Mr. Antrin.
Mr. A. Wilco. M.P., of The inverpool Contrier, made an offer at Institute of Journalists at Belfast the effect that if a fund be institute for the role of members of the ourth I state meapacitated through beatth and old age he will subscribe 1,000.

The Belfast Street Tramways Company are introducing a new style of tramear. Its distinguishing feature is a double staurcase at each end, so arranged that when passengers are descending from their seats on the outside of the car other passengers may be ascending to take the places wasted—thus avoiding the inconvenient delay which frequently occurs with the older cars.

The eighth annual meeting of the Catholic Jadies' Charity Association was held at Belfast on Sept. 3 in St. Mary's Hall, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. The reports showed that good work had been done. His Lordship said: "Ladies and gentleme—It gives me the greatest pleasure to preside at this the first annual meeting of the Catholic Ladies' Association of Charity of Belfast since my appointment as Bishop. The Catholic Ladies' Association of Charity of Belfast since my appointment as Bishop. The Catholic Ladies' Association of Charity of the other could be suffered to the poor of the city. Almost three thousand five hundred visits have been made by the members to the poor, and especially the sick poor, of the various parishes and disting. The association acts most prudently in my opinion, giving, as a rule, relief in kind rather than in money. On the part of the poor I take the liberty of thanking the Catholic ladies of the association, both materially and spiritually." Very Rev. R. Circkland. Rev. H. Laverty and Rev. J. Measuley having spoken, it was desided that the secretaries should call as meeting of Catholic ladies of the city for the purpose of usefulness of the secondarion.

Clare.

Clare.

The Right Hon. Gerald Balfour. M.P., Chief Socretary for Ireland, and Lady Betty Balfour, accompanied by their private secretary, Mr. L. C. Dowdall, are making a tour along the Clare coast for the purpose of inquiring into the fishory industry at Seafield, Doonleeg and Kilkee, which has relieved the poor fishermen immensely during the fishing season. At several places he has been interviewed regarding piers and railway oxtensions.

sabermen immensely during the fishing season. At several places to has been interfewed regarding plors and rasilway extensions.

Cest.

An extraordinary incident has come to light in connection with the recent outbreak of fover at Little Island, Cork. Amongst those stricken down was a young had agod four years, who, after a few days illness, succumbed—at least to all appearance. In accordance with instructions—issued respecting cases where deaths should occur, proparations were immediately made for the funeral; but, extraordinary to relate, when the supposed corpse was about to be removed from the bed the child showed signs of life. An examination revealed the supposed corpse was about to be removed from the bed the child showed signs of life. An examination revealed the fact that the youth was not dead, and, as a matter of fact, the little follow, while still in the fever, is said to be progressing favorably. On Mouday, Sept. 7, the father of a young man named John Shannahan, faberman, living at Knocksdoon, came to Youghal and swore informations to the effect that his son was a violent lunatio. A warrant was issued, and three police were dispatched to arrest and lodge him in the County Asylum. The study of the control of the contr

bot, of Rhodshill, Lyme Regis.

The following Irish prelates and priests left Cork to attend the religious esemmonies in connection with the beakineation of Blessed Thaddeus McOarthy, which took place in the second week of September, in Irrea, in the neighborhood of Turin: The Most Bev. Dr O'Callaghan, O. P., Bishop of Oork, who is accompanied by the Very Rev. Canon Fleming, P.P., the Rev. Father Roche, and Rev.

THE MOTHER LAND
Latest Mails from England treland and Scotland.

Literia Harbet Trusters to a bly Several Related by the Very Rev Canon Koller, P. 1. Youghal, and the Roy Pr. Fitzgerald. Bushep of Ross who to accompanied by the law. Fathers and the Most Roy Pr. Fitzgerald. Bushep of Ross who to accompanied by the Rev. Pathers (1) surp and Cumingham. The Voy Rev Father Review Busher. Provincial of the Prisons Busher. Provincial of the Dominion Order in Ireland, and the Very Rev. Father Callaghan. C.M. & re also present.

The Most Rev Dr. Henry, Fishop of Lown and Connor, preached on t Sunday, Sept. on the Church of St. John the Baptist, irrumcondra, in aid of the fund which is being raised by I ather Mohkster, the respected particles in the Lordsing's counted appear was conduly responded to, 2218 being subscribed by the congregation.

Beblis.

During the month of August the number of Irish emigrants was :...797, as against 6,126 during August, 1805. The total number of emigrants for the cight months ended August 21st was 31,718, as against 10,075 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria has completed her tour of Irish and the segreative enjoyed, and gone to Scotland.

