the candidate for the Poor-law Guardianship of their landlord's selection! It is possible that for this species of intimidation Mr. Pennefather, if he were a tenant, might get his six months under the Coercion Act. In other places such intimidation of the free and independent voter by his landlord is like the tradition of a dream. In Dunlavin it seems to exist without a protest from the people. More serious still are the disclosures in the Land Court regarding the operations of the Land Act around Baltinglass. The case was heard in the Land Commission Court, on March 15th, of Harman v. Dennis. It was a landlord's appeal from a fair rent fixed at £15, being a reduction of 40 per cent. on the old rent.

Kilkenny.

Peter Morrin, wife, and ten children were evicted from the lands of Boleybeg, near Ballytore, by the sheriff and a posse of bailiffs and police, on Saturday, March 10th. No opposition was offered. Morrin had locked himself in. The door was forced by the bailiff, and the matter was at an end. The eviction was at the instance of Frederick J. Simpson, of Beoleigh House, Fontstown, who, by lending Morrin money, succeeded in involving him beyond the possibility of repayment, and then the end came, the seizure of the holding by legal process, and the ruin of the family. Not much sympathy is felt for Morrin, himself, for reasons that need not be stated here. That, however, it is generally felt, is no justification whatever for evicting his household and, by the means adopted, grabbing the farm. It is a heartless case altogether, and the question is—was it carefully planned and cold bloodedly premeditated by the money-lending inveigler ment from the commencement?

On March 10th, Mr. Justice O'Brien, accompanied by Mr. Henry Bayley Meredith, J.P., High Sheriff, opened the commission for the county of Kilkenny. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury, said—"Colonel Stuart and gentlemen of the grand jury for the county Kilkenny, there are very few cases to go before you in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction which you possess—not more than four altogether, involving no kind of difficulty, and requiring no special observation from me."

Louth.

Messrs. McLeod and Kilkelly held a Coercion Court at Carlingford, on March 9th, to hear the charge of resisting a sheriff's bailiff at Omeath, on the 31st December last, against Owen McCourt, B. McMahon, and J. McMahon. After hearing the evidence, the Bench dismissed the case.

Longford.

On the morning of March the 14th, a force of two hundred police, under command of Mr. B. Hill, R. M., left Longford, and proceeded to the parish of Newtowncashel to evict five families living on the townland of Pollah, which runs along by the Shannon and is about the wildest spot in the country. Fearing opposition, twelve car loads of police were dispatched the previous night to prevent the roads being cut or blockaded. The rent due by the tenants amounted only to thirty pounds, but owing to law costs in the superior courts the expenses bring the amount up to ninety pounds. Everything passed off quietly, and the police returned in the evening. The tenants offered to pay the rent less the cost, but it would not be accepted, and as they are all small occupiers no settlement could be arrived at. The highest rent due by any of the ten ants was nine pounds for three years, and the law costs amounted to nineteen pounds. The unfortunate people were brought into the superior courts instead of taking action before the quarter sessions. The sheriff was represented by T. Gill, sub-sheriff, and some bailiffs.

Cork.

On march 12th, at Dunmanway, before Messrs. Warburton and Cronin, Coercion R. M's., two young fellows—Daniel and John Grace—were charged with resisting bailiffs and assaulting the police on the occasion of their father, James Grace, Drinagh, being evicted. Daniel was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and John to six weeks, with hard labor.

The action of the county Cork Grand Jury in awarding £1,000 compensation to Leahy, the Mitchelstown policeman, has aroused all classes to indignation. A large meeting of ratepayers, convened by the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan, P. P., V. G., was held in the Town Hall, Mitchelstown, to protest against the injustice of the imposition, and devise means for their protection. The determination of the meeting seemed to be that if the award is flated, and all legal measures fail, the district must be again plunged into turmoil, and the levy of every penny of the tax will be stoutly resisted by the ratepayers.

Early in the morning of March 16th, Mr. J. C. Flynn was released from the County Cork Jail, after three weeks' imprisonment, for advocating the "Plan of Campaign" in Duhallow. After his release, Mr. Flynn, accompanied by some friends, went to his residence in Sunday's Well, and subsequently repaired to the Jail Cross, where he was enthusiastically received by crowds of friends and sympathizers, who had gone up there in anticipation of his release. Mr. Flynn delivered an address, in which he thanked those present for their reception of him. He said that Mr. Balfour must know now that in attempting to put a stigma on his political foes he gave them a higher place and a higher reward in the affections of their fellow countrymen.

Kerry.

