

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Centenary of St. Columba to be Celebrated in Ireland and Scotland—Death of Well Known Member of the Irish Bench in English Hospitals.

The following letter appears in the Belfast News-Letter of May 20 under the heading of "The Financial Relations Meeting."

I can assure you there was no intention whatever on the part of the promoters of above meeting to misrepresent the position of Mr. Johnston. He was given the press for publication, and some newspapers published it while others did not. We were all quite aware that from the beginning Mr. Johnston emphatically pronounced against his own country on this question but we did not on that account think that the question fell to the ground. Mr. Johnston did not vote for rate relief to be extended to Ireland as to England and Scotland, nevertheless the Government are likely to be wronged to the tune of £900,000, as the world have been had not patriotic Irishmen done their duty.—R. R. KANE.

The local feeling in connection with the Lisdoonvarna spas has reached an acute stage. The people of the place have forcibly effected an entrance into the well houses. It seems that the houses and grounds were formally transferred to the two local hotel proprietors, Messrs. Curtin and Maguire, whose bid was accepted by the Representative Church Body for a tenancy of the wells under lease. A large number of the tenants assembled and proceeded to the wells, where they forced open the "sulphur house," and Mr. D. O'Loghlin, who had taken a leading part in the agitation, proceeded to serve out cups of the water to all who desired to drink, amid a scene of considerable enthusiasm. Messrs. Maguire and Curtin witnessed the extraordinary scene, and several police were also present, but made no attempt to interfere with the action of the crowd. Mr. Curtin had an interview in Eunis with his solicitor, and an application for an injunction will be at once made to the Court of Chancery.

Mrs. Howard, a respectable shopkeeper of North Main street, Bandon, was found sitting on a chair inside her counter quite dead. She was a widow, her husband having died some months ago, and early on the evening in question appeared to be in ordinary good health. She leaves a large young family.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated in Cork in a manner that reflected much credit on all concerned in the undertaking. The celebration was participated in by the religious societies attached to the different churches in the city, while the trades and workmen's organizations of the city also sent their contingents. The proceedings commenced with Pontifical High Mass at 12 o'clock, which was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral. An immense congregation attended, the spacious edifice being filled to overflowing. At the Mass the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, presided.

At Gortan, in Donegal, where St. Columba was born on the 7th of December, 621, High Mass will be celebrated, discourses delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, and other prominent ecclesiastics in honor of the 13th Centenary of the great Saint. A feature of the celebration will be the delivery of several speeches in Irish dealing with St. Columba as a scholar, and the revival of Irish as a spoken language. The spot where the gathering will take place is one of the most interesting in Donegal, and commands an extensive view of the three pretty lakes of Gortan, Vegh, and Akibbon. In Derry (city) the celebration will be of a purely religious nature, and will consist of a Novena of Eucharistic devotion on the spot most closely connected with the name and memory of the saint, the old Long Tower Church.

The following pupils received testimonials of merit for May 1897: Form IV.—Excellent—D. Grainey, K. Byrne, J. Dineen, J. E. Ferris, T. Cowan, G. O'Leary, G. Lawlor, J. Egan, H. Baker, J. Doyle and J. Hickey. Form III.—Excellent—A. Dissett, F. O'Halloran, F. Grainey, E. McMillan, and M. Ryan. Good—F. Finfold, C. Burns, Ivan Brazal and E. Burke. Form II.—Excellent—N. O'Leary, J. Doherty, J. McDonnell, S. Murphy, G. O'Grady, J. Hennessy, N. McGrath, E. Foley and C. Bassman.

Armistice Extended. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—An irade has just been issued and communicated to the representatives of the powers, by which the Sultan agrees to an armistice of a fortnight, beginning May 20 (May 30), fresh instructions, consequently, will be sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly. The Ambassadors are urging the Turkish Government to engage to prolong the armistice in the event of the peace negotiations not being ended when the armistice expires.

