THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Opening Programms of the Irish Munical Festival—Rondylom in Reliast — Striking Compliment to Mar. Angent. Liverpool— Sectish Catholic Union

Armagh

Armseb
In Belfast Custody Court, John
Chambers, 46 Upper Townsend street,
was chare 46 Upper Townsend street,
was chare 4 by Sergeant Murphy with
riotons conduct. Sergeant Murphy
deposed that on the previous day he
he saw a stone thrown at a member
of Townsend street. So, or seven
boys were standing near the place.
The Christian Brothers would not
some to court, and did not want to
have the prisoner severely punished.
Mr. Hodder said that apparantly the
boys acted in concert and their action
might have profused very serious
seaults. The prisoner was one of the
party who threw the stone at the
Christian Brothers, a most casellent
class of persons, who spent their lives
doing good, and who would not come
there to prosecute. A fine of 202 and
costs would be imposed.

there to prosecute. A fine of 203 and costs would be imposed.

Quite a profound shock was given to the people of Midleton and surrounding district by the sudden and altogether unexpected death of the Rev. John Lenihan, C.O., Carrigtwohill, one of the most popular and estimable priests in the diocese of Oloyne.

On May 9th the Bishop of Ross was consecrated by His Grace the Archishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Killaloe and Galway assisting. The Bishop to Limerick preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion. Addresses were presented to the new prelate by the clergy of Killaloe, the people of Ennis, and the Commissioners and Societies of Skibbereen.

people of Ennis, and the Commissioners and Societies of Skibbereen.

On May 9th a public meeting was keld in the town of Liedconvara to protest sgainst the action of the Representative Church Body of Ireland and their supporters in their attempt the deprive the public of the free tes of the sulphur wells which they have enjoyed from time immemorial. The poeters convening the meeting contained the statement—"The Church Body have already revived at Lisdconvarna the worst traditions of landlord iem, and inaugurated their accidental ownership of the Stackpoole property there by this blighting attempt to obtain a monopoly of its chief springs, an attempt looked upon by the public as grossly illegal, and calculated, if successful, ultimately to destroy the best interests Lisdconvarna."

Dablis.

bestinerests Lisidoonvarna.

Debils.

The first Fels Cool, or Irish Festival, will be held in Dublin, says The Freezans's Journal, from the 18th to fist of May. This festival marks an oppose in the history of Irish music. It is intended to be a gathering of Irish musicians assembled to do honor to those world-famous musicians, dead and living, whom Ireland can claim as her own. It will be this; but it is meant to be more than this. The idea which has animated and inspired the promoters of the Feis is nothing less than the initiation of a musical renaissance in Ireland, Ireland, in spite of her magnificant musical tradition, has of late years lagged a little way behind the other nations in practicing the divine art. Not alone has the harp, her national musical instrument, kin silent, but the great wave of rausical education which has pessed ever the face of Europe during the last half century has left Ireland all but untoached. Except in a few of the chief centres the practice of music is confined to the lavored der; it is not, as in other lands, a pleasure which is shared in by all. If we sak why this is so, the answer will be found in the fact that in Ireland the transition from the old aristocratic order of things to the modern demorate spirit is not even yet complete. In the old days music was essentially a laxury for the rich. Every great thief had his bard or bards, who commemorated with harp and song his deeds of valor. As the power of the chieftians declined, and that of the State increased, the bards slowly passed away, and only an occasional wasdering minster remained to keep up the old tradition and preserve the ancient medicies from the oblivion which threatened them. Music, like the other arts, flourishes not in unrest and confusion, but in a settled and ordered environment. Canturies of discord, culminating in a famine which drained the very life blood of the nation, were not calculated to produce a condition of things favorable to the growth of Irish musical art along natural lines of development.

by Mornington, Stevenson, and Cooke; selections from the works of Rooke; and a solo on the Irish pipes by Mr. Thomas Garogan. A feature likely to prove most effective will be the playing of a band of harps.

Thomas Garogan. A feature likely to prove most cifective will be the playing of a band of harps.