Raynolds, the champion cyclist, received a great welcome in Dublin on Sopt. 4, on arriving home from Copenhagen. An address from the Irish Oyolists, Association was read to him, and in reply he said: "I cannot feel indeed that I deserve anything like this demonstration, but I regard it as one more evidence of the great interest that all Irishmen have in the sport of which I am the humble follower. As to the victories in Copenhagen to which you so generously refer, I can only say that having been sent to the world's championship by the I. C. A. to do what I could to up hold the cycling character of Ireland, I did my best, and I am glad for the aske of the Association that I have been able to bring back to it some little success. I cannot close without thanking the I.C.A. for the opportunities given them in England and abroad, would be equal to the best men that could be brought against them."

The eighteenthreport of the General Prisons Board of Ireland, just issued, shows that of the 95 bridewells which were in existence when the prisons were handed over to the Board under the Act of 1877 all but 15 have been closed. The gradual reduction in the number of committals to local prisons were handed over to the Board under the Act of 1877 all but 15 have been closed. The gradual reduction in the number of committals to local prisons were handed over to the Board under the Act of 1877 all but 15 have been closed. The gradual reduction in the number of convicted prison and the prisons of the countries for the year 1890 amounted to 46,829 12 st das compared with the year local prisons and experiment for the year 1890 amounted to 48,829 12 st d

Permanagh.

A lady, Miss Martin, has been un-animously elected Poor Law Guardian for the Lisbellaw Division of the Enniskillen Union, in room of Mr. J.

Enniskillen Union, in room of Mr. J. G. V. Porter, resigned. Mr. A. E. F. Fleury, District In-spector Royal Irish Constabulary, has ratired from the force, and he will be succeeded in Enniskillen by Mr. Jephson, D. I.

Kildare.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue solemnly dedicated the Church of St. Tres, Newbridge, on Sunday, Sept. 6. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfart, presched on the coession.

connext, presoned on the cocasion.

On Tucciary, Sopt, 8, the Feast of the
Nativity of the Bleesed Virgin Mary,
the Silver Jubilee of the Verr Rev. Pr.
M J. Murphy, I. P. V. O., Kildare, was
celebrated with every manifestation of
popular rejoicing. The esteemed pastor
has been for the least on years parish
priest of Kildare, and has won for himself golden opinions from every section
of the community.

or Saturday in fining an occurrence of a rest ling, haracter took place at the townland of Potraghan, near Tulia more. About the release of the About the clock a boy named boseph. Mintook reported to Pavid boseph Mintook reported to Pavid boseph Mintook reported to Pavid boseph Mintook reported to Pavid with Joseph Mintook reported to Pavid Information proceedings to the spot indicated. Ward was horrined to find that the unfortunate animals at all had been almost as wered a few unches from the rest broken. Head constable Frances O'Neill and Sergentt Mellugh arrived to the constant of the news to the owner of their in restigations the boy. Minnook who had conteved the news to the owner of the constant of the news to the owner of the control of the news to the owner of the owner of the control of the news to the owner of the owner of the owner of the control of the news to the owner of the control of the news to the owner of the control of the the news to the owner of the control of the total control of the contr

locality.

Lettrim.

Mr. R. W. Morvan, Sub-sherift for county Leitrim. has been assaulted at Garriek-on-Shannon by a crowd of countrymen roturning from a fair.

The men had had a dispute about The men had had a dispute about politics, and were besting one of the number Mr. Morvan came to the resoue, and the crowd attacked him, compelling him to beat a retreat. He sustained two severe cuts. Four arrests were made. Mr. Morvan knocked down five of his assailants.

Limerick.
The Limerick Market Trustees have The Limerick Market Trustees have summoned a special meeting to con-sider their financial position, a crux of a not altogether unexpected nature having occurred. The mortgages, save the London Economic Assurance save the London Economic Assurance Society, consented to a reduction of their rate of interest from 5 to 4 per cont., and, the trustees not having paid the half year's interest, got judgment marked for the amount and placed the writ in the hands of the city sheriff, who, with his balliffs, has seized the markets, and keeps pos assaion.

session.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere, the Catholic Mr. Aubrey de Vore, the Catholic poot. has written an interesting article giving recollections of Cardinal Newman, and relates how the "Dream of Gerontius" owes its preservation to an accident. The Cardinal had written it on a sudden impulse, put it aside, and forgetten it. The editor of a magazine wrote to him asking for a contribution. He looked into all his "pigeon holes" and found nothing suitable, but in answering his correspondent he added that he had come upon some verses which, if as editor he cared to have, were at his command. The wise editor did care, and they were published at once.

Mesaghas.

Managhan

Menahas.