Mr. Balfour has publicly boasted that the National League was dead in Kerry, and that its influence is no longer felt among the people. In a few days the people of Kerry will have an opportunity afforded them of flinging back this mendacious statement in the teeth of the person who uttered it. The Poor Law elections are going on all over the county, and it is incumbent on every Nationalist to record his vote in favor of the candidates of the National League. The "suppressed" branch in Tralee has selected the following to stand for the divisions which come within its scope.—For Tralee, E. R. Murphy, Wm. O'Donnell, Maurice Quinlan, John P. Stack; Rathass, Thomas O'Neill; Clogherbrien, E. R. Murphy; Ballyseedy, Denis Divane; Baurtregaum, Jas. O'Halloran.

Clare.

On March 16th the eleven shopkeepers of Miltown Malbay, who were imprisoned under the Coercion Act for having refused to supply the police, were discharged from Limerick Jail, after a month's imprisonment; as was also Mr. John Kerin, publican, of Honis, who has undergone a like sentence for laughing at the police! They were received by a large assemblage of citizens and escorted with bands, etc., to the railway terminus, by which they left for home. A large number of police, under the command of District-Inspector Hill, attended at the station to prevent any demonstration of sympathy with the released men, but their services were not required.

It will be recollected that after the first prosecution and imprisonment of Mr. MacNamara, of Jail street, Ennis, for selling *United Ireland*, he got a crownless harp, in green and gold, entwined with shamrocks, painted on the centre of his plate-glass shop window, with the words "God Save Ireland" underneath, and on either side the words "National News Agency," all artistically executed, and that a raid was made on the premises by a party of police, under command of District-Inspector Hill, and the emblem obliterated by Sergeant Baggs. After Mr. MacNamara came out of jail lately, after undergoing a further term of two months' imprisonment, he was agreeably surprised to find at home before him a presentation from Miss Mary Anne O'Kane, of Tyance, Port Glenone, county Derry, in the shape of another harp, beautifully executed in needle-work, in "Orange and Green." The inscriptions, also from the needle, are, "Long live William O'Brien, the champion of liberty. A little more energy and perseverance and the fight is fought and won, and the land will be ours. God save Ireland! Good devoted exiles, soon our ocean Queen, just laws will have enacted in dear old College Green. *United Ireland* sold here." It has been placed in the window by Mr. MacNamara, and is the subject of much public attention.

At a Coercion Court held on March 12th, at Miltown, before Messrs. F. G. Hodder and Irwin, R. M's., ten respectable farmers and tradespeople were charged with illegal assemblage on 22d February, on the occasion of a demonstration of public sympathy with the families of the Coercion prisoners, the men undergoing one month's imprisonment. District-Inspector Otter, Ennistymon, prosecuted, and Mr. Thomas Lynch, solicitor, Ennis, defended. Some evidence having been given, the cases were adjourned.

Tipperary.

Judge Johnson opened the Assizes for the South Riding of the County Tipperary at Clonmel, on March 13th. In charging the Grand Jury, he said the cases to go before them were few, and of a mitigated character. The County Inspector had told him also that the county was in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. P Murray, of Rossestown, near Thurles, was evicted, lately, from his house and farm by sheriff's bailiffs, who were protected by the Royal Irish. There was a crowd assembled, but nothing occurred. The property is in Chancery, the receiver being a Mr. Hutchinson. The farm contains eighty acres.

Waterford.

At Waterford, on March 16th, the City Commission for the Spring Assizes was opened by Mr. Justice Johnson. At the sitting of the court Mr. Leamy, B. L., drew attention to the fact that the name of the Mayor has been removed from the commission. On behalf of the citizens he protested against it. The Judge said he could give no relief. He got his commission from the Crown. Mr. Leamy said they thought it right to bring the matter forward, and claim publicly their right to take part in the opening of the commission. The matter then dropped.

Mr. McCarten, M. P., speaking at a meeting of the Belfast Young Ireland Society in St. Mary's Hall, on March 15, said he rejoiced to say that the patriot priest of Gweedore, Father McFadden, had consented to lecture in Belfast on April 10th. The announcement was received with prolonged cheering. Father McFadden, will be accompanied by Father Stephens, and the trial of both clergymen will be held a few days afterwards. The occasion is looked forward to by Belfast Nationalists with great interest.

Down.

On March 12th, in Downpatrick, Baron Dowse, in opening the commission for Down, congratulated the grand jury on the peaceful condition of the county. There was no grave disturbance of any nature, as he had been informed. He had also been told that there were no evictions in the county, and that was a very satisfactory thing to know.

Monaghan.