Trinity College he was called to the Irish Bar in the year 1818, and went to the Munster Circuit. His soon rose into large business, and preformation came quickly to him. In 1835 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, then Sergeant-in-law, and finally Law Adviser to the Oastle. In those days a seat in Parliament was a necessary condition for promotion, and in 1865 the popular and genial leader of the Munster circuit found one in the Borough of Dungarvan. About this time occurred the one untoward incident that clouded for a period an otherwise prosperous and happy career. Sergeant Barry was engaged for the Crown in prosecuting Mr. Stephens and the others charged with the Fenian conspiracy, and in opening the case at the Police Court he most unwisely stated as part of his speech a lying fabrication of the spy Nagle imputing to the Fenians murderous designs against the Catholic clergy. One of the accused denounced "that miserable man, Barry," and for years Mr. Barry was an object of unparagoning popular obloquy.

A man of the small farming class, named John O'Connor, has just died at Newtown Dillon (formerly Newtown Sands), county Kerry. Deceased, who was born in the townland of Clear, had attained the remarkably long age of 103 years. He was in the prime of life when Catholic Emancipation was passed.

A motion was brought forward at the meeting of the Longford Board of Guardians by Mr. T. F. O'Beirne, J. P., to appoint a competent man to superintend the digging of graves in the Ardagh burial ground, which was ordered by the Local Government Board to be closed on March 1st, 1898, and in which it is stated St. Mel was buried. He said that some things occurred in the graveyard which the sanitary authority, should take cognizance of. Some people went there, dug up remains and skulls, and the dogs came and carried away some limbs of human remains. Under such circumstances he thought some one should be appointed to look after the place. Mr. Thomas O'Reilly objected, and said the Church Body were the party to apply to, as the ground was vested in them. The motion was postponed pending a petition being presented to the Church Body to appoint a caretaker.

ENGLAND.

Conversion of Protestant Clergymen. The Pope has decided to appeal to the generosity of English Roman Catholics to contribute towards the institution of a British ecclesiastical college at Rome for the benefit of Protestant clergymen who have been converted, and generally Englishmen desirous of pursuing theological studies. The Holy Father has conferred on the subject with Cardinal Vaughan and Monsignor Giles, Rector of the English College.

A short time ago Mr. Flavin asked a question in the House of Commons concerning the bigoted and unjust action of the Swansea Board of Guardians in refusing to admit nuns to nurse the Catholic inmates. The Rev. Father K. J. Fitzgerald has been waging a fierce battle on behalf of toleration with the guardians. Mr. Flavin's intervention has brought about a salutary change in the attitude of the gentlemen, as Father Fitzgerald informs him that the nuns have been admitted at last after repeated refusals.

SCOTLAND.

Thirteenth Centenary of St. Columba. Elaborate preparations are being made in Scotland to commemorate the thirteenth hundredth anniversary of St. Columba's death. For the 9th of June—the feast day of the saint—the Protestant Episcopalians of Scotland are organizing a pilgrimage to Iona. On the 15th June, the Tuesday within the octave, the Catholics, headed by the Bishop, will visit the island and have Mass celebrated amid the ruins of the spot where the saint expired in 597. Details of the pilgrimage have not yet been announced.

St. Michael's School. The following pupils received testimonials of merit for May 1897:

Form IV.—Excellent—D. Grainey, K. Byrne, J. Dineen, J. E. Ferris, T. Cowan, G. O'Leary, G. Lawlor, J. Egan, H. Baker, J. Doyle and J. Hickey. Form III.—Excellent—A. Dissett, F. O'Halloran, F. Grainey, E. McMillan, and M. Ryan. Good—F. Finfold, C. Burns, Ivan Brazal and E. Burke. Form II.—Excellent—N. O'Leary, J. Doherty, J. McDonnell, S. Murphy, G. O'Grady, J. Hennessy, N. McGrath, E. Foley and C. Bassman.

Armistice Extended. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—An irade has just been issued and communicated to the representatives of the powers, by which the Sultan agrees to an armistice of a fortnight, beginning May 20 (May 30), fresh instructions, consequently, will be sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly. The Ambassadors are urging the Turkish Government to engage to prolong the armistice in the event of the peace negotiations not being ended when the armistice expires.

