



Latest Mills from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

The following statement appears in the London correspondence of The Irish News -

"The rumor prevailed last night that advantage will probably be taken of the forthcoming visit to Ireland of the Duke and Duchess of York to procure the release of the political prisoners, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source. The feeling is, however, daily growing stronger in Tory circles that some popularity might be gained in Ireland by such a step, and that in any event the time has come when an act of clemency might safely be proclaimed. It is an open secret that the Home Secretary is not the opponent in the Cabinet to this course."

The Antrim Orangemen should be happy, says The Freeman's Journal. They have decidedly scored against Mr. A. J. Balfour. Their Twelfth of July denunciation of any and every proposal to remove Irish Catholic grievances in the matter of higher education has received the recognition of the Prime Minister, who, writing to Mr. Macarty, M.P., has promised that the resolution of the Antrim "loyalists" will have "our careful consideration." And Mr. Balfour himself has had to eat the loach, and passed upon him. "I need not say," he writes, in reference to the Orange resolution, "that the views expressed therein, coming as they do from so important a quarter, shall receive the careful attention of myself and my colleagues." But what about the process of "conversion"? That is the only thing, Mr. Balfour has said, that is wanted to enable him to settle the education question on the lines demanded by the Catholic representatives. Why did he not make some effort to begin the process? He claims to be a "missionary" in the cause.

The potato crop in the parish of Kilmurray, on the Oraro side of the Shannon, is seriously attacked with the blight.

We much regret to announce the death of Father P. Moran, P. P., Whitegate. The funeral obsequies were held at Whitegate on July 20th. Very Rev. Dr. Culligan, P. F., V.G., Killasnoe, presided.

The unhappy struggle on the Caher estate, which has continued East Clare for the past three years, has, thanks to the efforts of the good priests of Upper and Lower Keale, especially Rev. Father McKeena and Rev. Father Courtney, been at last amicably settled on a basis which is to the mutual satisfaction of the parties interested.

After lying at the bottom of the Atlantic for 10 months, Daunt's Rock Lightship, Puffin, has been raised four fathoms, or about 24 feet.

On Aug. 8, James and Thomas Maguire, in custody since March, 1896, and four times tried in connection with the death and robbery of Wm. Funston, cattle dealer, residing near Fintona, were liberated from Derry jail. Everything connected with the release was done with the utmost secrecy.

At the Magherafelt Board of Guardians, Mr. Henry McErlane moved the following resolution which was adopted: "That we, the guardians of the Magherafelt Union, ask the English Government to withdraw all restrictions on the growth and cultivation of tobacco in Ireland, and give the laborers the free use of their land for growing any crops that the land will produce; and we would respectfully ask all other representatives of the people in Ireland to lend their assistance in obtaining liberty for so great an industry."

A public meeting was held at the Harbor Office, West Pier, Howth, for the purpose of presenting to each of five fishermen the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, accompanied by a copy of the vote of thanks of the Institution inscribed on vellum, and handsomely framed; in addition the men receive money awards for gallantry in saving life.

On the list of Jubilee honors appears the name of Mr. Gerald Fitzmaurice, who has been decorated with a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This coveted distinction, it is known, was conferred upon him by Lord Salisbury for his great and untiring exertions in the cause of humanity during the recent Armenian massacres. The new O.M.G. is without doubt the youngest on the roll, for it is but a few years since he was a schoolboy at Blackrock College, from which, after a brilliant intermediate and University career, he passed into the Levant Civil Service. Here his great abilities brought him rapidly to the front, and he was soon entrusted with Consular duties. During the recent disturbances in Asia Minor he used the influence of his position with great tact and judgment to render signal service to the unfortunate Armenians.

send, was boating up for Howth harbor in a strong N.W. wind, with heavy squalls and a bad sea running, when the little vessel, about a mile from Howth, sprang a leak, and began to sink. Showing a signal of distress, the hooker Storm King threw them a tow and took them in tow, but she commenced to founder at once. Launching their small boat, George Gaultfield and Tom Richard, of the Storm King, took the men out of the water, but before they could get clear the boom of the sinking vessel fouled the hook, carrying her partly down, and capizing the four men into the water, which was at the time bitterly cold. The boat came to the surface, but again capsized three times in succession as the men struggled in the water attempted to regain her, Canfield and Richard, who are powerful swimmers, rendering great help to the trawler men in keeping them afloat.

