

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Derry.

It has been stated that overtures have been made to Dr. Thompson of Omagh on behalf of the Presbyterian farmers of South Derry with a view of inducing him to become a candidate for the constituency.

Doneg.

A singular case has come to light in the Law Courts of Boston by the dispute over the estate of a person known as Colonel Flanahan, who died in April, 1878. For generations there lived in Canal Street, New York, a family named Leggett, who were said to be being a Scotch family fifty years ago. About forty-four years ago there were three sons—Tom, Bill and Hugh. Bill emigrated to the far West about forty-two years ago to push his fortune. He worked in a foundry as a laborer, but in 1861 he joined the Massachusetts Infantry as a three-months man, where he was known as "Big Bill Leggett." After his period of service he went to New York, and there amassed great wealth. About twenty seven years ago he visited New York, met many old friends and erected a handsome tombstone over his mother's grave in St. Patrick's churchyard, New York, and left again for America. Some years ago he died, and a brother of his named Tom, who lived in New York, and others set up a petition in the law courts in connection with the estate with the result that Tom became the happy possessor of some thing like £15,000 after paying all expenses.

Dublin.

The Corporation of Dublin and the Dublin United Tramways Company have come to an agreement regarding the proposed use of electricity for tramway traction in the city.

On June 20 the tombs and graves of Irish patriots in various parts of the city were visited by a deputation appointed for the purpose of laying wreaths upon them. The deputation visited in succession Werburgh Street Church, St. Michael's, Mount Jerome Cemetery and Glasnevin Cemetery. The deputation consisted of Messrs. William Rooney, Peter White, J. M. Lynch and Thos. Fitzpatrick.

At the preliminary meeting of the Maynooth Union the fact was mentioned that the Very Rev. Charles McCready, LL.D., New York, had written a letter, which would be read at the next meeting, in which he states that he and a number of Maynooth students in New York held a meeting at which they decided to issue a circular to all the Maynooth priests of the States, asking them to assemble on the 23rd June to establish a branch of the Union for America. He hoped to forward the names in a few days. The circular, which has been sent out through the States, is signed by the Rev. Peter J. Prendergast, P.P., Rev. John Gillooly, Rev. Denis O'Donovan, Rev. Patrick Daly, Rev. Thomas O'Keefe, Rev. Henry O'Carroll and Rev. George McDermott.

June 20, the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Theobald Wolfe Tone, was commemorated by a big demonstration at Bodensideen Grave yard, which is about a mile from Salinas. The demonstration was organized by the National societies of Dublin, and a very large crowd, with several bands, travelled down from the city by special train to take part in it. A procession was formed after the arrival of the special trains and marched from Salinas to the graveyard, when the large crowd visited the grave, and, after a large number of beautiful wreaths had been deposited on it, an address was delivered by Mr. C. J. Doran of Queenstown. Wreaths were sent by the O. J. Kickham Society, by Miss Mulligan, Belfast, the National Club, Dublin, the Old Guard, Henry Joy McCracken Literary Society, Belfast, Miss Maude Gonne.

Under date June 20 Maude Gonne writes to The Freeman:

I went to day, as I always do when I am in Dublin on Decoration Sunday, to St. Michael's Church, to place wreaths in honor of the noble martyrs of the cause of Irish liberty on the unmarked grave of Robert Emmet and on the tomb of the Brothers Shearers. To my surprise I found the gate barred and secured with a huge iron chain and a policeman standing in front. I called to the caretaker, who came to the door of his house, and in a most rude and aggressive manner told me I would not be permitted to enter the wreath on this year or even to enter the churchyard. I inquired why, and was answered, "It's no good you asking questions, you'll not be allowed: that's all the answer you'll get."

I then drove to St. Werburgh's. On entering Werburgh Street I saw groups of people talking indignantly. On seeing the wreaths some of them called out to me: "You won't be allowed to put them on; it's a shame: numbers have been turned away to day." At the same time I saw a policeman, who asked me to turn back to the gate. I said, "I would like to see the man who said Lord Edward Fitzgerald's. He said, 'You can't, it's forbidden.' Here at least the caretaker was civil; he came up and regarded me and then he took the keys of the vault from him; he offered to take the wreath and place it for me on the following day, but the white blossoms would have been faded, so I refused."