The Tuam Herald publishes a letter from Mr. C. O. Blake De Burgh, dated from the British Cub. Urand Hotel, 12 Boulevard Capacines, Paris, in which he writer denounces the treatment here do not be the provided out to the Irash landford, and declares against the English connection. He claims to be the representative of the blakes of blerin Park and a described on the result of the blakes of blerin Park and a described on the proceeding of the proceedin

wm.

King'a Consty.

The Ferbane fetes will open on Sunday 23rd. The proceeds are to ald the Very Rev. Canon Sherdan in the great work which he has under taken of raising funds for the completion of the splendid church erected in that town.

Limariak

At Limerick adjourned Quarter Sessions Judge Adams in delivering judgment in a case of O'Brien v Cowhey administered a severe castigation to Mr. J. Townsend Trench, receiver under the court. Judge Adams had given judgment on a former stage of the case. He now said upon my delivering judgment Mr. Trench thought proper to forward to the chief receiver an extraordinary communication which contained the following passage—

receiver an extraordinary communication which contained the following passage—
"Judge Adams said that he did not care for the judgment of Judge Boyd, as he regarded John Cowhey's tenancy, thought it has been terminated by eviction, which was clearly proved, and the constitution of careaker, Judge Adams gave a decree to the O'Briens, and appointed a receiver over the farm to receive the profits for the O Briens. This was great triumph for the Land Lesgue over law and order and will be disastrous to the interests of the estate if Judge Boyds decision is not uphold. I have fought the Land Lesgue and beaten in time after time over this farm, and it is too bad if the Land Lesgue should gain a final triumph by an inferior court over-ruling the decision of the superior court. I therefore beg to apply to the court to leave to contribute \$10.10s from the Estate Funds towards the expenses of an appeal which Mrs Cowhey had lodged"
I regret to say that the report of Mr. Townsend Trench is as false in fact as it is insolent in tone.

fact as it is insolent in tone.

Boccommon.

A crime of a very unusual character occurred in Roscommon whereby a respectable young lady was badly injured, through the cowardly sttack of a young fallow named Beirne with a large carring knife, to the intense horror of the inhabitants of this most peaceable district. The injured lady is Miss Mary Dunne, a native of Queen's County, who for some years pat has been in charge of a bread store belonging to Mr. Joseph O'Neill, Castle street.

Wexterd.

Wexterd.

Westerd.
The Wexford People says.—We are glad to learn that a momorial to the May per of Wexford from the descendents of those whose ancestors took a prounisst part in the Insurrection of 1798 is about being presented, praying his Worship to covene a meeting for the purpose of forming a County Wexford Committee to make preparations for the fitting celebration of the coming center. ary.

The Wicklow Star says—We have had the pleasure recontry of an interview with Mrs. Dolia Parnell at Avondale. The old lady looked remarkable well, but she complained that the damp weakine was not agreeing with her. Mrs. Parnell spoke very interestingly on the topics of the strong in the cause of liberty. She remarked that she had boom acquainted with some natives of Greece, and said there was a distinct similarity between them and the Irish.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Nugent, the emment temperance reformer, has been presented with a testimonial by the citizens of Liverpool to commem-

orate the golden jubilee of his priest-hood. The event took place in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the Lord Mayor of the city accepted a portrait of Monsignor Nugent from the Testimonial Committee on behalf of the city. The portrait has been painted by Mr. J. J. Shannon A.R.A. a rising artists. A purse of two thou sand sovereigns was also tendered to the right ev. prelate to enable him to further philanthropic undertakings in the city.

Catholic taton.

The annual general meetings of Catholic congregations for the election of committees and delegates to the Central Council took place in several Glasgow missions, and the following were elected: St. Fra.ois', Messra. F. Keegan and Geo. McGhee; St. Andrews', Messra Honnessy and K. Dilly, St. Alphonsus Messra. J. D. un and Thos Gallagher: St. Marys, Mr. S. J. Henry; Sacred Heart, Messra. H. Quigley and J. A. Foy. The meeting in the Cathodral was the largest congregational meeting for some time, the interest in the Catholic Union being very great in the Catholral parish.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO

Now Brunawick Lady The Victim-Soffered for Thirty Years-The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi-Parairsis.

om the Woodstock, N. S. Sentinel.

Sent-Paraly-ia.

