TIE MOTHERLAND

Latest Muils from ENGLAND IRELAND a SCOTLAND

A sensational attack we mad upon Sir Peter O'Brien, Lord Chief Just! - of Ireland presiding t the Ulster assizes in Belfest A man named Rubert tioc-den, on being sentenced to twolve months' imprisonment for breaking

in Belfast A man named Rovert too.

den, on being sectenced to twelve
months' imprisonment for breaking
into Antrin workbouse, sprang to the
front of the dock and threw a stone
at the judge's head, but the atone missing its mark orashed against a screen
at Bir Peter's aback. The prisoner then
made a desperate effort to leave the
dock, but was overpowered by the nolice and wateins.

CORK.

The news of the death of Bir Thomas
Upington, has been read with deep regree by many people in Irriand. Sir
Thomas was the son of Mr. S. Upingtin, of Lieleigh house, County Cork,
and was born in 1846. He was educated
at the Clope Diocesan school, Mallow,
and at Trinity College. Called to the
Irish ban in 1887, he held for sone,
years the office of secretary to the Lord
Chancellor of Ireland, Lord O'Hagan,
Leaving Ireland for the Cape in 1874,
he entered the Legislature of the colopy four years late, and held the appointment of Attornsy-General during
Sir Bartle Free's Administration. After being leader of the Opposition, he
scame Prime Minister of the Colony
in 1854, but resigned in 1886, though he
continued in office as Attorney-Gencrat until 1880. In 1887 he was a delegate to the Colonia Conference, In
1882 he became a puisne judge in the
Superior Court at the Cape, and two
years ago he again became Attorneydeneral.

GALWAY.

GALWAY.

GALWAY.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Carr,
Archbishop of Melbourne, was presentod by the Galway branch of the Gaelic
League with a beautifully illuminated
address in Irish, to which he replied in
eloquent terms. Subsequently his Grace
the Most Rev. Dr. McCormick and
some of the members entered into an
interesting conversation, which was
carried on entirely in the Gaelic
tongue.

carried on entirely in the Gaelic tongue.

An interesting article by Father Donovan upon the splendid work that is being done by "Two Ploneer Convents," Portumns and Gort, for the insulatinal education of the girls of their respective districts, appears in the rish Ecclesiantical Record. One has an andowment of £100 a year, the other of £180, received half from a halfpenny poor rate, and half from the South Keasington Department. They have not received a penny for buildings. As soon as all the Science schools had been built in Engiand the Treasury stopped the grants lest Irish claims should have to be admitted too. But they are working wonders.

At Portumna the nuns are devoting themselves to improving the methods of butter-making, including under this head—the breedling rearing, and feeding of cattle for butter-producing; they also train cooks, laundressee, and plain dressmakers. They are fitting up a poultry yard, that they may give

ing of cattle for butter-producing; they also train cooks, laundresses, and plain dressmakers. They are fitting up a poultry yard, that they may give practical instruction in poultry-raising. After a while it is expected they will go in for floriculture, horticulture, and bec culture, all three opening up a wide field for woman's work. At Gout the people of the neighbourhood arraught the arts of weaving, losco-making, hostory, embroidery, and other industries, for which Irish girls are showing such an aptitude. Portuman has only recently started in its career of usefulness. Gort has already reached an assured position as an industrial centre capable of turning out high-class work.

MAYO.

centre capane or turning out nignicians work.

