

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest From the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The total amount of Peter's Pence from the archdiocese of Dublin is over £1,600. The Cathedral parish gave the largest contribution £132.

Mr. Farrell has arrived at Avondale where he intends to spend some time during the shooting season. Several members of the Irish party will be the guests of their leader during his stay in Wicklow.

The fine bridge that spans the Corrib river has been named by the Galway Town Commissioners the "William O'Brien Bridge," in some small recognition of the terms of imprisonment which the hon. gentleman has spent in Galway jail.

A nurse named Horgan, employed in the Cork Workhouse Hospital, was arrested recently on the charge of having administered an overdose of medicine to a patient, who died from the effects of the drug. She was remanded in custody.

The splendid memorial to Cardinal McCabe, in Glanavin Cemetery, executed by Mr. Thos. Farrell, has just been completed. It represents the Cardinal in full pontificals, resting upon a life-size, under a fine canopy. The figure is life-size.

Capt. Tomson Rye, J. R., D. L., who was undergoing a sentence of two months' imprisonment, passed at the last Cork assizes for recklessly firing at and wounding a laborer, was, a week or two ago, released on account of the dangerous state of his health.

There were exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the week ending 19th of August, 1890, 9,980 cattle, 27,738 sheep, 3,569 swine, 268 goats, 1,020 horses, and 179 asses; total, 42,354. Total for previous week, 40,230; corresponding week in 1889, 40,310.

In many instances many to hear that the largest community of nuns in the United Kingdom is that of Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham, near Dublin, where there are 120 Sisters. The Sisters of Lady of Charity and Refuge at High Park, Drumcondra, have a community numbering seventy.

The tenants of the Linstar estate in Kildare, who had purchased their holdings in 1886 under the Ashburn Act, held a meeting recently and appointed a committee to endeavor to obtain a reduction of the annual instalments. The tenants state that the land is not now producing the amount of the instalment each year.

The confusion among the inhabitants of the Great Blasket Islands, caused by the visit of the ball and police on board the gunboat Britannia to that place some weeks ago, and the seizure of their houses for rent due to Lord Cork, had scarcely disappeared when the poor islanders were visited by another dreadful calamity. An epidemic of fever commenced to rage over the island, and several families have been afflicted with the malady.

Dr. D. Edgar Flynn, of Kingstown, has rendered a national service by the publication of the clever and interesting paper which he has contributed to the London Medical Recorder, and in which he summarizes the chief merits of our more important Irish watering places. An influx of English visitors

just now would be a species of Saxon invasion to which the sturdiest Nationalist would never dream of objecting, and Dr. Flynn's paper is precisely of the kind best calculated to lead to such result. There can indeed, be no doubt that, were the beauty and salubrity of Irish watering places better known and more generally recognized, our people would reap a golden harvest.

On Sunday, August 31, three new stained glass windows erected over the high altar of the parish church, Ballyvaughan, were unveiled. These beautiful windows, representing the Crucifixion, with St. Patrick on the right and St. Eunan on the left, are the production of the famous establishment of Mayer of Munich, and were presented to the parish by Joseph F. Callanan, M. D., Dublin, to serve as memorial for his family and ancestors.

A dastardly outrage was recently reported from Glina, county Limerick. Some persons effected an entrance into the Knight of Glina's stables, and savagely mutilated three of his horses. One is dead, and another is injured to such a degree that the animal will have to be destroyed. Four years ago two of the Knight of Glina's horses were burned to death and since then some of his hay was maliciously burned. The local National League held a meeting over the outrage, denounced the perpetrators, and offered a reward.

Rcv. Dr. Molloy has lodged objections to the proposed distribution of the Lewy Endowment at Limerick between Protestant and Catholic Educational Boards. Dr. Molloy points out that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Limerick is 8 to 1, despite which it is proposed to give the latter body one-third of the endowment. The amount of the endowment is stated at £10,314 odd. The Protestants are offered the building, subject to £40 per annum, and £2,000 of the capital, the remaining £8,000 to go to the Catholic Board.