Considerable indignation has been created in the Limerick district owing to the action of a local resident in taking the farm from which the Widow Flynn was recently evicted. More evictions notices have been received by the different Poor Law Boards in this county during the present season than has been the case for some years past. These are principally against small landholders, of whom an unusually large number were deeded for rent at the last visit of the County Court Judge, and whose exertions to meet the demand of the landlords were sorely paralyzed by the great depression in prices last year. Although endeavoring to pay the rent out of their meagre poor tenants were unable to get over the difficulty, a good deal of arrears having accrued in the majority of cases, and now evictions stare them in the face. The landlords have been unreasonably impatient, and if the unfortunate tenants were allowed until the end of the coming harvest to wipe off the arrears several would be able to retain possession of their holdings.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Lord Bishop of Galway, was the central figure on Aug. 8 in a very interesting ceremony, the opening of a bazaar in aid of the funds for the restoration of part of the edifice of St. Patrick's Church in the ancient "City of the Tribes." This church, dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland, has undergone such vicissitudes as probably could not be recorded of any other modern parish church in this island. The visitor to Galway must often have admired the handsome tower with the curious finials, quite unlike those of any other ecclesiastical edifice in the country, which is to be seen to the right of the Railway Hotel when he arrives in the city. This is practically all that remains of St. Patrick's Church, which, owing to complications arising from short leases and separate titles to the site of the church and to the ground over which the right of way to the entrance passes, had to be closed by his lordship's predecessor 35 years ago.

Regret of the keenest and most widespread character has been caused here by the death of Sister Mary Patricia, Convent of Mercy Mount St. Michael's, Claremorris, after a long and tedious illness, borne with true Christian fortitude and resignation. Deceased was the eldest child of the late Dr. Thomas Bodkin, Eastland House, Tuam. By her death the local community has sustained an irreparable loss.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, who is upon an extended Confirmation and visitation tour through his vast diocese, spent the past week in Clifden on visitation, being the guest of the Very Rev. P. Canon Lynskey, P.P., V.F. At the Convent of Mercy, his Grace received the vows of two ladies, being assisted at the imposing ceremonies by the Very Rev. Canon Lynskey, P.P., V.F., and the Rev. M. J. Hugh, Adm. Tuam. The names of the professed ladies were Miss Donnellan, of Dunmore, Co. Galway, and Miss Shanahan, of Limerick, in religion Sister Mary Clara and Sister Mary Gabriel, respectively.

The people of Tralee have learned with extreme regret of the death of Rev. John O'Reilly, late P.P. of Tuogh, South Kerry, which occurred at the residence of his brother, Rev. Michael O'Reilly, P.P., Dromod, where he had been staying for some time past. Deceased was about eighty years of age, and was 43 years on his mission. He was one of the most gifted and scholarly priests in the Kerry Diocese, an eloquent preacher and a great linguist, while as an Irish scholar he had few equals.

Most Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christ Church, has just concluded a short visit to Killarney. He has been the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry. Their lordships had several enjoyable drives together, and Dr. Grimes was also present at the annual regatta in company with Rev. J. Hayes, of Killarney. This is Dr. Grimes' second visit to Killarney, and he intends to pay another before leaving Europe. He belongs to

the Marxist Order, and labored in Ireland, England and America before being selected for his present exalted position.

King's County. Universal regret is felt throughout Birr district in consequence of the death of Somerset, Lorrha, of Mr. John O'Meara, A.B., J.P., one of the most highly respected and popular country gentlemen in Lower Ormond. Mr. O'Meara belonged to a great old Irish family, most of whose princely possessions in the vicissitudes of feudal system passed into other hands, still leaving a considerable and valuable estate on which the deceased gentleman lived, the happiest relationship existing between him and his contented and numerous family. Born in 1830, he had reached his 67th year, and until a few weeks ago enjoyed the best of health. He was the senior and most ardent follower of the Ormond Hunt. For fifty-seven years he never missed a season. Of command presence and the most genial of dispositions, he was a welcome guest at every meet, and when three or four times in the season the gathering would be at Somerset was a prince of hosts. He kept a splendid stud of hunters, and did much to promote the horse-breeding industry within a wide area of surrounding country. He was married in 1871 to Christine Marie, daughter of Mr. Henry Owens, Limerick, and is succeeded by his eldest son, who was born in 1873.

Limerick. A young draper was bathing near the Corporation Baths, Limerick. He went out beyond his depth and being able to swim his position became very dangerous, and perhaps a sad fatality would have occurred were it not for the courage of Mr. Albert Enright, an employe of J. and G. Boyd's, who, without divesting himself of his clothing, jumped in; a buoy was thrown out, and by this means both rescuer and rescued were enabled to reach the shore in safety.

