

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The largest fortunes accumulated in Ireland have been made in the liquor business. No Irish fortune approaches, in point of personality, that of the late Mr. Wm. de Cork (23,000,000), a distiller, who died in 1891.

On September 25, Michael Magrane, Mary Magrane, and William Dennis were evicted by Mr. Joseph Shaskey, Barrister-at-Law, from the premises of the late Mr. Wm. de Cork, who had refused to work for the evictees.

At Buncrana, on Sept. 27, Mr. Davitt was the chief figure in a great demonstration. There was a vast number of people present, and the whole locality bore quite a festive appearance in honor of the occasion. Several fine bands contributed their quota of sweet sounds to the general chorus of welcome.

The Kinsella girls are to be released from prison for the ninth time, and a great demonstration to celebrate the event will be held at Parnall's Cross. These poor girls have become as much accustomed to imprisonment and hardship as to skinning; but their fortitude under unprecedented calamity should by no means lessen, but rather increase, the sympathy of their countrymen and countrywomen.

On Sept. 26, Archbishop Walsh went down to consecrate an altar in the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Killeen. As this was the first visit which Archbishop Walsh paid to any portion outside the metropolitan limits, the event was signalized in a way not easily to be forgotten. Vast multitudes of people flocked out to welcome the Archbishop; his appearance was greeted with demonstrations of almost childish delight, and the gay decorations of streets, roads, and houses completed a scene of popular rejoicing such as is not often witnessed even in our demonstrative country.

The release of Mrs. Jane Cassidy from Tullamore Jail, on Sept. 30th, after five weeks' imprisonment for alleged trespass on a farm at Croghan, from which she had been evicted by the late Captain Kenneth Howard Bayly, was celebrated by an enthusiastic demonstration. Some hundreds of people assembled in the town, and shortly after two o'clock were formed into processional order and left the town, preceded by a neatly-decorated equipage bearing Mrs. Cassidy and her child, who were for the most part dressed in green.

At a meeting of the Nationalist members of the Ballymahon Board of Guardians, Mr. Peter Adlam, J.P., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That we pledge our votes on all occasions to vote as a body, the minority to be bound by the majority, setting on the principles of the Irish Parliamentary Party."

At Dunlisc, on Sept. 27, a capital meeting was held to promote the National League in the county. A subscription list was opened, and a large sum was subscribed on the spot. Mr. John Fesham, deputy vice-chairman of the Drogheda Four-law Board, presided. Mr. George Harley Kirk, formerly M.P. for the county, was the chief speaker. It was resolved that a great county meeting should be held on Sunday, Oct. 15th.

Lord Carnarvon, in reply to a remonstrance from the Corporation, has again refused to appoint Mr. J. O'Brien, T.C., to a governorship of Cork Lunatic Asylum, and refers in justification to a speech Mr. O'Brien recently delivered at Kibborough in denunciation of land-grabbing.

An eviction took place on September 29, near Goleen, in West Cork, on the property of Thomas Clarke, who resides in New York, U.S., for non-payment of rent. Forty police assisted, and a large and excited crowd attended, and it was feared at one moment that a collision would have occurred. The priests, however, interfered in the interest of peace. A temporary house was built in a few hours for the evicted family. The first tenant evicted was John McCarthy, owing £16. This man was re-admitted on paying the agent, Mr. Jago, £5. The next tenant, Michael Sheehan, was offered his farm back if he paid £3. The tenant had but £3, which the agent declined to accept.

A farmer named Thomas Dwyer, residing at Ballydavid, near Banahy, Tipperary, had six firkins of butter in the Tipperary market, on October 2d, but could not find a purchaser in consequence of his occupation of an evicted farm. He sold the butter late in the day to a broker in town, at a great loss.

The mysterious "Moonlight" continues his operations in Kerry in a very suspicious way. Like the team leg in the novel, he appears to have no power to leave once he has got the motive power applied. If the enterprising French were still at the head of the detective force, we could surmise a reason for these Moonlight movements; but as it is, there is some puzzle as to the quarter whence Mr. Moonlight derives his present commission. Recent operations of the gang of scoundrels who infest the wild districts of Kerry would lead to the suspicion that they are vulgar thieves, rather than agrarian murderers, for they extort money by threats and violence, as well as seize arms. Their proceedings are repudiated and denounced by every district in the county.

Waterford. On October 2d, the release of Mr. Daniel Casey from jail was made the occasion of a demonstration of an extraordinary character. Mr. Casey was convicted at the Dungarvon petty sessions for an assault upon Mr. James Foley, Bellinacorney. Mr. Foley had given assistance to a family named Morrissey, who lived quite close to him, by sending a man to help them at a threshing machine. Mr. Morrissey had been expelled from the National League of Aberration. The assault consisted of Casey calling Foley a land-grabber and tearing a button from his shirt, and cutting his lip. Mr. H. E. Redmond, who tried the case, sentenced Mr. Casey to a week's imprisonment without the option of a fine. He was released from Dungarvon Jail at 11 o'clock. Before this hour about 1,000 persons assembled in front of the jail, and when Mr. Casey was released he was presented with a bouquet by Miss Anglum, of Carrigrohane, county Tipperary, and cheered loudly. He was afterwards taken on men's shoulders to Curran's Hotel, and after a short delay, a procession was formed, preceded by the Corners' file and drum band, in front of which the stars and stripes were carried. The Dungarvon brass band also attended, and both bands discoursed National airs alternately. As the procession marched through the town the authorities considered it necessary to guard the house of H. E. Redmond, R.M., and a force of police and drum band, in the vicinity, but the processionists when passing merely gave vent to their feelings by cheering loudly. On reaching Abbeyside the Rev. R. Dunphy, P.P., addressed the people from his car.