The Mayor and the High Sheriff of Cork have jointly issued an address to the Irish people, asking their co-operation to render the coming centenary ceremonial worthy of Father Mathew, whose life and labors were spent in the emancipation of the people from the degrading slavery of intemperance, making the City of Cork, the scene of his heroic charity during the famines years, the headquarters of his crusade. It is worthy of note that out of the gross sum of £14,000 originally expended on this church, Father Mathew himself supplied half that amount out of his own resources.

The Bishop of Galway recently confirmed four hundred children in Kilroan in the Aran Islands. His Lordship took occasion to express his unbounded pleasure at the evidences of piety manifested by the simple-minded Arraners, whose devotion to their faith gained for them in punitive days the glorious title of "Arran na Caombh." There are at present in the three islands nine fine schools, six of which have been built by Rev. Father O'Donohoe; and that the zealous pastor has not overlooked the comforts of his teaching staff, he has recently built and furnished five teachers' residences which should be a credit to the most fashionable locality in Ireland.

A martyr of ancient history was brought before the eyes of the Dublin public recently by the examining of a witness named Andrew Quinn before the Sub-Commissioner for the county of Dublin for fixing judicial rents. The old man who stated he was 103 years of age, said he remembered the holding of Lord

Hawth's Estate in question for over 88 years. He added the information that he was one of the pestilences who drove George IV. to this city after he had landed in Dublin in 1821. Quinn's employer was a man named McDowell, who was then tenant of the holding, the subject of the enquiry, which had been obtained by the landlord as demesne lands, and out of the estate. The commissioner, Mr. R. R. Kane, stated they would visit the holding before giving their decision on their decision on the question.

The Limerick Reporter contains the following statement of the true facts in connection with the alleged miraculous cure at St. Patrick's Well: It would appear that Willie Brown, 14 years of age, son of a respected citizen, owing to an accident received ten months ago, had been unable to put his leg under him during that time, and that when returning from Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Crescent, he was inspired by faith to visit St. Patrick's Well. He visited the holy well on the following Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On each occasion he knelt on the spot on which it is to be seen the print of St. Patrick's knees, and found himself getting stronger at each visit. On the last occasion of his visiting the well, he told his mother and his elder sister that he would come home cured, which was verified when he left his crutch at the well.

Recently an influential public meeting was held in Cork, under the presidency of the Mayor, in furtherance of the erection of a memorial to the late venerable and venerated Dominican Very Rev. Bartholomew Russell, in St. Mary's church, of which he was the founder, and which during his long life was the principal scene of his energetic and successful labors in the cause of religion. The meeting was very successful, and the project was launched under very favorable auspices. Some of the speeches contained interesting particulars relative to Dr. Russell and the Dominicans. Sir John Pops Hennessy recalled how ten years ago Dr. Russell showed him the manuscript of a work on which he was then engaged—the history of his own Order in Ireland, supplementary to the famous volume published in the last century. The volume to which Sir John alluded was doubtless the "Hibernia Dominicana," by Dr. D. De Burgo, or Burke, Bishop of Overy, a rare and valuable work, of which it is very difficult to get complete copies. It is a striking fact illustrative of the past and present of the Church in Ireland, that when the "Hibernia Dominicana" first appeared five Irish Bishops signed a joint protest against its publication, fearing that its too plain speaking—for Dr. Burgo was a fearless truth-teller—would be compromising. What a difference in the attitude of the Irish hierarchy now and the timid and temporizing policy of those days! The leaves objected to are missing in most copies. Sir John Hennessy also reminded his hearers that the little factory, replaced by the church burnt by Dr. Russell, stood upon the ruins of Shaandon Castle, one of the ancient castles of a very old Catholic family, the Desmonds, or Geraldines, and that after their downfall the Dominicans, who were great friends of the Desmonds, to some extent shared their fate. The Cork Dominican community are the possessors of a remarkable Desmond relic, of which Father Russell was, for between sixty and seventy years, the appointed custodian. It is an ivory image of the Blessed Virgin and Child, which was handed down after the Refoundation and after the destruction of the

