

The Week in Ireland.

Directory United Irish League.

Dublin, May 31, 1902.

CRIMELESS CORK.—The Recorder sat May 28th to dispose of the criminal business, and addressing the Grand Jury, said:—On the 11th of last month I had the honor of addressing the Grand Jury for the borough of Cork, and then congratulating them on the very small calendar that was before them. Now, again, on the 28th May, I have the honor of presiding here at Borough Sessions, and I am happy to tell you that I have to repeat my congratulations. You have a very small calendar to go before you. Having regard to the population of the district which you now represent, and the time that has elapsed, I think it is a wonderful thing to be able to tell you that there are on the calendar but six cases. Two of these, gentlemen, are for attempts to commit suicide. That reduces the number of what I call actual crime to four. Gentlemen, I most heartily and sincerely congratulate you upon such a state of things, and I do so more cordially because I am not now adopting anything exceptional in my address. I am merely repeating that which, session after session, I have the honor of saying in this court.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT elections in Dublin on 29th inst. were extremely satisfactory all round from the Nationalist point of view. Perhaps the most notable result was that in the two wards in Clontarf, which was the stronghold of Unionism. A few weeks ago Alderman Gibson declared at a coronation meeting in the Rotunda that, thank goodness, Clontarf would for many a day be a thorn in the side of the city and the Corporation. Alderman Gibson was relegated to a back seat by the electors of the East Ward, who had the audacity to supplant himself and his Unionist colleague by two Nationalists. Something similar took place in the West Ward, where two Nationalists were also returned and one Unionist. There is very great consternation in Lord Ardilaun's township. In Arran Quay the United Irish League candidates have simply swept the field; while in Inns Quay and other wards the candidates put forward by the United Irish League were also well to the fore.

COERCION IN SLIGO.—In Ballinacourt house, about four miles from Boyle, the prosecution against eleven members of the United Irish League opened on Tuesday, 26th May. The Coercion Court was constituted as follows:—Mr. F. B. Henn, R.M., and Mr. William Jones, R.M. The defendants, who live in the neighborhood of Ballinacourt, Co. Sligo, were charged with having, on the 7th of May, at Ballaghboy, in the Petty Sessions district of Ballinacourt, County Sligo, taken part in an unlawful assembly, and with having unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together for the purpose of wrongfully and unlawfully using intimidation towards one John Smyth, one James Smyth, and one Martin Smyth.

The little court house was practically filled with Crown officials, while outside were placed a number of policemen.

The Removables, in giving their decision, said the meeting was a perfectly legal one up to the time of the shouting at Smyth's. After that it was an illegal assembly. They dismissed the cases against John Brennan, John Coen, Thomas O'Gara, and John O'Gara, of Ballinacourt. But John Sheridan, Michael Condon, Dominick Buoye, and John O'Gara, of Carricknahorna, and Henry MacDermott, should be imprisoned till the rising of the court and find bail in two sureties of £5 and one of £10. The defendants intimated, in reply to Removable Henn, that they would not give bail, and were sent to prison.

Great indignation is felt in the district at the decision. The defendants are respectable young men, and the prosecution is regarded as a punishment for their membership of the League.

EMIGRATION.—At a meeting of the Strokestown Board of Guardians recently an application was received from an evicted tenant and her son for assistance from the Board to en-

able them to go to America. They had got passage tickets from a sister in America, but they had not the train fare to Queenstown. Mr. O'Connell said they were entirely destitute, and God only knew how they lived since they were evicted. There were no prospects for the young man in this country. The chairman (Mr. James Neary, J.P.) entirely disagreed with this view. He would be very happy to assist an evicted tenant, but he didn't wish to assist in driving them out of the country. There was work and to spare for all the young men left in Ireland, and he asserted it was wrong and unbecoming on the part of any Board of Guardians to assist any young man to leave the country. The majority of the Board supported the chairman's views, and the application was refused.

Emigration from the western counties of Clare, Galway and Sligo, to the United States, is attracting much attention, hundreds of emigrants from those counties passing through Limerick on their way to America. During February, March, and the beginning of April, the departures were at intervals, but within the past fortnight they have become of daily occurrence, and extra train accommodation has had to be provided, and in some cases special trains ran to meet emergencies.