The Government have disregarded the warnings addressed to them since the commencement of the present

year as to the deplorable state of distress in the Bohemian Union. The people have been for some months in a starving condition. The situation is considerably aggravated by the outbreak of fever in some of the islands off the coast. The fever first made its appearance about six months ago in Limerick, and it spread with great rapidity among the hungry population. Dr. Lavan, the medical officer of health, reported to the Sanitary Committee that he could not cope with it owing to the want of a nursing staff. It was found impossible to bring the patients to the mainland, so that they could not enter the hospital. The nursing was done by people on the island without any training, and the difficulty of getting any help was great owing to the island being far from any main thoroughfare, so that the want of all the necessary what the doctor could not be there was very acute. The committee recommended that the necessary nursing staff be provided. They asked the Local Government Board to make some special arrangements, as the district was so poor that it was unable to provide the necessary equipment. In the meantime they got down two trained nurses from the City of Dublin Hospital, and some other country nurses in the district were sent to assist them.

Recommendation.

The Freeman's Journal declares that those who differed most strongly in later days from Mr. Luke Hayden, M. P. for South Eusemannon, will join in regret for his death and respect for his memory. In the days of a united party he did good service in the common cause. In the battle against Coercion he was always well to the front. When the Farnellite split came Mr. Hayden took sides strongly with Mr. Russell, and it is to be regretted that in the progress of that unhappy conflict he allowed himself so much liberty of language. But of his sterling nationality there never was and never could be a question, and his kindly and simple nature won for him many friends even amongst political opponents.

Troise.

An old house collapsed in Fountain lane, Omagh, and five persons were buried in the ruins. The house was a one-storyed thatched dwelling, occupied by a woman named Mary Mullan and her family. At the hour it collapsed Mrs. Mullan, Kate Smith, her married daughter, Mrs. Maggie McCann, Kate McCrory, and two children of tender years named Annie Donnelly and Sarah McCrory were in the house, when without the slightest warning the roof fell in with a tremendous crash.

Wexford.

It is with regret that the people of the county Wexford learned of the death of the Very Rev. Martin Kinella Connaught, P.P. Blackwater, county Wexford. Father Dunno was one of the most respected and popular of county Wexford priests, and his death will be keenly regretted. He was 64 years of age at the time of his death, having been born near Gorey in the year 1833.

A correspondent of The Wexford People writes: "I regret to announce the death of Mr. John Power, Fishers-town, one of the Coolroo evicted tenants. Mr. Power, who leaves a widow and six children, had been in delicate health for the past two or three years, and lately contracted an ailment which led to his death on Wednesday. A great sacrifice was made by deceased in the memorable Coolroo agrarian campaign. From a splendid holding he allowed himself to be evicted in August, '88. It may well be said that at that time the Coolroo tenants fought valiantly, not only for their rights, but for the rights of Ireland, and their action caused many heartless landlords to wince and recognize that they could evict with impunity."

ENGLAND.

A Consist of Cardinal Cullen.

The death of Mr. Hugh Cullen, at Oak Hill Park, Old Swan, Liverpool, is announced. Mr. Cullen was the last surviving nephew of the late Cardinal Cullen, a cousin of Cardinal Moran, and head of the well known firm of cattle salesmasters, Liverpool. The firm was established in 1809 by the late Mr. Cullen, brother to the Cardinal, and may be said to be the pioneer of the cattle trade in England.

The Papal Representative at the Jubilee.

The placing of the Ambassadors in the Jubilee procession has given rise to comment. The Papal Envoy was placed in the same carriage as the Chinese Ambassador. In Fleet street he passed almost unnoticed, but at Ludgate Circus a special cheer was raised for him as the carriage began to ascend the hill to St. Paul's. The same talent for inconspicuous mixture was shown in placing the Spanish and the American Ambassadors in the same carriage. Lord Roberts proved the most popular of the military heroes in the procession. In the Borough the crowd grew quite familiar in its terms of endearment for "Dobbs."

The Society's Society Journal.

The following is a sample of the taste of English society journalism. It is a paragraph which appeared in a recent number of Modern Society, reflecting on the Youngful girls who are engaged in the making of Irish point lace, which has attracted so much attention for its beauty and excellence, and on the nuns by whom they are employed.

One of the finest pieces of Irish point lace work ever executed in Youkhal, the great centre of the industry in Ireland, has been on exhibition. It is intended for presentation to her Majesty. The laceworkers may be seen during the summer months, seated on the lawns outside their more or less poverty-stricken homes. Jeftly playing their needles, and gossiping or singing quaint Irish songs to relieve the monotony of their task. The majority of them are extremely poor girls and only a few appear to be able to afford the luxury of boots and stockings. They are employed by the merchants who receive nearly all the orders for work of this kind, and who must reap a handsome profit from the business. It is not strange, then, that the girls usually present a very anxious and almost abject poverty.

