

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Matters from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM

At a meeting of the Belfast Catholic Association...

CORK

The manifestations of regret at the death of Mr. Thomas Crosbie have been general throughout the city and county Cork.

DUBLIN

The Duke of Norfolk is to be congratulated on the appointment of Mr. W. P. Quirk to the position of Chief Clerk to the Post Office in Ireland.

Lord Justice Fitzgibbon is going to spend the Long Vacation in Canada, in order that he may be present at the marriage of his eldest son, which is to take place at Ottawa.

On July 3 their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were passengers by the ordinary mail steamer arriving at Kingstown about half-past five o'clock.

Mr. A. Petre tells the public in the New Ireland Review some things of interest of the relations there are remaining of the Old Parliament House, where Irish Lords and Commons ruled Ireland before the wretched Union of 1800.

The death took place at Dulkeigh of Mr. R. M. Levey, the veteran musician, who was so well known to a former generation of London citizens.

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ready at any time to use his powers in help of any charity, he had friends of all classes, and none of these was ever estranged or forgotten.

GALWAY

The greatest influx of tourists to the Western Highlands invariably commences about the middle of July, when the season practically opens.

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A very devout and practical Catholic, and never Miss a salary. Indeed, a clerical friend of mine recently wrote me, saying that his chaplain, Father Donohue, is never done praising his zeal and piety.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

The suffragan bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Westminster have issued a joint pastoral, appealing for help to complete the new cathedral, for which a collection will be simultaneously made in all the churches of the respective dioceses next Sunday.

About two-thirds of the cathedral are completed, and it will perhaps be roofed before the close of the year. Many leading Catholics have donated liberally, but the great mass of the people have not yet been invited to contribute.

An appeal has now been made to the million and a half Catholics in the province of Westminster. On the north side of the Thames in the portion of the metropolis comprehended in the Westminster diocese there are 200,000 Catholics. The new cathedral will be larger, more imposing, and more amply furnished than any existing church, and London already possesses some fine churches, notably the Hampton Oratory and St. Dominic's, Haverstock-hill. Marble and mosaics will be the principal materials used in the internal decoration of the handsome Byzantine basilica in Ashley-place. The Cardinal has secured, in Professor Seltz, of Venice, a very able artist, not only capable of designing the scenes and subjects to be determined, but also of personally undertaking their execution in mosaics. His reputation is by no means confined to Italy, though most of his best work is to be seen there as far as the Vatican. The Catholics of Germany entrusted him with the whole of the mosaic decoration of the choir of the basilica of Loreto. That the cathedral will afford the artist ample scope for effective design and execution is evident from the fact that the historical decoration of the nave alone will take some thirty-eight scenes, 15ft. by 12ft., and that some eighty figures will be required. The material used by Professor Seltz is an imperishable composition, made up of enamel and glass. The twenty-one marble columns for the nave have been procured from Larissa, Southern Greece, Switzerland and Italy, and £175,000 is being spent upon the work of erection. The work of decoration will, in the main, have to await the collection of fresh funds. The tombs that are being prepared for Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Wiseman will be erected as soon as the cathedral is opened. About £100,000 has been raised and spent since the laying of the foundation stone, June 29th, 1855.

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the most learned man, when he was displaying the treasures he laid open to our gaze.