On March 9th, an eviction took place at the residence of Patrick McEneany, Corguilogue. The house from which he was evicted is slated and substantial. Mr. Bernard McCaul, of Carrickmacross, at whose suit the eviction took place, was present. It was pitiable to see Mc Eneany's wife and children shivering beneath a torrent of rain. When the sheriff arrived, the door was found closed, and was smashed in with an immense stone. The furniture was removed, after which Mr. McCaul allowed in Mr. McEneany as caretaker. Much sympathy is felt for the latter in the locality.

Galway.

On March 15th, twelve young men who were sentenced at Woodford, under the Coercion Act, for taking part in the demonstration in honor of Mr. M. M. Egan's release from jail, were released. They were met at Loughrea by a great number of friends, and as they drove towards home they were cheered. At night, fires were lighted on the surrounding hilltops.

In Galway, on Monday, March 12th, the assizes for the county were opened by Lord Chief Justice Morris and Judge Murphy. Judge Murphy presided in the Crown Court. Addressing the grand jury he said there were in all only a few bills to go before them, none of which would offer any difficulty in investigation. They seemed to be of the class of cases for the most part that unfortunately appeared inevitable in any extensive and populous district.

Roscommon.

On March 13th, Mr. Percy Magan carried out an act of cruelty that could hardly be excelled, in evicting from his home Owen Toolen and his wife, and seven children. As if it was to be, the day was as merciless as the man, for at about half past ten o'clock in the morning snow and sleet commenced to fall, and continued in a very piercing manner throughout the day. Toolen held his house as a weekly tenant, and was herd and general steward for Magan for the last five years, and was acting on the property for the last nineteen years, until the prosecution of Messrs. P. O'Brien, M. P., John P. Hayden, T. C., and Thomas Byrne, T. C., P. L. G., for speeches delivered at Four Roads, at the instance of this same "justice of the peace," commenced, when he gave up his business, and counted over his stock to him. At the previous meeting of the Roscommon Guardians, Mr. Magan gave notice of the eviction. The victim of landlordism has nine in family.

Mayo.

Eviction notices, for over 80 families in the parish of Keelogues, have been served on the Castlebar Guardians. Over 40 on the Fitzgerald estate; close on 30 are at the suit of George A. Moore; and the balance at the suit of Harry Blake Knox.

That pair of old harpies, Miss Gardiner and her familiar, Pringle, did not feel content with getting about 100 ejectment processes served on the Belcarra tenants; but that they might further endeavor to satisfy their brutal desire for persecution, they have decorated the pillars of Castlebar Courthouse with civil bill ejectments against a large number of other victims in the same locality.

The Coercion machine is about to get another trial in East Mayo. Four men named Martin McDonagh, Peter McDonagh, Pat Rodgers, and James Shrihane, residing in the parish of Kilmovee, near Ballaghaderreen, have been served with two summonses each, charging them with "intimidating" a family named Brennan who live in a village called Eastlawn.

We regret to record the death, on March 15th, at an advanced age, of Rev. James O'Donnell, P. P., Strade. His remains were attended to the grave by a large and sorrowful concourse of his parishioners and others, who assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the good and faithful "Soggarth," who had zealously labored among them for a whole generation. May he rest in peace.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

Innocence is lovely in the child, because in harmony with its nature; but our path in life is not backward but onward, and virtue can never be the offspring of mere innocence. If we are to progress in the knowledge of good, we must also progress in the knowledge of evil. Every experience of evil brings its own temptation, and according to the degree in which the evil is recognized and the temptation resisted, will be the value of the character into which the individual will develop. Innocence may be beautiful, but can never be strong, while the whole essence of virtue lies in its strength to resist and power to endure. If the innocence of childhood be replaced by the firm principles of integrity and honor, the loss will be really a great gain. It is only where the knowledge of evil is unattended by appreciation of its nature, where temptations are yielded to and not resisted, that we are induced to grieve over the departure of that innocence which was so beautiful in earlier years.

They Speak for Themselves.

PICTON, Feb. 17,—This is to certify that I have used Polson's Nerviline for rheumatism, and have found it a valuable remedy for all internal pain, and would greatly recommend it to the public.—N. T. KINGSLEY.

LEEDS COUNTY, Jan. 9.—We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but we cannot withhold our testimony as to the great value of Nerviline as a remedy for pain. We have pleasure in recommending it as a never-failing remedy.—REV. H. J. ALLEN, BENJ DILLON, and many others. Sold by druggists.

A Sad Prospect.

How many weary broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome and whose prospect is sad indeed. The nervous debility and general weakness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating and restoring properties of B. B. B.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

Making Sure.