A HUNTER'S STORY.

EXPOSURE BROUGHT ON AT TACK OF RHEUMATISM.

Nervousness and Stomach Trouble Followed Sleep at Times Was Impossible—Health Again Restored.

The little village of Petticoat is situated in the south-westerly part of New Brunswick, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Herbert Youmans, who resides there, follows the occupation of hunter and trapper. His occupation requires him to endure a great deal of exposure and hardship, more especially when the snow lies thick and deep on the ground in our cold winters. A few years ago Mr. Youmans tells our correspondent that he was seized with a severe bilious attack and a complication of diseases, such as sour stomach, sick headache and rheumatism. Mr. Youmans' version



of the facts are: "I became very ill and suffered the most excruciating pains in my arms, legs and shoulders, so much so that I could not rest in any position. I frequently could not sleep at nights, and when I did I awoke with a tired feeling and very much depressed. My appetite was gone, and I ate nothing at all, no matter how light the food was, it gave me a dull, heavy feeling in my stomach, which would be followed by vomiting. I suffered so intensely with pains in my arms raised my hands to my head, and tried different remedies but all to no purpose. A neighbor came in one evening and asked 'have you tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' I had not but then determined to try them, and procured a box, and before the pills were all gone I began to improve. This encouraged me to purchase more and in a few weeks the pains in my shoulders and arms were all gone and I was able to get a good night's rest. My appetite came back and the dull feeling left me. I could eat a hearty meal and feel strong and well enough as though I had taken a new lease of life. My old occupation became a pleasure again, and I am now nothing of tramping eighteen or twenty miles a day. I know from experience and I fully appreciate the wonderful results of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a safe and sure cure for biliousness, and all other ailments, to try Pink Pills as they create new vigor, build up the shattered nervous system and make a new being of you." The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

IRISH NATIONAL RE-UNION.

Recollections of the Irish Party—Tim Healy Still at His Old Game.

LONDON, May 17.—At a meeting of the Irish Party, held to-day at the House of Commons, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Dillon, seconded Mr. Jordan, and unanimously adopted:—"That we renew the expression of our conviction that the reunion of the National forces of Ireland is vital and essential to the National cause; that we are ready to enter into such reunion pledged against any attempt to renew recriminations as to past differences or to seek either personal or sectional triumphs; that, inspired by such feelings, we observe with satisfaction the movement in favour of the National unity in which Mr. Harrington is now engaged, and that he and all other workers for unity can confidently count on our earnest co-operation."

Interviewed by the Press Association's Lobby correspondent, Mr. Healy, who had not been present at the meeting, said he had received no notice of the intention to propose such a resolution. He attached no value to it, regarding it as the merest hypocrisy and an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public. The first step to be taken in any reunion was the retirement of Mr. Dillon from his present position. He considered that Mr. Dillon had blundered in every step he had taken since he was put into the position of chairman, and that from a parliamentary point of view he was no credit to the Party.

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks or months. Keep this remedy in your house.

Laughter lengthens life; smiles soften sorrows.

Music is an art which strengthens the bonds of civilized society, humanizes and softens the feelings, and dispositions of man, produces a refined pleasure in the mind, and tends to raise up in the soul emotions of an exalted nature.

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Light Lieut. Basil Hartley.