ENGLAND'S RELIGIOUS CRISIS

"La Cite Religieuse en Angleterre" is the title of an article by Father Austin Richardson in the current issue of the "Revue Generale," which has been published in pamphlet form by the "Societe Helge de Librairie," 16, Rue "Toussaint," Brussels. Father Richardson describes with entire accuracy the views and objects of the different parties in the Church of England. In considering the question of disestablishment he says:—"I am far from denying the relative good done by the Established Church. I recognize with pleasure the piety, zeal, and generosity of a great number of the Anglican clergymen. I note with satisfaction that in most of the villages the presbytery, with the minister and his wife and children, is the centre of edification and good works. No doubt there are exceptions here, as everywhere else, but the moral standard amongst the Anglican clergy is very high, and the secularists are relatively few. Still, I am far from believing that Disestablishment would prove an obstacle to the relative good accomplished by the Anglicans. It is not a question of persecuting or prosecuting them; it is rather a question of freeing them from the secular arm. I am of opinion that, being left free to follow the tendency of their convictions and their tastes, they would become more zealous. The competition which they would be forced to sustain against the other sects on equal conditions, and without State protection, would have upon them the same effect as it has upon the Catholics and the Nonconformists here. Enthusiasm would take the place of indifference and routine. Where, then, it will be said, is the benefit which the Catholic cause will derive from this radical change? It lies in this—that the actual position of the official Church, its prestige as an integral part of the English Constitution, taking into account the patriotic and national character of the English, is a great obstacle to conversions. An experience of twelve years spent on the mission in England and the Nonconformist side of this. The Established Church, with its appearance of unity under the control of the State, its exceptional position, and its associations, which recall the most sacred and touching relations in the life of every man brought up in Anglicanism, appeal to sentiment, which, in the case of many people, is far more developed than reason. A false conscience is formed, and the doubts which are the fruits of Divine grace are rejected as temptations. With Disestablishment all would be denied in England, and the secular arm, which compels all these heterogeneous parties to preserve the semblance of unity, would cease. Each would be free to follow its intimate convictions. It would become impossible for the High, Low, and Broad Church parties to remain united in a single communion. They are really three distinct religions, opposed one to the other. It is to be expected that men, some of whom believe in all the Catholic dogmas except the supremacy of the Pope, others of whom absolutely deny the Real Presence and reject five of the seven Sacraments, and the very existence of the Priesthood, and yet others of whom reject the Divinity of Christ and the inspiration of Scripture, would of their own will and without constraint consent to remain united in a single communion. Disestablishment, then, would result in a division called for by good faith and morality, both of which are wounded by the existing union, a union which is artificial and even scandalous, since it forces both parties to trifle with principles and convictions which they ought to hold sacred. A convinced Catholic would prefer death a thousand times to remaining in communion with heretics and infidels." Father Richardson goes on to say that the Low Church would join the evangelical sects, the Broad Church would swell the ranks of the "Neo-Christianity," which considers the doctrine of Christ only as a stage in the progressive development of humanized morality, and the High Church would try to keep up the appearance of an episcopal, national, and free Church. But Anglicanism as a society, or a system opposed to the Catholicism, would have received a mortal blow, and conversions would take place not by tens of thousands, but by millions.

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An Emblem of everything that is pure, rich and delicious in teas. "SALADA" CEYLON TEA The Ideal Drink. Lead packets only. 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 80c. By all Grocers.

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TRANSLATOR OF "QUO VADIS"

There is passing through London at this moment—unknown, unnoticed, self-effaced—a very remarkable man (says T.P. in "M.A.P."). I met him for the first time many years ago, at a dinner in honour, by the way, of Augustin Daly, who has just died, and spent a quite fascinating evening, for my companion was Jeremiah Curtin, and Jeremiah Curtin is one of the greatest scholars of his time. He knows every language, and probably most of the dialects of Europe; and it is to him that we owe our knowledge of Sklenewicz—one of the greatest writers of our time. His works about Poland—his native country—are not yet well known in England, but most people have read that marvellous work, "Quo Vadis," the history of the days of Nero, which is the most vivid thing ever written about old Rome. Curtin has translated this, and every other book of Sklenewicz, with one solitary exception, and he is busy in translating Sklenewicz still. Just fancy what a man this Curtin is. Was he was in Northern California, studying the Indians and their myths, he was preparing his book about the Highland myths and the Irish myths, and at the same time translating Sklenewicz from Polish into English. He has had his reward. Sklenewicz is immensely popular in America; Mr. Curtin tells me that more copies have been sold of "Quo Vadis" than of any book of the century.