There are many people who adopt health and diet rules when attacked by disease of the stomach, liver or bowels, this is quite right, but those who add to this treatment the use of B. B. B. according to directions, make sure of being quickly and easily cured.

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

SANCTITY EASY.

To many it seems hard to acquire sanctity. To undertake a work of such great magnitude is, even to the thought, frightful. Yet, no one can attain the supernatural life unless he becomes a saint. There are many degrees of perfection, but in all sanctity must be a substantial element. What is sanctity or holiness? Simply conformity to the rule of rectitude. Now this rule is discoverable by reason and revelation. It is by these means that God enlightens His creatures and unfolds to them His will, which is righteousness. Through these two channels God communicates with man, and mutually helpful, they do not clash. Reason becomes perfect in revelation, and thus perfected and elevated, it teaches a man that to be holy he must conform his life to the standard of the good and the true. Briefly, he must love God above all things, and his neighbor as himself. This is the will of God, and it is man's sanctification. In other words, by observing this rule in the routine of his daily duties, a man becomes a saint. God does not expect that we should reach the infinite perfection of the Divine Model offered for our imitation. Knowing well the clay of which we are made, He simply wishes that we should do all we can to attain the highest possible point of moral excellence. If we try to become perfect, we may be said to be in the way of sanctity, and as he sincerely wishes our sanctification, the sanctification of every one of us, He will supply our deficiencies. A good will is what is wanted. Look at the saints, for instance St. Joseph whose feast is approaching. He performed no great deeds if we are to judge of greatness by the world's notions. A simple artisan, he spent his days in the conscientious duties of his state of life, in all things seeking to please God. This we can all do, and if we wish to be like the saints in their rewards, we must be like them in their works. They glorified God, they edified men; we must do the same. They lived amid trials and tribulations, which are the common lot of man; but as they sought to become perfect, they made a prudent use of their tribulations. Unlike the majority of men they turned their trials to good account. They were submissive and humble in the presence of God and man. Nor in this did they lack self respect or true manhood, for they were the truest of men, that is, practical Catholics. Such were, are, and will be, all who ever will enjoy the recompense of the saints, which is the possession of God. It is a mistake to suppose that it is hard to become a saint. If a thousandth part of the labor spent in the acquisition of the passing trifles of this world were given to the pursuit of the one thing necessary, which is sanctity, very many, who, by their own fault, have been lost forever, would be saved.—*Colorado Catholic.*

THE CONVENT.

THE ALMOST MIRACULOUS WORK OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

Into what darkness and dreariness of epochs and of ages, of minds, and of souls, the convent throws its salutary, beaming light! What marvels it has worked in the development and improvement of the human race! The convent was the sacred vessel which collected the dews of heaven, and poured them out upon the earth in pure and healthy streams; it was the fountain which sprang from life dedicated to God, and its sparkling currents called down a blessing upon the earth. It promoted the material, the mental and spiritual welfare of mankind. In the present age people think they perform miracles when they further either of these interests. The convent took all in itself—various Orders took all in hand? They cultivated the barren soil and made the dessert land put forth its fruit; they directed the thirst for knowledge, which urges forward the daring human spirit to its proper end; they guided the impulses of the soul, and led her either to the fulfillment of her duty in the active life which was sanctified by the holy exercise of the works of mercy, or they provided for her the peaceful retirement of the silent cell for contemplation and devotion. They did all, they answered all purposes, understood all, and supplied the necessities of all. On the long ladder which the innumerable wants of man have raised, there is not a step on which a convent had not stood to fill a gap, to supply a want, to remedy a defect. The convents drew the most miserable and the most sublime creatures into their holy sphere. They offered a crown of humility to the holy, and a crown of penitence to the sinful. They nursed the sick, fed the hungry, released the imprisoned, sent missionaries into distant climes, wrote and collected books, taught the young, protected the old, cleared forests, cultivated deserts, and were indefatigable in the cure of souls; in short, what is there of useful, merciful, and philanthropic work that they have left undone? And they performed all out of love for God, and the desire of serving Him faithfully; out of love for Christ, and the longing to follow that example He had left to them; out of love for those immortal souls for which the Saviour had died—their own and their neighbors. They asked for nothing from mankind but leave to serve them; nothing from the world but the permission to save it; nothing from the whole earth but liberty to renounce it; nothing from fortune but the right to despise it. That which was the object of all their desires, that which they were bent upon attaining at any price—was heaven.—*Countess Hahn Hahn, from Jerusalem.*

Food for Consumptives.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil. Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

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