A MODERN INSTANCE

The very latest writer on this subject in Europe, Mr. Harrisse, has in his latest work abandoned the theory of Cape Breton, and come back to that of Labrador. Dr. Dawson is displeased with him for this, but he himself says, as I said, kicked away the only support on which the theory rested (the Cabot map), Harrisse was but logical in reverting to the old tradition. It is to be hoped that Dr. Dawson, as well as our learned and venerable historian, Rev. Dr. Harvey, may yet be converted to the true faith on this point. We had a few months ago a striking proof of the impossibility (almost absolute) of Cape Breton being the landfall of Cabot. It was the wreck of the steamer Abney, of Renew, near Cape Race. This steamer started from almost the exact spot of Cabot's departure: she came around the north coast of Scotland, passing through Pentland Firth, between the Orkneys and Caithness, and southernly in latitude 58° 05' N., almost exactly the height to which Cabot sailed, then she struck out on her course westwards. They had all the minute and perfect knowledge of modern nautical science, the exact bearings of the compass—variation corrected up to date; the latest and most improved nautical instruments. Moreover, they had a knowledge of the exact position of Cape Race, its latitude and longitude. They made every allowance for currents, and all other disturbing causes. Coming near the longitude of the East Shore of Newfoundland, it became foggy; for some days they had no observations. Hence they gave themselves what they considered a good wide berth for Cape Race; according to their calculations they were seventy miles south of the Cape, when, suddenly in the fog, they struck on Renew's Rock! Now let us consider Cabot; he started from the same place. He had no idea of the position of land. His general object was to keep westerly and northerly as much as possible. It is possible, therefore, that Cabot, under these circumstances, could have drifted against all natural causes, south of Cape Race. This is what we are asked to suppose, but this is not all. The same fortuitous causes which drove him south of Cape Race, must have then ceased to exist, and a contrary set of causes set in, in order to drive him up again into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He must have been at least 70 miles south of Cape Race, or else he could not have made Cape Breton without coming in contact either with the Burin peninsula or St. Pierre. From such a position, in order to make the point of Cape Breton at Scattered, his course would have to be W.N.W., and to reach Cape North in Cape Breton, his course would have to be changed to N.W. Any nautical man will be able to understand from this the absurdity of the remark of Dr. Dawson, that "Cape Breton was a natural landfall after missing Cape Race" (p. 62).

This remark of Dr. Dawson may appear quite reasonable to the ordinary reader looking without professional skill on the map; but, to people born with the "nautical sense," as we are here in Newfoundland, it is at once obviously absurd and impossible. I have this statement repeated from several of our most experienced captains. Dr. Dawson says of Mr. Harrisse: "I have all the advantages of Mr. Harrisse's learning and labor, but the adventitious circumstance of being born among the localities under discussion, and, therefore, familiar with them from boyhood, compels me to see that Mr. Harrisse's judgment is misled by absence of a personal knowledge, &c. The strength of this argument, which I fully acknowledge, must tell with still greater force in the case of Newfoundland, who are really born on the scene of these events, who with our first life-breath have drunk in the "nautical sense," who have lived like the sea-gull amid the billows of the Great Ocean:

Of whose broad breast, whose milky foam was sap
Of our young lives.

As she "did o'er us fling
The mantle of her wave, and thrill us
With her kiss."

But even if Cabot, by one out of ten thousand chances, should have missed Cape Race, neither the time, course, nor distance will allow of Cape Breton being the landfall. A most convincing argument against Cape Breton is this: We know Cabot's strong and ruling desire of finding the coveted passage to the west. If then he had made any place in Cape Breton, he would immediately have entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and penetrated the great river, thinking he had found the long-looked-for passage, as did Cartier a few years later. This we know he did not do, and Dr. Dawson himself admits it. If he said he had not time to return at once to Europe, then why did he not do it on his second voyage? We are told, by Somerville, he intended on the second voyage to come out to the landfall of the first, and then, from there, coast

westwards (da quello loco gia occupato andarsi a mano a mano verso l'occidente). And this he did, but it was not from Scattered or Cape North into the Gulf and up the St. Lawrence, but along the Labrador coast and into Hudson's Strait.