A remarkable and interesting reference to the views of "Chinese" Gordon on Irish affairs was made at an esting in Charlestown, County Mayo, by Mr. John Dillon, M.P., on Dec. 5, and Mr. Dillon said:—"If you are going to have any kind of peace, comfort, or prosperity for the people of this district, you have got to get rid of landordism, where the second stricts. (Checra.) And when I say that you have got to get id of landordism, men may think I am puting before the people an impossible task. But I tell you it is not impossible. Nothing is impossible to an organised. united, and determined people. (Checra.) I have here a letter from a very remarkable man, written on the last of December, 1880. In the days of the beginning of the 4 and League. It is one of the most remarkable documents I have ever read, and I desire to bring it under the notice of this meeting. This letter is written by General Gordon, who is now quoted throughout England generally as one of the greatest of Englishmen, whose every word when he was speaking about the South of the Morth-West and Gouth of Ireland. No half measures, which left the landlerds and tenants of the North-West, and South of Ireland. No half measures, which left the landlerds as minst Lend measures, which left the landlereds with any say to the tenantry of these por-tions of Ireland, will be of any use. They will be rendered, as jest Land Asth have been, quite abortive, for the landlerds will insert clauses which will do away with their force. Any half measures will only place the Govern-ment face to face with the people of Ireland as the champion of the land-lerd interest. And then he goes on to say that as regards the West and South-west, there is no effective rem-edy, except that the Government should

Exprenents buy out, and set rid of the handlords altogether. (Cheers.) That is the epition of General Gordon in the year 1890. And I want to know if the General 1990. And I want to know if the General 1991. And I want to know if the General Gordon, to send large armies and spend millions of money in expeditions to the Soudan, why will they hot carry out the policy of General Gordon in Bast Mayo and the West of Ireland. (Cheers.) He laid down the —, osition which I heartly agree with, and there was no final and effective remedy nothing which will bring back prosperity and peace to these Western districts but the final abolition of landlordsism (Cheers.) Men of Mayo of this great county which I am proud to represent, because it was the cradle of the Land league—cheers)—why should you be "traid, why should you have any doubt in following in the footsteps of that organisation and completing the work which it began." Let the Government be called upon by this United Lague to buy out all the landlords of the West at fair and moderate value. Let them include in that operation, and at the rame time buy out, all the grasting platus in the West. (Hear, hear.) Let them, then, as regards the small farmers, give them their heldings at a great reduction of rent—thear, hear)—because, from my own knowledge of what agriculture at present means, and the future that is beforeft, with prices falling every year, small story and pigs almost unsaleable, and with the uncertainty of the harrest—I say the rents of this country and these Western districts are enormously too high. And it is a curlous thing, which any of you who know the country will bear me out in asying, that if you go to the East and South of Ireland the rents may be too high there, but the rent in proportion to the character of the land is far higher around here. (Hear, hear.). Therefore, I say that, having bought out the landlords, the Arears of rent, and without putting the tenants to the trouble and expense of going into the Land Courts, reduce the rosts of these wes of going into the Land Courts, reduce the rents of these wretched lands of East Mayo.

the rents of these wretched lands of East Mayo.

WEXFORD.

The foundation-stone of a monument to the memory of the insurgent Wexford men who fought and died for Ireland 100 years ago has been laid in New Ross. The event was made the occasion of a great demonstration in favour of national unity. The formal ecremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Meehan, P.P., Fallindagin, who delivered a vigorous appeal for national unity. Speeches were also delivered by Meesers. French and T. J. Healty, M.F.S.

NATIONAL DECAY AND "ROWAN-

NATIONAL DECAY AND "ROMANISM.

Bufore a crowded audience at the
Cory Memorial hall, Cardiff, Monsignor
Yaughan delivered a timely lecture on
the above subject. He said:—The true
Church must resemble her Divine
Founder, and become, like Him, an object of ecry and derisedon, of accusation
and unjust persecution. Our Lord actually forefold this in the clearest and
nonst unmistikable isanguage: "They
have persecuted Me, they will persecute
you"." "You shall be hated of all men
for My Name's sake." Monsignor
Yaughan quoted extracts from several
Protestant utterances, the most important of which were from Dr. Horott
and the Bishop of Sodor and Man. The
latter us reported in "The Record" for
February 22, 1985, said. "See how God
Las blessed England since she accepted
the principles of Reformation, and how
He has continued to bless her in proportion as she has been true to them.
Why, 350 years ago our coffers were