A CRIMELESS DISTRICT.—At the Manorhamilton Quarter Sessions held last week end, Mr. Wilson Vaughn, sub-sheriff of the County Leitrim, presented Judge Waters with white gloves. His Honor congratulated the sub-sheriff and the people of that division of the county on its peaceful state. It spoke very well for the character of the inhabitants. This is, singularly, one of the divisions of the County of Leitrim that is proclaimed.

THE ROSCREA PRISONERS.—After the sentences being imposed on the five brave Nationalists at Roscrea quite recently by a brace of Removables, the treatment they were subjected to by the police authorities was both cowardly and inhuman. The prisoners were detained in the Court House for about two hours after their sentences (varying from six to three months) being passed. They were driven to Ballybrophy railway station, a distance of 12 miles, on outside cars, under a regular downpour of rain. When the prisoners were about to be removed from Roscrea they asked to have their overcoats (which were in a house close by) brought to them, but the officer in charge sternly refused their request. They five brave young men looked upon their imprisonment as a token of pride and honor, for, as the cars left Roscrea, they all joined in the singing of "God Save Ireland." They informed some friends who followed them to Ballybrophy that they were wet to the skin. They were delayed at the Limerick Junction for several hours in this terrible condition, and it was not till the small hours of the morning they arrived in Clonmel. It was a cold, rainy night, and it told pretty heavily on some of them for several days after.

THE LAND WAR IN THE WEST.—At the Claremorris Quarter Sessions on May 24, before His Honor County Court Judge Dane, K.C., a wholesale batch of processes, at the suit of Nolan-Farrell against his tenants for non-payment of rent, was heard. Decrees were granted against 34 tenants.

Mr. M. J. Kelly, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the landlord, and Mr. T. F. Kirwan, solicitor, Ballinrobe, for the tenants.

CRIMELESS ROSCOMMON.—On May 24th County Court Judge W. O'Connor Morris, in opening the Boyle Quarter Sessions, said there was only one small bill to go before them. As far as he knew, the state of the county was quite satisfactory, with the exception of the unfortunate combination or quarrel on the De Freyne and Murphy estates. Last January he went at some length into what he thought was the cause of that combination, and it was not in repeating what he had already said.

MORE COERCION.—On the 23rd May six members of the Began-

Branch of the United Irish League were served with summonses under the Coercion Act, at the suit of District Inspector Carbery, Claremorris, for conspiracy and intimidation towards people in that locality who had put their cattle to graze on the Greenwood farm, the property of Colonel Knox, Brittas Castle, Tipperary.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.—On Sunday, 25th May, many successful Nationalist meetings were held throughout the country. Coercion has not plainly broken the spirit of the people, and it has brought the patriotic priests, the men who really love their people and sympathize with their sufferings, into the van of the movement. At the United Irish League meeting held in Cork, to hear Captain Donelan, M.P., and Mr. Flynn, M.P., than whom there is no two more earnest members, the chair was occupied by the Rev. Father Barry, P.P. At the great National gathering in Galbally, Tipperary, the veteran Nationalist, the Rev. Canon Ryan, presided and delivered a speech, in which the duty of the Irish priest to stand by his people was eloquently enforced. He said the proper place for an Irish pastor to be was at the head of his people, directing them, encouraging them, and pointing out, not alone the way which would lead them to the goal of happiness they were all aspiring to, but also the surest and safest road to the attainment of that freedom, prosperity, and independence, which were the God-given right of every free-born man. It is such words and acts that renew and strengthen the old traditional bonds between the priests and the people in Ireland, which are equally conducive to the interests of religion and patriotism.

MURPHY AND DE FREYNE.—In connection with the no-rent campaign on the above estates, on Friday evening, the sub-sheriff, Roscommon, accompanied by a bailiff on the Murphy estate and an escort of about 40 of the R.I.C. visited that district for the purpose of making seizures for rent. They visited the house of a man named James Moran, of Creevy, on the Murphy estate, where they seized, under a writ from the Superior Courts, for rent, four cows and one horse. On 29th inst. the Creevy cattle were sold by the Sheriff at Roscommon, having been driven from Frenchpark. The cattle were bought in by the U. I. League. They visited several other places on the estate afterwards for the purpose of making seizures, but were unsuccessful in their efforts, as the people had the stock removed previously.

On the previous day a bailiff on the De Freyne estate visited several tenants on a townland named Clooncheevers, Fairymount, warning the tenants of the impending evictions and the results that would follow.