Replying to an address from the Monaghan Town Commissioners, his Eminence Cardinal Logue said he did not believe that people could ever be forced into union, but he did hope that by a little forbearance, and a little sacrifice, perhaps, of people's private opinions, that a great deal might be done for the welfare of the country to improve here the prospects. He trusted that before long amongst those who were interested in the welfare of the movement, and who were anxious for her political and religious freedom, there would be union like to that which existed among the early Christians when they were all of one mind. They trusted to human means too much, and he thought they ought to pray for the change. He believed much more might be done for the country by prayer than they very often remembered. They should keep in the forefront the principle of charity it was a virtue not only for private individuals, but for public men, and if newspapers exercised a little more of that virtue they would have a little less trouble in the country, and the spirit of charity. They would have peace among the people and leaders of the people. They would be united for the great object they all desired so much — the welfare of the country.

On Sunday, Sept. 6, the Most Rev.

the welfare of the country.

Quess's Ceantr.

On Sunday, Sept. 0, the Most Rev.
Dr. Foley, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare
and Leighlin, dedicated the new
Church of the Sacred Heart, Stradbally. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch
presided at the ceremonies.

ENGLAND.

Catalica at Oxford.

The Pope has made the admittance of Catalolic undergraduates to Oxford and Cambridge dependent on the residence of an experienced chaplain, whose duty will be to advise and look after the Catalolics in the university. The Fathers of the Brompton Orstory have, we understand, been asked to nominate one of their number for the post.

Mar. Nugent's Jublice.

post.

MRT. Nugeat's Jubilee.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, who completed his Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee Sunday, Aug 31, on that day sang High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Liverpool, in presence of a very large congregation, including several leading citizens and representatives of the various organizations he founded or was associated with. The Pope sent his Apostolic Benediction to the jubilarian, who was also the recipient of congratulatory telegrams from Archbishop Corrigan, the Mother-Chemeral of the Sisters of Notro Dame, and many others. The Earl of Derby is heading a movement among the citizens of Liverpool for the purpose of presenting the eminent prelate with some substantial mark of their ap-

preciation of his tholong service behalf of the poor and suffering in t city. For many years Monsign Nugent was the late Cardinal Ma mag a sestiant in the temperan crusade. His strong moral force donsignor nal Man-Nugent was the late Cardinal Maning's assistant in the temperance crusade. Has strong moral force and influence have been folt among all sections of Liverpool people, quite irrespective of religion, and his broad minded philanthropy has entirely broken down any prejudice that might have existed against his co-religionists.

SCOTLAND.

An interesting field.

An interesting relie of a celebrated Scottish saint, St. Fillan, has been presented by Colonel Stewart, of Ard vorish, to the new parish church of St. Fillan. The relie in question is the old hely water font of the ancient Chapel of Dundurn, or St. Fillan's, said to have been built by the saint himself, which stood to the west of the samt's own hill—Dun Fillan—He a field on the south side of the Rive Farn, not far from where it issues from the loch of the same name. Of the chapel nothing is now known to from the lock of the same name. Of the chapel nothing is now known to exist save the round stone basin which did duty as a font. On the site of the sain's olapel another was bullt about three hundred years ago, and for generations this font lay neglected upon the sill of one of the windows. The basin in 13in, in diameter by 7in, deep, and is a roughly hewn piece of whin-stone, shaped somewhat like a large outling stone. On the top is a cup, which measures tim in diamaeter and about iin, in depth.

Neglected Children.

Neglected Children.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has, during the last recorded month, investigated 2185 complaints of neglect, starvation, ill treatment, and other wrongs, 1998 of which were found to be true, affecting the wolfare of 5886 children, and involving 2892 offenders. Action was taken as follows:—Warned, 1551; prosecuted, 229 (convicted, 221; discharged, 8); dealt with in other ways, 218. Punishment inflict dis—Forty three and a half years imprisonment and £92 in fines. Twenty-one of the children died.

Cherch Progress at Busdes. The National Society for the Pre-

Church Progress at Bundes.

Charagrores at Busces.

St. Andrew's Fro Osthedral, Dundee, is about to be redecorated and repaired, and the Right Rev. Provost Olscperton has issued an appeal for subscriptions for the purpose, and a fund has been started. Over £100 has already been received.

PAST IRISH CONVENTIONS.

Er, Swift MacNeill, K.P.'s, Second Historica

Er. Seitt MecNett, E.P.'s, Second Ristorieal Paper of the Sebject.