can get absolved from their bonds by the Yankee divorce bill. VULGAR AND INSULTING LANGUAGE USED BY THE COMMISSIONERS. The illiberal and narrow-minded spirit of McKinley's commissioners is strikingly illustrated in their use of such phrases as "the priesthood of the Roman Church," "the Roman clergy," etc., language more worthy of blatant, foul-mouthed A.P.A. rangers than of members of a professedly impartial commission appointed by the President of the United States. General Merritt was not mistaken when he said at the recent New England dinner:—"We have outgrown the Constitution, and it is not worth while discussing here." This was relative to the Philippine question. McKinley's friends seem to favour the same idea regarding the religious question, and want to mix theology with politics.

THE AMERICANS IN PORTO RICO. The Insular Commission appointed some time ago by President McKinley has investigated and reported upon the serious internal affairs of Porto Rico. The Commissioners are General Robert P. Kennedy, Major Charles W. Watkins, Judge H. G. Curtis. Some of the recommendations of this commission are truly astonishing, as will appear from the following extracts. Under the head of "religion," here is what the commissioners' report states and recommends:—"RELIGION." "The religion of Porto Rico was the recognized Roman Catholic Church, and the priesthood upon the island belonged to the Romanist Church, was paid by the Government, and the sum of \$92,000 was annually collected in taxes and paid for those purposes. Upon American occupancy this payment ceased, and the Roman clergy are now dependent upon the support of the members of their own churches. "Since American occupation of the island other denominations have made, and are now making, efforts to establish and build churches, and representatives of many denominations are now in Porto Rico for that purpose, and are meeting with encouraging success."

MARRIAGE WILL NOT BE A SACRAMENT IN "CIVILIZED" PORTO RICO. On page 68 of "is" report, under the heading of "Marriage and Divorce," this McKinley Commission recommends that:—"Priests and others who have taken the vow of celibacy may be permitted to renounce said vow, and enter into marriage relations, the same as other persons."

"That divorces may be decreed by the courts for good cause, as allowable in the United States." The report is signed by the three Commissioners, and is addressed to the Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C. Here we have the imminent recommendation that the President of the United States, or his Secretary of War, shall relieve and absolve the priests and nuns from their vows of celibacy, so that they can enter into the marriage relations, a la Martin Luther. But the Commission is more accommodating than old Martin, for in case the priest and his spouse get into a quarrel, after a trial of wedlock, they

THE STORY OF A ST. CATHARINES LADY WHO IS RESTORED TO HEALTH. Mrs. S. B. Wright, of St. Catharines, has for a number of years been a severe sufferer from epilepsy, from which dread disease she is now happily free. To a reporter who recently called upon her to ascertain the manner of her cure, she said:—"It is to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I owe my release. It is some years since I had my first attack. At the time I did not know what the trouble was, but the doctor who was called in to attend me at once said it was epilepsy, and that the disease was incurable. After this I had the spasms as often as two, three and four times a week. I had no preliminary symptoms, but I would fall no matter what I was doing. I always slept heavily after an attack. Finding that the local treatment was not helping me, my husband took me to a doctor in Hamilton. He also said that he could not cure me, but that he could give me medicine which would prolong the period between the spasms. This he accomplished, but I longed for a cure rather than for relief, and I finally consulted a specialist, who told me that he could cure me, but that I must have patience. I asked him how long he thought it would require to effect a cure, and he replied at least six months. He gave me medicine and I took it faithfully, but instead of getting better I was slowly growing worse. After following this treatment for some months without avail, I felt that I could not hope for a cure and was about resigning myself to my fate. My sister, however, urged me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial and reluctantly I decided to take her advice. For a time after beginning to use the pills I could not have the spasms, but I felt that gradually they were less severe, and my strength to bear them greater, and I persisted in the treatment until the time came when the spasms ceased and I was as well and strong as ever I had been. I took in all twelve or fourteen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although several years have elapsed since I discontinued their use, I have not in that time had any return of the malady. I owe this happy release to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and will always have a good word to say for them."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or thickened nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not remedy cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to the treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may sell you "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