Why, 350 years ago our crifters were why, 350 years ago our crifters were why and the second of the

deplenished, our land depopulated, through the wars of the Roses, and what no colonies and heat to no commerce. To-day it is our proud and true beast that the sun never acts on the British Longace, ead in all respects food Pas poured His blog-sings on our land. This, said the lecturer, is a clear appead to the vulgan and tree ignorant. Instances of the Agostles of St. P. t., for instance, whose loost was that in the had left all things to folion Christ, or of St. Paul, who confessed that, "having food and covering, we are therewith content." (I. Tim. vl., Si): or of Riessed Thomas More, or Cardinal Fisher. The whole argument is founded non a baseless assumption, viz., the "assumption that reaterial presperity and werdid) greatmess are unn. "akable signs of God's favour and approval. It is precisely against the great and pospagatous that Christ launches out His severest demunciation and hurls His most unspering anothernas. Mgr. Vaughan pressed this point home with numerous citations from the New Testament, which evidently sank deep into the minds of the Roses are under the splendid prosperity and magnificent civilization of the Idolaurous Egyptians with the poverty and magnificent civilization of the Idolaurous Egyptians with the poverty and magnificent civilization of the Idolaurous Egyptians with the poverty and height national prosperity reached in Greece and Rome, arguing that on the Commerce of the Indonesis of the James of the Indonesis of the Indo IC. Tim. vil. s); or of liessed from an More, or Cardinal Fisher. The wholes argument is founded pon a baseless assumption, viz. the assumption that raterial pre-perity and werldly greatness are unim. whable signs of God's favour and approval. It is precised against the great and prosperous that Christ launches ou! His severest detailed in the great and prosperous that Christ launches ou! His severest detailed in the point home with numerous citations from the New Testament, which vidently sank deep into the minds of his Protestant hearers. He ther contrasted the spiendid prosperity and mangnificent civilisation of the ideating and the prosperity prached in Greece and Home, arguing that on the prosperity preceded in Greece and Home, arguing that on the prosperity theory we ought to shandon Christiently for the grossest forgot Pasanism, and build temples to Juliet. Tonans and Mars Altor, and to Liss and Serapis. The lecturer adduced Spain under Philip II. as an example of a Michael prosperity of the Roman Empire, and many nations—c.g., the Speciator, "Christian, lay was one of the three greatest infriences which destroyed the terrible prosperity of the Roman Empire, and many nations—c.g., the Sponish under Charles V., and the French under Napoleon—have achieved empire, while their Christianity was either of a low: Type or temporarily in suspense. The Quakers, who are equally good, have was manged to the cleast Christian of Christian, people, are, spiendidly pros, errous, will; the Armenians, who at least believe to the extent of marryrdom, are, the most operated by the Armenians, who at least believe to the extent of marryrdom, are, the most people and the proper of the New Year. The first part of it reproduces a letter which His Grence has necessed from Father Lacombe, the Morth-West anisotenary, in which the vacation for the least Christian of Christian, people, are, spiendidly pros, errous, will; the Armenians, who at least believe to the extent of the commissioners select with the great of the mater of histo

Mostreal, Dec. II.—Archbishop Bruches has issued an important pastoral letter to the clergy, on the occasion of the New Year. The first pactor it reproduces a letter which his Gence has received from Father Lacombe, the North-West missionary, in which they vateran makes another appeal to the clergy and the faithful for funds to enable him to carry on his work among the Metic and half breeds of the West, Futher Lacombe states that he is award of the large sums which have already been sent there from the discose of Montreal and of the numerous works of charity which the faithful of the discoses have to maintain. "This is not," he says, "an annual collection, of an aware that we have already had it at the time of the Pentecost), but this time it is for all time in favour of a great act of charity, to save a population of several thousand who in the early days of the young Church of Manitoba and the North-West, were the first among your children and those who introduced us to the Indians and are, so to say, the connecting link between the white and the Indian, between the to take a step which may seem a severe one, but which for the moment seems necessary. I intended until further orders in the discoses all bassars for any cause whatsoever. I do not think that I should give the reasons which have induced me to come to this decision, but they are grave and numerous. I make an exception, however, for bassars already authorized and preparations for which have already been commenced. But in these few cases a new pormission will have to be sought from me in writing, giving the date, the duration, and the object of the bassars in question. At charity dinners I permitted the come to this decision, but they are grave and numerous. I make an exception, however, for bassars already authorize of doing as more distributed and manural. People will give as generously as in the past, but they will give ter the people will give to maintain our asymma and our hospitals. To further the prospity of our purcohial works without thinking of the advantages or saforments which one may receive from such aims."