With the Scientists.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.—From the experience of life insurance companies and from census returns tables of the average expectation of life can be constructed. A sample of such a table is given below. Column I. is the age; column II. is the expectation of after life from the experience of England and Wales in 1838-54; column III. is the expectation from the experience of Massachusetts in 1893-97. The statistics apply to males.

Table with 3 columns: I. Age, II. England, 1838-54, III. Mass., 1893-7. Rows show ages from 0 to 70 years and corresponding life expectancies.

Corresponding tables for the two epochs in other countries agree substantially with the foregoing. The expectation of life under modern conditions has increased. A male exposed through life to the conditions of mortality obtaining in Massachusetts in 1893-97 would, on the average, live 4.08 years longer than he would have lived had he been subjected to the rates prevalent in England and Wales in 1838-54. The increased expectation of life is greatest in the earlier years, as the table shows. It does not prove that our stock is more vigorous, but it points to the undoubted fact that our weaklings are better cared for by improved sanitation. A decrease in the birth rate tends to make the expectation larger, for it is among infants that the greatest mortality obtains. Consumption is the dread disease that carries off great numbers of all ages. Modern medicine is on the way to conquer that plague,

and within a comparatively short period we may look for great increases in the tables of expectation.

GREAT SHIP CANALS.—The oldest and the most important ship-canal is that of Suez, begun in 1856 and completed in 1869. It is 100 miles in length and cost \$93,000,000. It was at first 54 metres wide on top, 22 metres at the bottom and 8 metres deep, but in 1892 \$10,000,000 were expended to increase these dimensions to 77, 34½ and nearly 9 metres respectively, and it is now proposed to increase the depth to 10 metres. Ships are allowed to pass through it at a speed of 5 35-100 miles per hour, so that its whole length can be traversed in 18½ hours. Night navigation is made possible by electric lights, which were introduced in 1887. The tolls are \$2 per ton. In 1870, 486 ships passed through the canal; in 1880, 2,026; in 1890, 3,441. In the year 1899, 221,348 passengers were transported.

In 1887 the Emperor William Canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic was begun and the canal was opened in 1895. Its cost was \$40,000,000. Its length is 98 kilometres, its depth is 9 metres, and it is traversed in less than 12 hours. Its receipts do not cover expenses. Still another canal connecting the North Sea with the Baltic was opened in 1900. Its length is 65 kilometres, its depth only 3 metres, and its cost was \$6,000,000. The Manchester ship canal is 87 kilometres long and nearly 8 metres deep and cost \$85,000,000.

Amsterdam is connected with the sea by a ship-canal opened in 1845, and Rotterdam is likewise connected with deep water by a canal opened in 1866. St. Petersburg also has a ship-canal 25 kilometres long. The Gulf of Corinth canal was finished in 1893. It is only 6 3-10 kilometres in length and cost about \$5,000,000. Königsberg has a ship-canal completed in 1890, 33 kilometres long, that cost about \$2,000,000. There are two great ship-canal in America connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, and another, the Welland, connecting Erie and Ontario. The canal at Ste. Marie carried 24,600,000 tons in 1901, more than twice that of Suez for the same year.

FRIENDLY ADVICE

TO WEAK, NERVOUS AND EASILY TIRED WOMEN.

Given in the Story of One Who Had Suffered and Has Found Renewed Health and Strength.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

It is a good many years since the good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was first recorded in the columns of the "Sun," but during that period the sterling merit of the medicine has increased its reputation and every day adds to the number of those who have found health through the use of these famous pills. Many in this town have freely spoken of the benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to these another is added in the person of Miss Victoria Widdis. To a reporter of the "Sun" who had heard of her cure, Miss Widdis said: "Several years ago I became very much run down; I felt tired all the time, my blood was watery and I was in what the physicians called an anemic condition. I was always weary and worn out, not able to do anything and yet not sick enough to be in bed. My heart bothered me with its constant palpitation, brought about by my extreme weakness. My appetite failed me and I was gradually growing worse. I had heard and read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using them a short time a decided change was noticeable, and it is no exaggeration to say that I felt like an entirely different person. My appetite returned and with it good blood and strong nerves. I can conscientiously say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they did me more good than I can tell. To all weak, nervous, easily tired, run down women, I say by all means give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be delighted with the result."