Dominican Friary in Yaughal. The penal laws forbade Catholics to have a bell in their churches, and in the old Dominican Friary in Cork, it was hung on a tree which stood at the sacristy door. The foundation-stone of St. Mary's was laid without public ceremony in 1823, the dedication taking place in 1839. The foundation stone of the adjoining priory was laid in 1848. Of the first community, who went into residence in 1852 only one survivor, Dr. Leahy, the aged Bishop of Dro-more. It is not generally known that Her Majesty had, indirectly, a hand in building St. Mary's. Father Russell used to tell how he went to Kensington Palace collecting for his church, and so solicited a donation from the Queen, then Princess Victoria, but, as she was betrothed to the throne and as such identified with the maintenance of what was called the "Protestant interest," her mother, the Duchess of Kent, donated in her stead.

Joux-de-Mots.

A witty lady says—
"That common DYES cannot DIE too soon."
"That some ladies really DIE in the attempt to DYE with worthless DYES, which give forth poisonous and deathly exhalations."
"That worthless imitation DYES are already branded by the DYE of public opinion, and must DYE ere they DYE long."
"That the DYES used in branding crude imitation package DYES, so as to have them look outwardly like the "Diamond" DYES, should be confiscated by law, so that the unwary be not deceived."
"That profit and pleasure cannot be found before DYING, if your DYING is not done with Diamond DYES."
"That Diamond DYES while DYING goes on never DIE, but always DYE so as to live in the hearts of the people."
"That Diamond DYES DYE to live; and although their consumers DIE, they DIE satisfied that what they DYED would retain color, brightness and beauty after they DYED; thus DYING with Diamond DYES gives consolation and sweet recollections, even when DYING."
"That seeing all these things are so; all may DYE and DIE easily, before the DIE of fate is cast, which calls on them to DIE."

A Danger to the Republic.

There must be something wrong in our legislative system, or else such a measure as the National Election Bill would not have passed the lower House of Congress before an opposition had been accorded to the people to express an opinion upon it. It is a noticeable fact that legislation which deals with the holding of office and the methods of securing office passes very quickly, while that which affects the whole people has to pass the ordeal of several sessions of the legislature or of Congress before it goes to the executive for signature. The reason may be that the legislator knows more about his own wants than he does about the wants or wishes of his constituents, and, being in office, he thinks it no harm to stay there, even though the liberties of the people be placed in jeopardy through his methods. Party organs sounded the praises of, and denounced, the bill while it was before Congress, but they threw very little light on its provisions. Those who objected to it were supposed to be silenced when they were called "Democrats," and those who favored it were expected to die of shame because they favored a "Republican measure." The writer is independent in politics, and does not object to the bill because it favors the Republicans

or militates against the Democrats; he is of the opinion, in which he may be wrong, that such a measure is fraught with danger to our republican form of government. Many opponents of the bill call it sectional, but it is neither sectional nor national; it is so elastic that it may stretch all over the country or span a single Congressional district. . . . In making excuses for the bill's appearance in Congress its advocates urged that it would be called into operation in but from twenty to thirty districts in the South, and that there would be no occasion for it elsewhere. In every Congressional district in the United States there will be found the required fifty or one hundred persons to sign a petition to the chief supervisor, and if they do not think of it, the Congressional aspirant who may think his chances will be improved by the aid of these patriots will not forget it. The compensation which deputy supervisors will receive will stimulate the patriotism of a sufficient number to secure the signatures of fifty or one hundred persons. Every ward politician who may be out of a job and who has a promise from a Congressional candidate—and they will all make promises—will circulate the petition.—Master-Workman Powderly in North American Review for September.