I shall now make a few remarks on the respective merits of Labrador (51° 55' north latitude), and the east coast of Newfoundland. Either of these sites is a possible landfall; that is to say there is nothing in the general history and object of the voyages to render either of these sites an impossibility—distance, course, time, etc., all are equally suited for either one or the other. I have, I think, pretty fairly and impartially given the arguments in favor of

LABRADOR. The reasons urged against the Labrador as the landfall are: First, that it would be impossible for Cabot to arrive there on account of the ice, on June 21st. Secondly, it is objected that Cabot and his sailors said that the land they discovered was rich in soil, well wooded, and of temperate climate, quite capable of raising the silk and dye-woods, the Breil tree, etc. In reply to the first objection, it may be simply answered that it is not true that Cabot could not arrive at Labrador, in latitude 51 or 55, on the 21st of the month of June. As every one knows in this country, our Labrador men generally leave about June 7th, and arrive at Labrador June 20th. Again the persons who make this objection admit that, on the following year, 1498, Cabot not only made Labrador, but went as far north as Hudson's Strait in latitude 67° 08' 09th degree of latitude. As to the second objection, about the fertility of the land, growth of wood, etc., I must first say that it is utterly untrue that Labrador is not wooded; and it is astounding that people keep repeating this statement in spite of its having been over and over again refuted. As a matter of fact there are immense forests at Labrador, where timber is found much larger than anything of the kind in Newfoundland or Cape Breton. If any person wishes to be convinced on this point, he has only to look on the Admiralty Survey chart of Labrador, brought to such minute perfection by the patient labor of years under Captain Orlebar. There he will find, in many harbors, such notices as the following: "Wood and water." "Lowland covered with wood." "Abundance of wood and water." etc. The names of "Woody Island" and "Green Island" frequently occur; and the Eskimo names Napiatik and Napa-Kataalik, near Hopedale, which mean "Wood-Island," and "Spar-Island," that is to say "Island where masts of ships may be cut." These names, I say, speak for themselves, and ought to prevent such statements from being made by some writers, without foundation, and repeated by others without investigation.

As to the statements made by Cabot and his men, concerning the temperature of the climate and the fertility of the soil in their Newfoundland; in the first place it is not improbable that they may have exaggerated somewhat on these points. They wished so make the most of the new lands discovered, and induce people to come out to them. This was an old trick, and we are told that it was so done by Eric Raud when he discovered Greenland. "If I speak of it as it really is," he said, "no one will come to it," hence he called it Greenland. Again we know that on this first voyage Cabot coasted or cabotaged along for 800 leagues. They may have been along the coasts of the Northern Bays of Newfoundland; and the statements about soil and climate are not necessary to be taken as applying solely to the point of the landfall, but may be applied to any part of that 800 leagues. Our opponents may object that the statements made by Cabot, viz., that he had discovered the land of the Brezil, and silk trees, &c., do not apply even to the northeast shore of Newfoundland. Then we reply: neither do they to Cape Breton; and Newfoundland is equal in every way, and superior in many respects to Cape Breton, as regards climate, woods, soil, &c.

Finally we come to consider the claims of Bonavista. The Mason map brings back the tradition of Bonavista as the first land discovered by Cabot, as far as the beginning of the XVth century, namely, to 1510. That is to say, exactly 119 years from Cabot's time. But, of course, we must go very far back of that date for the tradition. It is evident that Mason did not then first invent the idea, he must have heard of it from others, especially as we find the same tradition among the French, as appears from the Du Pont map, which expresses the same view, but from a different source. We may easily, then, go back a hundred years or more with this tradition. In fact, we go back until we find the origin of it; we find that we cannot go. Now with this tradition, I go right back to the year immediately succeeding Cabot's voyages, viz., to the year 1500; there I find the beginning or origin of the tradition. I find that it had nothing to do with Cabot, and I find also how succeeding generations fell into the mistake of applying it to Cabot. In the letters, already quoted, concerning John Cabot's voyages, Somerville, Pasquaglio, and De Ayala—these

is no mention of Bonavista, nor prima vista, nor terra primavista, nor anything at all of that kind. The only names mentioned in connection with the Cabots and their voyages are: St. John, St. Michael, Baccalao, New Isles, and New-lands, or New-Worlds. These names continue up to the present day, but another set of names, of Portuguese origin, have become intermingled with them, and appear on all the earliest maps, viz.: Fortuna, Fogo, Frelha, Bonavista, Bonaventura, Bapo Spira, San Francisco, Capo Raso, &c., every one of which exists on our shores.

LANDFALL OF CORTREAL.

