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Backache, kidroy pains, weakness and rheu matism relieved in one minute by the celebrated curricus Anti-Pain Plantes. 30c.

IRISH NEWS.

THE Rev. Thomas Lynch, P. P., or Cloene, died recently of inflummation of the lungs.

SISTER MARY CATHERINE of the order of Mercy, made her solemn profession on April 22, at St. Catherine's Convent, Bally-hannon, at the hands of Bishop O'Donnell. Sister Mary Catherine is a daughter of Mr. Briggs of Dublin.

At the Chapel of the Convent of Mercy, Carlow, on April 26, Miss Whitford, of Bantry, in religion Sister Mary Benedict, Chaplain of Cork, relatives of Sister Mary, were present.

MISS ELLEN DE RICCI O'BEIRNE received the white veil at the Dominican Convent, Belfast, on April 20, taking the name of Sister Mary Dominic. Miss Minnie McDonnell, eldest daughter of Mr. James McDonnell, made her solemn profession. profession, taking the name of Sister Mary Rose. Bishop McAlister officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. McArdle. Adm.

MORE ORANGE OUTRAGES IN PORTApown.—Several outrages on Catholics by Orangemen have recently been perpetrated in Portadown. Some of the windows of Edenderry Catholic Church, situated on the outskirts of the town, have been smashed, and no clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators. boat belonging to a Catholic has been broken to pieces. It was valued at 48. No cause can be assigned for the act save that the man is a Catholic. Again, a Catholic has been waylaid and beaten. and several persons have been arrested in connection with the cowardly act, and will be tried before the local court.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has returned to his see after his visit ad limina. The Mess ger announces that he is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope to President Carnot. In his dialogues with Mgr. Richard the Holy Father expressed his regrets at the war carried on by the Republican Government, against the French episcopacy, adding that France was not responsible for this attitude, for he was convinced that the Catholic majority was devoted to the Papacy. Leo XIII, wound up with these words: "The Church is the "the French, when they perceive the unhappiness into which a policy adverse to the Church has led them, will one day select a Government which a great a continuous formake such modifications in the existing method of appointments are to make such modifications in the existing method of appointments. "will restore to the eldest daughter of the Church her peace and prosperity."

IMPENDING EVICTIONS IN WEST CLARE. -At the Kilrush Petty Sessions, on April 25, a number of tenants on local red for one moment. He thought it estates were summoned under the eviction-made-clauses for the possession of their holdings. The first was a tenant on the estate of Mr. Westby, at Tullabrack, near Kilrush. brack, near Kilrush. The court gave the usual order for the sheriff for the eviction. The other case in the same locality, at the suit of the Marquis of Conyngham, was settled. There were seven cases for orders for evictions on Capt. Vandeleur's estate, near Kilrush. Mr. Hilliard, on behalf of Patrick Kelly of Leadmore, applied for a dismissal, which was granted. The court then made orders for eviction against these tenants on the Vandeleur estate; John and James Connell, of Moyne; Michael McGrath, of Carnacella; Patrick O'Dea, of Moneymore; John Crowley, of Carnanes, Martin Madigan, of Carrandota; and Thomas Quinlivan, of Ballinerinin. Other similar evictions are to take place on the estate near Labasheeda.

EMIGRATION FROM KERRY .-- A large number of emigrants left Killarney by the day mail train on April 28, most of them being bound for America. From an early hour in the morning large crowds from the outlying country passed through the town to the station, so that long before the train was due the platform was crowded with emigrants and between the two sections of the Irish their friends to wish them God-speed, party. He said: "Never in the history It was a most pathetic scene. Tears of the last 100 years has a brighter prosrolled down the furrowed cheeks of grayhaired men and women as they clung to the children who were the only hopes of liberty and peace and prosperity to our they had in the few remaining years of country, on the one condition that we their life. Immediately the train arrived, there was a rush for the carriages, which were nearly filled with emigrants from North and West Kerry, many of whom wore the bright-colored jerseys of the Gaelic Atletic Association, while not a few of them carried their camauns as from the solemn duty which we owe to a souvenir of the sports and passtimes of the Old Land. As the train steamed out of the station, a wild cheer went up from the friends of the emigrants, which was heartily responded to by the latter, who waved hats and handkerchiefs through the windows until the train turned a curve of the line, and they were lost to

THE death occurred recently of the Rev. Patrick Murphy in his native town of Wexford. Father Murphy was for many years the chief pastor of St. Anthony's parish, Scotland road, Liverpool. As a priest, says the Liverpool Daily Post, he confined himself to the duties of his charge, but his endeavors for the advancement of primary education in his parish were herculean, and he had a happy facility of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of men of other creeds. The country will be ruled for itself by it-

than his own. No Roman Catholic ever possessed in this city a wider or more power to build upon its material welfare cordial circle of Protestant friends, or and social happiness. And are we going turned them to better account, or illustrated more delightfully the old virtues of simple hospitality and genial compa-nionship which have been traditions— often embalmed in literary records—of the Irish priesthood.

THE Rev. Daniel Kavanagh, of Wexford, died on April 23, aged about 80 years. Father Kavamagh received his early education in St. Peter's College, and entered the logic class of Maynouth in 1833. Here he had a most brilliant career, and succeded in carrying off the first prizes in each of his classes. Previous to his health becoming impaired. Father Kavanagh, whose work in the cause of his country was second only to that of his Church, had many encounters with landordism, which then existed in its most vicious and oppressive form. Among other places, he made himself felt in the Fitzwilliam rent office, and routed some of the officials there who were responsible for the harsh treatment to which the tenants were subjected.

THE CESSUA OF TYRONE,--The population of Tryrone, which in 1841 was 312,-56, is now 171,401. During the ten vears, 1881-91, the decrease was 26.318. The number of emigrants in the decennium amounted to 28,960, a total of 121, 985 for the last forty years. In the rural districts the average loss of population was 14.2 per cent.; while the principal towns, Omagh. Strabane, Dungannon. Cookstown and Augmaeloy, showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent. Catholics, who 14.7 per cent; Protestant Episcopalians, 11.7; Presbyterians, 12.8; Methodists, 5.7; and all other denominations, 7.4. made her vows of profession, which were received by the Very Rev. John Foley, President of Carlow College. Father O'Leary, P.P., and Father O'Leary, The illiterates have fallen off in ten years from 30.4 per cent, to 24.8 cent. Tyrone covers an area of \$06,658 statute acres. Of these 173,252 were under tillage last year, 75,258 under meadow and clover, and 327,494 under pasture; 9,056 are plantations, 48,056 turf bog, 9,908 marsh and 99,612 barren mountain land.

BELFAST GUARDIANS REFUSE CATHOLIC NURSES FOR THE WORKHOUSE.-At the meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians, on April 26, a letter was read from the Rev. J. O'Kane, chaptain of the workhouse, in which he said: ,'I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th fest, purporting to be a reply to mine of the 12th inst. Any one, however will see at a glance that it is no reply. for it simply informs me of what my letter showed I was already aware-viz., that as a board you do not inquire into the religious denomination of candidates seeking appointments as nurses in the workhouse. In my letter to you I endea-vored to show that this system of appointment, whatever merit it may have in other respects, has a most injurious effect on the spiritual welfare of the Catholic sick and dying, inasmuch as they are left with only one Catholic nurse, whose duty is confined to one particular department of the female infirmary, while in the whole of the male infirmary, children's infirmary, hospital and lunatic department there is not to be found a single nurse of the Catholic faith. I asked your board to consider whether, in the interests of fair play and religious toleration, such a state of things should be permitted to contirant the hope that at least a few Cath-olic nurses will be appointed in the future," Mr. Morgan said that the raising of such a question was a bane and a the guardians would never be able to put down religious quarrels that might occur and the bitter sectarian feelings that would arise. Mr. Morgan proposed this resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That having carefully considered the letter of the Roman Catholic chaplain, requesting the guardians to appoint Roman Catholic nurses to attend to the religious requirements of the Catholic inmates, we are of opinion that it would be highly detrimental to the maintenance of discipline and the good management of the house to permit any officier to engage in religious exercises, of any kind, with the inmates under his or her charge, and we further reiterate our determination to select in the future as has been done in the past, the most suitable candidate, irrespective of creed or class, for appointments in the house.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S ELOQUENT PLEA FOR Peace.-Messrs. John Dillon, M.P., and Michael Davitt addressed a big National meeting at Slane, on Sunday, April 24. Mr. Davitt, in the course of his eloquent speech, made an earnest plea for peace pect lit up the horizon of Ireland's hope than that which now promises the dawn show ourselves as rational men who can reap the fruits of struggles and sacrifices by simply allowing the spirit of patriotism to govern our acts rather than permit the pettiness and suicidal promptings of factionism and dissension to turn us our fatherland, its character, and cause. The freedom of our country is now within our reach. Nothing but our own criminal folly can keep it from our shores; and what does a Parliament as a substitute for Dublin Castle rule mean to every man and every interest in Ireland who have its truest welfare at heart? To farmer and laborer, artisan and mechanic, trader and merchant, it will mean a domestic and sympathetic attention to all remedies, laws, and occasions by which the properity of the industrial community can best be promoted. It will means that whereas the country has hitherto been governed practically in the sole interest of a useless landed aristocracy, Ireland, under Home Rule will be governed for

self, armed with the mission and the to forget all this for a miserable and humiliating dissension? Are we about to act the part of political lunatics, and put away by our own insensate conduct the been for which we tought and conquered, and which may be handed to us as the reward of our efforts and the proof of our victory by the very people whom we have converted to our cause? Many of the noblest of our race have willingly died that the principle of Irish nationhood should fructify in the blood of martyrdom and beget the fruit of living liberty with which to bless this Celtic land of ours. Holocausts have been made of our people generation after generation in the struggle for the right to live upon the soil which God created for their use. The battle for our rights national and social, has thus been handed down from sire to son, in varying but never-ending contest, until it has fallen to the fortune of those of us of the present day to come within sight of the goal of victory. And surely it needs no effort of poetic fancy to conjure up to our imagination the idea of Ireland's illustrious dead imploring us from beyond the grave to rise superior to the promptings of personal littleness, and allow the higher and nobler sentiment of country to complete the triumph of its all but victorious cause. By the memories which our race most fondly cherish, in the name of all that is sacred and dear to Ireland, let this folly of factionism be discarded at the coming general election, and allow the crease of 4.2 per cent. Catholics, who common sense and common patriotism number more than one half, decreased of our people to assert themselves in the work of re-creating a united National party, whose mission and duty and privilege it will be to bring back from West-minister an Irish Parliament to Ire and's

> Twenty stone idols have been discovered in excavating Aztec ruins in the direction of Chaco canon, Mexico.



William A. Lehr enduliville, Ind., say: Hood's Hood's Sarsaparilla is

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¹¹C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Gentlemen: When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rhoumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, Scrofuln, in the form of

White Sweilings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being con-flued to my bed six years. In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering, Several times pieces of hone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sersaparilla it. So a bottle was cought, and to my great gratification the sores soon deepersed, and I legan to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, had in a short time I was

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To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarjaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I not a position with the Fint & Walling Mir. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of slekness. I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I endorse

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for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recover; seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NO. 11.

Who Were the Abortulues of Ireland?

As many volumes as would compose an ordinary library have been written on the origin of the European people; and all who have discussed the subject contrived to be wrong for want of these rules which I laid down in my introductory essay. The celebrated Dr. Percy, Protestant Bishop of Dromore, County of Down, Ireland, was the first who approached at all near the truth. In his proached at all near the truth. In his genealogical table he makes the Saxons, English, Lowland Scotch, Belgic, Prussic, Francotheorics, German, Suabian, Swiss, Cumbric, or old Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, to spring from a Gothic origin, while he describes the ancient Gauls, ancient British, Welsh, Armoricans, Cornish, Irish, Erse, and Manx, as proceeding from a Celtic root; and Pinkerton has decidedly thrown more light upon the subject than any antiquary of the last century. He was, however, a partisan, and labored, through false argument and mutilated quotations, to depreciate the poor Celts, and elevate his favorite Goths and Scythians, who were, by the way, one and the same 'The intelligent and impartial in-

quirer." says Sharon Turner, "is now atistied that population has been, everywhere, the result of emigration from some primeval residence. We can trace, from historical documents, the colonization of many parts of the world; and the traditions of other nations sufficiently assure us that they have been effusions from more ancient sources. Where history and tradition fail, we can discern the same kind of origin, from the impressive attestations of analogous manners and languages. The unnecessary fables of various original races, as well as of spontaneous animal vegeta-tion, are therefore now discredited. Nations have branched off from preceding nations, sometimes by intentional emigration, and sometimes by accidental separation. War, commerce, want, ca-price, turbulence and pride have each, in various regions, contributed to disperse the human race into new settlements; and among those tribes which have frequented the sea, the casualties of the weather have often compelled un-

designed colonizations."
"There are," he says, "no more varieties of form or manners among the numerous tribes of mankind than such as the descendants of one pair may have exhibited under the varying influences of different climates and countries; and of dissimilar food, customs, diseases, and occupations. We may therefore believe the account of the most ancient history which we possess, that all nations have prung from one original race; and to its primitive parents in the first source, and in the second, to one or more of their three descendants, who survived the awful catastrophe, in which the first diffusion of human population disappeared, we must refer the various colonies of Britain, whom we are about

to enumerate."
"All ancient history," continues Turner, "agrees with the Mosaic, and with the researches of modern science and antiquarian curiosity, to place the com-mencement of population, art, and knowledge, in the Eastern portion of the world. Here men first appeared and multiplied; and from hence first spread into those wilder and ruder districts, where nature was living in all her unmolested, but dreary and barbarous maiesty.

In these passages the reader has all that is really valuable in Sharon Turner's disquisition upon the Celts and G ths; his deep research is visible in every page, but his application of facts merits out little commendation. He describes the Celts as everywhere jeared and says they were the that they frequently proved formidable to the Roman army, having defeated the Consul Narbo and many illustrious men of that nation. The same opinion and character of the Celts was held by Pinkerton, but a writer in the Edinburgh Review clearly proves that they were toths. I do not recollect the number of the volume at this distance of time: but it is one of the early ones. It is quite evident from the above quotations that furner knew nothing of the Celtic people; this is not to be wondered at, since he was guided by authorities more than by evidence; and nearly all the ancient writers apply the Greek words KELTAI and KELTOI to the Goths,* whom they generally contrive to mistake for Celts: hence the calumnies which have been heaped upon this interesting people, whose only crime was a premature civilization. To their superior polish and cultivation, they were indebted for constant defeat and partial annihilation. Theirs were those acquirements which render the possessor less brave, but more humane. That the Celts were a highly polished people will be proved by and by and that they carried with them the arts of civilized life into Ireland will be readily admitted when the facts of the case are laid before the reader. My proofs and facts will not be fanciful, like those of Vallanay, nor conjectural, like those of O'Conner—but I must not anti-

When the Celts first entered Europe we know not; they were there, at least seven or eight hundred years before the

seven or eight hundred years before the

The following authors, among others, call the Gauls Keltolor Celta: Herodotus, Aristolle, Polyhus, Diodorous, Dionysius of Holicarnassus, Dionysius Periegetes, Strato, Plutarch, Arrian, Pausanius, Piolemy, Athenous, Livy, and Lucan. Ceesar is generally right, because he distinctly states that the Belgie Gauls differed in language and in manners from the Celtic Gauls. Tacitus is full of miscakes on the subject. Justin describes the numbers and conquests of the Celts, and yet calls them "aspent audit of the clein, in the courage they described was foother. Livy speaks of their courage, so does Florus, but the courage they described was foother. Diodorus tells us the Celts were tall and fair, and had yellow hair. His testimony goes for nothing; but when he tells us that the inhabitants of Narbonne were Kelton, and the other people of the country Galacata, he seems to have been aware that there were two distinct races, though he did not know that Gaul and Galalian have precisely the same meaning. The Galatians were real Celta Arrian says the Celts are of lofty stature, and Strabo tells us their hair was yellow; these are the marks of a Goth. Livy commits the same error, and Polybius assures us that those who sacked Rome under Brennus were Celts. They were fichtic Gauls, as his and Tacitus's descriptions show. These authors were not always werong, as they knew of two distinct races in Gaul, but they are perpetually confounding them. Abridged from a very orudite essay on the Gauls and Celts. See "Me-Culloch's Highlands and Western Isles,"

birth of Christ, a period beyond which profane history does not carry us; and probably the Goths may have migrated sooner, though we have no earlier account of them. From this time, the Gothic stream of population continued to flow in upon Europe, and, wherever it appeared, the Celts retired before it, dismayed and broken-hearted. Rome, imperial Rome, repelled it for a while, by arming one barbarous horde against another. Ultimately, however, she fell before the irresistible strength of the Gothic arm.

Every state of society is not equally favorable to the development of military qualities. Savages, or rather those to whom we are in the habit of applying that gross epithet, are distinguished for great fortitude, but are known to possess very little courage. The American In-dians will endure (as all history proves) without a murmur the most refined torture, but they are seklom known to have faced an enemy openly; they assail their foe treacherously, shoot their darts from places of concealment, and depend for success upon sudden effort rather than upon manly and resolute attack. But, when men acquire more reliance upon personal prowess-when they have more to depend and more to gain-when rivalry has produced emulation, and when to be fearless is to be famous, society is in that state which is productive of men possessing all the attributes of warriors; and such was the state of society among the Scythae.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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is the name of so thany aves that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CANTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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in Tans and Black, \$1.75. The Princess of Wales Mosquetaire Suede Glove, Embroidered Cuff, \$2.10. Black and Colored Mosquetaire Suede Gloves, S-button length, Corina Point,

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