THE IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY. At a meeting of the Irish Literary Society the Rev. Father Hogan, S.J., delivered a very interesting lecture on "Irish Authors Abroad." The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Barry, and there was a large and thoroughly appreciative audience. The lecture dealt with prominent Irish scholars, commencing from the 1855 period, when David Wolfe, of Limerick, became Rector of Wodena College and Apostolic Nuncio to Ireland, and was commissioned by the Pope to found a university in Ireland. Subsequently Father Moran went on to tell of Fleming, another distinctly Irish scholar, who conferred the degree of Bachelor of Divinity on William Clifford, an Englishman, who afterwards became Archbishop of Rheims in France, and continuing, traced the careers of many distinguished Irishmen who up to a comparatively recent period had by their erudition sustained the old time traditions of Ireland as the home of learning and sanctity. A vote of thanks having been moved to the chairman, Dr. Barry, in his reply, said that it was quite clear that in the history of the Irish Church wherever her sons had established themselves they had ever been in the van of advanced literature and science.

SCOTLAND. LORD DUMFRIES. The Bute family holds a strong place in the affections of the country from which it takes its name, and the manifestation thereof on May 20th was therefore only natural. On that day the Earl of Dumfries (Lord Bute's eldest son) attained his eighteenth birthday, and from the chief buildings in Rothesay there was a lavish display of flags and bunting. In reply to a message from the senior magistrate, Bailie McIntosh his Lordship sent the following telegram:—"Lord Dumfries begs to thank the magistrates and Town Council for their very kind congratulations. At a meeting in the Bute hotel he enthusiastically toasted the Earl, like his noble parents, in

Parliamentary government in Italy seems to have reached its utmost depth of failure. The Left, or Opposition party, has used obstruction with an energy that has rendered all government difficult. It is at this moment that a most restrictive law against liberty of the press is published. "The act accomplished on Friday last, June 23, by the Ministers of His Majesty the King," says a monarchical organ, "will mark a memorable date in the constitutional and Parliamentary history of Italy. The religion of the Statute," continues this organ, "which during 50 years was the sacred cult of the Italians has been violated." This is generally the final conclusion of those who make a political constitution an object of worship! Under the new law two radical, or opposition papers, and one constitutional organ, were sequestered. There is an outcry from one end of Italy to the other against the severely repressive press law, and how it will all end no one can now foresee.—The New Era.

CHRISTENING "SHAMROCK." Lady Russell of Killowen performed the christening ceremony at the launching of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock, at Semuda's Yard, Millwall, London, saying "I christen you Shamrock. God bless you. Good luck to you. May you bring back the Cup!"

OXFORD'S GREAT DAY. Commemoration at Oxford has come and gone. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, both of them heroes in the eyes of the mass of Oxford men, added not a little to its interest. Of the rest of the strangers who received the compliment of the honorary Degree of none met with a louder welcome than Father Ehrle, S.J., the Librarian of the Vatican. Many Oxford men had had personal experience of his kindness and courtesy during visits to Rome, and those who had pursued their historical, antiquarian or literary researches in the Vatican had carried away a vivid remembrance of his gentle urbanity, his unwearied patience and his varied and profound learning.

The words with which Dr. Shawwell introduced him for his degree were aptly chosen, and showed a due appreciation of his merits. We give a true translation of the original. "I must introduce a man most Reverend who has begun the task of unfolding in pages full of learning, awe, and full of labor, too, the history of the Library of Roman Pontiffs. If he is not a nursing of our own University, or a familiar form in the seat of learning, yet he is no stranger to those of you, who, visiting Rome for study's sake, have had experience of the kindness, the gentleness, the sweetness of

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