(Gaspar de Cortreal was Governor of the Island of Terceira in the Azores. It was from there that he set out on his voyage to Newfoundland. He had doubtless made himself well informed of the whereabouts of Cabot's New Lands. It is not at all probable that he may have got possession of Cabot's papers, map, log and globe, so mysteriously lost. We have reason to believe that he made almost directly the headland of Newfoundland, which was situated in 181 degrees North Latitude, and which being a most prominent and important point, must undoubtedly have been seen and well located by Cabot. To this important headland Cortreal gave the name of Bonavista. It was most probably his landfall. We have been accustomed to assume that this was a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm and joy on the part of the mariners at seeing the land for the first time; it may be so, but we must admit that it was a favorite and general name with the Portuguese and Spaniards. It occurs frequently in the Atlantic groups of the Cape Verde, Canary and Madeira Islands. Under the form of Boa Vista, Buena Vita, &c. We have here an example of the custom so common among the early navigators of naming the new lands after the objects left behind. This Point is particularly mentioned by Rasmusen, the historian of Cortreal's voyage, as we have seen. He says it is the most northerly point of Baccalao, and is called Bona Vista; it became at once a most important point. It was the goal of all North-western navigators; having made this point they steered north or south, as the case might be. On returning to Europe, just as at the present day, this was the point from which to get a good departure. Thus we find in the first recorded voyages, immediately after the Cabots, this point, or somewhere near about it, is the one invariably made by all navigators. In 1629, just twenty-six years after Cabot's voyage, Verazzano came out on a voyage of discovery from France. He had it in view to discover an intermediate land between the discoveries of Columbus on the south and Cabot (or rather now the Portuguese) on the north. Hence, he struck land first in latitude 34° N. (about North Carolina), then he coasted north, until he reached 40° N. "Until he came to the land, which in times past (viz., 1497) was discovered by the Britons (viz., Cabot), which is in latitude 60° N." Here we see that only twenty-six years after Cabot's time, the tradition was in vogue, and that these Northeastern shores of Newfoundland were the land discovered by Cabot. There was an idea in those early days of Cabot having touched land any place near the latitude of Cape Breton (45° 10' N.). Again in 1684, thirty-seven years after Cabot's time, we find Jacques Cartier coming out direct from St. Malo, in France, and making Bonavista with astonishing exactness. He mentions the name of Bonavista and Catalina (St. Catherine's Harbor) as if they were well known at the time; but he says nothing about their naming or discovery. In 1636, the following year, he again made nearly the same point, viz., the Bird Islands (now the Faukes) in lat. 40° 40', about 65 miles north of Bonavista.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IT DOESN'T PAY

TO PARLEY WITH RHEUMATISM. Rheumatic joint, aching limbs mean inability to work, not inaction. For most people, means inability to gain a livelihood. So from that point of view it doesn't pay to parley with Rheumatism. Then there's another question—the days of agony and suffering. How many people are there whom Rheumatism compels to give up their occupation, and throw up a splendid question that it took them perhaps years to attain? Mr. Thomas Warren, of 124 Strachan St., Hamilton, states under oath that he had to give up his situation in the shop of the Big Four, &c., in the City of Hamilton, because of Rheumatism. He tried mineral springs in Indiana and mud baths, but these did him no little good that he returned home to Hamilton a cripple. Then he started taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and four bottles have completely cured him. He feels fit to start to work now. If he'd only known of Kootenay at the outset, how much more of his health he would have saved, and how much suffering he would have escaped. Mr. James Watson, living at 64 Florence Street, in the City of Hamilton, makes a sworn statement, he is employed as a moulder in the Grand Trunk shops. He had Rheumatism so bad in his feet and knees that he could not work at all. He says since taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure he has not felt a twinge of Rheumatism. Now he can work every day, without the slightest suffering. Kootenay has put the Rheumatism to rout. It will pay you if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Sciatica to investigate the merits of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. To parley with these diseases means loss of time, loss of money, loss of health. Sworn statements of cures sent free on application to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. One bottle lasts over a month.