It is because these pills make rich, red blood that they cure such troubles as anaemia, shortness of breath, headache, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, erysipelas, St. Vitus' dance, and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Third Annual Excursion OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY To LAKE ST. PETER, Per Steamer THREE RIVERS. THURSDAY, June 19th, 1902

Steamer leaves Victoria Pier at 1.30 P.M. Concert on Return Trip. TICKETS—Adults 50c. Children 25c. Plan of Staterooms on view at SADDLER'S, 1669 Notre Dame.

The Rod and The Line.

Anybody can catch fish when they are biting. The power of the true-born angler is shown in his ability to catch them—some of them—whether they are biting or not.

To do this he must know the characteristics of the fish, the characteristics of the stream and the weather and the characteristics of bait. To know bait, which carries with it the knowledge of how and when to use bait, almost makes the angler.

Nobody ever gets any nearer to an understanding of the whims of fish than to know that the whims exist. It is within the experience of every rodman that on one day bass will break their backs for minnows and on the next day the same bass in the same pools will not look at minnows, but there never lived an ichthyologist wise enough to do more than guess why this is so.

The true-born angler demonstrates his skill by keeping his mouth shut, finding out what the fish want and raking them in, while imitation anglers above and below him are perspiring, and getting nothing. And let no fellow imbue his mind with the brown stained pages of Walton and imagine that fishing is all calm philosophy, contemplation and absorption of the beauties of animate and inanimate nature. There is a lot of hard work in it.

The true-born angler will know, for instance, that there are certain seasons in which certain baits are the best; he will know that there are certain seasons in which certain baits are of no use at all. Past years have taught him that it is along in the heat of August, when the fish are lying deep, that the frog is most fatal to the bass; that early in spring angle-worms will often prove effective when all else is worthless, that the minnow which swims a yard or two deep is of finer flesh and better lure; but when he has learned these things he is only completing his apprenticeship.

The true-born angler appreciates and understands these baits and knows how and where to get them, but he must also know baits which it is wise to substitute for them; he must be able in a manner to create or invent baits.

Often he evolves something which proves killing when every known lure fails. Of this order was the first man who thought to use a strip of white bacon fat simulating to minnow.

Doubtless on that day everything had failed him; doubtless he reasoned that as bacon fat was white it might be made to look like a small fish when travelling through the water; doubtless he reasoned that as deer will go for miles through the woods to lick salty earth, fish also sometimes need, or would like, a taste of salt. The result of this reasoning was a full basket of green or black beauties and information generously transmitted to his rivals.

Of this order, too, was the inventor of the metal spoon, which whirls through the water and decoys swimmers to their ruin. Doubtless he began with a piece of tin, and a thousand artificial lures have grown out of his experiment.

For it is established that there are days when bass will disdain all forms of food whatever and will strike only at deceiving metal. They will even disdain the metal if a bit of genuine food be attached to it. Putting aside all the manufactured deceptions with which fish are taken, there are some men who know natural baits thoroughly, and these men know more than is between the covers of any book or ever will be, because there are a great variety of living things which bass and trout like, and to be acquainted with these things is to have wide learnings of insects and small creatures which live in and out of the water.

A man may put in two months of

a year in acquiring mastery of the great division of grasshoppers and at the end be far from complete. Many people go upon the streams with expensive tackle who have no knowledge of how valuable the grasshoppers are, much less of how and where to catch them, what kinds to catch and how to impale them.

Green frogs are said to be better than brown, which is probably pure faddism, but it is certain that brown grasshoppers are better than green and the reason of it is that green grasshoppers when they flutter upon the water or just above it look much like leaves and so are little apt to attract the fish unless it be close enough to distinguish the legs and wings.

Above price is the fat grasshopper an inch and a half long which has a dull brown back and yellowish belly, with reddish spots showing when its wings open. More than once the credit of and fame of the true-born angler has been rescued from peril by two or three of these godsend caught under an old straw hat after a breathless chase in a nearby meadow.

They were hooked securely just back of the wings and let down gently from some bluff above a dark pool, the angler meanwhile securely hidden, and as they touched the water and their pinions buzzed there came a savage upward rush from far below and the loud reel sang its saga of war. In late July, when the heat plunges downward shafts and the cicada drones on the bark, in those two first golden weeks of August, the month which the French Republicans called Fructidor, the grasshopper's the thing.