"Christian Science" Oranks.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—It is alleged that School Trustee, John Kent, who died on the 1st instant, was a victim of Christian Science and the officials of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are engaged in working up the case with a view of proceeding against Mrs. John H. Stewart of Markham street, for manslaughter. For three years Mr. Kent had been suffering from diabetes, but not in an acute form. Dr. Carveth, of 327 College avenue, is the medical attendant. The doctor told him that he would never get well, but that by taking care of himself and abstaining from sugar and starch as much as possible he would live for years, and in the end would probably die from some other disease. Mr. Kent followed this treatment for three years and maintained tolerably good health. About three weeks since he discussed his ailment with Mr. Sciliff. The latter told him he had been cured by Christian Science in three treatments. Mr. Kent called on Mrs. John H. Stewart and she attended him for about two weeks. She told him to eat and drink what he liked, and to that order the doctors describe his death. Diabetic coma set in and that is always fatal within forty-eight hours. During his last hours the doctors relieved him as much as possible. About four o'clock on Monday afternoon Mrs. Stewart called and said he was sleeping and she would come back at five. She never came. The next morning he died.

Anniversary of Sedan.

BERLIN, September 3.—The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany yesterday in the usual manner. On the part of the German press a new note was struck. The celebration was the first since the resignation of Prince Bismarck from the Chancellorship and all the news papers, even those that were formerly his bitterest enemies, joined in a unanimous chorus of praise of the retired statesman.

They who reject suffering do not love; for love is ever ready to suffer for the Beloved One.—M. de Beroleres Louvigny.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Loss Estimated at \$35,000.

QUEBEC, 4th.—Last Wednesday morning at 1:15 fire broke out in Mr. Ephrem Duplessis' tannery, St. Etienne street, Levis, and spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire speedily extended to the premises of Mr. Hubert Beghin, butcher, and to the out-buildings of Mr. S. Marceau, on the same street, and was threatening the dwelling house of Mr. L. Hareuil when the firemen arrived, and it was saved with much difficulty. Mr. J. Demers' bakery, on the other side of the tannery, was completely destroyed. The flames fanned by a northeast wind spread rapidly over the northern half of the square bounded by Cote des Marchands, St. Etienne, Eden and St. George streets. Two dwellings on Eden street were burned to the ground with all their contents. One was occupied by Mme. Dumont and the other by Mr. Demers. Around the corner the house of Mr. Boer, laborer, was completely destroyed, and it was only by dousing them with water that the houses on the other side of the street were saved. A great number of wooden sheds and out-buildings in the centre of the hollow square by brick walls. The fire was not extinguished till nearly six o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, on which there is hardly any insurance. The principal loss was in Mr. Duplessis' tannery. He loses \$11,000 of stock on which there is not a cent of insurance. The building, which was owned by Mme. Wm. Carrier, was valued at \$15,000, and insured to about half that sum.

Expects a Storm.

LONDON, September 2.—The Times, commenting upon the Trades Union congress at Liverpool, doubts whether the public at large, or even the mass of employers have realized the nature and scope of the assembly that is preparing upon industrial property and social prosperity. It says that unless timely means are employed to check the violence that is now openly advocated the awakening will be rude indeed.

THREE BOTTLES BROUGHT HER OUT OF THE BED.

JONET, Ill., Nov. '88.
I was suffering from anxiety and palpitation of the heart for four years, so that I had to stay in bed in the month of March, but after taking three bottles of Pastor Keenig's Nerve Tonic I was able to get up and tend to my household duties again.
MRS. DOLL.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the delicate. It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution, the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and depending that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

BALMORAL HOTEL FIRE SALE

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Damaged by Water and Smoke

\$40,000 STOCK OF FRESH NEW SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC.

MUST BE SOLD IN 20 DAYS.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S SUITS SOLD FOR LESS THAN THE MAKING.

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BALMORAL HOTEL BLOCK.