Notice have been posted through the surrounding district of Ruan, cautioning any person against buying or selling cattle at the fair to be held in that village. The patent of the fair belongs to Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart., and the customs were let in June last to Mr. John McEgan, a publican in Ruan. It is alleged that the latter man made himself unpopular by grabbing some land.

POPE LEO BLESSES LABOR.

WARMS FRIENDS IN FRAMES OF THE FARMER WORKMAN'S UNION.

In France the subject of chief interest to Catholics is the report concerning the Catholic workers' club sent to the Pope by the chief organizing committee of the Holy Father marks the recognition of clubs as one of the most important methods in bringing labor into friendly relations with capital. The Comite de Man, who has been one of the chief workers in this great cause, may well feel encouraged when the Vicar of Christ so especially blesses it. In days perhaps near at hand the Church will probably have to rely not upon monarchs or governments, but upon the union of Christian peoples all over the world, and eventually all over the world. Catholic workers' clubs are neither political organizations nor confederations. They are intended to draw away the workmen from the curse of evil company and from the temptations of dull leisure hours that might have been well earned. Of course a force of this kind in France cannot fail to be a political one. But it is well to remember once for all that this is not the primary object in view. Unfortunately the work is still in its infancy. The fervor produced by the terrible events of 1870 and 1871 is also lessening. The workmen are not in fault; but their superior begins to think that the workman of Paris has been too petted, not to say spoiled. This is true; but those who have riches must know that by patiently helping in a good and perfect work they are putting back dangers to themselves and to the public fortune. Union is strength, and nowadays union can only be obtained by clubs, societies and confederations, all filling up their own special void, and all worked with vigor and disinterestedness. The idea, too, is no novelty. Even now the Catholics of Germany are celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of confraternities of men. These organizations were launched by the Society of Jesus when Protestantism was beginning to throw a blight over Northern Europe. The result has been fruitful. In the Rhenish provinces and wherever Catholicism had held its own and conquered, the congregations founded by the Jesuits are found flourishing. The present century is therefore a clear proof that God is in the midst of honest Catholic associations in which simple faith and the union of charity are the chief watchwords. What confraternities did to put back Protestantism modern clubs will do to counteract the influence of secret societies, and to assert the right of citizenship to which every Catholic of every nation is entitled.

A Skillful Surgical Operation.

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DR. BROWNSON ON CATHOLICISM.

In his "Convert" Dr. Brownson speaks thus: "I have been, during thirteen years of my Catholic life, constantly engaged in the study of the Church and her doctrines, and especially in their relations to philosophy or natural reason. I have had occasion to examine and defend Catholicism precisely under these points of view, and I have been led to a conclusion which is not only new to my non-Catholic countrymen and to the Protestant mind generally, but I have never, in a single instance, found a single article, dogma, proposition or definition of faith which embarrassed me as a logician, or which I would, so far as my own reason was concerned, have changed or modified, or in any respect altered from what I found it, even if I had been free to do so. I have never found my reason struggling against the teachings of the Church, or felt it restrained, or myself reduced to a state of mental slavery. I have, as a Catholic, felt and enjoyed a mental freedom which I never believed possible while I was a non-Catholic. This is my own experience; and, though not worth much, yet in this matter, whereof I have personal knowledge, it is worth something." ("The Convert," chap. xix, p. 313.) "This much only will I add, that whether I am believed or not, I can say truly that during the nearly thirteen years of Catholic experience I have found not the slightest reason to regret the step I took. I have had much to try me, and enough to shake me, if shaken I could be, but I have not had the slightest inclination to doubt or the slightest inclination to undo what I have done, and have every day found new and stronger reasons to thank Almighty God for his great mercy in bringing me to the knowledge of his Church and permitting me to enter and live in her communion. I know all that can be said in disparagement of Catholicism. I am well versed—perhaps no man more so—in Catholic scandals, but I have not been deceived; I found the Church all that her ministers represented her, and my imagination painted her, and infinitely more than I had conceived it possible for her to be. My experience as a Catholic, so far as the Church, her doctrines, her morals, her discipline, her influences are concerned, has been a continued succession of agreeable surprises."

Home Items and Topics.

"All your own fault."—If you remain sick when you can get hop bitters that never fail.

"The weakest woman, smallest child, and stickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good."

"Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made strong by using hop bitters."

"My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people."—Methodist Clergyman.

"Ask any good doctor if hop bitters are not the best family medicine on earth!"

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"Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are unconsciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the highest corpuscles of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, scrofula, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, but, undisturbed sleeping arrangements, the accumulation of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the throat, or back of the throat, causing enlargement of the throat; up the catarrhal tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chord, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

The Mole.

A Skillful Surgical Operation. The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Klotz, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all over" sensation; a sticky saliva collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food failed to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunk, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a reclining position there is a faint, dizzy, whirling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels continue the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestine becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed a fatal one, the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Fenderson road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary's Street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

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"Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are unconsciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucous purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the highest corpuscles of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, scrofula, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, but, undisturbed sleeping arrangements, the accumulation of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the throat, or back of the throat, causing enlargement of the throat; up the catarrhal tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chord, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

The Mole.

A Skillful Surgical Operation. The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Klotz, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all over" sensation; a sticky saliva collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food failed to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunk, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a reclining position there is a faint, dizzy, whirling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels continue the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease