

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Opening Programme of the Irish Musical Festival... Compliment to Mr. Regent, Liverpool-Scottish Catholic Union.

In Belfast Custody Court, John Chambers, 46 Upper Townsend street, was charged by Sergeant Murphy with riotous conduct...

Quite a profound shock was given to the people of Middleton and surrounding districts by the sudden and altogether unexpected death of the Rev. John Lenthall, C.O., Carrigtwohill...

On May 9th the Bishop of Ross was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Killaloe and Galway assisting...

On May 9th a public meeting was held in the town of Lidoonvara to protest against the action of the Representative Church Body of Ireland...

The first Fels Ceoil, or Irish Festival, will be held in Dublin, says The Freeman's Journal, from the 16th to 21st of May...

A crime of a very unusual character occurred in Roscommon whereby a respectable young lady was badly injured, through the cowardly attack of a young fellow named Bairne...

The Wexford people say—We are glad to learn that a memorial to the Mayor of Wexford from the descendants of those whose ancestors took a prominent part in the Insurrection of 1798 is about being presented...

The Wicklow Star says—We have had the pleasure recently of an interview with Mrs. Delia Parnell at Avondale. The old lady looked remarkable well, but she complained that the damp weather was not agreeing with her...

By Mornington, Stevenson, and Cooke; selections from the works of Keats; and a solo on the Irish piped by Mr. Thomas Grogan...

The Times Herald publishes a letter from Mr. C. O. Blake De Burgh, dated from the British Club, Grand Hotel, 12 Boulevard Capucines, Paris...

The Ferns fetes will open on Sunday 29th. The proceeds are to aid the Very Rev. Canon Sheridan in the great work which he has undertaken of raising funds for the completion of the splendid church erected in that town.

At Limerick adjourned Quarter Sessions Judge Adams in delivering judgment in a case of O'Brien v Oowhey administered a severe castigation to Mr. J. Townsend Trench...

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orate the golden jubilee of his priesthood. The event took place in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the Lord Mayor of the city accepted a doctors' dinner...

SCOTLAND. Catholic Extension. The annual general meetings of Catholic congregations for the election of committees and delegates to the Central Council took place in several Glasgow missions...

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE.

A New Brunswick Lady The Victim—Suffered for Thirty Years—The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi-Paralysis.

From the Woodstock, N. S., Sentinel. Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Ridley Brook, N.B., says—"I have been a sufferer for thirty years and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...



hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me, these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was all troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it...

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Light Lieut. Bishop Hawley.

THE DEMARCATION LINE. This argument is confirmed by the voyages which immediately followed those of Cabot. On the very year after Cabot's return (1499), as soon as the news of his discoveries had reached Portugal, King Emanuel de Portugal, King Emanuel de Portugal, King Emanuel de Portugal...

THE NORTHERN LIMIT.

The second voyage of Cabot, 1498, had for its object, principally, as well as the first, the discovery of the Northwest passage to Cathay. In the beginning of this lecture I spoke of some writers having stated that Cabot went as far North as 67 or 68 degrees. These statements, as I then said, belong to this second voyage, but they do not indicate the landfall...

CAPE BRETON THEORY DEMOLISHED.

The voyages which followed immediately after Cabot's return home, throw, indirectly, some light on the landfall. Thus the voyage of Gaspar de Corteereal (1500) was undoubtedly made to take possession of a new territory for Portugal, and he discovered two years previously by Cabot. Hence, any light thrown on Corteereal's voyage must reflect some of its rays on that of Cabot...

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from the voyages of Cortier, which were made in 1541-1543, and which became publicly known in Europe in 1544. Thus, for instance, Ramusio speaks of the River St. Lawrence, and of the Golfo Quadrato, by which name the Gulf of St. Lawrence was known for many years. This information he could not have got from Cabot or Corteereal as we know they had no knowledge of the Gulf. Ramusio says Corteereal went as far north as 60, where he found a great river full of snow and ice, and weather extremely cold (grandissimi freddi)...

As mentioned above, the arguments of Dr. Dawson have shaken the absolute certainty with which the Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History, asserted the theory of Cape North, as I find from his letter to Dr. Bourinot: "It is, perhaps, impossible to decide, with certainty, the landfall of Cabot. The preponderance of evidence is altogether in favor of some part of Cape Breton" (p. Xf). It might have been hoped that Dr. Dawson, having knocked away the only support which propped up the Cape Breton theory (i.e., the Cabot map), would have gone back to the time-honored view of the East Coast of Newfoundland or Labrador; but, alas! he has not done so...

CAPE NORTH.