From the Woodstock, N. S., Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riddley Brook,
N.B., says:—'I have been a sufferor
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. I was married at the age of
wonty and am now fifty-one years old.
I had always enjoyed good health
until after my first child was born.
About a mouth later the filmess attacked
me which has since made my
life of miserable in consulted differ for
household has since made my
life of miserable in consulted differ for
household has since made my
life of miserable in consulted differ for
household has since made my
life of miserable in consulted differ for
household has since made my
life of miserable in consulted differ for
household has since made my
life of miserable in consulted after a
hou attention of partial blindness, and
everything before me would sparkle.
Then my hand and arm on one side
would become nifected, as would
also my lower limbs, then my tongue
would become affected, as would
also my learing. Voices, no matter
how close to me, would seem dim
and far away. These symptoms would
last for about forty minutes. I
would have a violent pain over the
eyes, which would continue for twelve



hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me, these spoils were coming more frequently, and at last I wild momentime have two attacks a day. I was also troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Thou I was advised to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the rouble that had so long made my life miserable had disaspeared. For eight heem months I did not use the pills and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I folt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gagin, I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had a symptom of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit te a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Everett. Her mother died when she was quite young, and naturally much of the care of the household deavlved upon her, and as she grew up sine became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexiou was pale and was like. A young lady teacher who was boarding with the family, and who had used Fink Pills when we so the complexion was repring the best of health and was no traces of her former illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They ronew and build up the blood, and astroughou the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid initations by insisting that every box you purchase is euclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Port Officer: "What have you on board, captan ?"

Port Officer: "What have you on board, captain?" Captain: "Our cargo consists of one thousand cases of oranges." Port Officer: "Yes." Captain: "One thousand cases of eggs." Port Officer: "Yes." Captain: "Three cases of yallow fever."

CABOT'S VOYAGES.

By Hight Rev. Bishop Howley.

THE DEMARCATION LIN

THE DEMARCATION LINE.

This argument is confirmed by the veyages which immediately followed those of Cabot. On the very year after Cabot's return (1500), as soon as the nows of its discoveries had reached Portugal, King Emanuel of that country at once fitted out an expedition under Gaspar de Cortareal, who sailed in the direction of Cabot's landslined them for the King of Portugal. It will be remembered that, shortly before the time, the celebrated dividing line or line of demarcation, was drawn thro the map of the Atlantic Osean by Popa Avandar VI. This line was drawn from pole to pole by the hand of the Pope himself, at a point 12 west from Cape Verde. All land east of this line was declared to belong to Portugal, all west of it to Spain. In order to claim the Newland, discovered by Cabot, the Portugguese brought it castwards so as to come on the eastern side of the dividing line and called it Torra del Rey de Portugal. They drew a map thus showing it: and the land on this map is, boyond all doubt, Nowfoundlaud. This Cantion map shows a very distinct and accurate outline of the East Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Race northward. In the northern part of the map is visible, also accurately outlined. Cape Farewell in Greenland, Newfoundland is brought forward (i.e. eastward) about 800 miles, so as to be in the position of the eastward limb of the Grand Bank, and thus on the eastern side of the dividing line of Tor des Illas). So ef acciously did Cortereal palm of Ribero (1627) and others, Newfoundland is brought forward, so as to come on the eastward side of the dividing line. We shall return to the voyage of Cortereal fers abort while.

The second voyage of Cabot, 1408, had for ite object, principally.

THE NORTHERN LIMIT.