SCOTLAND.

Presentations to a Catholic Journalist.

A select gathering took place in Mr. Boyle's house, Oak Knowe, Dumfries town, Glasgow, to present Mr. J. A. McArdle with a purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his being appointed to the post of chief sub-editor of The Macleodist Evening Chronicle, Glasgow, creating a paper started by the proprietors of The Sunday Chronicle and other publications.

Catholics and the Diamond Jubilee

A circular letter from his Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh was read in all the churches of the archdiocese. It said: "The unprecedented years of reign which a bountiful Providence has accorded to our beloved Queen is in itself a subject of joy and congratulation. A yet deeper ground for thankfulness is furnished by the record of these years—a record of social and religious advancement and of an ever-growing spirit of philanthropy, far-reaching benevolence and toleration. We have special reason to recognize and to record our appreciation of the large measure of liberty which in this country we enjoy, in marked contrast with the position of the Church in other lands under governments nominally Catholic. Above all, our gracious Sovereign is for us the highest embodiment in the civil order of that authority which is from God, to which the Apostle bids every power be subject: 'For there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.' (Rom. xiii., 1, 2). To the voice of duty must be added the promptings of that admiration and affection which her exalted personal character must command. A pattern in every department of private and public life, our Queen has ever shown herself ready to enter into the cares and sorrows of her subjects with all the sympathy of a heart which has itself sounded the lowest depths of domestic sorrow."

The Queen's Jubilee.

His Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow, in a circular addressed to the clergy of the archdiocese, recommends the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen by special services throughout the archdiocese on Sunday, 20th June in thanksgiving for the long and prosperous reign of her Majesty the Queen, and for the many blessings bestowed upon us during the last sixty years.

Sorrow is sent to teach us sympathy. Truth loves to be looked in the face. Be the architect of your own fortune.



George Francis Train, the famous sage of the Square, who has for thirty years been the companion of any of our children, says, "I am a man who will live rightly and take proper care of his health during youth and maturity he may live to a great old age, and still be able to say with absolute truth, 'I am a child myself.' Youth is not a matter of years. Happiness is not a question of experience. Youth is happiness and health is youth. The healthy person, young or old, will be a happy person. It is a simple matter to put the body into a healthy condition and then to keep it there. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a great remedy for all the ailments of health. It is the great blood maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perfect, and gives the muscles strength, the nerves steady and every vital organ in the body healthy and vigorous. It makes firm, healthy flesh that does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It does not make them fat, but it makes them strong. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of constipation. Grateful patients, who had been given up by all other remedies, have cured themselves by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Send for one cent stamp to cover cost of mailing and return for a copy of Dr. Pierce's 1088-page Common Sense Medical Advice and a paper cover. Address: Dr. R. W. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y."

The British Colonies and the Jubilee.

By J. F. Smith, M.A., LL.D., Q.C., M.P.

The papers are filled with accounts of the sayings and doings of the Premiers of colonies with responsible Governments who will have an important place in the Jubilee procession next Tuesday. It may be, perhaps, of interest to know that at the present moment there are twenty-five Home Rule Constitutions existing in the world under the British Crown. The manifestation of loyalty on the part of the British Colonies on the Jubilee is a chief result of Home Rule. The fact that Ireland will take no part in this display is a necessary consequence of the denial to her of the right of self-government accorded to the colonies.

O'Connell, in 1841, was quick in contrasting the case of Ireland with the case of the colonies, at a time when that contrast was not so poignant as at the present time.

"I say," said O'Connell, in his great speech in the Repeal Debate in the Dublin Corporation, "that the perfect right of the Irish people to a domestic parliament is a right inherent in the Irish people. The thirteen states of America before the Revolution each had a local parliament. Nova Scotia had a local parliament, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and several of the West Indian Islands had their local parliaments. A local parliament is, perhaps, springing up in the Cape of Good Hope. British Guiana, though under Dutch dominion some years ago, will have a parliament, and even Bosnia Day has its own legislature. So that from the first to the last the British dominions are allowed to have a parliament. There is one everywhere except in our native land. We are the only stigmatized and degraded country under the English dominion, although it is in direct violation of every principle of the British Constitution."

Then O'Connell made a remark which should not be forgotten and which the subsequent relations of her colonies with Great Britain proved to be unanswerably correct. "Let no man tell me that I broach dangerous doctrines when I allude to the thirteen united states of America which had local parliaments. It may be argued that they separated from England in consequence of these parliaments. No; they separated because England attempted to trample on their legislatures; they resisted the unjust and fatal aggression which was made upon them, and—blessed be heaven!—it was a successful resistance."