The second of Mr. J. G. Swift Mac Neill, M.P.'s, articles on former Irish Conventions in the Freeman's Journal is as interceting as the first which appeared lately in these columns. He says: The Convention Act, which absolutely prohibited in Ireland any meeting of men elected by their fellows, and acting in a representative capacity, was the direct cause of a very startling phenomenon in Irish history. Representation being denied to the people, only one resource was left to them—to proclaim their grievances in mass meetings of their thousands. It is absolutely correct to say that the "Monster Meetings" which formed so striking a feature of O'Connell's career were the product of the Convention Act of 1703.

When, in 1809, a new and prac-

Convention Act of 1793.

When, in 1809, a new and practically representative Oatholic Committee was formed, O'Connell foiled the Castle lawyers, who intended to put the provisions of the Convention Act in operation against the Committee, by this resolution—"That the noblemen and gentlemen aforesaid are not representatives of the Catholic body or any portion thereof, nor shall they assume or pretend to be representatives of the Catholic body or any portion thereof."

In 1811, however, a predemention

they assume or protend to be repre sentatives of the Catholic body or any port on thereof."

In 1811, however, a proclamation from Dublin Castle required every sheriff and magistrate throughout Ireland in pursuance of the Convantion Act to arrest all persons concerned either actively or passively in the late elections for members or delegates to the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland. Lord Fingall and several of his colleagues were placed under arrest. The incautious resolution of the Catholic Board which entrapped them had been passed in O'Connell's absence from Dublin. Dr. Sheridan and Mr. Kitwan, two of the delegates, were prosecuted. Mr. Saurin, the Attorney General, thus commoned his speech for the Crown:—"My lords and gentlemen of the juny. I cannot but congratulate you and the public that the day of justice has at length arrived." The traversor were, however, sequitted, and in the flush of victory they embarked on a new contest by proceeding against Lord Downes, the Chief Justice, for false arrest. Judgment was given against them, and the cause of delegation was indafinitely set beek. When in June, 1814, the Catholic Board was proclaimed his agitation under O'Connell proposed to hold a National Convention, which was announced as furnishing a correct representation of the Irish people. The project was foiled by means of the Convention Act. Then again, in the Viceroyalty of Lord Clarendom—the notorious hyder of the Research Birch to libel

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and \dots ?

() Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was cauted "Rartheon the Holl" because it abounded in "Janatho. The greatest of Contrast" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are foll of, ..., well, we don't know what they are foll of, but we know with in they are foll of, but we know with in they are foll of, but we know it is not sarsaparilla, "Lever, perhaps, couogif for a flavor. There's only one thake of sar aparilla that can be tended on to be all it claims. It's verte, the same secret to keep. It's formula is a popen to all physicians. This formula was extanted by the Modical Committee at the World's La min in the result that whole every other make of sarsaparilla was exhaulted in home all that whole every other make of sarsaparilla was exhaulted in home all the same than the best of sarsaparilla has been so tested or so homored, Good motto for the Fundy as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

An experimental indicator the first order.

Water and the company of the company

the characters of the Irish leaders—when the Irish National Council of 1848 announced its intention of sunoning a Convention to be elected by various local national councils in Iroland, the Convention Act was again called into operation to prevent the proposed representative assembly. The Home Rule Conference of 1878, which laid the foundation of the present Irish National movement, was organised with special care by Mr. Iesac But to keep clear of the meshes of the Convention Act.

It is instructive to know that the Convention Act was only utilized by the

Isaac Butt to keep clear of the meshes of the Convention Act.

It is instructive to know that the Convention Act was only utilized by the English Government against the Irish people at large. The loyal minority were, of course, allowed to drive a coach and six through the provisions. Thus when the Bill for the Disestablisament of the Irish Church was befere the House of Commons a Convention in opposition to that measure, summoned by the Protestant Archibishops of Armagh and Dublin, of delegates chosen and elected from very parish in Ireland, ast day after day in Dublin. A letter addressed by the Protestant Archibishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench) to each of the clergy of his diocese violated every provision of the Convention hishe to the penalties of a 'high misdemesnour.' These gentlemen, however, had nothing to fear from the Government, who of course administer the law impartially in the case both of Nationalists and Unionists. Thus while the Irish Attorney-General of the day these referred in the House of Commons to the Convention Act—'By a poculiar law of old standing in that country, and framed for a particular purpose, no persons or body could mest by delegation.'

The 'particular purpose no persons or body could mest by delegation.'

The 'particular purpose for which he law was framed was to stifle Irish Nationalist public opinion, and in that purpose it egregiously failed. When the Act dissetablishing the Irish Church was passed there was incorporated therein a section expressly authorizing the meeting of the representative assemblies of that Church, and thus exempting them from the penalties of the Convention Acts and were only enforced against Irish Nationalists.