WORK ON SUNDAY.

from such alma."

WORK ON SUNDAY.

At a request of a number of the elergy His Grace authorises work on Bunday in buter and chasse factories to finish work commesced on Saturdays and which cannot be postponed, on condition, however, that men doing such work attend mass. This permission already exists in the diocese of

AMONGST AN ARMY

Lead packets only.

25c., 30c , 40c , 50c., 60c.

the Homeless Peasantry of IRELAND.

Woodford, County Galway,
18th December, 1886.
Dear Sir,—The Executive of the
Evicted Tenante' Committe, composed
of prominent men of all shares of Naticmal political opinion, inctuding the
Lord Mayor of Dublin and the 3'ayors
of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford,
Drogheda, Silga, and Commel, ara
making an urgent appeal on behalf of
the evicted tenants, who they rightly
consider to be a National responsibility.
Through the sacrifices and auffering of
these men certain valuaba, land legislation was obtained for Ireland, more
than this, they were told by members
of Parliament and by their pricests that
by standing to their combination, by
allowing themselves to be eyetted, by
resisting the police, and accepting my
prisonment, they were furthering the
National cause of Home Rule. Most of
those who left their comfortable, farmabelleved that they were doing so for
Ireland's sake, and there is little doubt
that the exciting struggies of the land
war facilitated the oublections of the
large sums of money in America which
were needed to supply the Home Rule
movement, as well as furnish texts for
the speches of Home Rule orators and
candidates throughout Great Britain.
Rangagements were made, promisce
were freely given by Irelah representatives, and by the ry presentative of the
English Liberal party that they would
be supported until reinstated. The English M.P.'s have kept their promisce in
the way characteriate of Englishmen;
this only make-at more important that
ta Irish should carry out to the best
of thoir ability promises made by their
representative and endorred by the
majority of public opinion at the
time in Ireland.
Peeling this very strongly: I was
make the work of the victims
of the land war, and, seeing Mr. Tuily's
ictier, calling for a convention of the
victed transit of reland, I decided to
so to Woodford, and talk matters over
with one who has accitined so musol,
and who has been so promisently ideatired are so well known that I med not
to representation for the victims
of the land war, and,

indjoining Lewis estate, living in the eichtbourhood of Woodford, while in think there are as many more living in the Portunna and Killimore districts.

I have visited many of them, and a sudder sight 1 never witnessed. All allong the road over which Mr. Tuilly ureve my aver ruined houses, and lands in one cultivated, returning to wasto, for in many cases the planters who were brought in and given the evicted farms for a mere nominal rent have not been all alse to make a living, and have thrown in the season of these had his furniture seized for debt last month. Others are saill there, living in open hostility to the people, and protected by large numbers of constabulary. In this scantilly-populated district there are not not less than sixty police, who wander idly, two by two, up and down and along the country roads.

The evicted tenants are living in huts put up on any patch of ground they could obtain. Some of these looked fairly cosy, with their bright turf fires and the round cakes beking on the king of the could obtain. Some of these looked fairly cosy, with their bright turf fires and the round cakes beking on the heart of things, but when they began talking the toward white can give the could see that they were trying to make the best of things, but when they began talking the toward would come into their eyes and their lips would come into their observed, the could come into their observed, the lips would do the same, not with the hoar froat." In some the house of them, have rendered to the country was very suparent, and M. Tully told me they sellow hastened of the country was very suparent, and M. Tully told me they sellow hastened to add: "It is not be a for us young fellow; we can get along somehow when have some have free with the hoar froat." In some the wood of them many to the proper have a given to the support of the evicted tenants pet. Some fitty of them canned to see

MAUD GONNE.