On Aug. 1st, the beautiful Church of St. Joseph attached to the Redemptorist Monastery, Dunalisk, was the scene of most imposing ceremonies in celebration of the Feast of St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Doctor of the Church, and founder of that great missionary Order—the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, presided, and the celebrant of the High Mass was the Most Rev. Dr. Flood, O.P., Archbishop of Trinidad.

The Navan Show has been considered the best for young horses in the Emerald Isle. It would, indeed, be hard to point out better men or women than met in this, one of the richest grazing sections of the most feeding land in the world.

A daring attempt was made to rob Athboy Catholic Church. The thieves effected an entry by breaking through a handsome stained glass window, and proceeded to the vestry, where they broke open some drawers in search of money. Falling in their high altar, where they disarranged several articles. A poor box was forced open, but the amount of the contents is unknown.

A Carnival of Venice Bazaar and variety entertainment in aid of the Catholic Cathedral in Waterford opened in the Court House grounds in charming weather. The splendid Artano band of Dublin, were specially engaged, and they went through a choice programme.

The citizens of Waterford were alarmed when the Protestant Cathedral bells pealed forth the customary intimation that a fire had broken out. Crowds rushed from their beds to find the rear portion of the premises of the large drapery firm of Messrs. James Hearno and Co. enveloped in flames. Had the fire brigade been ten minutes later the whole block of buildings would have been destroyed.

A large and most representative meeting was held in Waterford, under the presidency of the Mayor (Ald. T. Knox), in connection with the important question of the purchase of the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway. The Mayor briefly explained the offers of the competing lines, and after a short discussion a resolution was adopted, to be immediately forwarded to Mr. Hanbury and the local Parliamentary representatives, pointing out the desirability of giving the line to the Great Western Railway Company, whose fresh offer deserved most favorable recognition; also, that if the people of the county of Waterford were aware of the whole circumstances they would spurn the overtures of the Rosslare Company.

ENGLAND. Irish National Foresters.

On Aug. 3, the annual Convention of the Irish National Foresters opened in the City Hall, Liverpool. There was a large attendance of delegates. Mr. John Geraghty, the Grand High Ranger, presided. Mr. Hutchinson, T. O. Dublin, General Secretary of the organization, was present.

The Jesuits and English Education. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster delivered the prizes to the students of St. Ignatius College, London, and gave an address to a large

audience in the Assembly Rooms, Stoke Newington, where the exhibition took place.

Here, in this country, he said, the Jesuits had noble colleges in which were gathered the sons of the aristocracy and gentry in very large numbers. They were educating the greater part of the Catholic gentry and aristocracy. But there was a great middle class in England, which might be called the backbone of the English population. The future of England, the prosperity of the Empire, the future influence of England, would more and more be grasped by the middle class (applause). The educational laws which were being introduced, and the determination of the mass of the English people to bring the very best education within the reach of the industrial and professional classes were such that we might feel perfectly sure that in the course of a few years secondary education, which the middle class, commercial, and industrial classes were determined to have, would be offered to them in its perfection in every part of the country. The great future of England, therefore, as he had said, and as he believed, would rest not with what were called the privileged classes—they might hold their own if they were educated, and they would lose it if they were slothful and without education—but it was education that was going to govern and control the destinies of this country, and this education and control would be chiefly with the middle classes. Therefore it was, as he had constantly urged, necessary to develop education amongst the Catholic professional and industrial classes.

SCOTLAND. Great goldfields in British Columbia.

Two Glasgow prospectors who were sent out on behalf of a Glasgow mining house to British Columbia recently cabled home that British Columbia would be the principal goldfield in the world. Not a single mine developed to 150 feet had been abandoned or shut down, and some were paying dividends before actual mining commenced. If working costs were reduced low grade ores would yield a good profit.

Catholic Conference at Glasgow.

The annual conference of the Catholic young men's societies of Great Britain was opened in Glasgow. A reception and conversations was held in the Waterloo Rooms, when the delegates (numbering something like 150) were welcomed by Bishop McGuire. The opening meeting was held in St. Alphonsus' Hall, Charlotte street. Mr. M. Fitzpatrick (Liverpool), President of the Central Council, presided. Satisfactory reports were submitted from the various branches. On the motion of Father Duphy (Sheffield), it was unanimously agreed to hold the next conference in that city. It was resolved, on the suggestion of Bailie Hanlon, Maxwelltown, to the Central Council to consider what form the celebration of the golden jubilee of the society in 1890 should take. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Andrew's Cathedral. Bishop McGuire presided at the solemn service, which was preached by Very Rev. St. David Oswald Hunter, Blair, Birk., O.S.B., Fort-Augustus, St. Aidan's Mass 16 was sung.