But a generation after the delivery of this speech by O'Connell, Mr. Isaac Butt, at the Home Rule Conference in November, 1873, which laid the foundation of the present Irish Nation movement, adverted to a Colonial precedent, which has particular force from the presence of Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in England, to take part in the Jubilee demonstration, and his recent speeches. "The argument to be drawn from the example of Canada is," said Mr. Butt, "a strong one. In 1839 Canada was with difficulty held by force of arms for the British Crown. Canada was in open rebellion. Canada was at a distance from England, close to a great Republic, which was certainly not unwilling to incorporate the Canadian provinces with the States. The experiment was tried of giving Canada Home Rule. It has not disintegrated the Empire. Canada had two provinces, differing in race, in religion, in language, and in law. Lower Canada contained a great French population hostile to England, alienated from her by memories of recent conquest, and Catholic in their religion. Upper Canada was chiefly peopled by English Protestant settlers and by Puritans from Scotland and Irish Orangemen from the Bann. Home Rule was granted to Canada. The two provinces were united under one Parliament. With all these elements of distraction and disaffection and danger, is the Empire disintegrated? Has Canada flung herself into the arms of the United States? Is Canada torn by domestic dissensions? Canada, instead of being as it was in 1839 the most disaffected and rebellious dependency of Great Britain, is now the most attached to the English connection, the most loyal in its allegiance to the British Crown. Provinces that seemed arrayed against each other in hopeless antagonism and discord are now united together. With the differences and passions and the party strife that agitate all constitutional governments—the French Catholics of Lower Canada and the English Puritans and the Irish Orangemen of Upper Canada meet in one Parliament to serve the interests of that common country, attachment to which is no longer at variance with a true allegiance to the British crown."

"The Dominion of Canada," says the Daily News of last Thursday, "but nearly a quarter of a century ago," is indeed a double example of the value of self-government. Canada has not only Home Rule within the Empire, but also Provincial Home Rule within the Dominion. The act which established the Canadian Constitution was passed in 1867 by the Conservative

How Old are You? It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that a woman is as old as she looks. Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Government of Lord Derby. One suit of it is that a French Catholic from Quebec is Prime Minister of Canada, and avow himself an English Liberal.

The Hon. Edward Blake, who has crowned an illustrious career in Canada by entering the Imperial Parliament to procure for Ireland the blessings of constitutional government, in a recent speech stated that one of his earliest recollections was a little child in Canada was to see the making of firearms, and to hear counsel of armed resistance to English rule. It is a fact that in the year of the Queen's accession to the throne, when the Dominion were among the Canadian churches to celebrate the event the congregations left their seats and walked out. Canada rebelled against a corrupt, irresponsible Government. The rising was suppressed, and little notice would have been taken of the incident until a new rebellion had culminated in a revolution but for a curious circumstance. In 1830—Sir William Harcourt has stated in a speech that he remembered the episode—twelve Canadian prisoners under sentence of transportation for treason passed through Liverpool on their way to Van Dieman's Land. The British public were startled and indignant, the prisoners were detained, their release was procured, and Canada was at last granted not a share but a real constitution with power "to execute as well as make the laws."

The history of the Australias, whose Premiers are likewise attending the Jubilee, is in its essentials, a repetition of the history of the Canadas—disaffection and struggle for separation which must ultimately have been successful till the concession of Home Rule, and then an era of loyalty and devotion to the interests of the British Empire.

The Premier of Cape Colony is also one of the Colonial statesmen who have come from their distant homes to take part in the Jubilee. Indeed Sir Gordon Sprigg appealed to the loyalty of the Cape Legislative Assembly to expedite public business so as to admit of his presence at the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession. The people of Cape Colony, however, when governed from the Colonial Office were not so loyal. They rose in arms in 1848 and opposed the landing of a shipment of British convicts on their coast. I was, when in Cape Town, brought into the Town Hall to view the place where, on October 11th, 1849, the following startling resolution was unanimously carried—"It is the duty of all good and loyal subjects of her Majesty at once from this day to suspend all business transactions with the Government, in any shape or upon any terms, until it is officially declared that the Neptune, with the convicts on board, will go away as soon as all necessary supplies for her voyage can be put on board—and that all intercourse and connection between private individuals and his Excellency and heads of the viceregal departments shall be dropped from this day—the merchants, auctioneers, bankers, butchers, shop keepers, and all other good and loyal people dealing only with such private individuals as they know and clearly understand to be unconnected with these departments by or through which supplies, sufficient to afford a pretext for the detention of the convicts, may possibly be obtained. And that, the measures already taken for this purpose being too slow for the urgency of the case, it is recommended that after this moment all shops and stores shall be closed as for a solemn fast, except for the accommodation of ordinary, private, and well-known customers, that his Excellency may no longer be in doubt as to the impossibility of detaining the Neptune, with her convicts, within the limits of this colony."