P. S.—I am grad to say the evicted transts of Woodford have formed themselves since a structure committee for the purpose of bringing about a convention of all the evicted tensants of Ireland, to consider how to amend their fortunes.

Farm and Garden

Careful experiments show that washing injures the keping quality of eggs. Ergs that have been washed will red much more quickly than those that have not been soaked or washed with water. The shells are covered with a sort of gelatine while loses the press and excludes the air, and when this coating is soaked or washed off the air penetrates the shell and helps to decompose and rot the eggs. If eggs have become dirty so as to require vashing in order to make them fit to send to market, they should be used at home and not sent to market. The lens should be provided with clean, suitable nests, so that the eggs will be clean and bright without washing. They should be carefully handled, without unnecessary shaking or jarring, and should be kept in a cool, dry place until they are needed for use or sent to market. If given a chance the hens will always do their part and furnish fresh, bright eggs, and if they do not get to market in good condition it will be the fault of some one who dues not know as much about the business as the hens.

dees not know as much about the business as the heas.

A seemingly unnatural use for skins milk, but one which has been reported as satisfactorily practiced in a number of places, is as food for milch cows. Some German accounts are given of places, is as food for milch cows. Some German accounts are given of mixing skin-milk with water, a very little at first, and gradually increased until the cows are taught to drivk the milk atone. Others describe using milk and meal or bran of some kind to make a paste, and claims are made that in this form ten pounds of skin milk replace one pound of wheat or rye bran, having the same food value with cows. The method of feeding the skin milk back to the cows producing it, which has been most practiced in Sweden. The milk is heated to 185 degrees or 180 degree F, for half as hour, then cooled to 100 degree F, and rennet is added. While the milk is thickening an equal weight of chaff or finely-out straw is mixed in, and after being well stirred it is allowed to stand two or three hours in a large tub or tank. The separated whey is then drawn off and poured over the mixture, that as much as possible may be absorbed. The whole mass is then left to ferment from forty to forty-eight hours, according to the weather, when it is regarded as prepared or feeding. Cows are given as much of this "skim milk keed" as will equal a gallon of milk per day. It is claimed that as thus prepared for the weather, when it is regarded as prepared of skim milk amply preplaces four pounds of concentrated grain food. Reports from Sweden, Norway, and Desmark are favourable to this method of utilising creamery skim milk, and some who have tried it in this country and little there sity an and little others it yet make like reports, while others it yet an outrary opinion.—Western Plough-ran.

I believe that apple and plum trees will bear full crops every year if they are simply supplied with water and manure. Two years ago I put up a wind pump for irrigating, which raised 139 barrels of water an hour in a good breese. Having pienty of water at hand I put 10,000 barrels of full Lad a large crop of both kinds of full that year. This season, where I irrigated least only a few. Where I did not irrigated least only a few. Where I did not irrigated hand nothing at all. It is exactly the same with the apples. My orcherd land is pure sand. In dry seasons if suffers very much from frouth, the plums and apples falling oft hadly.—Henry Wade, Nova Sootia, in American Agriculturist.

For keeping fowls free from lice, says Dr. Jabes Fisher, in the American Agriculturist, I have never had coosaion to use any of the ordinary applications. The bottom of floor of my boultry house is made of cement upon which was originally placed about an inch of sawdust. The droppings were allowed to remain and accumulate, and from time to time the surplus above an inch or two in depth was removed, but for some 20 years was never until this spring completely cleaned out. an inch or two in depth was removed, but for some 30 years was never until this spring completely cleaned out. The constant scratching of the fowls has kept the floor covered from two te four inches deep with a very dry, dusty, and fine layer in which the fowls delight to dust themselves in all weather. As a result I scarcely ever see a louse of any kind, and it a longer fowl is introduced from abroad it by very soon relieved from the removed.

THE Barr PILLS — Mr. Wm. Vander voret, Androy Crossing, Out., writes "We have been using Parasoleet Pills and find them by far the best pills we over med." For Delicite and Debitted of Constitutions these pills not like of Construction those pills are it is both. Taken in small detailibe is in both a tonic and a attendant, mi emilling the recruitous of the hedying ture and vigor.