There is the field mouse now. On days when all is lost save honor the field mouse will decoy the oldest, biggest and wisest of bass or trout because it is delicious, attracts the eyes of every denizen of the pool from the turtle under the decayed log on the bottom to the little minnow swimming close to bank, and is easily overtaken.

Not many field mice fall to the lot of bass or trout and they value them accordingly. This little animal may be found and captured by him who knows how and values it according to its merit.

It lives close by a fence, or near the roots of some old tree. In going down the corn rows, if the grass be specially thick and tangled by a stalk, it will be well to examine it.

There never was a field mouse yet on any sort of day which safely made the passage of a trout pool and invariably the fish which takes the hook will be one of the largest and most savage of its kind.

Occasions are rare when fish will bite at nothing at all. It is the province of the angler to keep trying them with all of the things within his knowledge, and if he has the learning and patience and industry, the chances are that he will fill his reel while other men go fishless to bed.

Even in the manner of attaching natural baits there is a distinct art. Almost as much depends upon this as upon the manner of casting or still fishing.

The bait should in all instances be fastened so that it will present a natural appearance when in the water, and its appearance in water is often the reverse of its appearance in air. Things which swim, such as minnows and frogs, should be permitted to swim, and for this purpose should be, so far as is possible, left unhampered. There are men who hook frogs through the legs and minnows through the tail, but the act is a confession of their lack of skill.

Old boys remember that when they were young boys they were exceedingly careful in the manner of fastening their earth-worms. They took one worm and strung it upon the hook, covering the hook from point to eyelet, being cautious not to expose a speck of the metal else the charm was broken. Then they spat upon the lure and lowered it into the brook.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902. Some Notes MODEL

HERE is nothing in the sun" is saying. In reality much truth in it. The thing that the ha can do is after some less remote. The Creator the power to originate a man is merely able to forms out of already ex- jects, or to imitate that been already created. Ma an engine, but he must the material needed for th never make were it not t- ative power of God, to w- istence is due. In art, cially than in any other human acquirement, is th- cessity for models. If th- for example, does not fr- om previous works by c- from nature as extensa- tions before his gaze, a- must have in his own m- aginary model whereby- And what is true of p- sculpture, and of every o- art, is equally so of f- ct, the writer of fictio- vent his characters, but- not based upon some rea- models in life, they a- culated to live. This c- models in fiction has giv- considerable discussion a- far an author is justified- cing in his work the trait- asteristics of living and- personages, and to what- liberty he may go in this- without exposing himself- censure or the justified an- ation of the persons th- in an unmistakable man- my intention to enter in- cussion of this point, I- sire to show that every- novelist has had his fix- and without them his- would not have created- tality for themselves.

SOME EXAMPLES.—I know that Dickens portra- Hunt and Landor in "Ele- and Thackeray was frequ- ed of caricaturing his fri- the latter would never a- such was the case. T- News" some time ago p- very interesting article o- ject, and when dealing w- eray it made use of a fo- ments, both referring to- George Eliot, which I m- produce. That organ said- "Thackeray's worst off- gainst Andrew Arcedecke- fellow of his at Charter- was—according to Edm- the too exact original of- friend Harry Foker. He- time, like Prosper le Ga- rived on the night of 7- first lecture on the Engli- lists. Arcedecke met him- der Cellars, surrounded b- congratulating him on his- success. "How are you, T- Arcedecke. "I was at yo- day at Willis's. What a- you had there—yes! But- it was dull—devilish dull- you what it is, Thack- piano." That was neat- effective than a libel acti- Eliot, according to the- H. Myers, was also acc- ing copy out of her own- A too sympathizing frien- with her domestic troubl- mistaken assumption th- saubon in "Middlemarch,"- trait of G. H. Lewes. No- could differ more w- from whom, then, a- friend to George Eli- you draw Casaubon?"- humorous solemnity, whi- in earnest, however, she- her own heart." One w- was thinking of the sonne- scribes Sidney's perplex- a poetical subject, until-

"Fool" said my Muse, loo- heart and write."

Here are two examples- different classes of wri- tion. The former certain- his characters from life a- to admit the fact; the la- ing in her own mind ide- ages and painting them- in the public. But in bot- in all others, their char- drawn from models.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC F- It would be out of the