The second voyage of Cabot, 1408, 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, but the distance to which Cabot sailed north, after having first made the landfall, "the place already occupied the previous year" (1407), as Sonolni says (da quello loco gia oucepato). Honce, having arrived at the landfall (Baccalaos), and refreshed and reposed thereselves, taken in, no doubt, wood and water, they coasted northwardly along the shore of Labrador, till they came to Capo Childley (the cusp in 60) degrees); they then entered the Hud son's Strait, and Fox's Channel, and penetrated up to 67 or 76; degrees. Peter Martyr says they went so far north that they became surrounded by floating ioe, even in the month of July (donee citism Juliu mense vastes; repererit glaciales moles plago nat antee). Gomara says: "They went so far North that the days were very long, almost without night, and what night there was, was very bright." Hence they must have been within the Arctic circle. Sir Humphroy Gilbert says, "Oabot entered this fret (ie. Hudeon's Straits and Falled very far westward, with a quarter of the North (N. by W.) on the northside of the Straits of Gibraltar (80'), or Florida (25'). Some writers have thought that these very high latitude of the Straits of Gibraltar (80'), or Florida (25'). Some writers have shown to the septentrional latitude of the Straits. Even such an indetailg able and industrious writer as Harrisse horse been puzzled on this point. Having seen how utterly out of the quastion Cape Breton is, as a landfall, he has in his latest work abandoned that theory, and placed the landfall on Lubrador, in latitude about 56'.

theory, and placed the landfall on Labrador, in latitude about 50°.

The voyages which followed immediately after dabot's return home, throw, indirectly, some light on the landfall. Thus the voyage of Gaspar de Corteroal (1500) was undoubtedly made to take possession of, and claim for Portugal, the land discovered two years previously by Cabot. Hence, any light thrown on Cortereal's voy age must reflect some of its rays on that of Cabot. We have from Ramuslo, in his "Discorso Sopra la terraferma delle Indie, Occidentali, del Invorador, I de loe Sacalaos, e della Nuova Francia, 1565," a description of the voyage of Cortereal. 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 1565) some of the information which came to hand, not from Cabot (tho he tells us he had correspondence with Cabot), nor yet from Cortereal, but

from the voyages of Cartier, which were made in 15:11 15:30, and which became publicly known-in Europe in 15:11. Thus, for instance, Runnels speaks of the River St. Lawronce, and of the Golfo Quadrato, by-which name the Gulf of St. L. wrence-was known for many years. This-information he could not have got from Cabot or Cortercal as we know-they had no knowledge of the Gulf. Ramusio says Outtoreal went as far north as 60, where he found a great-river full of snow and ice, and weather ortremely cold (grandssismi freddy). This river, which he called Ruo Nevado (snowy river), is unquestionably-the Hudson Strait, and thus we see-how closely Octoreal is on the track-of Cabot. He Ramusio says that 200 leagues south from this, in latitude-56:, there is a larbor called Porto de Maluas. This is a mixing of Italian, French and Spanish. Maluas is georruption of the French Molues (for Morue), cod fish. The latitude 50: north is on Labrador, about the position of Nain at the present day. "From Porto de Maluas to Cape Marzo is sixty lesgues" (coming southwards) —Applying to this statement the same scale of measurement, viz., 1; smiles to a league, we come south ninety miles, or 1; degrees, and find ourselves still on the coast of Labrador, near Hopadale. This is the place where-Ramusio fixes Cape Marzo, that is to-say the Cape Mark of Cabot. Now, from the state ment of Pasqueglio already quoted, it would appear that Cape-Mark was at or near the landfall. "He planted on its Nowfoundland," saya-Pasquaglio, alt would appear that Cape-Mark was at or near the landfall. "He planted on his Nowfoundland," saya-Pasquaglio, strong evidence for Labrador as the landfall, and the tree of the country of his landfall by the generic name of Baccalsos as being further south. The most northerly point of Baccalsos, he asya, is "in 48\frac{1}{2}" north latitude, and se se serious prove it exactly the laudfall, All this desiration for the same of Baccalso, this goes strongly for Nowfoundland as the bistory of those early voyages all turns our tho

CAPE NORTH.

The theory of Cape. North as the landfall owes its origin to the discovery in 1843 of a smap called the Cabot map. I saw and examined this celebrated map last summor in the Bibliotheque 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 Subastian 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-Broton Island, there is an inscription—"prima tierra insta." (the last words: insta, evid ently intended for uista). This gave origin to the Cape North theory. Wincever made the map (trowing 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 suit the map to the supposed theory. But there is no island-in-reality corresponding to the imaginary Island drawn on this map. The ootly Island marked on this Capot map. How the supposed theory. But there is no island in-reality corresponding to the imaginary Island drawn on this map. The ootly Island marked on this Capot map. About 200 years afterwards (1697), the Island which we now call Prime Elward, received, by missake, the name of St. John, which Cabot says was "off the coast", Bud, Inding this Island of St. John, they maintained that this was the same island. This new theory of Cabot's landfall was immediately adopted by misny writers, and it was thought the question of Cabot's landfall was immediately adopted by misny writers, and it was thought the question of Sebastian Oakot." In a question of this kind, "Island nor be subject, or a different shade of the subject, or a different shade of the subject, or a stellest his conviction has shaped. He was the subject, or at least his conviction has belaged in the subject, or at least his conviction has belaged.

fled, as I shall show laker.on.