The conference was opened in St. Alphonsus' Hall. It was divided into three committees, in each of which papers were read. Mr. Johnston (Cardiff), presided over the first committee.

The Editor Explains.

Sir, -Your kind statement about the thrice blessed Euvre Exploireur for the succor and release of holy suffering souls in purgatory (established some dozen years ago at Chapelle Montligeon, on the Orne, France) in the issue of 20th May has given great satisfaction to the members of the English Secretariat, and through them to other employees—for these are secretaries for the many other languages and nationalities—and they beg to offer you their cordial thanks. And now you add to your kindness by a sympathetic notice of the nice little book about devotions to the great St. Anthony of Padua, published in English by the English secretaries at the office of Chapelle Montligeon. The devotion to St. Anthony has spread wonderfully through the United Kingdom within a few years. Very many of his clients will doubtless be glad to have the little book for their devotions. It can be had for 6d., including postage. One of the greatest religious marvels of this century is undoubtedly the rapid spread throughout the world, and especially the English-speaking world, of the blessed Euvre Exploireur of Chapelle Montligeon within a dozen years. It was established in an out-of-the-way little village in the Orne by a holy devoted priest, the cure of that little country parish. His name is Paul Buquet, and his name is now a name of benediction on the tongues of millions and millions of people in every country of the world. He is another Cure d'Ars, and the inspired work he set on foot—for surely inspired it must have been—with the warm approbation of Bishop, the late Mgr. Tregaro, of Soez, has already spread to countries beyond the seas, where the name of the Venerable Joan Marie Vianny was never heard to the day of his death in 1852. But still thousands of people in France believe, and so

does the justly venerated Father Buquet himself, that the holy cure of Ars had not forgotten his poor Franco when his blessed soul went up to heaven from his poor worn body, so that he pleaded before the great white throne for the poor suffering souls part of the Catholic gentry and aristocracy. But there was a great middle class in England, which might be called the backbone of the English population. The future of England, the prosperity of the Empire, the future influence of England, would more and more be grasped by the middle class (applause). The educational laws which were being introduced, and the determination of the mass of the English people to bring the very best education within the reach of the industrial and professional classes were such that we might feel perfectly sure that in the course of a few years secondary education, which the middle class, commercial, and industrial classes were determined to have, would be offered to them in its perfection in every part of the country. The great future of England, therefore, as he had said, and as he believed, would rest not with what were called the privileged classes—they might hold their own if they were educated, and they would lose it if they were slothful and without education—but it was education that was going to govern and control the destinies of this country, and this education and control would be chiefly with the middle classes. Therefore it was, as he had constantly urged, necessary to develop education amongst the Catholic professional and industrial classes.

Parliament in the Fifties.

In The Contemporary for August there is a racy article by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in which he gossips pleasantly of the House of Commons in the fifties. He entered the house in 1852 in order to found an Irish party of independent opposition, a method which he had recommended when in 1817 the Irish Confederation asked him to report on the most effective method of repealing the Union. More than fifty members pledged themselves to oppose any Government who would not make Sherman Crawford's Land Bill a Cabinet measure. In this connection, Sir Charles tells a good story. Sergeant Shee, one of the leaders of the party, anxious to get facilities for the Land Bill, told Mr. Hlayter, the Government Whip, that he would gladly support the Whigs whenever he agreed with them. "You are very obliging," rejoined the Whip, "but we want men who will be glad to support the party when they don't agree with them." Sir Charles kept a diary in those days, and from it he draws some capital stories about Disraeli. Here is one which we do not remember to have heard before: "Somebody asked him lately if Lord Robert M— was not a stupid ass. 'No, no,' said Benjamin—not at all; he is a clever ass.'" Here is another: "Some of the young bucks on the Liberal side are fond of sneering at Disraeli's devotion to his wife, who would not, perhaps, be a suitable Queen of Beauty at a new Eglinton Tournament, but to whom he owes everything. McCallagh Torrens says he saw them one night leaving the grand opera; when descending the grand staircase one of the lady's shoes got untied, she stopped suddenly, and cried, 'Dizzy, tie my shoe.' Dizzy went down on his knees and performed the service required."