The theory of Cape North as the landfall of Cabot in 1497 is a theory which has been published in the "Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris. There is no date on the map itself, and no name of cartographer; but, on a printed paper pasted on the map, it is stated that it was made by Sebastian Cabot in 1544. To go into a critical examination of this map would require almost a lecture in itself. I may merely say that at the point of Cape North, of Cape Breton Island, there is an inscription—"prima terra iusta" (the last word is iusta, evidently intended for iuxta). This gave origin to the Cape North theory. Whoever made the map (knowing that Cabot saw a large island off the coast, which he called St. John), placed on this map a large island off Cape North, and called it St. John, in order to give the map to the greatest theory. But there is no island in reality corresponding to the imaginary island drawn on this map. This only island near Cape North is St. Paul's; but it does not correspond to the island marked on this Cabot map. About 200 years afterwards (1697), the island which we now call Prince Edward, received, by mistake, the name of St. John. Now, the supporters of the Cape North theory, accepting the Cabot map, looked about for the island of St. John, which Cabot says was "off the coast"; and, finding this island of St. John, they maintained that this was the same island. This new theory of Cabot's landfall was immediately adopted by many writers, and it was thought the question of Cabot's landfall was settled. Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History of Newfoundland, pp. 6 and 7, accepted the theory without hesitation. He says "all doubts on this subject have been removed by the discovery; a few years since, of a map made under the direction of Sebastian Cabot." In a question of this kind, it is not to be supposed that opinions may not change as more light, or a different shade of light, is thrown upon the subject. Hence we find that, in his later writings, our learned historian has changed his views on the subject, or at least his conviction has become modified, as I shall show later on.

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CAPE BRETON THEORY DEMOLISHED.

The voyages which followed immediately after Cabot's return home, throw, indirectly, some light on the landfall. Thus the voyage of Gaspar de Corteereal (1500) was undoubtedly made to take possession of a new territory for Portugal, and he discovered two years previously by Cabot. Hence, any light thrown on Corteereal's voyage must reflect some of its rays on that of Cabot. We have from Ramusio, in his "Discorso Sopra la terra ferma delle Indie, Occidentali, del Navigator, de los Bacallao, e della Nuova Francia, 1555," a description of the voyage of Corteereal. It is not very clear nor concise, owing to the still imperfect knowledge of the new countries. He also mixes up with his account (which was not written till 1555) some of the information which came to hand, not from Cabot (who he tells us he had correspondence with Cabot), nor yet from Corteereal, but

Cabot had entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and discovered Prince Edward Island, and had named it St. John. He calls this an "utroque bosness notation" (p. 4). He goes on then to say that it would be absolutely impossible for Cabot to make Cape North. "In sailing into the Gulf," he says, "either the high land of Newfoundland will be seen on the right, or the high land of Cap Eufume on the left, before Cape North will be seen at all. It is like sailing into an acute angle, one side or the other will be seen before the apex. While quite agreeing in the conclusion come to by Dr. Dawson, that "it would be absolutely impossible for Cabot to make Cape North," we do so from different reasons. Moreover, we assert that the reasons given by Dr. Dawson are not all admissible or adequate. He says, Cabot should see the land to right or left before he could see Cape North; but how, if he came towards land in a thick fog or at night time? As a matter of fact, we know that it was just at daylight (four o'clock in the morning—Clement Adams) that he saw land; he may have been then quite close to it during the night without seeing it. However, it is a fact that Dr. Dawson utterly upsets the whole theory of Cape Breton, advocated for the past 40 years or so.

CHANGES HIS VIEWS.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Some Things Which Catholics do not Believe.

By Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto.

The many readers of THE REGISTER who are engaged in spreading a knowledge of Catholicism amongst Catholics will be pleased to learn that another edition of this pamphlet (the most valuable of its kind which the Truth Society here issues) has been published—any number of copies will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada upon receipt of price, which has been fixed very low, viz.: 35 cents per dozen or \$2.25 per hundred, postage or express prepaid. Address Corresponding Secretary, St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, 6 Markham place, Toronto.

On the Victorian Order of Nurses.

(DEDICATED TO LADY ABERDEEN.)

Far far away on prairie lands, Some toilers make their home Their hands are brown with honest work, Few travellers near their roams. No woman near to cheer their lot, No nurse with them to stay When the fevered brow and lonely couch, Fill the settler with dismay. And on the lone and rocky coast, Where wild birds screaming fly But never pause upon the wing When mortals weep or die. In hamlet and in village green There's many a weary cot, Ah! who will bathe the aching brow! And who will soothe their lot? In cities too, where rank and wealth Oh! hear not misery's cry. Whom stricken low with sickness, What helping hand is nigh? Who is it comes along the path With noiseless tread and slow? Oh! who will soothe the weary heart Amid those scenes of woe. She wears the red cross on her breast, No jewel in her hair, The Victorian Nurse who mission is The sick alone to care: The sick and poor and desolate, To nurse at their command, May riches flow for this noble work, From every part of the land. It matters not what creed they have, No matter what their birth, The poor we should always love As the Saviour did on earth. Let this be the diamond of love, We offer to our gracious Queen, The Victorian Order of Nurses, Presented by Lady Aberdeen. She, foremost in the cause So nobly led the way, To relieve the poor and suffering Both near and far away. Oh! the sick will always bless her, While we will fondly pray That heaven's choicest blessings, Will descend on her each day. K. C. DONOHUE.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With its medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.