The learned Dr. D.wson, who is the chief mover in the Canadian celebration of Cabot's quater-centennary, has only quite recently. as himself declares, taken up the study of Cabot's voyages. In a very short time he discovered that the theory founded on the Cabot map was utterly absurd and untenable. Here are his words. He says one of his principal motives in writing his latest article was "to dispol... the fog that was gathering around our early geographical history, in the shape of a theory that

Cabot had enfored the Guif of St.
Lawronce, and discovered Prince Edward Island, and had named it St.
John." In calls this an "utterly baseless notion" (p-1). He goes on then to say that it would be absolutely mipossible for Cabot to make Cape North. "In sailing into the Guif, in eaps, "either the high land of Newfoundland will be seen on the right, or the high land of Oap Enfume on the loft, before Cape North will be seen at all. It is like sailing into an acute angle, one side or the other will be seen at all. It is like sailing into an acute angle, one side or the other 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 admissable or adequate He says, Cabot should see the land to right or left before he cauld 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 utterly upsets the whole theory of Cape Breton, advocated for the past 40 years or so.

Cape Breton, advocated for the past 40 years or so.

CINSOES HIS VIEWS.

As mentioned above, the arguments of Dr. Dawson have shaken the absolute certainty with which the Rev. Dr. Harvey, in his History, assorted the theory of Cape North, as I find from his letter to Dr. Bourinot: "It is, perhaps, impossible to decide, with a preponderance of evidence is altogether in favor of some part of Cape Breton "(p XI). 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: he first upon another part in Cape Breton as the landfall, viz., Cape Breton (astermost point of the Island of O.B.), and makes the Island of Scatterie the Islae of St. John, thus broaching quite a new theory.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Some Things Which Catholics do not Believe.

By Nost Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Archbishep of Turonto.

by Notl Ret. John Walth, D.D., Archblakes et Turosio.

The many readers of The Resterms who are engaged in spreading a knowledge of Catholicity among non. Catholice will be pleased to learn that another odition of this pamphlet (the most valuable of its kind which the Truth Society here issue) 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 dos. or \$2.25 per hundred, postage or express prepaid. Address Corresponding Secretary, St. Mary's Catholic Truth Society, 6 Markham place, Toronto.

Gu the Victorian Order of Nursea

EDESCATES TO LAUY ABERDENS!
Far far away on prairio lands,
Some toilers make their home
Their hands are brown with honest v
Fow travellers near them roam.
No woman near to cheer their lot,
No nurse with them to stay
When the fevered brow and lonely of
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 In hamlet and in village green
There's many a weary cot,
Ah! who will bathe the aching b

And who will soothe their lot?

In cities too, where rank and wealth In cities too, where rank and wealth Oft hear not misery's cry.
When stricken low with sickness,
What helping hand is nigh?
Who is it comes along the path
With noiseless tread and slow?
Olt also will sooth the weary heart
Amid those scenes of wee.

She wears the red cross on her bree 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 croed they have No matter what their hirth The poor we should always love
As the Saviour did on earth.
Lot this be the diamond of love, We offer to our gracious Queen, The Victorian Order of Nurses, Presented by Lady Aberdeen.

Fresonted by Lady Adeluces.

She, foremost in the cause
So nobly led the way.
To relieve the poor and suffering
Both near and far away.
Out the sick will always bless her,
While we will fouldy pray
That heavon's choicest blessings,
Will deacand on her each day.

It is a fortunate day for a man when ing around our early geographical history, in the shape of a theory that

The printing is evidently of a very recent date. Harden says that the logendron the map were whiten by one D. Grajake.