From 1872 till its repeal in 1870 the Irish members in the House of Commons frequently directed public attention to the anomalies and injustice of the Convention Acts, and were of the Convention Acts and were of the Conve

attention to the anomalies and injustice of the Convention Acts, and were of ourse opposed by the law officers of the Crown. On the 2nd May, 1872, Mr. Butt, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "He would like to ask a number of representative ment to meet together in Dublin and determine upon a plan for an Irish Parliamont to submit to this House, believing that if he did so he should come here with an overwhelming representation of the intellect and property of Ireland. Such an assembly would, however, be illegal. He would hold it if necessary in deflance of all the Convention Acts upon the statute book, but if they met it would not be under the protection of the law or with the restraints imposed by law, but more or less as outlaws evading the law. Under this Act of Parliament the Corn Law League in Ireland would have been put in prison, while the advocates of Parliamentary Reform would have been put in precisely the same position. He wished the House to believe him when he said that if this line of policy were persisted in Ireland would undubtedly become a sourge to England in days which were not very far distant."

Again, on the 20th May, 1874, Mr. Butt said: "He had himself attended."

which were not very far dietant."

Again, on the 20th May, 1874, Mr.

Butt said: "He had himself attended meetings of delegates of the working diasees in England on the subject of Factory Aots. If hon members did such things in Ireland they would be lable to two years' imprisonment, and under the new Prison Regulations might be made to wear the prison dress, live on the prison fare, have their hair cropped and clean out their own cells. He said that a law of that kind ought not to be continued, and if it was not meant to be enforced its resention on the statute book was the less defensible."

At langth, in July, 1870 the Con-

At length, in July, 1879, the Convention Ast, which was introduced by the worst man who ever degraded the Irish Judicial Bench, "black John

Fitzgibbon," was repealed. It is gratifying to recollect that another Irish Lord Chancellor, the late Lord O'Hagan, the first Catholic who had held the Great Soal since the Revolution, took a leading part in the Bill repealing this measure, which was in his charge in the House of Lords. "Some of the best men of the Irish Legislature," said Lord O'Hagan in the House of Lords in June, 1871, "resisted the passing of the Convention Act. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Charlemont and Lord Arran placed a solemn protest against it on the roll of the Irish House of Lords. Mr. Grattan opposed it with all his strength, but it was carried, and still romains the law of the land. It has outlived the circumstances which gave it birth and any justification for maintaining it which they may have afforded."

It would, perhaps, be difficult to give a heter Jefnition of the active of the street of the street

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taining it which they may have afforded."

It would, perhaps, be difficult to give a better definition of the status of the forthcoming Convention of the Irish Race than to repeat with regard to it the apprehensions of the present Duke of Devonshire, when, as Chief Scoretary for Ireland, he opposed, in 1672, the repeat of the Convention Act.

"A National Convention would," he said, "purport to represent the National will and feeling of the Irish people more completely and fully than Parliament itself, and there would be no doubt that such a council would be regarded by large numbers of the people of Ireland as possessing a superior weight to that of the Parliament of England."

Candour compels me to express my gratitude to the Duke for this extermely clear and concise exposition of all that an Irish National Convent

grantitude to the Duke for this ex-tremely clear and concise exposition of all that an Irish National Conven-tion ought to be.

Ayor's Sarsaparilla is not a socret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a modicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

The Catholics of Piedmont will celebrate in 1808 the fifteenth centenary of the establishment of the hierarchy in that region, the fourth contenary of the reduciding of the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Turin, and the Cathodral of Turin, and the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Turin, the Cathodral of Catho

Cassion.

A Life Saved.—Mr. James Bryson, Camoron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the Lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thouaks Ecuterric Ort., stating that his wife had used it for a threat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the modicine, and loss than half a bottle cured me; I certainly bolieved it saved my life. It critainly bolieved it saved my life. It critainly bolieved it as to make that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

There has just passed away at Percy Lodge, Cheltenham, Mrs. Healy Thompson, widow of the distinguished Catholic author and compiler of so many interesting since property of the compiler of t

The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly re-reiving lotters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writee: "I nover used any medicine that ca equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyshale and Ridney Complaints. The rolled expensed after using tase family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartic.

Cathartic.

The Benedictine Priory of St. Thomas,
Erdington, founded by the Abbos Primate, Right Rev. Father Hemptinne,
O.S.B., has, by Apostolic Brief, been
erected into an abbay.

So rapidly does lung irritation apread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubeccular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a meditine unsurpassed for all thread and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herts, each one of which stands as the control of the list as exer'ing a subject of the list as exer'in