Irish Political Prisoners.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Aug. 4 Mr. Davitt said he wished for a few moments to raise the question of Amnesty to a few remaining Irishmen in prison. He was certain there was not a single member of the Ministry that would be opposed to the release of those men upon personal grounds. Either individually or collectively there could be no desire to use political vengeance upon political foes. But after what had taken place, and after those men had been reduced to a state of bodily and mental wreck as a consequence of what they had undergone there ought to be a desire on the part of the Government to let the remainder of the men go free, and that they should be added to the victims of penal servitude. He hoped the Government would give some hope that these men would not be kept in prison many months longer. Within the next few weeks there was to be a Royal visit to Ireland. He did not say anything for or against that visit, but surely it would appear to the Leader of the House as to other members of the Government that it would soften the feeling considerably in Ireland and make that visit a pleasant one all round if this little mercy, this small act of clemency, were extended to these few political prisoners at the present time. Might he therefore appeal to the right hon. gentleman who had led the house with such success and such conspicuous ability,

and who deservedly held the high position he held, to use his influence with his colleagues? He felt sure that the influence of the right hon. gentleman was so great with his colleagues that if he would put political considerations on one side and act upon his own kindly disposition and secure the release of these men after their 15 years of penal servitude, he would stand higher than ever in the estimation of his colleagues. (National cheers).

Clarke Wallace Corrected.

The following appears in The Ottawa Journal: In your issue of the 5th inst. is contained an interview with Mr. Clarke Wallace which merits a little attention. The worshipful grand master returns from Ireland in a hurry to deliver himself of the following: "I am, Glendalough has almost given a pledge to the Irish Catholics that he will establish a Catholic University in Ireland, notwithstanding the fact that Trinity College, Dublin, is open for adherents of all denominations. This is creating considerable excitement and Orangemen are just entering upon a struggle similar to that in which we engaged a year ago."

He goes on to speak of resolutions passed threatening the government if they do justice to the two thirds of the Irish people, that the Orangemen will enter on a sturdy opposition, rise en masse and stop the government. To the Canadian people who love truth and justice Mr. Wallace's sophistry ought to be exposed. When he tells us that Trinity College is open for the adherents of all denominations he tells but half a truth, which logicians call a fallacy "suppressio veri," or suppression of truth.

But Mr. Wallace was in Ireland and what he does not know about everything there after his junketing is not worth knowing. The knowledge of Prof. Mahaffy—one of the best known of Trinity's present staff of teachers—would vanish into thin air if compared with the profound speculations of the Orange grand master of Canada. Trinity College from its foundation to the present time, an interval of three centuries, has been essentially Protestant in its practice and teaching.

This is a proposition easily susceptible of proof and if so, were Catholics expected to crowd the halls of the University? "In founding the University," says Prof. Mahaffy, "the hope of Elizabeth and her advisers was to tempt Roman Catholics to be educated under Protestant influences, and so win them from the influence of the Pope and his Irish priests." In other words Trinity College was established purely and simply with the object of proselytizing the Irish people.

But Mr. Wallace says it is open to the adherents of all denominations to-day, and Prof. Mahaffy whom nobody who knows anything about the philosopher, and free-thinking divine will suspect of saying one word that is not derogatory to the adherents of the Catholic Church, thus continues: "The present government and policy of the college, though secular and admitting all persons to its honors, is distinctly Protestant."

Prof. Mahaffy is one of the pampered professors who like Mr. Wallace would find have the present condition of the University continue. The vast majority of the Irish people have no objection to this, but they do object to be taxed by the government for the support of an institution which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves of. The Irish Catholics wish Trinity to go on and prosper, but their grievance is this. Trinity College and the Protestant institutions in Ireland receive \$600,000 a year as a government grant and not one cent is given to support any one Catholic institution. This is the injustice Mr. Balfour wants to redress by establishing a Catholic University. Orangemen profess to aim at justice and liberty. I believe if the facts above stated were pondered over by them they would not be so easily led away from the paths of rectitude by the shibboleths of a man whose ostensible object in life is religious strife and the tenor of whose ways is ever at variance with all liberal minded Protestants. Doing under the tuition for four years of two Trinity professors, whose memory I revere, it will be granted that I know whereof I speak.

M. MONAGHAN, B.A., Royal University of Ireland.

Sir Wilfrid's Audience With the Pope.

[DRESS CADEK.] ROM, Aug. 12.—The Pope to-day received the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Lady Laurier. The audience which began at noon, lasted an hour, and was of a very cordial nature. His Holiness asked for detailed information regarding the situation of affairs in Canada, and especially questioned the Canadian statesman on the subject of the Manitoba schools.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Superintendent, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over forty years but Eclectica Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."