The revolt of the Colonists did what all their prayers and protests had failed to do. It was resolved to give the Cape a Constitution, and with the Constitution came loyalty. Edmund Burke once well said "Loyalty divorced from freedom is only a form of servitude." This same sentiment found its expression in the proclamation of the Dungsannon Volunteers in 1779. "We know our duty to our Sovereign and are loyal, but we also know our duty to ourselves and are determined to be free."

One stupendous calamity has befallen Ireland during the present reign which must be regarded as the direct result of the destruction of her native Parliament. While the population of Great Britain has during this period been more than doubled, the

population of Ireland has been diminished by more than a half. As surely as the potato disease was a visitation of Providence, so surely was the great Irish famine a visitation of Providence.

A million of human beings died of actual starvation, another million of famine fever, and countless multitudes were driven into exile when there was food enough in Ireland to support the time the number of its inhabitants. "Every one," said Lord John Russell in a letter to the Duke of Leinster in 1847, "who travels through Ireland observes the large stacks of corn which are the produce of the late harvest." While wholesale starvation was impending over the nation every port was carrying out its wheat and oats to other lands. Provisions from Ireland were scattered far and wide, and ships sailed out of Ireland laden with the corn, butter, packed beef, and cattle of the country. O'Connell adduced the example of Belgium, of Holland, of Russia, and of Turkey under analogous circumstances, and urged that the export of provisions from Ireland to foreign countries should be immediately prohibited, and that at the same time the Corn Laws should be suspended and the Irish ports opened to receive provisions from all countries. O'Connell's entreaty was unheeded, an entreaty which would have been readily accepted by an Irish Parliament composed exclusively of landlords and Orangemen; and the Irish famine which was the inevitable result was directly brought by what the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell has so eloquently termed "the rule of the stranger."

And yet another Jubilee reflection. I see in The Morning Post of Thursday last an article referring to a Royal residence in Ireland in relation to the approaching Jubilee rejoicing, and some weeks ago it was definitely stated that a Belfast merchant had offered an appropriate site for such a residence. Projects of this kind are somewhat discounted by the fact that the Queen spent only twelve whole days in Ireland.

Royal residences in Ireland should form appropriate copy for the silly season. They have been talked of for at least seventy years. After the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821 O'Connell, in response to a proposal from Lord Carbury, pledged himself to give twenty guineas annually out of his private income to help in building an Irish palace for the King. While in 1860 Lord John Russell gave a definite pledge for the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland. Again, how can Ireland, which is governed by the bayonet, rejoice in a Jubilee which is in Great Britain associated with the development of constitutional liberty. Irish political prisoners are kept languishing in prison, despite the protests of Irish Unionists of the type of Mr. Lecky, and English Ministers refuse to advise Queen Victoria to adopt a policy of amnesty which was cordially embraced by the Czar of Russia on the occasion of his accession to the throne. It must not be forgotten, too, that so long as the Coercion Act of the Jubilee year 1837 is still unrevoked, the freedom of Ireland is subject to the whim of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or his Chief Secretary. Here is what Mr. Gladstone said on the second reading of the Jubilee Coercion Bill.

"If I were an Irishman it is for the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary to say whether I am a criminal by this bill. He can send me to prison without my having the power of protest, even without the assistance of either judge or jury. It is for the Chief Secretary to make me a criminal or not, and if he makes me a criminal he does it beyond recall."

There would appear to be no limit to the possibilities of startling features in the sensational character. Across the line the other day three men were shot at the door of a Methodist Church, and now at Strathroy, Ontario, one young man has been clubbing another during the Methodist service. Causes love affairs. The latter idea may have been borrowed from the melodramatic stage, where it is one of the most venerable and characteristic notions of human fondness "actor" to strike another over the head with a club or an axo.

How to CURE HEADACHE.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and can be cured by using Parrot's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark Lyndsay, P.O., writes: "I had Parrot's Pills as a first-class relief for Bilious Headache."